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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



J. F. Stewart.

INDIANA COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

HER PEOPLE, PAST AND PRESENT

Embracing a History of the County Compiled by

PROF. J. T. STEWART

And a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Representative Families

IN TWO VOLUMES
ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
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PREFACE

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In presenting "Indiana County and Her People" to its patrons, the publishers have to acknowledge, with gratitude, the encouragement and support their enterprise has received, and the willing assistance rendered in enabling them to surmount the many unforeseen obstacles to be met with in the production of a work of such magnitude. To procure the materials for its compilation, official records have been carefully examined; newspaper files searched, manuscripts, letters and memoranda have been sought; those longest in the locality were interviewed; and all the material has been so collated, systematized and indexed as to render it easy of reference.

He who expects to find the work entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind, and should indulgently bear in mind that "it is much easier to be critical than to be correct." It is, therefore, trusted that the history will be received by the public in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious effort.

The publishers have been fortunate in securing the services of a staff of efficient and painstaking historians, who have been materially assisted by the gentlemen of the press and of the various professions, by the public officials, and by many other citizens of the county, of all of whom personal mention would gladly here be made, did space permit.

The work has been divided into two parts, History and Biography. The general history of the county, and for the most part of the townships and boroughs, has been compiled and prepared by Prof. J. T. Stewart. The Blairsville chapter is from the pen of Thomas Davis Marshall; the Montgomery township chapter by S. K. Rank; the Bench and Bar chapter by Samuel A. Douglass, Esq. Acknowledgment is made of assistance rendered by Gen. Harry White and Dr. W. B. Ansley in the prosecution of the work.

In behalf of the author thanks are extended to all who have contributed to the work, the ministers of the county, especially Revs. W. J. Wilson and H. F. King, of Indiana, Pa., and H. W. Maguire, of Cookport, Pa.; the press, especially the *Indiana Progress* and the *Saltsburg Press*; the church officials; John Z. Simpson for the use of his library; James M. Swank; Dr. W. J. McKnight; John S. Ritnour, and William F. Lindsey.

The Biographical department is of special interest. In nearly every instance the data were submitted to those immediately interested for revision and correction. The work, which is one of generous amplitude, is placed in the hands of the public with the belief that it will be found a valuable addition to the library, as well as an invaluable contribution to the historical and genealogical literature of Pennsylvania.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY OF INDIANA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I THE WILDERNESS

To a person who has witnessed all the changes which have taken place in the western country since its first settlement, its former appearance is like a dream or romance. He will find it difficult to realize the features of that wilderness which was the abode of his infant days. The little cabin of his father no longer exists; the little field and truck patch which gave him a scanty supply of coarse bread and vegetables have been swallowed up in the extended meadow, or grain field. The rude fort in which his people resided so many painful summers has vanished and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a wreck behind. Large farms, with splendid mansion houses and well-filled barns, hamlets and villages now occupy the scenes of his youthful sports, hunting or military excursions. In the place of forest trees or hawthorn bushes he sees the awful forum of justice or the sacred temple with its glittering spire pointing to the heavens; and instead of the war whoop of savages or the howl of wolves, he hears the swelling anthem or pealing organ.

Everywhere surrounded by the busy hum of man and the splendor, arts, refinements and comforts of civilized life, his former state and that of his country have vanished from his memory; or if sometimes he bestows a reflection on its original aspect, the mind seems to be carried back to a period of time much more remote than it really is. The immense changes which have taken place in the physical and moral state of the country have been gradual, and, therefore, scarcely perceived from year to year; but the view from one extreme to the other is like the prospect over a vast expanse of water, of the

opposite shore, whose hills, valleys, mountains and forests present a confused and romantic landscape, which loses itself in the distant horizon.

One advantage, at least, results from having lived in a state of society ever on the change, and always for the better; it doubles the retrospect of life. With me, at any rate, it has had that effect. Did not the definite number of years teach me the contrary, I should think myself at least one hundred years old instead of fifty. The case is said to be widely different with those who have passed their lives in cities, or ancient settlements, where, from year to year, the same unchanging aspect of things presents itself. There life passes away as an illusion or dream, having been presented with no striking events, or great and important changes, to mark its different periods, and give them an imaginary distance from each other, and it ends with a bitter complaint of its shortness. It must be my own fault if I shall ever have occasion to make this complaint. I do not recollect ever to have heard it made by any of my contemporary countrymen whose deaths I have witnessed.

A wilderness of great extent, presenting the virgin face of nature, unchanged by human cultivation or art, is certainly one of the most sublime terrestrial objects which the Creator ever presented to the view of man; but those portions of the earth which bear this character derive their features of sublimity from very different characteristics. The great deserts of Africa wear an imposing aspect even on account of their utter barrenness of vegetation—where no tree affords fruit, or shelter from the burning heat of the

day, no bird is heard to sing, and no flower expands its leaves to the sun—as well as from their immense extent. In the steppes of Russia, the oriental plain of Tartary, the traveler, did not his reason correct the illusion of his senses, at the rising and setting of the sun might imagine himself in the midst of a boundless ocean, so vast, so level and monotonous is the prospect around him. What must be the awful sublimity of the immense regions of polar solitude, where the distant sun reflects his dazzling rays from plains of snow and mountains of ice!

The valley of the Mississippi, whose eastern and western boundaries are the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, the northern chain of lakes which separate us from Canada, and the southern the Gulf of Mexico, in addition to the imposing grandeur of its vast extent, is an immense region of animal and vegetable life, in all its endless varieties. In all this vast extent of country no mountain rears its towering head to vary the scenery and afford a resting place for the clouds, no volcano vomits forth its smoke, flame and lava in sublime but destructive grandeur. Even those portions of this valley which in ages past were the beds of lakes, but have been drained by the sinking of the rivers, present a rich vegetable mould.

This great country seems to have been designed by Divine Providence for the last resort of oppressed humanity. A fruitful soil, under a variety of climates, supplies abundantly all the wants of life, while our geographical situation renders us unconquerable. From this place of refuge we may hear, as harmless thunder, the military convulsions of other quarters of the globe, without feeling their concussions. Vice and folly may conquer us; the world never can. Happy region! large and fertile enough for the abode of many millions. Here the hungry may find bread, and conscience the full possession of its native rights.

* * * * *

One prominent feature of a wilderness is its solitude. Those who plunged into the bosom of this forest left behind them not only the busy hum of men, but domestic animal life generally. The departing rays of the setting sun did not receive the requiem of the feathered songsters of the grove, nor was the blushing aurora ushered in by the shrill clarion of the domestic fowls. The solitude of the night was interrupted only by the howl of the wolf, the melancholy moan of the ill-boding owl, or the frightful shriek of the pan-

ther. Even the faithful dog, the only steadfast companion of man among the brute creation, partook of the silence of the desert; the discipline of his master forbade him to bark, or move, except in obedience to his command; his native sagacity soon taught him the propriety of obedience to this severe government. The day was, if possible, more solitary than the night. The noise of the wild turkey, the croaking of the raven, or "the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree," did not much enliven the dreary scene. The various tribes of singing birds are not inhabitants of the desert; they are not carnivorous and therefore must be fed from the labors of man. At any rate, they did not exist in this country at its first settlement.

Let the imagination of the reader pursue the track of the adventurer into this solitary wilderness, bending his course towards the setting sun, over undulating hills, under the shade of large forest trees, and wading through the rank weeds and grass which then covered the earth. Now viewing from the top of a hill the winding course of the creek whose route he wishes to explore, doubtful of its course, and of his own, he ascertains the cardinal points of north and south by the thickness of the moss and bark on the north and south side of the ancient trees; now descending into a valley and presaging his approach to a river by seeing large ash, bass-wood, and sugar trees, beautifully festooned with wild grapevines. Watchful as Argus, his restless eye catches everything around him. In an unknown region, and surrounded with dangers, he is the sentinel of his own safety, and relies on himself alone for protection. The toilsome march of the day being ended, at the fall of night he seeks for safety some narrow, sequestered hollow, and by the side of a large log builds a fire, and, after eating his coarse and scanty meal, wraps himself up in his blanket and lays him down on his bed of leaves, with his feet to the little fire, for rest, hoping for favorable dreams auguring future good luck, while his faithful dog and gun repose by his side.

But let not the reader suppose that the pilgrim of the wilderness could feast his imagination with the romantic beauties of nature without any drawback from conflicting passions. His situation did not afford him much time for contemplation. He was an exile from the warm clothing and plentiful mansions of society. His homely woodsman's dress soon became old and ragged; the cravings of hunger compelled him to sustain from

day to day the fatigues of the chase. Often had he to eat his vension, bear meat or wild turkey without bread or salt. Nor was this all; at every step the strong passions of hope and fear were in full exercise. Eager in the pursuit of his game, his too much excited imagination sometimes presented to him the phantom object of his chase in a bush, a log, or mossy bank, and occasioned him to waste a load of his ammunition, more precious than gold, on a creature of his own brain, and he repaid himself the expense by making a joke of his mistake. His situation was not without its dangers. He did not know at what tread his foot might be stung by a serpent, at what moment he might meet with the formidable bear, or, if in the evening, he knew not on what limb of a tree, over his head, the murderous panther might be perched, in a squatting attitude, ready to drop down upon him and tear him to pieces in a moment. When watching a deer licking from his blind at night the formidable panther was often his rival in the same business, and if, by his growl, or otherwise, the man discovered the presence of his rival, the lord of the world always retired as speedily and secretly as possible, leaving him the undisturbed possession of the chance of game for the night.

The wilderness was a region of superstition. The adventurous hunter sought for prophecies of his future good or bad luck in everything about him. Much of his success depended on the state of the weather; snow and rain were favorable, because in the former he could track his game, and the latter prevented them from hearing the rustling of the leaves beneath his feet. The appearance of the sky, morning and evening, gave him the signs of the times with regard to the weather. So far he was a philosopher. Perhaps he was aided in his prognostics on this subject by some old rheumatic pain, which he called his weather clock. Say what you please about this, doctors, the first settlers of this country were seldom mistaken in this latter indication of the weather. The croaking of a raven, the howling of a dog, and the screech of an owl, were as prophetic of future misfortunes among the first adventurers into this country as they were amongst the ancient pagans; but above all, their dreams were regarded as ominous of good or ill fortune. Often when a boy I heard them relate their dreams, and the events which bore out their indications. With some of the woodsmen there were two girls of their acquaintance who were regarded as the goddesses of their

good or bad luck. If they dreamed of the one, they were sure of good fortune; if of the other, they were equally sure of the bad. How much love or aversion might have had to do in this case I cannot say, but such was the fact.

Let not the reader be surprised at the superstition which existed among the first adventurers into the western wilderness. Superstition in all those who occupy perilous situations in life is universally associated with ignorance. The comets used to be considered harbingers of war. The sea captain nails an old horseshoe to the foot of the mast of his ship to prevent storms. The Germans used to nail the horseshoe on the doorsill to prevent the intrusion of witches. The German soldier recites a charm at the rising of the sun, when in the course of the day he expects to be engaged in battle, by the means of which he fancies that he fortifies himself against the contact of balls of every description. Charms, incantations and amulets have constituted a part of the superstition of all ages and nations. Philosophy alone can banish their use.

The passion of fear excited by danger, the parent of superstition, operated powerfully on the first adventurers into this country. Exiled from society and the comforts of life, their situation was perilous in the extreme. The bite of a serpent, a broken limb, a wound of any kind, or a fit of sickness in the wilderness, without those accommodations which wounds and sickness require, was a dreadful calamity. The bed of sickness without medical aid, and, above all, to be destitute of the kind attention of mother, sister, wife, or other female friends, those ministering angels in the wants and afflictions of man, was a situation which could not be anticipated by the tenant of the forest with other sentiments than those of the deepest horror.

Many circumstances concurred to awaken in the mind of the early adventurer into this country the most serious and even melancholy reflections. He saw everywhere around him indubitable evidences of the former existence of a large population of barbarians, which had long ago perished from the earth. Their arrowheads furnished him with gun flints; stone hatchets, pipes, and fragments of earthenware, were found in every place. The remains of their rude fortifications were met with in many places, some of them of considerable extent and magnitude. Seated on the summit of some sepulchral mound con-

taining the ashes of tens of thousands of the dead, he said to himself: "This is the grave, and this, no doubt, the temple of worship of a long succession of generations long since molded into dust; these surrounding valleys were once animated by their labors, hunting and wars, their songs and dances; but oblivion has drawn her impenetrable veil over their whole history. No lettered page, no sculptured monument, informs who they were, whence they came, the period of their existence, or by what fearful catastrophe the iron hand of death has given them so com-

plete an overthrow, and made the whole of this country an immense Golgotha."

Such was the aspect of this country at its first discovery, and such the poor and hazardous lot of the first adventurers into the bosoms of the forests. How widely different is the aspect of things now, and how changed for the better the conditions of its inhabitants! If such important changes have taken place in so few years, and with such slender means, what immense improvements may we not reasonably anticipate for the future!

CHAPTER II

REMAINS OF AN EXTINCT PEOPLE

The western country, in common with almost every other region of the earth, exhibits evidences of a numerous population which must have existed and perished long anterior to the period of history. The evidences of the most remote population of our country are found only in the few and rude remains of their works which have escaped the ravages of time. Such of these antiquities as have come under the notice of the author shall be described, with some remarks upon them.

Arrowheads, at the first settlement of the country, were found everywhere. These were made of flint stone, of various sizes and colors, and shaped with great skill and neatness. Their fabrication required more skill and labor than that of making our ordinary gun flints. From the great numbers of these arrow points, found all over the country, it is presumable that they must have been in general use by a large population, and for a great length of time. The author has never been informed whether, at the discovery and settlement of America by the Europeans, the Indians were in the habit of using them. Some of these arrow points were of great size and weight, so that those who used them must have been gigantic fellows, and of great muscular strength. For a long time after the settlement of the country the Indian arrowheads furnished the main supply of gun flints for our hunters and warriors, many of whom preferred them to imported flints. The arrow points have nearly vanished from the country.

Stone pipes and hatchets were frequently found here in early times. The pipes were

rudely made, but many of them of very fanciful shapes. The existence of these pipes shows very clearly that the practice of smoking acrid substances is of great antiquity. Before the use of tobacco the Indians smoked the inner bark of the red willow mixed with sumac leaves. They do so still, when they cannot procure tobacco.

Some fragments of a rude kind of earthenware were found in some places. It was made of potter's earth mixed with calcined shells, and burnt to a proper hardness. This ware was no doubt used for cooking.

Some rude trinkets of copper have been found in some of the Indian graves. These, however, were but few in number, and exhibited no skill in the art of working metals. Many years ago I procured ten copper beads, which were found in one of the smaller graves. The whole number found at the time was about sixty. They appeared to have been made of hammered wire, cut off at unequal lengths, and in some of them the ends were not more than half their surface in contact, and so soldered.

The ancient forts, as they are called, are generally found in the neighborhood of the large graves along the river, and mostly on the first alluvion of their bottoms. They are of all shapes and various dimensions. They have been so often described by various authors that a description of them is not necessary here. Whether they were really fortifications, or ordinary inclosures of their towns, is not so certain. It is said to have been a common practice among the Indians of Missouri to inclose a piece of ground,

which they intended for a town, with stockades on each side of which they threw up a mound of earth, and that when one of their towns has been so long deserted that the stockading has rotted down, the remaining mound of earth has precisely the same appearance as one of the ancient forts. If this was their origin, and most probably it was, they were fortifications in the same degree that the walls of all ancient towns and cities were, and not otherwise.

The sepulchral mounds make by far the greatest figure among the antiquities of our country. In point of magnitude some of them are truly sublime and imposing monuments of human labor, providing for the burial of the dead.

Most of the writers on the antiquities of our country represent the sepulchral mounds under consideration as peculiar to America. Were such the fact, they would be objects of great curiosity indeed, as their belonging exclusively to this quarter of the globe would go to show that the aborigines of America were different from all other nations of the earth, at least in their manner of disposing of their dead. But the fact is not so. The history of these ancient sepulchers of the dead embraces Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North and South America. Large groups of these mounds are met with in many places between St. Petersburg and Moscow in Russia. When the people of that country are asked if they have any tradition concerning them, they answer in the negative. They suppose that they are the graves of men slain in battle; but when or by whom constructed, they have no knowledge. Near the mouth of the river Don there is a group of five mounds which from time immemorial have been denominated The Five Brothers. Similar mounds are very numerous along the shores of the Black Sea, and those of the Sea of Azof, and throughout the whole country of Crimea. They are found throughout ancient Greece. In the neighborhood of ancient Troy there are several of them nearly as large as any in America. The mound described by Robbins, in the vicinity of Wadinoon in Africa, is certainly an ancient sepulchral mound although he calls it a natural one. This is the more probable as the remains of fortifications or town walls, similar to those in our country, exist in abundance in the neighborhood of Wadinoon. On the hills near Cambridge in England are shown two large barrows as the tombs of Gog and Magog. The cairns of Scotland are structures of the

same kind, but wholly of stone. Peru and Mexico contain a vast number of those mounds, of all shapes and of large dimensions. Lastly, the famous pyramids of Egypt have been ascertained to be sepulchral edifices. In all probability they are coeval with the sepulchral monuments of other quarters of the globe already mentioned. They were designed for the last and permanent exhibition of the regal grandeur of those monarchs by whom they were successively erected.

The great number and magnitude of the sepulchral monuments of antiquity serve to show that, during the time of their erection over so large a portion of the earth, mankind generally must have been actuated by a strong desire to preserve the remains of the dead from dissolution, and their names and renown as far as possible from oblivion. The extensive catacombs of Egypt, Syracuse and Palestine are fully illustrative of the general wish for the preservation of the body after death, and posthumous fame. What must have been the labor and expense of excavating limestone or marble rocks to such vast extent and with such exquisite workmanship for the purpose of furnishing elegant and imperishable recesses for the dead!

The ancient Egyptians held the first rank among the nations of antiquity, for their care and skill in preserving the remains of their dead. To the most splendid and extensive catacombs, they added the practice of embalming their bodies, many of which have so far escaped the ravages of time. These embalmed bodies, preserved from putrefaction by cerates and bandages of linen, are still found, sometimes in solitary cells, and sometimes in large numbers, in newly discovered catacombs; but for want of letters, their early history has vanished forever.

While the ancient Egyptians skillfully preserved the individual bodies of their dead, other nations were in the practice of collecting the bones of their people and depositing them in sepulchral monuments of a national character. Nearly all the sepulchral mounds which have been thoroughly opened, in Asia and America, contain, about the center of the bottom, a coffin, or vault of stone, containing but one skeleton. This, we may reasonably suppose, was the sarcophagus of the patriarch, or first monarch of the tribe or nation to which the sepulcher belonged. Thenceforward all his people were deposited in the grave of the founder of the nation. In process of time, the steadily increasing mound became the national history. Its age

was the age of the nation, and its magnitude gave the census of their relative numbers, and military force, with regard to other nations about them. What a sublime spectacle to the people to whom it belonged must one of those large sepulchers have been! The remains of the first chief of the nation, with his people, and their successors, through many generations, reposing together in the same tomb!

It is a well-known fact that some nations of Indians, ever since the settlement of America by the Europeans, have been in the habit of collecting the bones of their dead, from every quarter, for the purpose of depositing them, with those of their people, at their chief towns. This must have been the general practice during the time of the erection of the large ancient graves of our country; for the bones found in those of them which have been opened have been thrown promiscuously together in large collections, as if emptied out of baskets or bags.

Besides the large graves, smaller ones are found in many remote places, far from the large mounds and all traces of ancient forts. Most of these are made wholly of stone, and for the most part contain but a single skeleton. Were these solitary mounds erected to the memory of the individual whose remains they cover? Such appears to have been the fact. That a similar custom prevailed among the ancient Hebrews we have evidence in the burial of Absalom, the rebellious son of David, who although unworthy of a place in the royal sepulcher, was nevertheless honored with such a rude monument of stones as we often meet with in our country. After he was slain by Joab, the commander in chief of his father's army, "They took Absalom and cast him into a great pit in the wood, and cast a very great heap of stones upon him."

From all these facts, it appears that the strong desire of posthumous fame induced those nations amongst whom the art of writing was unknown to preserve the remembrances of their chiefs, or friends, by erecting over their dead bodies a heap of earth, or a pile of stones, as well as to make the congregate dead of many generations a national monument and a national record.

The great antiquity of the monuments in question may be ascertained by many facts which cannot fail to strike the notice of an attentive observer of the relics of antiquity. In America, so far as the author knows, none of the large mounds is found on the first or

lower bottoms of our rivers, but always on the second or highest alluvion; and such is their situation in Europe and Asia. * * * Their locations, mainly along the large rivers and on the shores of lakes, betoken the primeval state of nations. As the spoils of the water are more easily obtained than those of the forest, and these last more easily than the productions of the earth, the first employment of man must have been that of fishing, and his first food the production of the waters.

These mounds and forts are not found in any great numbers along the shores of the main oceans. This circumstance goes to show that those by whom they were made were not in the practice of navigating the great seas. That their existence is of higher antiquity than the commencement of the period of history is evident from the fact that none of them contains a single inscription of any kind.

Another evidence of the great age of these rude remains of antiquity is this: There exists nowhere even a traditionary account of their origin. At the earliest period of the Grecian history they were supposed to be the graves of giants. After what lapse of time does tradition degenerate into fable! At what period of time does fable itself wear out, and consign all antiquity to a total and acknowledged oblivion! All this has happened with regard to the antiquities under consideration.

From all these considerations, it appears that any inquiry concerning the history of the antiquities of our country would be a fruitless research. "Close shut those graves, nor tell a single tale," concerning the numerous population whose relics they inclose.

The antiquities of our country do not present to the mind of the author the slightest evidence that this quarter of the world was ever inhabited by a civilized people before it was discovered by the Europeans. They present no traces of the art of building, sculpture or painting; not a stone marked with a hammer is anywhere to be found. It is supposed by some that the aborigines of this country were in the habit of using iron tools and implements of war; that such was the fact appears very doubtful. There can exist no specimens of iron coeval with the antiquities of this country, as iron, in almost any situation, is liable to rust and pass to its primitive state of ore. At the discovery of America the Indians knew nothing of the use of iron. Any people who have ever been in the habit of using iron will be sure to leave

some indelible traces of its use behind them; but the aborigines of this country have left none.

Barbarians, in many instances, have possessed, and do still possess, the art of writing; but it is not to be presumed that a civilized people ever were destitute of that art. The original inhabitants of this country possessed it not, or they would certainly have left some traces of it behind them.

* * * * *

After having passed in review the antiquities of our country, particularly the melancholy monuments of the ancient dead, what have we gained? Simply this, that the generations of remote antiquity were everywhere the same, at least in their reverence for the dead, whose monuments constitute almost the only history which they have left behind them; and that, for want of letters, and other testimonials of arts and sciences, we are warranted in saying that their state of society must have been that which we denominate the barbarous; yet their history, rude as it is, is entitled to respect. They were no doubt the antediluvian race; they were the primeval fathers of mankind, the immediate progenitors of our race, to whom the munificent Creator gave dominion over the "fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and every living thing that moveth upon the earth." From them we have inherited our existence and our charter to this possession of the world. Even the barbarous state of society is entitled to respect; for barbarism has its virtues.

Much as the physical happiness of man has been augmented by civilization, how far has his moral state received improvement from the augmentation of his science and civilization? Have they made his heart the better? Have they taught him the noble philanthropy of the good Samaritan? Or has he only exchanged the ferocity of the savage for the cunning of the sharper? Are the vices of our nature diminished in force, or

are they only varnished like the whited sepulcher and placed under concealment, so as to attain their objects with greater effect and on a broader scale? Have the political institutions of the world become sources of freedom, peace and good will to the people? Let the boasted regions of our forefathers, enlightened Europe, answer the inquiry. There legal contributions, insupportable in their amount, induce all the miseries of pauperism; royal ambition presents its millions of subjects to the deadly machinery of modern warfare; but are the valiant dead honored with a monument of their existence and bravery? No! That insatiable avarice which knows nothing sacred, makes a traffic of their bones, while the groaning engine converts them to powder to furnish manure for an unfriendly soil. If this is civilization, pray what is barbarism?

A veneration for antiquity seems to be natural to man; hence we consider as barbarians those who demolish the relics of antiquity. We justly blame the Turks for burning the fine marble columns of ancient Greece into lime; but do we display a juster taste, with regard to the only relics with which our country is honored? When those relics have disappeared, and nothing but their history shall remain, will not future generations pronounce us barbarians for having demolished them? Those venerable sepulchral mounds ought to be religiously preserved, and even planted with evergreens. They would figure well in our graveyards, public squares and public walks; but what is likely to be their fate? If in fields, for the sake of a few additional ears of corn or sheaves of wheat, they are plowed down; if within the limits of a town, demolished to afford a site for a house or garden, or to fill up some sunken spot, while the walls which inclosed the towns or forts of the ancients are made into brick. Such is man. Such are the enlightened Americans!

CHAPTER III

EARLY SETTLERS

Without doubt the first white settler of Indiana county was George Findley, who had migrated to the Pumroy and Wilson settlement, or what is now Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1764. The next year he selected the tract afterwards occupied by his grandson, George Findley Mathews, in East Wheatfield township, near the present town of Cramer, Indiana Co., Pa. This selection was made by a tomahawk, but these tomahawk rights were as valid in those days as the more cumbersome surveys of later dates. His visits to his land were as frequent and his stay as long as the troublesome times would permit, and when the Revolutionary war began he had a clearing of about ten acres, and a rude cabin for his bride, whom he had married in Maryland, not far from Hagerstown, in 1776. In 1784 he again returned to his improvement, and continued his residence there, though repeatedly forced to seek shelter at Fort Ligonier, or Palmer's Fort. His home was spoken of, May 29, 1769, as the "Findley Cabbins," in some of the application warrants of that year. There were many early settlers whose graves were scattered in out-of-the-way places through the township, of whom no account is given except that they were pioneers. William Clark was mentioned as prominent among the pioneers. His improvement was not surveyed till June 22, 1776, and is described as situated on the "path" between Conemaugh and Blacklick adjoining George Findley, and including Wipey's "Cabbin" (Wipey was a peaceful Delaware Indian who was murdered by the whites).

Wallace's Fort, erected in 1764 or 1765, Gilson's Fort near New Derry, and Craig's Fort on the Loyalhanna, were the resort of the fleeing inhabitants when the alarm signal of three rapid shots told that the red face was nigh. The Wallace Fort contained about

a half acre of ground and had a fine block-house within the inclosure. In any case of actual attack by the Indians, the women and children were placed in the lower story, while the men proceeded above, and from the port-holes the trusty rifles made havoc with the brutal foe.

The early pioneers were exposed to constant peril from the Indians. Although they lived in times of comparative peace, the treachery of the red man was too well known to permit them to be caught unprepared for an attack. The Indians generally made their raids in the fall of the year. During harvest time they often became very troublesome. They lurked in the woods, and cut off the unsuspecting settler when he least apprehended danger. The pioneers plowed and reaped with rifle in hand. One of the old pioneers used to relate how he stood with his rifle in hand, while his wife brought water from the spring. After the French and Indian war, in 1763, the Indians were not so hostile as when incited by the French. But when the Revolutionary war broke out, being urged by Great Britain, they attacked the settlers with ruthless and constant barbarity. William Findley, author of a history of Western Pennsylvania, speaking of this period, says: "During the whole time of the Revolutionary War, and for some time after it ceased, the country was cruelly wasted by perpetual savage depredations."

In the month of May, 1772, Fergus Moorhead, his wife and three children, his two brothers, Samuel and Joseph, James Kelly, James Thompson and a few others, bid farewell to their friends in Franklin county, and set out on their journey to the "Indian Country" west of the Alleghenies. Though the prospects of acquiring extensive possessions and wealth for themselves and posterity might buoy up the adventurous spirits of the

three brothers, it may well be imagined that Mrs. Moorhead left home and all endearments with a heavy heart. But being a woman possessing great energy of character, as is shown in the sequel, and touched, perhaps, with that romantic spirit peculiar to that period of which we are writing, she pressed forward with a firm step and a resolute heart, determined to share with her devoted husband the dangers and trials of the wilderness.

Fergus Moorhead had a wagon in which he placed the provisions necessary for the journey, his farming utensils and household effects. This was drawn by three good horses. His other live stock consisted of a yoke of oxen, two milch cows, several head of sheep and hogs, and a lot of fowls. The progress of the party was necessarily slow. The military road opened out some years previous, from Cumberland to Fort Pitt, was the only one that led at that time across the mountains, and was in many places scarcely traceable, while it occasionally passed through swamps and ravines, and then again over rocks and along mountain slopes, so as to render it almost impassable. But even this road, bad as it was, had to be abandoned, as its course diverged considerably from the point which the adventurers wished to gain. Hence they had to make their way, as best they could, through the wilderness. It would be useless to attempt a description of the trials, the hardships and the dangers to which the party were daily and hourly exposed. Beasts of prey were roaming on all sides, seeking an opportunity to devour them. The rattlesnake and copperhead lay coiled among the weeds and bushes, ready to strike the deadly blow. And, most dangerous of all, the war whoop which sounded from hill to hill, and echoed through the intervening valleys, gave warning of the proximity of the savage, thirsting for plunder and for blood. Both night and day they were continually in peril. With nothing but the heavens for a covering they laid down at night to rest themselves, and forget for a few hours the fatigue of the day in the lap of "nature's fond nurse, calm sleep," while one of the party stood sentinel, not knowing what moment they might be attacked by the wild beasts or the Indians. Frequently they had to halt and cut away logs and remove other impediments, and as there were no bridges, they had frequently to cross the streams at imminent risk.

At the end of four weeks from the time they had left Franklin county the party

reached their point of destination. Where the town of Indiana is now built, was the spot that had been selected for a settlement by Fergus Moorhead, who had made an excursion into this section in 1770. For some reason the party changed their determination, and located a few miles further west. Having sat themselves down in the forest, without house or shelter, and remote from the nearest settlement, we may readily imagine that their situation was far from being comfortable. The land afterwards owned by Isaac A. Moorhead was that which they selected for their future home. They naturally looked around to find a spot of ground on which to erect buildings that would answer their immediate necessities, and selected the site of the Isaac Moorhead house. On the next morning they commenced the work of building a cabin. They also built pens for their horses, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs and fowls. When the buildings were completed they were once more enabled to lie down, if not under their own "vine and fig tree" at least beneath their own roof, and enjoy the refreshing sweets of slumber. We next see them laying the "axe to the root" of the sturdy oaks of the forest and prostrating them with unsparing hands. They planted some corn and potatoes, for which they had cleared and grubbed a small patch of ground, and after this put another one in order for the garden. When this was completed, Joseph and Samuel Moorhead left their brother and his family to return home. By this time harvest was rapidly approaching, and it was necessary that provisions be collected for the stock the next winter. In this respect Fergus Moorhead was highly favored. The land subsequently owned by David Ralston, south of Indiana, was then partly clear of timber and brush, and clothed with a coat of luxuriant grass, of which he cut a sufficient quantity to supply his animals during the whole winter.

During the summer he employed himself in clearing land for the purpose of raising grain. The difficulties of a pioneer's life can only be apprehended fully by those who have had such experience as this family had, and the hardships and annoyances are almost beyond human conception. They were encouraged with the promise made far back in the days that are numbered with the past, that "the desert places should be made glad and the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

The venomous reptiles and beasts of prey with which the country abounded proved the greatest annoyance. It was almost impossible

to go beyond the cabin door without hearing the quick snap of the vicelike jaws of the wolf or seeing the subtle panther crouching on a neighboring tree, its fiercely brilliant eyes peering through the thick foliage, or the blood-shot eyes of the catamount glaring hideously from a neighboring thicket. It was not uncommon to be confronted by a huge bear or two, that were at all times ready to greet the intruders with a friendly "hug." The copperheads and rattlesnakes were so numerous that, attracted by the shelter of the house, they would steal into it and secrete themselves in the beds or any place that would afford them concealment. The cunning fox, too, could be seen loitering around, in constant readiness to commit some petty depredation.

The cattle were in constant danger of the most ferocious of these animals, and not infrequently it was necessary to take the dogs and go to their relief. At night they were very much annoyed by attacks on the cattle or sheep in their pens, and Mr. Moorhead would frequently be forced to arise and assist the dogs in driving them away. This was always attended with the greatest danger, from the fact that the snakes were so numerous as to almost preclude the possibility of escaping unharmed. They were also in constant dread of the Indians, who, when the attention of the dogs was drawn to the nocturnal depredators of the cattle and sheep pens, might seize the opportunity to attack the family in their wildwood home.

He had brought with him a sufficient quantity of flour to answer his family's wants till his potatoes and corn would be matured and fit for use in the fall. He carried the corn to a mill on the Kiskiminetas, in what is now Westmoreland county, to be ground into meal. Here new difficulties had to be encountered, inasmuch as he had to go the intervening distance between his house and the mill without the aid of a road, his course lying through the woods, up hill and down dale; through brake, bush and swamp, his only guide the bright sun that shone in the heavens above him. At night he had to lie outdoors, and his horses had to content themselves with such sustenance as the woods afforded. The dangers of the day would only be supplanted by those of the night. We can imagine that his was "no very comforting condition," and the thought that his wife and three children were alone in the midst of the wild forest was not calculated to add to his peace of mind.

The wild game which abounded in the woods supplied him with all the animal food of which he was in need, but for salt, tobacco, iron, clothes, etc., he had to return to Franklin county, and these articles had also to be packed across the mountains, on horseback. This was no small undertaking for one man, nor was it unattended by great danger, for it required three or four weeks to make the journey. During all that time he would travel day and night, halting only long enough to permit his horses to graze on the grass that grew in the woods, which was the only food upon which they had to subsist, not knowing at what moment he might be killed by the Indians, or devoured by some wild beast. The thought that his small family might be at the mercy of the savages, and that on his return he might find them murdered, his home burned, and his goods destroyed, was a source of infinite concern to him, and but served to urge him along the more speedily.

Under such difficulties and anxieties the Moorhead family lived for four years, from the time they left their home in Franklin county, and located in Indiana county, till the ever memorable year of 1776. Independence year was fraught with important national events and individual incidents. In that year the American colonies took active measures to shake off the "British Yoke," and the same year several engagements occurred on land and sea. The British employed all the Indians that would engage on their side, to the number, as has been estimated, of about twelve thousand, but many small parties, acting as spies and marauders on the frontier, were not included in that estimate.

At this time of which we write Samuel Moorhead, who had been elected captain, was stationed (July, 1776) with a small company of backwoods militia at Kittanning. Being attacked with smallpox, he was unable to perform his duty as an officer, and on this account went to his brother, Fergus, and prevailed upon him to take command of the company, while he remained with Fergus's family until he had recovered from his illness. He then went to Kittanning, where he and his brother passed the evening in talking about their family and friends, and planning how they would manage their business. It was decided that Fergus should return to his home on the following morning, in company with a soldier, named Simpson. A party of Indians who were lurking around the fort overheard the conversation of the Moorheads, and being familiar with the road Moorhead and Simp-

son would take in the morning—it being then known as the “Kittanning Path”—they secreted themselves near it, on a hill, since called “Blanket Hill,” about midway between Kittanning and Moorhead’s, and there awaited the approach of their intended victims. Upon the arrival of Moorhead and Simpson, who, though on horseback and armed, did not suspect an attack, the Indians fired, killing Simpson and the two horses on the spot, and before Moorhead could get away they seized him and made him a prisoner. After scalping Simpson, they stripped off his clothes, and left his naked body lying at the side of the path, with the two dead horses.

The Indians ordered Moorhead to take off his boots and loaded the two saddles and bridles on his back and started with him into the woods, so as to evade pursuit, marching in single file and taking care not to trample down the weeds, in order to leave their trail as indistinct as possible. In this way they proceeded rapidly all day, and in the evening came to a halt to take supper, which consisted of the remains of a deer killed some days previous, and of a groundhog, which one of the party shot during the evening. Having finished the meal the party prepared for lodgings by gathering some dry leaves on which to sleep, and then made arrangements to secure Moorhead against escape during the night. They caused him to lie down and drove a stake into the ground on each side of him, and passed a long rope over his body, on each end of which an Indian lay. In this way they confined him each night during his captivity.

On the following morning Moorhead was deprived of his clothes, and was forced to put on Indian dress. He was compelled, as the day before, to carry saddles and bridles, and to travel all that day and all the day following, without eating anything. They took from him his tobacco, thus depriving him of what, under the circumstances, would have been to him a great luxury. After traveling about fifty miles over hills and rocks, through swamps and thickets, and crossing streams and ravines, they reached an Indian camp. The Indian that shot Simpson, and the one who first seized Moorhead, fired their guns and raised the scalp halloo as they approached the encampment. This was a long yell for every scalp that was taken, followed by shrill, quick, piercing shrieks. These were answered from the camp by the discharge of rifles, and whooping and cries of joy. All rushed out to meet the approaching party.

As the Indians crowded around him, Moorhead expected to be put to death at once, but they offered him no violence, and entertained the war party with great hospitality. Here they remained two nights and a day, and, leaving early in the morning after the second night, traveled about forty miles, and in the evening reaching an Indian village. Here he saw the Indians for the first time perform several dances, one of which was the war dance, from which circumstances he inferred his hour was come, and that he was to be killed forthwith. But his apprehensions were happily unfounded, though he was compelled to pass through a trying ceremony. After kindling a large fire the whole company, men, women and children, danced around it for a long time, and then formed into two lines, armed with hatchets, ramrods and switches. Having thus arranged matters, they called Moorhead to run the gauntlet, but as he had never before heard of such a ceremony he did not understand them. His captor endeavored to explain it to him, saying he was to pass through the two lines and receive a blow from each individual as he passed, and exhorted him to run his best, as the faster he ran the sooner the performance would be over. Moorhead entered upon the chase with the feelings of a man who supposed he was running for his life, and was severely switched along the line, three fourths of the way, when a tall chief, more devilish, if possible, than his companions, threw sand in his eyes, which added to his pain and completely blinded him. He tried, however, to proceed, but in his efforts to grope along, he was pushed about from one to another, and struck and switched, until two young warriors each took him by the hand, and ran with him into the wigwam, where he was quickly visited by his captor, who asked him if he felt sore. Moorhead replied that he felt very much hurt, and inquired what he had done to merit such usage. The Indian told him that he had done no harm, but this was the customary treatment of their prisoners; that he had now seen all their ceremonies, and that in the future he would receive better treatment.

Moorhead was taken by his captors to Quebec. On the way the party traveled very slowly, some days advancing but two or three miles. Relying entirely upon their success in hunting for means of subsistence, it may be readily understood they did not “fare sumptuously” every day, but of what they had, the prisoner now always got his share. When they reached Quebec, Moorhead was sold to

the British, and there kept in confinement for eleven months. From the British he received worse treatment than at the hands of the Indians. His food was of the coarsest and most unhealthy sort, the bread being dry and mouldy and the meat sour and at times almost putrid. From the second day of his captivity to the close his garments were neither changed nor washed. During all that time his hair was not cut nor combed, nor his beard shaved. At the end of eleven months he was exchanged and sent to New York.

From New York, Moorhead set out immediately, on foot, for his former home in Franklin county. Though supplied with provisions, such was the reduced state of his health, in consequence of long confinement and ill treatment, that he was able to carry only a small stock with him. He was obliged to stop frequently during the day to rest, and, as his journey was mostly through the wilderness, he had to sleep at night in the open air. At length his stock of provisions was exhausted, and he was compelled to kill a dog that had followed him from New York, and subsist upon its meat. Even this unpalatable food did not hold out, and he lived for many days on frogs and fruits. So altered was his appearance that when he reached his father's, in Franklin county, no one knew him.

From the day he was taken prisoner until his arrival in Franklin county he had not heard a word of his family, neither did his family know anything of his fate. Mrs. Moorhead had been left with three small children, and soon after her husband's capture gave birth to a fourth, which was one of the first if not the first white child born in the county, and was named by his mother Fergus, after the father. In the meantime one of the children had died of smallpox, and upon Mrs. Moorhead devolved the duty of placing her child in the silent grave. Shortly afterwards she was visited by her brother, who assisted her in boxing up and burying her provisions and effects, after which she accompanied him on horseback to her former home in Franklin county, where she remained till the unexpected return of her husband; for all had given him up for lost.

In 1781 the Moorhead family returned to their home in Indiana county. The articles which had been buried were mostly in a good state of preservation. The live stock was gone, having most probably been killed by the Indians. A number of families from the counties east of the mountains came with Moorhead and settled in this vicinity. Among the

number were James Kelly, James Thompson, Moses Chambers, Colonel Sharp, Samuel and William Hall, brothers, the Walkers, Doties and others.

The first thing they did was to erect a fort or blockhouse near Moorhead's cabin (on the present site of the stone house, E. B. Campbell farm) large enough to contain all the families and their effects. Here they remained at night and also during the ensuing winter, considering it unsafe to sleep in their cabins. They next betook themselves to clearing out farms, and worked alternately on each tract, so as to give each individual an equal chance with the others, to have his ground prepared for seeding in the fall. While the party was at work felling timber and clearing the ground, two or three men stood guard with loaded rifles, so as to give timely notice of the approach of danger, and be ready to resist an attack from the enemy. But fortunately the Indians did not trouble them.

In the course of a few years, the settlers became comfortably situated. They raised live stock and grain in abundance, engaged in domestic manufactures, and erected saw and grist mills, and soon became a thrifty community. Their children grew up and settled on lands around them, and each year brought arrivals of new families from the East.

As the settlements increased, the Indians withdrew, and in a little over twenty years this section had been organized into a county, its seat of justice had been located, and its public buildings were erected.

Mr. Moorhead died at the age of eighty-nine years, and left a numerous and respectable progeny, many of whom are yet residents of this county. Some of them occupy the very spot which was the scene of so many trials and hardships in days of yore.

"Dr. Doddridge tells us that in his lifetime he had noted 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 the 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



OLD MOORHEAD FORT
On the E. B. Campbell Farm, White Township

forts, watching and waiting 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 the runner 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 other children were so imbued with fear, that the name, Indians, whispered in their ears, made them mute."

Another attempt at making a settlement within the limits of Indiana county was made in the year 1769, in the forks of the Conemaugh and Blacklick. The country had been explored as early as 1766-67, and the explorers were particularly pleased with it. It was clear of timber or brush, and clothed in high grass—a sort of prairie. Moses Chambers was an early settler. Having served several years on board a British man-of-war, he was qualified for a life of danger and hardship. Moses continued to work on his improvement till he was told one morning that the last johnnycake was at the fire. What was to be done? There was no possibility of a supply short of the Conococheague. He caught his horse and made ready. He broke the johnnycake in two pieces, and giving one half to his wife, the partner of his perils and fortunes, he put up the other half in the lapet of his coat with thorus, and turned his horse's head to the far east. There were no inns on the road those days, nor a habitation west of the mountains, save, perhaps, a hut or two at Fort Ligonier. The Kittanning path was used to Ligonier, and thence the road made by General Forbes' army. Where good pasture could be had for his horse, there Moses tarried. To him day was as night, and night as the day. He slept only while his

horse was feeding; nor did he give rest to his body nor ease to his mind until he returned with his sack full of corn. Moses Chambers was not the only one who had to encounter the fatigue and trouble of procuring supplies from Franklin county. All had to do so, such was the condition of this country, and such the prospect of settlers after the peace of 1763. A scarcity of provisions was one of the constant dangers of the early settlers, and, to make the case worse, there were no mills, even after they began to raise grain. The first year some Indian corn was planted. It grew and in the form of "roasting ears" was gladly gathered for food. One can almost see the hardy dame, with her home-made apron of "lye color and white" pinned round her waist, stepping cautiously between the rows of corn, selecting the finest, that is to say the best, ears for dinner, ay, and for breakfast and supper, too. About the year 1773 William B. Bracken built a mill on Blacklick, which was a great convenience to the settlers. They marked out a path by which they traveled to Bracken's mill. Around and near him gathered John Stewart, Joseph McCartney, John Evans, Thomas Barr, and John Hustin. About the year 1774, Samuel Moorhead commenced building a mill on Stony run, but before it was completed the settlers were driven off by the Indians. They fled to what was then called the Sewickley settlement. This was during the Dunmore war. However, they returned in the fall to their improvements, and Moorhead completed the mill.

Along and near Crooked creek located Andrew Sharp (killed by the Indians in 1794), Benjamin Walker, Israel Thomas, James McCreight, Jacob Anthony, David Peelor, and John Patison. Among the early settlers along the Conemaugh river, Blacklick creek, and its tributaries, and in the southern part of the county, were Charles Campbell, Samuel Dixon, John McCrea, John Harrold, Phillip Altman, Patrick McGee, Archey Coleman, George Repine, Malachia Sutton, William Loughry, Jonathan Doty, Jacob Bricker, James Ewing, James Ferguson, Peter Fair, James McComb, Samuel McCartney, John Neal, Alexander Rhea, William Robertson, Daniel Repine, John Shields, Robert Liggett, David Reed, William Graham, Ephraim Wallace, George Mabon, the Hices, Hugh St. Clair, James McDonald, and William Clark.

The northern part of the county, in the early days called "the Mahoning country," was settled at a more recent date. Among the early settlers were the Bradys, the Thomp-

sons, William Work, Hugh Cannon, John Lease, William McCall, John Park, William McCrery, the Pierces, Robert Hamilton, Joshua Lewis, and John Jamison. In addition to those named, among the early settlers, in the central portion of the county, were Andrew Allison, Thomas Allison, Gawin Adams, George Trimble, Alexander Taylor, John Lytle, Daniel Elgin, Conrad Rice, Thomas Wilkins, Daniel McKisson, James Mitchell, Andrew Dixon, John Agey, Blaney Adair, Thomas McCrea, Thomas Burns, William Lowry, John Wilson, Robert Pilson, John Thompson, Patrick Lydick, James Simpson, Christopher Stuchell and William Smith.

Little is known or recorded concerning the adventures of the settlers during the war of the Revolution, and the subsequent campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne. It is probable their residence here was precarious and unsettled. Every settler was a soldier, and preferred, indeed, occasionally the use of the rifle to that of the axe or the plow. John Thompson was one of the very few who remained here. He erected a blockhouse six miles northeast of Indiana borough, where he resided throughout all the troubles of the frontier. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, the settlers again returned to their homes, and resumed the occupations of peace.

THE LAND

Object which invited early settlers.—Land was the object which invited the early settlers to cross the mountain, for as the saying then was, "it was to be had here for taking up"; that is, building a cabin and raising a crop of grain, however small, of any kind, entitled the occupant to four hundred acres of land and a preemption right to one thousand acres more adjoining, to be secured by a land office warrant. This right was to take effect if there happened to be so much vacant land, or any part thereof, adjoining the tract secured by the settlement right.

Tomahawk rights.—There was, at an early period of our settlement, an inferior grade of land title, denominated the "tomahawk right," which was made by deadening a few trees, near the head of a spring, and marking the bark of one or more of them with the initials of the name of the person who made the improvement. For a long time, many bore the names of those who made them. We have no knowledge of the efficacy of the "tomahawk" improvement, or whether it conferred any right whatever, unless followed by an

actual settlement. These rights were often bought and sold. Those who wished to make settlements could cut their favored tracts of land to take the tomahawk improvements rather than enter into quarrels with those that made them. Other improvers took the land with a view to actual settlement, and happened to be staid veteran fellows, taking a very different course from that of purchasing the "tomahawk rights." When annoyed by the claimants under these rights they deliberately got a few good hickories and gave them what was called in those days a "laced jacket," that is, a sound whipping.

Early settlers came in spring.—Some of the early settlers took the precaution to come over the mountain in the spring, leaving their families behind to raise a crop of corn, and then return and bring them out in the fall. This was considered the better way. Others, especially those whose families were small, brought them with them in the spring. The Indian meal which they brought with them over the mountain was usually exhausted six weeks too soon, so that for that length of time they had to live without bread. Lean venison and the breast of the wild turkey they were taught to call bread. The flesh of the bear was denominated meat. This artifice did not succeed very well. After living in this way some time they became sickly—their stomachs seemed to be always empty, and tormented with a sense of hunger. How narrowly the children watched the growth of the potato tops, pumpkin and squash vines, searching from day to day to get something to answer in the absence of bread! How delicious was the taste of young potatoes when they could get them! What a jubilee when they were permitted to pull the young corn for roasting ears, still more so when it had acquired sufficient hardness to be made into johnnycakes by the aid of a tin grater! They then became healthy, vigorous and contented with their station, poor as it was.

Why the settlers liked the land here.—Owing to the equal distribution of early land, directed by our land laws, and the sterling integrity of our forefathers, in their observance of them, we have no district of "sold lands," as it is called, that is, large tracts of lands in the state of unfruitfulness, neither sold nor improved, as is the case in Lower Canada, and the northwestern part of Pennsylvania; these unsettled tracts make huge blanks in the population of the counties where they exist. The different lines between those whose lands adjoined were generally made in an

amicable manner before any question was raised. In doing this they were guided mainly by the tops of ridges and watercourses, hence the greater number of farms in the western part of Pennsylvania bear a striking resemblance to an amphitheatre. The buildings occupy a low position, and the tops of the surrounding hills are the boundaries of the tract to which the family mansion belongs. Our forefathers were fond of farms of this description, because, as they said, they are attended with these conveniences, "that everything comes to the houses down hill." Most of the early settlers considered the land as of little value from this point of view, that after a few years' cultivation it would lose its fertility, at least for a long time. It was said that such a field would bear so many crops, and another so many more or less than that.

THE LOG CABIN

Trees of uniform size, as nearly as might be, were selected, cut into pieces of the desired length, and carried or hauled to the site of the proposed building. At each end was placed an expert hand with an axe to saddle and notch the log. The saddling was done by hewing the end of the log so as to give the upper half the shape of the roof of a building. A notch was then cut into the log to fit the saddle, and of such depth as to bring the logs together. The usual height was one story. The gable was laid up with logs gradually shortened up to the top or peak, giving the shape or pitch of the roof. On the logs which formed these gables were laid stout poles, reaching from one gable to the other, at suitable distances to hold the covering, which consisted of bark peeled from elm or basswood trees. The strips of bark were about four feet long and about two or three feet wide, and laid in tiers, each lapping over the preceding one, after the manner of shingling. The bark was kept down by a heavy pole laid across each tier, and fastened at the ends. Sometimes, instead of bark, a kind of shingle was used, split from straight-grained trees, and resembling undressed staves of flour or liquor barrels. These by some were called shakes. They were laid about two feet to the weather, and were then fastened down by heavy poles called weight poles, as in the case of bark roofs.

At one end of the building, a space of about eight feet in length and five or six feet in height was cut out and the space filled by a

stone wall, laid in clay or mortar, for a fireplace. The chimney, resting on props made in various ways, was commenced at a proper height above the hearth, very wide, to correspond with the broad fireplace beneath it. It was built with split sticks of timber, resembling common strip laths, but being much larger, they were laid up in the manner of a cob house, the chimney being gradually narrowed upward to the top, where its size was about the same as was that of any ordinary brick chimney of a frame house fifty years ago. The inside was plastered with clay, or mud and chopped straw, the latter answering the same purpose as hair used in mortar in plastering the inside walls of a house. This "stick chimney," or "stick and clay chimney," was far from being fireproof. Fire would sometimes be communicated to the sticks from soot, and alarm the family. A speedy application of water thrown up plentifully inside soon allayed all fear.

A door was cut through one side of the house, and split pieces for doorposts, sometimes called "door checks," were pinned to the ends of the logs with wooden pins. For the want of boards to make doors, a blanket was used to close the entrance until boards could be obtained. The hinges and the latch were both made of wood. The latch was raised from the outside by a string passing through the door and fastened to the latch inside. The safety of the family during the night was effected by drawing in the latch-string. Floors were made of split slabs, hewed on one side, and sometimes called puncheons. For a window a hole was cut in the wall large enough to admit a sash of four or six panes of seven by nine glass. When glass could not be had, the hole was closed with greased paper pasted over it. The cracks between the logs were filled with mud or clay, the larger cracks or chinks being partly closed with split pieces of wood before the mortar was applied.

Immigrants, as a rule, brought no bedsteads. A substitute was made by boring holes in the walls in the corner of the house into which the ends of poles were fitted. Three corners of the bedstead being thus fastened to the walls, it required but a single post. It now needed only a cord, which was sometimes made of elm or basswood bark.

A view of the internal arrangements of these primitive dwellings would be interesting to those who are acquainted with pioneer life. On entering (supposing it to be mealtime) the smaller children would be seen standing or

sitting around a large chest in which some of the more valuable articles had been brought, and which served as a table; the parents and older children sitting at a table made, perhaps, of a wide puncheon plank, partaking of their plain meal, cooked by a logheap fire. In one corner of the room were one or two small shelves on wooden pins, displaying the tableware, when not in use, consisting of a few teacups and saucers, a few blue-edged plates, with a goodly number of pewter plates, perhaps standing singly on their edges, leaning against the wall, to render the display of table furniture more conspicuous. Underneath the cupboard were seen a few pots, a spider and perhaps a bake-kettle. Not a sufficient number of chairs having been brought, the deficiency had been supplied with three-legged stools made of puncheon boards. Over the doorway lay the indispensable rifle on two wooden hooks nailed to a log of the cabin. On the walls hung divers garments of female attire made of cotton and woolen fabric, some of which had done long service before their removal hither.

Log cabins were lighted in the night time in different ways. In the absence of candles and lamps light was, through the winter season, emitted from the fireplace, where the huge logs were kept burning. A substitute for candles was sometimes prepared by taking a wooden rod ten or twelve inches in length, wrapping around it a strip of cotton or linen cloth, and covering it with tallow pressed on with the hand. These "sluts," as they were sometimes called, afforded light for several nights. Lamps were prepared by dividing a large turnip in the middle, scraping out the inside quite down to the rind, and then inserting a stick about three inches in length in the centre so as to stand upright. A strip of linen or cotton cloth was then wrapped around it, and melted lard, or deer's tallow, was poured in up to the rim of the turnip rind, when the lamp was full. Lamps of this kind were only occasionally used; more often a dish of refuse grease, in which a rag was inserted and set on fire, and fed with the melted fat, would afford a sort of dismal light, and yet more disagreeable odor. By the light of these and other rudely constructed lamps, the women spun and sewed and men read when books could be obtained, or worked at some implement of household or field use. When neither lard nor tallow was on hand, the large blazing fire supplied the needed light. By these great fireplaces many skeins

of thread were spun, many a yard of linen woven, and many frocks and pantaloons made.

Living in houses like those described was attended with serious discomforts. A single room served the purpose of kitchen, dining room, sitting-room, bedroom, and parlor. In many families were six, eight or ten children, who were, with their parents, crowded into one room. In one corner was the father and mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed for the smaller children. The larger ones lodged in the chamber, which they entered by a ladder in another corner, and sometimes made tracks to and from their beds in the snow driven through the crevices by the wind. Nor did the roofs, made of bark or "shakes," protect them from rain in the summer. How visitors who came to spend the night were disposed of, the reader may not easily conceive. Some, as their families increased, built on their houses an additional room of the same size and manner of construction as the former. Such were some of the dwellings and conditions of many of the pioneers of this portion of the State. Many were in a condition which, for comfort and appearance, were far inferior to that described in the foregoing. Imagine the state of those who, on foot and with packs on their backs, forced their way through the wilderness and tried to improve a piece of land.

CLEARING THE LAND

The lands in this section were covered with a dense and heavy forest. To clear the soil of this timber required an amount of hard labor of which many of its present occupants have no adequate conception. Many now living on the hard-earned fortunes of their pioneer fathers and grandfathers could not be induced to enter upon a similar course of labor.

AXES

The early axes were rude and clumsy affairs, of twice and thrice the size, and double to quadruple the weight, of those in use now. The first improved were called Yankee axes by the early woodsmen, and were introduced into this county in 1815. Arnold Seale took a "Yankee axe" in 1820 for a debt of six dollars, interest for six years and justice's costs, and was glad to secure it at the price. In about ten years after the introduction of the improved axes, the double-bitted axes came into use and are now the favorite of the woodsmen.

UNDERBRUSHING AND LOGGING

The first part of the clearing process was "underbrushing." The bushes and the smallest saplings were cut down near the ground and piled in heaps. The trees were then felled, their trunks cut into lengths of from twelve to fifteen feet, and the brush and small limbs thrown into heaps. After the brush had become thoroughly dry, the whole field was burned over, thus assuring an abundant crop. The next part of the process was "logging," or log rolling. This required the associated labor of a number of men, who in turn assisted each other. The neighbors, on invitation, attended with their handspikes. These were strong poles, about six feet in length, flattened at the larger end, in order that they might be more easily forced between the logs. Logs too heavy to be carried were hauled to a pile by a team (generally oxen), and rolled upon the pile with skids, one end lying on the ground, the other on the heap. The heaps were then burned, and the soil was ready for seeding. Timber was so plentiful at this time that the settlers thought nothing of burning it. This was a great waste of timber. If we had all that was burned at that time, it would be very valuable to us to-day. Most of the logging was done by "bees." A number of the neighbors would come together with their teams, attended by a sufficient number of extra hands, and a whole field of several acres would be logged in an afternoon. For these logging "bees," as at house and barn raisings, there was generally a two-gallon jug of whiskey. Most of the men were moderate drinkers; some, however, gave indications, by their many witty sayings, that they had overstepped the bounds of moderation. But there were also, thus early, a few teetotallers, whose incredulity as to the magic power of strong drink as an assistance to manual labor had caused them to abandon its use.

ANIMAL LIFE

The wild animals inhabiting this section at the time of the first settlers were the deer, bear, wolf, wildcat, panther or painter, fox, otter, porcupine or hedgehog, raccoon, woodchuck or groundhog, skunk, mink, muskrat, opossum, rabbit, weasel and squirrel. None were much feared except the bear and wolf. The former was the most dangerous, the latter most destructive to property. The bear is generally ready to attack a person; the wolf seldom does so unless impelled by hunger or in self-defense. For many years it was

difficult to protect sheep from the ravages of wolves. Sheep had to be penned overnight. Many were destroyed in the daytime, near the house. It is the nature of the wolf to seize the sheep by the throat and suck its blood, and leave the carcass as food for other carnivorous animals, provided the number of sheep is sufficient thus to satisfy the hunger of their destroyers. Pigs and calves also were sometimes victims of these pests of the early settlers. Persons were followed by wolves to the very doors of their dwellings, and the sleep of families was often disturbed during a great portion of the night by their howlings.

To effect the destruction of these animals, bounties for their scalps were offered by the public authorities, and this induced hunters and trappers to devote much time to the destruction of wolves. As wolves hunt in the night, when they cannot be shot, most of them were probably caught in traps, of which there were several kinds. One was a pen built of small logs or heavy poles, six or seven feet high and narrowed upward. Into this pen a bait was thrown. A wolf could easily enter it at the top, but was unable to get out. Another was a steel trap, with jaws a foot or more in length. The clamps were notched like a cross-cut saw. It resembled in form a common spring rat trap. Attached to it was a chain with hooks, not to fasten it, but to make it difficult for the wolf to drag it. Caught, as he probably would be, by the foreleg while trying to paw out the bait, if the trap were fast he would gnaw off his leg and be gone.

THE WOLF HUNT

All the settled portion of this section of the State suffered severely from the depredations of wolves. The deep recesses of the ravines formed for them secure safety, where, during the daytime, they could quietly digest the mutton of the night before. Eighty and ninety years ago wolf hunts were common. The people became exasperated at the loss of their stock, and formed parties to exterminate the animals. Meetings were held at various points, and plans devised. A certain section of country, containing ravines, was determined upon, and simultaneous attack was made upon all sides. The men, early in the forenoon, formed a continuous line and entirely encircled the section. The number of men on the lines were sufficient to be within speaking distance of each other. The signal for advancing would be given by the leader, and it was carried from man to man, the lines moving forward in splendid order, growing

more compact as they advanced toward the ravine and descended its side. No man was to fire his gun until he received the command, and it was known that the lines were closed up. Finally the order to fire was given and the signal gun was discharged. Instantly the firing became general. After the first discharge of firearms, the deer and rabbits within the lines became frantic with fright, making the rounds and seeking an opening through which to escape. After all the game that could be seen had been dispatched, a committee was sent within the inclosure to search under all logs and fallen trees to ascertain if any game had fled to any of these places for safety. After the return of the committee the men, by orders, moved towards the center of the inclosure, bringing in the game, consisting of from two to two dozen wolves, one or more bears, several deer, etc. If a ravine was too large it was subdivided, and one division after another was "cleaned out." After a few years it was only occasionally that wolves were troublesome, as they generally left for some more secure quarters.

EARLY FARMING

Agriculture is a term hardly applicable to pioneer farming. The implements used would in this age of improvement attract attention as great curiosities. The virgin soil, as has been observed, was ready for the seed when cleared of its timber. The principal instrument of tillage for several years was the triangular harrow, usually called drag. This consisted of pieces of timber (hewed before there were mills for sawing), about five inches square and six feet long, put together in the form of the letter A. The drag was sometimes made of a crotched tree, and needed no framing. The teeth made of wood were double and even treble the size of those now used, in order to stand the severe trial they were to undergo. The drag bounded along over stubs and roots and stones, up and down the hillsides, drawn generally by oxen, often driven by boys.

When the roots had become sufficiently brittle to admit of the use of the plow it was used. When the first "Yankee improved plow" was brought into the country one man said, "The critter is too darned small. It will go to pieces sure." Another said, "Give me a plow with a twelve-foot beam and a seven-foot handle, and I can handle it." The old plow somewhat resembled the present plow, inasmuch as it was used for the same purpose.

At first it was made entirely of wood; then iron points were added; and then an iron shoe, colter, etc.; and, gradually, it was improved, until superseded upon the advent of the Yankee castiron plow. Later improvements in the plow and harrow, and the invention of cultivators, corn planters, drills and other labor-saving implements, have wonderfully changed the aspect of farming, and increased the power of production. Weeds were not so troublesome then as now, for many new weeds have sprung up since the railroads reached the prairies. 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 sustain the families and a little later laws were passed to prevent the manufacture of wheat into whiskey, as it was needed for the support of the people and the soldiers. Rye was almost as much used as wheat and corn, and buckwheat and oats were soon introduced. Barley and rye were produced more abundantly about the time of the Civil war than ever before or since. Barley was worth six shillings, four pence per bushel in 1808. Rye was used instead of coffee in war times, because coffee could not be had or was too high.

In harvesting, the change is no less striking. Before the decay and removal of stumps permitted the use of grain cradles, wheat was cut with the sickle, now a rare implement. It was then a staple article of merchandise. In the old daybooks or journals of the early merchants could be found, under the names of scores of customers, the charge, "to one sickle," followed in many cases by that other charge, "to one gal. whiskey," an article deemed by some as necessary in the harvesting operation as the implement itself. The cradle which superseded the sickle is now a thing of the past. It has given place to the reaper, an instrument then seemingly no more likely to be invented than the photographic art or the means of hourly intercourse with the inhabitants on the opposite side of the globe. Imagine a farmer of Indiana county to-day, attempting to reap a wheatfield of forty acres with a sickle! Then think of those western fields of one hundred to five hundred acres in extent! There was nothing for a farm horse to do except plow or carry burdens, most work being done by oxen.

The packsaddles and sleds gave place but slowly to wagons. The first wagon is said to have been drawn across the mountains in 1789 by oxen. Wagons were not considered safe

among the hills. The only lock or brake was a chain, and these were scarce. To brake them on a steep hill meant destruction. For several years there were extremely few wagons and roads on which to use them. A more simple vehicle was used. From a small tree was taken a piece having at one end two prongs. The single end was put in the ring of the ox yoke, the other resting on the ground. Across the prongs puncheon boards were laid and kept from sliding upwards by long wooden pins set perpendicular in each prong. Sometimes the oxen or horses were attached to the lower end of a log trough, the bottom of which had been flattened and the end hewed away from the under side to fit it, like a sled runner, for sliding over the rough ground. Some of the early settlers came into the country on "sled-cars," and used them for transportation purposes for several years. A sled car consisted of two poles, one on each side of the horse, one end of it being fastened to the hames, the other resting upon the ground. On the parts resting on the ground, puncheon boards were laid, and prevented from sliding upwards by long wooden pins in each pole.

The pioneer's first harness was made of withes, with crooked roots or pieces of limbs or trees for hames. It was not long before the tanning of hides was commenced and then good, substantial home-made leather harness was made.

Grain was generally threshed with the flail, ten or twenty bushels constituting a day's work. There were no fanning mills in the early times. (Ninian Irwin and a neighbor built the first fanning mill in 1824.) Sometimes the grain was spread in shallow depths on the floor where it was threshed and placed in a box perforated with holes, or in a riddle (a very coarse sieve), about thirty inches in diameter and five or six inches deep. To raise the wind a linen sheet, possibly taken from the bed, was held at the corners by two men, who gave it a semi-rotary motion or sudden swing. A man would shovel or stir up the wheat on the floor, or hold up and shake the box or riddle with its contents, and the wind caused by the motion of the sheet would blow away the chaff. In this way about ten bushels could be cleaned in half a day. The introduction of fanning mills was of great service and they soon came into general use. In the middle of the century what was known as the bunt 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 big dinners at the house. The old Milltown machine, manufactured in this country, was introduced before the war, and this has been followed by many improvements. The traction engine, which hauls the cleaner from place to place, was not known as late as 1876, though there was a machine on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial which could move itself forward and backward by its own apparatus, 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 to-day and which has been the forerunner of the automobile.

The grass was first cut with the sickle, but only for a brief period, as scythes were soon brought in by the immigrants and the hay harvest became a matter of considerable importance. A lad of sufficient age to drive a team can now cut with a mower from fifty to one hundred acres in an ordinary hay season, and the hay may all be made during the same time by one person. The long swordlike 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 husking of the corn was generally done in the field. In some parts of the country the ears, when fully ripe, were broken from the stalk, thrown into heaps, and then hauled into the barn and thrown in long heaps across the barn floor, ready for a corn husking, to which the neighbors, old and young, were invited to participate on some evening. The anticipation of a good time secured a good attendance. A good supper, which several of the neighboring women had assisted in preparing, was served from eight to nine o'clock. The "old folks" would then leave, and in due time the boys would gallant the girls to their homes. The recreation afforded to the young people by the frequent recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as most of the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement.

HAYING IN THE OLDEN TIME

"Haying in the old days was a much more formidable yearly undertaking than it is to modern farmers. Before the era of labor-saving haying implements farmers began the work of haying early in the day and season, and toiled hard until both were far spent.

Human muscle was strained to exert a force equal to the then unused horsepower. On large farms many 'hands' were required. Haying was an event of importance in the farmer's year. It made great demands upon his time, strength, and pocketbook. His best helpers were engaged long in advance, sometimes a whole season. Ability to handle a scythe well entitled a man to respect, while haying lasted. Experts took as much pains with a scythe as with a razor. Boys of to-day have never seen such a sight as a dozen stalwart men mowing a dozen-acre field.

"On the first day of haying, almost before the sun was up, the men would be at the field ready to begin. The question to be settled at the very outset was as to which man should cut the 'double.' This was the first swath to be cut down and back through the center of the field.

"The boys brought up the rear in the line of mowers. Their scythes were hung well 'in,' to cut a narrow swath. They were told to stand up straight when mowing, point in, keep the heel of the scythe down, and point out evenly, so as not to leave 'hog troughs' on the meadow when the hay was raked up. Impatient of these admonitions, they thought they could mow pretty well; and looked ambitiously forward to a time when they might cut the 'double.'"

FARE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS

Among the many hardships of pioneer life, not the least is the difficulty of procuring bread. For at least two years the settler in the woods must obtain his family supplies chiefly from other sources than his own land. This difficulty was enhanced by the remoteness of his residence from older settlers, where his supplies were to be obtained. Hence, those who settled in this section within the first few years, had a severer experience than those who came after a surplus of grain was produced and mills for grinding it were erected at accessible points. Rev. Mr. Woodend, in his centennial discourse, says: "The people who settled this country when it was a wilderness, are worthy of all honor and kind remembrance." A later writer has said: "A more intelligent, virtuous and resolute class of men never settled any country, than the first settlers of western Pennsylvania; and the women who shared their sacrifices were no less worthy." They came here, many of them, in poverty. They found little but hardships for very many years. They found the land cov-

ered with timber. There were for many years neither mills nor factories. With their own strong arms they must cut down the forest, fence the fields and build log cabins. Some of the first settlers lived on potatoes chiefly, the first year of their coming.

Upon fish and game the pioneers relied for provisions until they could raise vegetables and grain. Whole families for many weeks, even months, tasted not a particle of bread, subsisting upon grain and other products of the forest. "Ramps" or leeks, with which the woods abounded, furnished to some extent food for man and beast. Leaves, which were in some regions far advanced before the disappearance of the winter snows, furnished for cattle a valuable pasture ground; and the bulbs later in the season were, in time of scarcity, used by settlers as a substitute for common articles of food. Families, too, lived for weeks on whole wheat and on meal from corn pounded out at home. For this purpose one end of a large block was scooped out, making a cavity to hold a half bushel or less of corn. A spring pole was fixed over the rafters or to something else of proper height. On the end of the pole, a wooden pestle was suspended by a rope. It will readily be imagined that the principal use of the pole was to assist in raising the pestle; and that a small quantity of grain was pounded out at a time. The pestle was not in all cases hung to a pole, but was sometimes used wholly by the hand of the operator. A corn cracker or hominy block was attached to some of the first saw-mills, and to these settlers would resort for many miles and wait sometimes two days in order to get a chance at the hominy mill.

House Furniture and Diet.—The furniture for the table, for several years after the settlement of this country, consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons; but mostly of wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks were brought from the east side of the mountains along with the salt and iron on packhorses. These articles of furniture corresponded very well with the articles of diet on which they were employed. "Hog and hominy" were proverbial for the dish of which they were the component parts. Johnnycake and pone were at the outset of the settlements of the country the only forms of bread in use for breakfast and dinner. At supper, milk and mush was the standard dish. When milk was not plenty, which was often the case, owing to the scarcity of cattle, or

the want of proper pasture for them, the substantial dish of hominy had to supply the place of them; mush was frequently eaten with sweetened water, molasses, bear's oil, or the gravy of fried meat.

Every family, besides a little garden for the few vegetables which they cultivated, had another small inclosure, containing from half an acre to an acre, which they called a "truck patch," in which they raised corn for roasting ears, pumpkins, squashes, beans and potatoes. These, in the latter part of the summer and fall, were cooked with their pork, venison and bear meat for dinner, and made very wholesome and good tasting dishes. The standard dinner dish for every log rolling, house raising and harvest day was a pot pie, or what in other countries is called "sea pie." This, besides answering for dinner, served for a part of the supper also, what remained from dinner being eaten with milk in the evening, after the conclusion of the labor of the day.

In the whole display of furniture, delft, china and silver were unknown. It did not then as now require contributions from the four quarters of the globe to furnish the breakfast table, viz., the silver from Mexico; the coffee from the West Indies; the tea from China, and the delft and porcelain from Europe or Asia. Yet our homely fare, and unsightly cabins and furniture, produced a hardy veteran race, who planted the first footsteps of society and civilization in the immense regions of the West. Inured to hardship, bravery and labor from their early youth, they sustained with manly fortitude the fatigue of the chase, the campaign and scout, and with strong arms "turned the wilderness into fruitful fields" and have left to their descendants the rich inheritance of an immense empire blessed with peace and wealth.

The introduction of delftware was considered by many of the backwoods people as a culpable innovation. It was too easily broken, and the plates of that ware dulled their scalping and clasp knives; tea ware was too small for *men*; such might do for women and children. Tea and coffee were only "slops," which in the adage of the day "did not stick by the ribs." The idea was they were designed only for people of quality, who do not labor, or the sick. A genuine backwoodsman would have thought himself disgraced by showing a fondness for those slops. Indeed, many of them have to this day very little respect for them.

Dress of the Indians and Early Settlers.—The hunting shirt was universally worn. This

was a kind of loose frock, reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The cap was large, and sometimes handsomely fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that of the hunting shirt itself. The bosom of this dress served as a wallet to hold a chunk of bread, cakes, jerk, tow for wiping the barrel of the rifle, or any necessary for the hunter or warrior. The belt, which was always tied behind, answered several purposes, besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather the mittens, and sometimes the bullet-bag, occupied the front part of it. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk and to the left the scalping knife in its leathern sheath. The hunting shirt was generally made of linsey, sometimes of coarse linen, and a few of dressed deerskins. These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. The shirt and jacket were of the common fashion. A pair of drawers or breeches and leggins were the dress of the thigh and legs; a pair of moccasins answered for the feet much better than shoes. These were made of dressed deerskin. They were mostly made of a single piece with a gathering seam along the top of the foot, and another from the bottom of the heel, without gathers, as high as the ankle joint or a little higher. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles and lower part of the leg by thongs of deerskin, so that no dust, gravel or snow could get within the moccasin.

The moccasins in ordinary use cost but a few hours' labor to make them. This was done by an instrument denominated a moccasin awl, which was made of the backspring of an old claspknife. This awl with its buckskin handle was an appendage of every shot pouch strap, together with a roll of buckskin for mending the moccasins. This was the labor of almost every evening. They were sewed together and patched with deerskin thongs, or whangs, as they were commonly called.

In cold weather the moccasins were well stuffed with deer's hair, or dry leaves, so as to keep the feet comfortably warm; but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was "a decent way of going barefooted"; and such was the fact owing to the spongy texture of the leather of which they were made.

Owing to this defective covering of the feet, more than to any other circumstance,

the greater number of our hunters and warriors were afflicted with rheumatism in their limbs. Of this disease they were all apprehensive in cold or wet weather, and therefore always slept with their feet to the fire to prevent or cure it as well as they could. This practice unquestionably had a very salutary effect, and prevented many of them from becoming confirmed cripples in early life.

In the latter years of the Indian war our young men became more enamored of the Indian dress throughout, with the exception of the matchcoat. The drawers were laid aside and the leggins made longer, so as to reach the upper part of the thigh. The Indian breechclout was adopted. This was a piece of linen or cloth nearly a yard long, and eight or nine inches broad. This passed under the belt before and behind, leaving the ends for flaps hanging before and behind over the belt. These flaps were sometimes ornamented with some coarse kind of embroidery work. To the same belts which secured the breechclout, strings which supported the long leggins were attached. When this belt, as was often the case, passed over the hunting shirt the upper part of the thighs and part of the hips were naked. The young warriors instead of being abashed by this nudity were proud of their Indian-like dress. They went into places of public worship in this dress. Their appearance, however, did not add much to the devotion of the young ladies.

DRESS OF MEN

Moccasin shoes, buckskin breeches, blue broadcloth coats and brass buttons, fawnskin vests, roundabouts and woolen wammuses, leather or woolen gallowses, were worn with coon or sealskin caps in winter and chip or oat-straw hats for summer. Every neighborhood had then usually one itinerant shoemaker and tailor, who periodically visited cabins and made up shoes or clothes as required. All material had to be furnished, and these itinerant mechanics worked for fifty cents a day and board. Corduroy pants and corduroy overalls were common. The old pioneer in winter often wore a coonskin cap, coonskin gloves, buckskin breeches, leggins, and a wolf-skin hunting shirt.

The wammuses, breeches and hunting shirts of the men, the linsey petticoats, dresses and bedgowns of the women, were all hung in some corner of the cabin on wooden pegs. To some extent this was a display of pioneer wealth.

DRESS OF WOMEN

Home-made woolen cloth, tow, linen, linsey-woolsey, etc., were the materials in use. Barefoot girls "with cheek of tan" walked three or four miles to church, and on nearing the church would step into the woods to put on the shoes they carried with them. Some of these are living to-day. A woman who could buy eight or ten yards of calico for a dress at a dollar a yard put on queenly airs. Every married woman of any refinement then wore daycaps as well as nightcaps. Women usually went barefoot in the summer, and in the winter covered their feet with moccasins, calfskin shoes, buffalo overshoes, and shoebacks.

Linen and tow cloth were made from flax. The seed was sown in the early spring and ripened about August. It was harvested by "pulling." This was generally done by a "pulling frolic" of young people pulling it out by the root. It was then tied in little sheaves and permitted to dry, hauled in, and thrashed for the seed. Then the straw was watered and rotted by laying it on the ground out of doors. When the straw was again dried it was "broken in the flax-brake," after which it was again tied up, in little bundles, and then scutched with a wooden knife. This scutching was a frolic job, too, and a dirty one. Then it was hackled. The hackling process separated the linen part from the tow. The rest of the labor consisted of spinning, weaving, and dyeing. Linen cloth sold for about twenty-four cents a yard, tow cloth for about twenty cents a yard. Weaving originated with the Chinese. It took a thousand years for the art to reach Europe.

The linsey petticoat and bedgown, which were the universal dress of our women in early times, would make a strange figure in our days. A small home-made handkerchief, in point of elegance, would illy supply the place of that profusion of ruffles with which the necks of our ladies are now ornamented.

They went barefooted in warm weather, and in cold their feet were covered with moccasins, coarse shoes, or shoebacks, which would make but a sorry showing beside the elegant morocco slippers, often embossed with bullion, which at present ornament the feet of their daughters and granddaughters.

The coats and bedgowns of the women, as well as the hunting shirts of the men, were hung in full display on wooden pegs round the walls of their cabins, so that while they

answered in some degree the place of paper hangings or tapestry they announced to the stranger as well as neighbor the wealth or poverty of the family in the articles of clothing. This practice has not yet been wholly laid aside amongst the backwoods families.

The historian would say to the ladies of the present time, our ancestors of your sex knew nothing of the ruffles, leghorns, curls, combs, rings and other jewels with which their fair daughters now decorate themselves. Such things were not then to be had. Many of the younger part of them were pretty well grown up before they ever saw the inside of a store room, or even knew there was such a thing in the world, unless by hearsay, and indeed scarcely that. Instead of the toilet, they had to handle the distaff or shuttle, the sickle or weeding hoe, contented if they could obtain their linsey clothing and cover their heads with a sunbonnet made of six or seven hundred linen.

Subsistence by Hunting.—This was an important part of the employment of the early settlers of this country. For some years the woods supplied them with the greater amount of their subsistence, and with regard to some families at certain times, the whole of it; for it was no uncommon thing for families to live several months without a mouthful of bread. It frequently happened that there was no breakfast until it was obtained from the woods. Furs and peltry were the people's money. They had nothing else to give in exchange for rifles, salt and iron, on the other side of the mountains.

The fall and early part of the winter was the season for hunting the deer, and the whole of the winter, including part of the spring, for bears and fur skinned animals. It was a customary saying that fur is good during every month in the name of which the letter *r* occurs.

As soon as the leaves were pretty well down and the weather became rainy, accompanied by light snows, men, after acting the part of husbandmen so far as the state of warfare permitted them to do so, began to feel that they were hunters. They became uneasy at home. Everything about them became disagreeable. The house was too warm, the feather bed too soft, and even the good wife was not thought for the time being a proper companion. The minds of the hunters were wholly occupied with the camp and chase. They often got up early in the morning at this season, walked hastily out and looked anxiously to the woods and snuffed the autumnal

winds with the highest rapture, then returned into the house and cast a quick and attentive look at the rifle, which was always suspended to a joist by a couple of buck's horns, or little forks. The hunting dog, understanding the intentions of his master, would wag his tail and by every blandishment in his power express his readiness to accompany him to the woods.

A day was soon appointed for the march of the little cavalcade to the camp. Two or three horses furnished with packsaddles were loaded with flour, Indian meal, blankets and everything else requisite for the use of the hunter.

A hunting camp, or what was called a half-faced cabin, was of the following form: the back part of it was sometimes a large log; at the distance of eight or ten feet from this two stakes were set in the ground a few inches apart, and at the distance of eight or ten feet from these two more, to receive the ends of the poles for the sides of the camp. The whole slope of the roof was from the front to the back. The covering was made of slabs, skins or blankets, or, if in the spring of the year, the bark of hickory or ash trees. The front was left entirely open. The fire was built directly before this opening. The cracks between the logs were filled with moss. Dry leaves served for a bedding. It is thus that a couple of men, in a few hours, will construct for themselves a temporary but tolerably comfortable defense from the inclemencies of the weather. The beaver, otter, muskrat and squirrel are scarcely their equals in dispatch in fabricating for themselves a covert from the tempest! A little more pains would have made a hunting camp a defense against the Indians. A cabin ten feet square, bullet proof and furnished with portholes, would have enabled two or three hunters to hold twenty Indians at bay for any length of time. But this precaution was never attended to; hence the hunters were often surprised and killed in their camps.

The site for the camp was selected with all the sagacity of the woodsmen, so as to have it sheltered by the surrounding hills from every wind, but more especially from those of the north and west.

Hunting was not a mere ramble in pursuit of game, in which there was nothing of skill and calculation: on the contrary the hunter, before he set out in the morning, was informed by the state of the weather in what situation he might reasonably expect to meet with his game; whether on the bottoms, sides or tops

of the hills. In stormy weather the deer always seek the most sheltered places, and the leeward sides of the hills. In rainy weather, in which there is not much wind, they keep in the open woods on the highest ground.

In every situation it was requisite for the hunter to ascertain the course of the wind, so as to get the leeward of the game. This he effected by putting his finger in his mouth and holding it there until it became warm, then holding it above his head; the side which first becomes cold shows which way the wind blows.

As it was requisite, too, for the hunter to know the cardinal points, he had only to observe the trees to ascertain them. The bark of an aged tree is thicker and much rougher on the north than on the south side. The same thing may be said of the moss, it is much thicker and stronger on the north than on the south sides of the trees.

The whole business of the hunter consists of a succession of intrigues. From morning till night he was on the alert to gain the wind of his game, and approach it without being discovered. If he succeeded in killing a deer, he skinned it and hung it up out of the reach of the wolves, and immediately resumed the chase till the close of the evening when he bent his course towards his camp; when arrived there he kindled up his fire, and together with his fellow hunter cooked his supper. The supper finished, the adventures of the day furnished the tales for the evening. The spike buck, the two and three pronged buck, the doe and barren doe, figured through their anecdotes with great advantage. It would seem that after hunting awhile on the same ground the hunters became acquainted with nearly all of the gangs of deer within their range, so as to know each flock of them when they saw them. Often some old buck, by the means of his superior sagacity and watchfulness, saved his little gang from the hunter's skill by giving timely notice of his approach. The cunning of the hunter and that of the old buck were staked against each other, and it frequently happened that at the conclusion of the hunting season the old fellow was left free, uninjured tenant of his forest; but if his rival succeeded in bringing him down, the victory was followed by no small amount of boasting on the part of the conqueror.

When the weather was not suitable for hunting, the skins and carcasses of the game were brought in and disposed of.

Many of the hunters rested from their labors on the Sabbath day, some from a motive

of piety; others said that whenever they hunted on Sunday they were sure to have bad luck all the rest of the week.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES

Nearly all the clothing of the early settlers was made from cloth of home manufacture. Long after the country had passed into its pioneer state, the women carded, spun, wove, colored and fulled the fabric, and when this was done they made the clothing without the aid of tailors or fashion plates. When more spinning was to be done than the wife could do in addition to her ordinary housework, and where the daughters were too young to help, spinsters were employed to come into the families to spin flax in the winter season and wool in the summer. The price usually paid these spinsters was a shilling a day, a day's work ending at early bedtime. Some will be surprised when told that many of these women had money to show at the year's end. It was the custom, to some extent, to count a certain number of "runs" as a day's work. This had a tendency to accelerate the motion of the wheel and lessen the hours of labor. The spinning exercise is one which the young women of modern times have never enjoyed. The wheel used for spinning flax was called the "little wheel," to distinguish it from the "big wheel," used for spinning wool. These "stringed instruments" furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill attained without expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for our modern dames to acquire a skillful use of the elegant and costly instruments. They were indispensable household articles, and were to be found in nearly every family. The loom was not less necessary than the wheel. There were many houses, however, in which there was none. But there were always those who, besides doing their own weaving, did some for others. Woolen cloth was made in the home. There being at first no carding machines, wool was carded and made into short rolls with hand cards. These rolls were spun on the "big wheel," which is still to be seen in some of the houses of the old families, being occasionally used for spinning and twisting cotton yarn. It was turned by hand and with a velocity to give it sufficient momentum to enable the nimble mother, by her backward step, to draw out a twist and thread nearly the length of the cabin. The same loom was used for both linen and woolen. A cloth

was sometimes called linsey or linsey-woolsey, the warp being linen and the filling woolen. In the early part of the century Archibald Matthew, a cloth dresser by trade, came to East Wheatfield township. Wool for men's garments was then generally sent to him to be fulled and dressed, if the parties lived within a convenient distance. He in a short time (date unknown) built a small woolen mill and carding machine. Much dyeing was done in the family. Butternuts were used to make brown, peach leaves for yellow, and myrtle for a red shade. Woolen was also made and worn by the mothers and daughters. Flannel for women's wear, after dyestuffs were to be had, was dyed such colors as the wearer fancied. It was sometimes a plaid made of yarns of various colors, home-dyed. To improve their appearance, these flannels were sent to a cloth dresser (after such a mechanic had come into the country), for a slight dressing. Dyewoods and dyestuffs formed no small part of the early merchant's stock. Barrels of chips, Nicaragua, logwood and other woods, kegs of madder, alum, copperas, vitriol, indigo, etc., formed a large part of the teamster's loading for the storekeeper. Many can yet remember the old dyetub, standing in the chimney corner, covered with a board and used as a seat for children, when the stools or homemade chairs were wanted for visitors. Nearly all the coats, "wammuses," pants, etc., were made of homespun goods. When a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" cloth, he was an object of envy to his associates.

For many years, few except merchants, lawyers, doctors and some village mechanics wore cloth that had not passed through the hands of the country cloth dresser. Hence the early merchants kept small stocks of broadcloths.

There were also tailoresses who came into families to make up men's and boy's winter clothing. The cutting was done by the village tailor, if a village was near. Bad fits, which were not uncommon, were generally charged to the cutter. Hence the custom of tailors, when advertising, "cutting done on short notice and warranted to fit," to append the over-prudent proviso, if properly made up. These same tailoresses charged for their work two shillings per day. This was thought, by some, a little exorbitant, as the usual price of help at housework was but six shillings per week, Sundays not excepted. For a while the pioneers wore moccasins, and then boots and shoes were made of tanned leather. Farmers

subsequently got the hides of their slaughtered cattle tanned "on shares," or if their share was insufficient to shoe the whole family, for the tanning and dressing other means of payment was provided. Then there was in the neighborhood a circulating shoemaker, who made his yearly autumnal circuit with his "kit." The children had a happy time during his sojourn, which lasted one, two or more weeks, according to the number of feet to be shod. The boys, who had doffed their old shoes when the winter snows had scarcely disappeared to enjoy the luxury of going barefoot, were now no less joyful in the anticipation of new ones to protect their feet from the frost or early snows.

Large boys and girls, when leather was scarce and dear, were known to go barefoot the greater part of the year. It was not a rare thing to see girls, as well as boys, not in the poor families, at Sunday meetings with feet unshod. Some made shoes for themselves and families. Boots were little worn even by men except in winter season. Men's boots and shoes were usually made of coarse leather, called cowhide. Occasionally a young man attained the enviable distinction of appearing in a pair of calfskin boots, made by a skilled workman. Boots and shoes for both feet were made on one last. In those days, rights and lefts were not known. In this department of dress, as in others, in respect to style and cost, the past and the present exhibit a remarkable contrast.

EARLY COOKING

To witness the several processes in cooking in pioneer times would likely surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cookstoves came into use. The first thing to attract attention was the wide fireplace. Kettles were hung over the fire to a stout pole, sometimes called lug-pole, the ends of which were fastened on the sides of the chimney at such height as to be safe from ignition from the heat or sparks. The kettles were suspended from trammels, which were pieces of iron rods with a hook on each end. The longest one reached nearly down to the fire, and with one or more shorter ones, a kettle was brought to the proper height above the fire. For the want of iron, wooden hooks were sometimes used for trammels, which being directly above the kettles, were safe from fire.

The long-handled frying pan became a common cooking utensil. It was held over the

fire by hand; but to save time the handle was laid on a box or back of a chair, the pan resting on the fire, while the cook was setting the table. The pan was also used for baking shortcakes. It was placed before the fire, leaning slightly backward, with coals under and back of it to bake the under side. A more convenient one was the castiron, three-legged, short-handled spider, which was set over the coals on the hearth for frying meat. The legs were of such length and so adjusted that, when used for baking cakes and bread, by turning it towards the fire to the proper slope, handle upwards, it kept its position.

An early mode of baking corn bread, was to put the dough on a smooth board, about two feet long and eight inches wide, placed on the hearth in a slanting position before the fire. When the upper side was baked, the bread was turned over for baking the other side. When lard was plentiful, the bread was shortened and called johnnycake. But a better article for baking bread than either the pan or spider was the castiron bake-kettle, in some places called "dutch oven," with lugs and a closely fitted cover. Standing on the hearth with coals under and over it, bread and biscuit were nicely baked. Bread for large families was, in after years, usually baked in large outdoor ovens built of brick or fireproof stone. Turkey and spareribs were roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish or a pan being placed underneath to catch the drippings. Some of the inconveniences in cooking in these open fireplaces can be readily imagined. Women's hair was singed, their hands were blistered and their dresses scorched. A frame house with jamb fireplaces, in a measure relieved the pioneer housewives. In one of the jamps was fixed an iron crane which could be drawn forward when kettles were to be put on or taken off. The invention of cookstoves began a new era in cooking; and some avers to the innovation intimated a desire to return to the "old way," which will hereafter be known only to history.

AN EARLY WEDDING

For a long time after the first settlement of this country the inhabitants in general married young. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impression of love resulted in marriage; and a family establishment cost but a little labor and nothing else. A descrip-

tion of a wedding from the beginning to the end will serve to show the manners of our forefathers and mark the grade of civilization which has succeeded to their rude state of society in the course of a few years.

In the first years of the settlement of this county a wedding engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood; and the frolic was anticipated by old and young with eager expectation. This is not to be wondered at, when it is told that a wedding was almost the only gathering which was not accompanied with the labor of reaping, log rolling, building a cabin, or planning some scout or campaign.

In the morning of the wedding day the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father for the purpose of reaching the mansion of his bride by noon, which was the usual time for celebrating the nuptials, which for certain must take place before dinner.

Let the reader imagine an assemblage of people without a store, tailor or mantuamaker within a hundred miles; and an assemblage of horses without a blacksmith or saddler within an equal distance. The gentlemen dressed in shoe packs, moccasins, leather breeches, leggings, linsey hunting shirts, and all homemade. The ladies dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bedgowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs and buckskin gloves, if any. If there were any buckles, rings, buttons, or ruffles, they were the relics of old times, family pieces from parents or grandparents. The horses were caparisoned with old saddles, old bridles or halters, and pack-saddles, with a bag or blanket thrown over them; a rope or string as often constituted the girth as a piece of leather.

The march, in double file, was often interrupted by the narrowness and obstructions of our horse paths, as they were called, for we had no roads; and these difficulties were often increased, sometimes by the good and sometimes by the ill will of neighbors, by felling trees and tying grape vines across the way. Sometimes an ambuscade was formed by the wayside, and an unexpected discharge of several guns took place, so as to cover the wedding company with smoke. Let the reader imagine the scene which followed this discharge; the sudden spring of the horses, the shrieks of the girls, and the chivalric bustle of their partners to save them from falling. Sometimes, in spite of all that could be done

to prevent it, some were thrown to the ground. If a wrist, elbow or ankle happened to be sprained it was tied with a handkerchief, and little more was thought or said about it.

Another ceremony commonly took place before the party reached the house of the bride, after the practice of making whiskey began, which was at an early period. When the party were about a mile from the place of their destination, two young men would single out to run for the bottle; the worse the path, the more logs, brush and deep hollows the better, as these obstacles afforded an opportunity for the greater display of intrepidity and horsemanship. The English fox chase, in point of danger to the riders and their horses, is nothing to this race for the bottle. The start was announced by an Indian yell; logs, brush, muddy hollows, hill and glen, were speedily passed by the rival ponies. The bottle was always filled for the occasion, so that there was no need for judges; for the first who reached the door was presented the prize, with which he returned in triumph to the company. On approaching them he announced his victory over his rival by a shrill whoop. At the head of the troop, he gave the bottle first to the groom and his attendants, and then to each pair in succession to the rear of the line, giving each a dram; and then, putting the bottle in the bosom of his hunting shirt, took his station in the company.

The ceremony of the marriage preceded the dinner, which was a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls, and sometimes venison and bear meat roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables. During the dinner the greatest hilarity always prevailed; although the table might be a large slab of timber, hewed out with a broadaxe, supported by four sticks set in auger holes, and the furnishings some old pewter dishes and plates, the rest wooden bowls and trenchers. A few pewter spoons, much battered about the edges, were to be seen at some tables; the rest were made of horns. If knives were scarce, the deficiency was made up by the scalping knives which were carried in sheaths suspended to the belt of the hunting shirt.

After dinner the dancing commenced, and generally lasted till the next morning. The figures of the dances were three and four handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what was called jig-

ging it off; that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called cutting out; that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company without any interruption of the dance. In this way a dance was often continued till the musician was heartily tired of his situation. Towards the latter part of the night, if any of the company, through weariness, attempted to conceal themselves for the purpose of sleeping, they were hunted up, paraded on the floor, and the fiddler ordered to play "Hang on till tomorrow morning."

About nine or ten o'clock a deputation of the young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this it frequently happened that they had to ascend a ladder instead of a pair of stairs, leading from the dining and ball room to the loft, the floor of which was made of clapboards lying loose and without nails. This ascent, one might think, would put the bride and her attendants to the blush; but as the foot of the ladder was commonly behind the door, which was purposely opened for the occasion, and its rounds at the inner end were well hung with hunting shirts, petticoats and other articles of clothing, the candles being on the opposite side of the house the exit of the bride was noticed but by few. This done, a deputation of young men in like manner stole off the groom, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued; and if seats happened to be scarce, which was often the case, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls; and the offer was sure to be accepted. In the midst of this hilarity the bride and groom were not forgotten. Pretty late in the night some one would remind the company that the new couple must stand in need of some refreshments, and "black Betty," which was the name of the bottle, was called for and sent up the ladder.

In the course of the festivity, if any wanted to help himself to a dram, and the young couple to a toast, he would call out:

"Where is black Betty? I want to kiss her sweet lips." Black Betty was soon handed to him. Then holding her up in his right hand he would say:

"Health to the groom, not forgetting my-

self; and here's to the bride, thumping luck and big children."

This, so far from being taken amiss, was considered as an expression of a very proper and friendly wish, for big children, especially sons, were of great importance; as we were few in number, and engaged in perpetual hostility with the Indians, the end of which no one could foresee. Indeed many of them seemed to suppose that war was the natural state of man, and therefore did not anticipate any conclusion of it; every big son was therefore considered as a young soldier.

But to return. It often happened that some neighbors or relations, not being asked to the wedding, took offense; and the mode of revenge adopted by them on such occasions was that of cutting off the manes, foretops and tails of the horses of the wedding company. Another method of revenge which was adopted when the chastity of the bride was a little suspected was that of setting up a pair of horns on poles, or trees, on the route of the wedding company. This was a hint to the groom that he might expect to be complimented with a pair of horns himself.

On returning to the infare, the order of procession and the race for black Betty was the same as before. The feasting and dancing often lasted for several days, at the end of which the whole company were so exhausted with loss of sleep that several days' rest were requisite to fit them to return to their ordinary labors.

Should I be asked why I have presented this unpleasant portrait of the rude manners of our forefathers, I in my turn would ask my reader, why are you pleased with the histories of the blood and carnage of battles? Why are you delighted with the fictions of poetry, the novel and romance? I have related truth, and only truth, strange as it may seem. I have depicted a state of society and manners which are fast vanishing from the memory of man, with a view to give the youth of our country a knowledge of the advantages of civilization, and to give contentment to the aged by preventing them from saying "that former times were better than the present."

THE HOUSE WARMING

I will proceed to state the usual manner of settling a young couple in the world.

A spot was selected on a piece of land of one of the parents, for their habitation. A day was appointed shortly after their mar-

riage for commencing the work of building their cabin. The fatigue party consisted of choppers, whose business it was to fell the trees and cut them off at proper lengths; a man with a team for hauling them to the place, and arranging them, properly assorted, at the sides and ends of the building; a carpenter, if such he might be called, whose business it was to search the woods for a proper tree for making clapboards for the roof. The tree for this purpose must be straight grained and from three to four feet in diameter. The boards were split four feet long, with a large frow, and as wide as the timber would allow. They were used without planing or shaving. Another division was employed in getting puncheons for the floor of the cabin; this was done by splitting trees, about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewing the faces of them with a broadaxe. They were half the length of the floor they were intended to make. The materials for the cabin were mostly prepared on the first day and sometimes the foundation laid in the evening. The second day was allotted for the raising.

In the morning of the next day the neighbors collected for the raising. The first thing to be done was the election of four corner men, whose business it was to notch and place the logs. The rest of the company furnished them with the timbers. In the meantime the boards and puncheons were collecting for the floor and roof, so that by the time the cabin was a few rounds high the sleepers and floor began to be laid. The door was made by sawing or cutting the logs in one side so as to make an opening about three feet wide. This opening was secured by upright pieces of timber about three inches thick, through which holes were bored into the ends of the logs for the purpose of pinning them fast. A similar opening, but wider, was at the end for the chimney. This was built of logs and made large to admit of a back and jambs of stone. At the square, two end logs projected a foot or eighteen inches beyond the wall to receive the butting poles, as they were called, against which the ends of the first row of clapboards was supported. The roof was formed by making the end logs shorter until a single log formed the comb of the roof. On these logs the clapboards were placed, the ranges of them lapping some distance over those next below them and kept in their places by logs placed at proper distances upon them.

The roof and sometimes the floor were finished on the same day of the raising. A third

day was commonly spent by a few carpenters in leveling off the floor, making a clapboard door and a table. This last was made of a split slab and supported by four round legs set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Some pins stuck in the logs at the back of the house supported some clapboards which served for shelves for the table furniture. A single fork, placed with its lower end in a hole in the floor and the upper end fastened to a joist, served for a bedstead by placing a pole in the fork with one end through a crack between the logs of the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one within the fork, with its outer end through another crack. From the front pole, through a crack between the logs of the end of the house, the boards were put on which formed the bottom of the bed. Sometimes other poles were pinned to the fork a little distance above these, for the purpose of supporting the front and foot of the bed, while the walls were the supports of its back and head. A few pegs around the walls for a display of the coats of the women, and hunting shirts of the men, and two small forks or buck's horns to a joist for the rifle and shot pouch, completed the carpenter work.

In the meantime masons were at work. With the heart pieces of the timber of which the clapboards were made they made billets for chunking up the cracks between the logs of the cabin and chimney; a large bed of mortar was made for daubing up those cracks; a few stones formed the back and jambs of the chimney.

The cabin being finished, the ceremony of house warming took place before the young couple were permitted to move into it. The house warming was a dance of a whole night's continuance, the company being made up of the relations of the bride and groom and their neighbors. On the day following the young couple took possession of their new mansion.

PIONEER LEGAL RELATIONS OF MAN AND WIFE

Up to and later than 1843, Pennsylvania was under the common law system of England. Under this law the wife had no legal separate existence. The husband had the right to whip her, and only in the event of her committing crimes had she a separate existence from her husband. But if the crime was committed in her husband's presence, she was then presumed not guilty. Her condition was legally little, if any, better than that of a slave.

Under the common law, husband and wife were considered as *one person*, and on this principle all their civil duties and relations rested.

The wife could not sue in her own name, but only through her husband. If she suffered wrong in her person or property, she could, with her husband's aid and assistance, prosecute, but the husband had to be the plaintiff. For crimes without any presumed coercion of her husband, the wife could be prosecuted and punished, and for these misdemeanors the punishments were severe.

The wife could make no contract with her husband. The husband and she could make a contract through the agency of trustees for the wife, the wife, though, being still under the protection of her husband.

All contracts made between husband and wife before marriage were void after the ceremony. The husband could in no wise convey lands or realty to his wife, only and except through a trustee. A husband at death could bequeath real estate to his wife.

Marriage gave the husband all right and title to his wife's property, whether real or personal, but he then became liable for all her debts and contracts, even those that were made before marriage, and after marriage he was so liable, except for "superfluities and extravagances."

If the wife died before the husband and left no children, the husband and his heirs inherited her real estate. But if there were children, the husband remained in possession of her land during the lifetime of the wife, and at his death the land went to the wife's heirs.

All debts due to the wife became after marriage the property of the husband, who became invested with power to sue on bond, note or any other obligation, to his own and exclusive use. The powers of discharge and assignment and change of securities were, of course, involved in the leading principle. If the husband died before the recovery of the money, or any change in the securities, the wife became entitled to these debts, etc., in her own right. All personal property of the wife, such as money, goods, movables and stocks, became absolutely the property of the husband upon marriage, and at his death went to his heirs.

Property could be given to a wife by deed of marriage settlement.

Property could be settled on the wife after marriage by the husband, provided he was

solvent at the time and the transfer not made with a view to defraud.

The wife could not sell her land, but any real estate settled upon her through a trustee she could bequeath.

The husband and wife could not be witnesses against each other in civil or criminal cases where the testimony could in the least favor or criminate either. One exception only existed to this rule, and that was that "the personal safety or the life of the wife gave her permission to testify for her protection."

LABOR AND ITS DISCOURAGEMENTS

The necessary labors of the farms along the frontiers were performed with every danger and difficulty imaginable. The whole population of the frontiers huddled together in their little forts left the country with every appearance of a deserted region; and such would have been the opinion of a traveler concerning it, if he had not seen, here and there, some small fields of corn or other grain in a growing state.

It is easy to imagine what losses must have been sustained by our first settlers owing to this deserted state of their farms. It was not the full measure of their trouble that they risked and often lost their lives in subduing the forest, and turning it into fruitful fields; but compelled to leave them in a deserted state during the summer season, a great part of the fruits of their labors was lost by this untoward circumstance. Their sheep and hogs were devoured by the wolves, panthers and bears. Horses and cattle were often let into their fields, through breaches made in their fences by the falling of trees, and frequently almost the whole of a crop of corn was destroyed by squirrels and racoons, so that many families, and after an hazardous and laborious spring and summer, had but little left for the comfort of the dreary winter.

The early settlers on the frontiers of this country were like Arabs of the desert of Africa, in at least two respects; every man was a soldier, and from early in the spring till late in the fall was almost continually in arms. Their work was often carried on by parties, each one of whom had his rifle and everything else belonging to his war dress. These were deposited in some central place in the field. A sentinel was stationed on the outside of the fence, so that on the least alarm the whole company repaired to their arms, and were ready for the combat in a

moment. Here, again, the rashness of some families proved a source of difficulty. Instead of joining the working parties, they went out and attended to their farms by themselves, and in case of alarm an express was sent for them, and sometimes a party of men to guard them to the fort. These families, in some instances, could boast that they had better crops, and were every way better provided for the winter than their neighbors. In other instances their temerity cost them their lives.

In military affairs, when every one concerned is left to his own will, matters are sure to be but badly managed. The whole frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia presented a succession of military camps or forts. We had military officers, that is to say, captains and colonels, but they, in many respects, were only nominally such. They could advise but not command. Those who chose to follow their advice did so to such an extent as suited their fancy or interest. Others were refractory and thereby gave much trouble. These officers would lead a scout or campaign. Those who thought proper to accompany them did so, those who did not remained at home. Public odium was the only punishment for their laziness or cowardice. There was no compulsion in the performance of military duties, and no pecuniary reward when they were performed.

It is but doing justice to the first settlers of this country to say that instances of disobedience of families and individuals to the advice of our officers were by no means numerous. The greater number cheerfully submitted to their directions with prompt and faithful obedience.

GAMES AND DIVERSIONS

These were such as might be expected among a people who, owing to their circumstances as well as education, set a higher value on physical than on mental endowments, and on skill in hunting and bravery in war than on any polite accomplishments, or fine arts.

Amusements are, in many instances, either imitations of the business of life, or, at least, of some of its particular objects of pursuit; on the part of young men belonging to nations in a state of warfare, many amusements are regarded as preparations for the military character which they are expected to sustain in future life. Thus, the war dance of savages is a pantomime of their stratagems and

horrid deeds of cruelty in war, and the exhibition prepares the minds of their young men for a participation in the bloody tragedies which they represent. Dancing, among civilized people, is regarded not only as an amusement suited to the youthful period of human life, but as a means of inducing urbanity of manners and good personal deportment in public. Horse racing is regarded by the statesman as a preparation, in various ways, for the equestrian department of warfare; it is said that the English government never possessed a good cavalry until, by the encouragement given to public races, their breed of horses was improved. Games, in which there is a mixture of chance and skill, are said to improve the understanding in mathematical and other calculations.

Many of the sports of the early settlers of this country were imitative of the exercises and stratagems of hunting and war. Boys were taught the use of the bow and arrow at an early age; but although they acquired considerable adroitness in the use of them, so as to kill a bird or squirrel sometimes, yet it appears that in the hands of the white people the bows and arrows could never be depended upon for warfare or hunting, unless made and managed in a different manner from any specimens of them which I ever saw. In ancient times the bow and arrow must have been deadly instruments in the hands of the barbarians of our country; but I much doubt whether any of the present tribes of Indians could make much use of the flint arrowheads which must have been so generally used by their forefathers.

Firearms, wherever they can be obtained, soon put an end to the use of the bow and arrow; but independent of this circumstance, military as well as other arts sometimes grow out of date and vanish from the world.

One important pastime of our boys was that of imitating the noise of every bird and beast in the woods. This faculty was not merely a pastime, but a very necessary part of education, on account of its utility in certain circumstances. The imitations of the gobbling and other sounds of wild turkeys often brought those keen-eyed and ever watchful tenants of the forest with the reach of the rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought her dam to her death in the same way. The hunter often collected a company of mopish owls to the trees about his camp, and amused himself with their hoarse screaming; his howl

would raise and obtain responses from a pack of wolves, so as to inform him of their neighborhood, as well as guard him against their depredations.

This imitative faculty was sometimes requisite as a measure of precaution in war. The Indians, when scattered about in a neighborhood, often collected together by imitating turkeys by day and wolves or owls by night. In similar situations our people did the same. An early and correct use of this imitative faculty was considered as an indication that its possessor would become in due time a good hunter and a valiant warrior.

Throwing the tomahawk was another boyish sport, in which many acquired considerable skill. The tomahawk with its handle of a certain length will make a given number of turns in a given distance. Say in five steps it will strike with the edge, the handle downwards; at the distance of seven and a half, it will strike with the edge, the handle upwards, and so on. A little experience enabled the boy to measure the distance with his eye, when walking through the woods, and strike a tree with his tomahawk in any way he chose.

The athletic sports of running, jumping and wrestling were the pastimes of the boys, in common with the men. A well grown boy, at the age of twelve or thirteen years, was furnished with a small rifle and shot pouch. He then became a fort soldier, and had his porthole assigned him. Hunting squirrels, turkeys and raccoons soon made him expert in the use of his gun.

Dancing was the principal amusement of our young people of both sexes. Their dances, to be sure, were of the simplest forms, three- and four-handed reels and jigs. Contra dances, cotillions and minuets were unknown.

Shooting at marks was a common diversion among the men, when their stock of ammunition would allow it; this, however, was far from being always the case. The present mode of shooting offhand was not then in practice. This mode was not considered as any trial of the value of a gun; nor, indeed, as much of a test of the skill of a marksman. Their shooting was from a rest, and at as great distance as the length and weight of the barrel of the gun would throw a ball on a horizontal level. Such was their regard to accuracy, in these sportive trials of their rifles, and of their own skill in the use of them, that they often put moss, or some other soft substance, on the log or stump from which

they shot, for fear of having the bullet thrown from the mark, by the spring of the barrel. When the rifle was held to the side of a tree for a rest, it was pressed against it as lightly as possible, for the same reason.

Rifles of former times were different from those of modern date; few of them carried more than forty-five bullets to the pound. Bullets of smaller size were not thought sufficiently heavy for hunting or war.

Dramatic narrations, chiefly concerning Jack and the giant, furnished our young people with another source of amusement during their leisure hours. Many of these tales were lengthy, and embraced a considerable range of incident. Jack, always the hero of the story, after encountering many difficulties, and performing many great achievements, came off conqueror of the giant. Many of these stories were tales of knight errantry, in which some captive virgin was released from captivity and restored to her lover. These dramatic narrations concerning Jack and the giant bore a strong resemblance to the poems of Ossian, the story of the Cyclops and Ulysses, in the *Odyssey* of Homer, and the tale of the giant and Greatheart, in the "Pilgrim's Progress." They were so arranged, as to the different incidents of the narration, that they were easily committed to memory. They certainly have been handed down from generation to generation, from time immemorial. Civilization has, indeed, banished the use of those ancient tales of romantic heroism; but what then? it has substituted in their place the novel and romance.

It is thus that in every state of society the imagination of man is eternally at war with reason and truth. That fiction should be acceptable to an unenlightened people is not to be wondered at, as the treasures of truth have never been unfolded to their minds; but that a civilized people themselves should in so many instances, like barbarians, prefer the fairy regions of fiction to the august treasures of truth developed in the sciences of theology, history, natural and moral philosophy, is truly a sarcasm on human nature. It is as much as to say that it is essential to our amusement; that, for the time being, we must suspend the exercise of reason, and submit to a voluntary deception.

Singing was another, but no very common, amusement among our first settlers. Their tunes were rude enough, to be sure. Robin Hood furnished a number of songs; the balance were mostly tragical, these last denominated "love songs about murder." As to

cards, dice, backgammon and other games of chance, they knew nothing about them.

PIONEER EVENING FROLICS

In the pioneer days newspapers were few, dear, printed on coarse paper, and small. Books were scarce, there was only occasional preaching, no public lectures, and but few public meetings, excepting the annual Fourth of July celebration, when all the patriots assembled to hear the Declaration of Independence read. The pioneer and his family had to have fun. The common saying of that day was that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." As a rule, outside of the villages, everybody lived in log cabins, and people were bound together by mutual dependence and acts of neighborly kindness. At every cabin the lathstring was always out. The young ladies of the "upper ten" learned music, but it was the humming of to "knit and spin"; their piano was a loom, their sunshade a broom, and their novel a Bible. A young gentleman or lady was then as proud of his or her new suit, woven by a sister or a mother on her own loom, as proud could be, and these new suits or "best clothes" were always worn to evening frolics. Social parties among the young were called "kissing parties," because in all the plays, either as a penalty or as part of the play, all the girls who joined in the amusement had to be kissed by some one of the boys. To the boys and girls of that period—

"The earth was like a garden then,
And life seemed like a show,
For the air was rife with fragrance,
The sky was all rainbow,
And the heart was warm and joyous;
Each lad had native grace,
Sly Cupid planted blushes then
On every virgin's face."

The plays were nearly all musical and vocal, and the boys lived and played them in the "pleasures of hope," while usually there sat in the corner of the cabin fireplace a granddad or a grandma smoking a stone or clay pipe, lighted with a live coal from the woodfire, living and smoking in the "pleasures of memory."

The plays were conducted somewhat in this way:

A popular play was for all the persons present to join hands and form a ring, with a dude of that time, in shirt of check and bear-greased hair, in the center. Then they

circled round and round the center person, singing:

"King William was King James' son,
And of that royal race he sprung;
He wore a star upon his breast.
To show that he was royal best.
Go choose your east, go choose your west,
Go choose the one that you like best;
If he's not here to take your part,
Go choose another with all your heart."

The boy in the center then chose a lady from the circle, and she stepped into the ring with him. Then the circling was resumed, and all sang to the parties inside,

"Down on this carpet you must kneel,
Just as the grass grows in the field;
Salute your bride with kisses sweet,
And then rise up upon your feet."

The play went on in this manner until all the girls present were kissed.

Another popular play was to form a ring. A young lady would step into the circle, and all parties would join hands and sing.

"There's a lily in the garden
For you, young man;
There's a lily in the garden,
Go pluck it if you can," etc.

The lady then selects a boy from the circle, who walks into the ring with her. He then kisses her and she goes out, when the rest all sing,

"There he stands, that great big booby,
Who he is I do not know;
Who will take him for his beauty?
Let her answer, yes or no."

This play goes on in this way until all the girls have been kissed. Another favorite play was:

"Oats, peas, beans, and barley grows;
None so well as the farmer knows
How oats, peas, beans, and barley grows;
Thus the farmer sows his seed.
Thus he stands to take his ease;
He stamps his foot and claps his hands,
And turns around to view his lands," etc.

Another great favorite was:

"Oh, sister Phoebe, how merry were we
The night we sat under the juniper-tree,
The juniper-tree, I, oh.
Take this hat on your head, keep your head warm,
And take a sweet kiss, it will do you no harm,
But a great deal of good, I know," etc.

Another was:

"If I had as many lives
As Solomon had wives,
I'd be as old as Adam;

So rise to your feet
And kiss the first you meet,
Your humble servant, madam."

Another was:

"It's raining, it's hailing, it's cold, stormy weather;
In comes the farmer drinking of his cider.
He's going a-reaping, he wants a binder,
I've lost my true love, where shall I find her."

A live play was called "hurly-burly."
"Two went round and gave each one, secretly,
something to do. The girl was to pull a young man's hair; another to tweak an ear or nose, or trip some one, etc. When all had been told what to do, the master of ceremonies cried out, 'Hurly-burly.' Every one sprang up and hastened to do as instructed. This created a mixed scene of a ludicrous character, and was most properly named 'hurly-burly.'"

THE WITCHCRAFT DELUSION

The belief in witchcraft was prevalent among the early settlers of the western country. To the witch was ascribed the tremendous power of inflicting strange and incurable diseases, particularly on children, of destroying cattle by shooting them with hair balls, and a great variety of other means of destruction, of inflicting spells and curses on guns and other things, and lastly of changing men into horses, and after bridling and saddling them riding them in full speed over hill and dale to their frolics and other places of rendezvous. More ample powers of mischief than these cannot well be imagined.

Wizards were men supposed to possess the same mischievous powers as the witches; but these were seldom exercised for bad purposes. The powers of the wizards were exercised almost exclusively for the purpose of counteracting the malevolent influences of the witches, of the other sex.

The diseases of children supposed to be inflicted by witchcraft were those of the internal organs, dropsy of the brain, and the rickets. The symptoms and cure of these destructive diseases were utterly unknown in former times in this country. Diseases which could neither be accounted for nor cured were usually ascribed to some supernatural agency of a malignant kind.

For the cure of the diseases inflicted by witchcraft, the picture of the supposed witch was drawn on a stump or piece of board and shot at with a bullet containing a little bit of silver. This silver bullet transferred a

painful and sometimes a mortal spell on that part of the witch corresponding with the part of the portrait struck by the bullet. Another method of cure was that of getting some of the child's water, which was closely corked up in a vial and hung up in a chimney. This complemented the witch with a strangury which lasted as long as the vial remained in the chimney. The witch had but one way of relieving herself from any spell inflicted on her in any way, which was that of borrowing something, no matter what, of the family to which the subject of the exercise of her witchcraft belonged.

When cattle or dogs were supposed to be under the influence of witchcraft they were burned in the forehead by a branding iron, or when dead, burned wholly to ashes. This inflicted a spell upon the witch which could only be removed by borrowing, as above stated.

Witches were often said to milk the cows of their neighbors. This they did by fixing a new pin in a new towel for each cow intended to be milked. This towel was hung over the witch's own door, and by the means of certain incantations the milk was extracted from the fringes of the towel after the manner of milking a cow. This happened when the cows were too poor to give much milk.

The first German glass blowers in this country drove the witches out of their furnaces by throwing living puppies into them.

The greater or less amount of belief in witchcraft, necromancy and astrology serves to show the relative amount of philosophical science in any country. Ignorance is always associated with superstition, which, presenting an endless variety of sources of hope and fear, with regard to the good or bad fortunes of life, keeps the benighted mind continually harassed with groundless and delusive, but strong and often deeply distressing, impressions of a false faith. For this disease of the mind there is no cure but that of philosophy. This science shows to the enlightened reason of man that no effect whatever can be produced in the physical world without a corresponding cause. This science announces that the deathbell is but a momentary morbid motion of the ear, and the deathwatch the noise of a bug in the wall, and that the howling of the dog and the croaking of the raven are but the natural languages of the beast and fowl, and no way prophetic of the death of the sick. The comet, which used to shake pestilence and war from its fiery train, is now

viewed with as little emotion as the movements of Jupiter and Saturn in their respective orbits.

An eclipse of the sun, and an unusual freshet of the Tiber, shortly after the assassination of Julius Caesar by Cassius and Brutus, threw the whole of the Roman empire into consternation. It was supposed that all the gods of heaven and earth were enraged and about to take revenge for the murder of the dictator; but since the science of astronomy foretells in the calendar the time and extent of the eclipse, the phenomenon is not viewed as a miraculous and portentous, but as a common and natural, event.

That the pythoness and wizard of the Hebrews, the monthly soothsayers, astrologers and prognosticators of the Chaldeans, and the sybils of the Greeks and Romans, were merely mercenary impostors, there can be no doubt. To say that the pythoness and all others of her class were aided in their operations by the intervention of familiar spirits does not mend the matter, for spirits, whether good or bad, possess not the power of life and death, health and disease, with regard to man or beast. Prescience is an incommunicable attribute of God, and therefore spirits cannot foretell future events.

The afflictions of Job, through the intervention of Satan, were miraculous. The possessions mentioned in the New Testament, in all human probability, were maniacal diseases, and if, at their cures, the supposed evil spirits spoke with an audible voice, these events were also miraculous, and effected for a special purpose. But from miracles no general conclusions can be drawn with regard to the divine government of the world. The conclusion is that the powers professed to be exercised by the occult science of necromancy and other arts of divination were neither more or less than impostures.

Among the Hebrews the profession of arts of divination was thought deserving of capital punishment, because the profession was of pagan origin, and of course incompatible with the profession of theism and a theocratic form of government. These jugglers perpetrated debasing superstition among the people. They were also swindlers, who divested their neighbors of large sums of money, and valuable presents, without an equivalent. On the ground then, of fraud alone, according to the genius of the criminal codes of ancient governments, this offense deserved capital punishment.

But is the present time better than the past with regard to a superstitious belief in occult influences? Do no traces of the polytheism of our forefathers remain among their Christian descendants? This inquiry must be answered in the affirmative. Should an almanac maker venture to give out the Christian calendar without a column containing the signs of the zodiac, the calendar would be condemned as being totally deficient and the whole impression would remain on his hands.

But what are these signs? They are constellations of the zodiac, that is, clusters of stars, twelve in number, within and including the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. These constellations resemble the animals after which they are named. But what influence do these clusters of stars exert on the animal and the plant? Certainly none at all; and yet we are taught that the northern constellations govern the divisions of living bodies alternately from the head to the reins, and in like manner the southern from the reins to the feet. The sign then makes a skip from the feet to Aries, who again assumes the government of the head, and so on. About half of these constellations are friendly divinities and exert a salutary influence on the animal and the plant. The others are malignant in their temper, and govern only for evil purposes. They blast, during their reign, the seed sown in the earth and render medicine and operations of surgery unsuccessful.

We have read of the Hebrews worshipping the hosts of heaven whenever they relapsed into idolatry, and these same constellations were the hosts of heaven which they worshipped. We, it is true, make no offering to these hosts of heaven, but we give them our faith and confidence. We hope for physical benefits from those of them whose dominion is friendly to our interests, while the reign of the malignant ones is an object of dread and painful apprehension. Let us not boast very much of our science, civilization or even Christianity while this column of the relics of paganism still disgraces the Christian calendar.

I have made these observations with a view to discredit the remnants of superstition still existing among us. While dreams, the howling of the dog, croaking of a raven are prophetic of future events we are not good Christians. While we are dismayed at the signs of heaven we are for the time being pagans. Life has evils enough to contend with, without imaginary ones.

STORES AND TRADE

A great inconvenience incident to pioneer life is the want of the many articles essential to the comforts of a family, which the farm cannot supply. Therefore no immigrant is more welcome in a new settlement than the first merchant. Fortunately, there are seldom wanting those who are ready to establish a store when and where there is a population sufficient to sustain one. All of the early stores were kept in log buildings. The first stocks of goods were small, yet they comprised most of those articles which were needed by the settlers.

But the gratification of some at the advent of the early merchant was greatly moderated by their inability to purchase his wares. The inhabitants were generally poor. They had expended nearly all their money in their removal, and the little they had left was wanted to buy absolute necessities. Farmers who had been here long enough to raise a small surplus obtained some money from newcomers. But the majority were not so fortunate.

Goods were dear, having been transported at great cost. They were first brought from Carlisle and Chambersburg, and sometimes four weeks were occupied in the round trip. After wagons were introduced the round trip was usually made in about ten days, though on many occasions double that time was used. But the high price of the merchant's goods was but half of the farmer's misfortune. While he had to pay a double price for nearly every article of store goods, he, much of the time, was obliged to sell the products of his farm at about half the cost in labor. Wheat sometimes sold as low as a shilling per bushel; corn, 6d. per bushel; rye, 1s.; buckwheat, 1s.; oats, 6d. per bushel; tallow, 2 cts. per pound; lard, 2 cts. per pound; pork, 4s. per cwt.; beef, 1d. to 2d. per pound; and other products in proportion. Ofttimes the prices were double and even five times the foregoing, but the market as a rule was "weak and no buyers."

The earliest account book which we have been enabled to see bears the date of 1794, but as this only gives the aggregate amounts the retail price cannot be gleaned. The old mode of reckoning was by pounds, shillings and pence, and until a comparatively late period the prices of goods per yard or pound, both in selling and buying, at wholesale and retail, were given in shillings and pence. Between 1794 and 1800 some of the prices were: "Wool hat, 11s. 3d.; (1794) bandana handkerf. 11s. 3d.; half a pound of cut and dry tobacco,

1s. 6d.; (1795) 1 skillet, 12s.; half a pound of lard, 11½d.; one-fourth bushel of salt, 6s. 6½d.; 8½ pounds of bacon, 8s. 6d.; pound of coffee, 3s. 9d.; 1 pair mockisins, 3s. 9d.; half a quire of paper, 1s. 6d.; two pipes, 11d.; one-fourth pound of tobacco, 9d.; half a bushel of potatoes, 3s. 9d.; half pound of gun powder, 5s. 7½d.; two yards of calico, 7s.; one pound lead, 1s. 10½d.; one pair boots, 2£ 16s. 3d.; one-fourth yd. corderoy, 4s. 9½d.; one-half dozen knives and forks (1798), 12s. 6d.; two pounds soap, 2s. 10½d.; five tin cups, 4s. 8d.; five yards Durant (?), 1£ 2s. 6d.; one peck salt, 7s. 6d.; one crooked comb, 1s. 10½d.; (1794) one pen knife, 3s. 6d.; three-fourths yard Mersailles pattern, 14s. ½d.; two and one-half yards muslin, 9s. 4½d.; one yard muslin, 3s. 9d.; three and one-half yards binding, 1s. 7d.; one and a fourth yards calico, 9s. 4½d.; one ounce indigo, 1s. 6d.; forty-seven pounds of iron, 1£ 19s. 2d.; one pair leggins, 7s. 9d.; one quart whiskey, 1s. 10½d.; one pair cotton cords, 7s. 6d.; one-half dozen spoons, 10s. 1½d.; one pair Rose Blankets, 2£ 12s. 6d.; one pair cotton hose, 15s.; one quire paper, 3s.; one mill saw file, 5s.; one blanket, 19s. 9d.; one gimblet, 4s.; two dozen screws, 1s. 10½d.; two hundred tacks, 3s. 9d.; two pounds coffee, 8s.; one ounce indigo, 1s. 6d.; one-fourth pound (1796) of pepper, 2s.; four skanes thread, 1s.; five yards ribbon, 7s. 6d.; nails one pound, 3s.; one nutmeg, 1s.; factory muslin, one yard, 6s.; Maccaboy snuff, one pound, 13s.; three sticks twist, 3s.; one pair shoes, 15s., one dozen buttons, 3s., one razor, 2s. 6d.; (1789) one yard scarlet cloth, 3s. 6d.; one-half a hundred quills, 8s.; three yards Furstin (1797), 16s. 9d.; one yard swanskin, 7s. 7½d.; one-half a pound of lead, 1s.; one quart salt, 1s. 10½d.; one paper of pins (1798), 3s.; one pair of sisars (1798), 4s. 9d.; Whiskey, that staple article in those days, varied in price from 6s. to 15s. per gallon, but the books indicated no perceptible decrease in its consumption. On the 26th of December, 1789, Charles Campbell is credited with one barrel of salt, £7 10s.

For Day Laborers

1800	62 cents per day
1810	82 cents per day
1820	90 cents per day
1840-1860	\$1.00 (about) per day

Previous to 1840, a day's work was not limited by hours. It was by law and custom from "sunrise to sunset," or whatever the employer exacted. In 1840, however, President Van Buren signed the pioneer executive order fixing a day's work in the Washington navy yard at ten hours per day. It took a great and protracted struggle for years to secure the general adoption of the ten-hour system.

But our surprise at these prices will be less when we consider the cost of transportation. With the products of their farms, at the prices they bore a few years later, farmers could hardly have paid for store goods, at the prices charged. Nor did farmers find permanent relief until the commencement of the canal and development of the furnace business.

In those days, whiskey was the article whose sale was never diminished on account of hard times. In 1797 we count, on five successive pages, sixty-nine separate and distinct charges for this article. During the war of 1812, flour rose to \$19 per barrel; hollow castings ten cents per pound, and salt \$12 per barrel. Maple sugar was exchanged at six cents per pound for goods; butter at six to eight cents; oats, ten to twelve cents per bushel; and other produce in proportion.

To facilitate the collection of debts, merchants, after cattle were plenty, received the same in payment from their customers and drove them to Eastern markets, or sold them to drovers from the East. Pork also was taken on account at prices which contrast strikingly with the present. Well-fatted pork, dressed, was sold for two dollars per hundred pounds. Lumber with its products, lath, shingles, etc., was received, and other things, such as furs, etc.

NATURE OF TRADE

PIONEER PRICES FOR SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR

For Carpenters

1800	70 cents per day
1810	\$1.09 per day
1820	1.13 per day
1830-1840	1.40 per day
1850-1860	1.50 per day

From what has been said in the previous paragraphs, the reader will readily infer that trade was greatly restricted by the scarcity of the usual circulating medium. Few goods were sold for cash. Business was done on the credit and barter system, not only by and with merchants, but between the people. Notes were made payable in grain, lumber,

cattle, furs, etc., and sometimes contained the stipulation, "at cash prices." Almost everything had a cash and a barter, or a credit price. It was, however, not always easy to ascertain the cash price. Merchants often suffered great loss by this system of trade. Losses by bad debts, and losses on grain and other commodities, which it was almost impossible to sell for cash, rendered the business an unsafe one.

Most of the business was, for many years, transacted in the river towns which were first settled, and possessed superior commercial advantages. Maple sugar, long an important article of trade, came in large quantities from the settlements. The inhabitants generally supplying themselves, the price is said to have been, at times, as low as four cents per pound. Almost the only store sugar for years was the white, refined, put up in hard balls, solid loaves of a conical form, and called loaf or lump sugar, and was wrapped in strong, coarse paper. It was sold chiefly for sweetening medicines and the liquors of tavern-keepers.

MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY

One of the pioneer industries in this wilderness was maple-sugarmaking. The sugar season commenced either in the last of February or the first of March. In any event, at this time the manufacturer always visited his camp to see or set things in order. The camp was a small cabin made of logs, covered usually with clapboards, and open at one end. The fireplace or crane and hooks were made in this way: Before the opening in the cabin four wooden forks were set deeply in the ground, and on these forks was suspended a strong pole. On this pole was hung the hook of a limb, with a pin in the lower end to hang the kettle on. An average camp had about three hundred trees, and it required six kettles, averaging about twenty-two gallons each, to boil the water from that many trees. The trees were tapped in various ways, viz.: First, with a three-quarter-inch auger, one or two inches deep. In this hole was put a round spile about eighteen inches long, made of sumach or whittled pine, two spiles to a tree. The later way was by cutting a hollow notch in the tree and putting the spile below with a gouge. This spile was made of pine or some soft wood. At the camp there were always from one to three storage troughs made of cucumber or poplar, and each trough held from ten barrels upward.

Three hundred trees required a storage of thirty barrels and steady boiling with six kettles. The small troughs under the trees were made of pine and cucumber and held from three to six gallons. We hauled the water to the storage-troughs with one horse and a kind of "pung," the barrel being kept in its place by plank just far enough apart to hold it tight. In the fireplace there was a large backlog and one a little smaller in front. The fire was kept up late and early with smaller wood split in lengths of about three feet. We boiled the water into a thick syrup, then strained it through a woolen cloth while hot into the syrup-barrel. When it had settled, and before putting it on to "sugar off," we strained it the second time. During this sugaring we skimmed the scum off with a tin skimmer and clarified the syrup in the kettle with eggs well beaten in sweet milk. This "sugaring off" was always done on cloudy or cold days, when the trees wouldn't run "sap." One barrel of sugar-water from a sugar tree, in the beginning of the season, would make from five to seven pounds of sugar. The sugar was always made during the first of the season. The molasses was made at the last of the season, or else it would turn to sugar in a very few days. The sugar was made in cakes, or "stirred off" in a granulated condition, and sold in the market for from six and a quarter to twelve and a half cents a pound. In "sugaring off," the syrup had to be frequently sampled by dropping some of it in a tin of cold water, and if the molasses formed a "thread" that was brittle like glass, it was fit to stir.

Skill and attention were both necessary in "sugaring off," for if the syrup was taken off too soon the sugar was wet and tough, and if left too long, the sugar was burnt and bitter. Time has evolved this industry from Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Sugar is supposed to have been first used by the Hebrews.

REFLECTIONS ON PIONEER LIFE

The history of pioneer life generally presents only the dark side of the picture. The toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. The addition of each new acre to their "clearings" brought with it fresh enjoyment, and cheered them on in pursuit of their ultimate object, an unincumbered and a happy home. They were happy also in their fraternal feelings, or, as one expressed it, "the feeling of brother-

hood—the disposition to help one another”; or, in the language of another, “society was uncultivated; yet the people were very friendly to each other, quite as much so as relatives at the present day.”

We could not hardly endure the thought of exchanging our comfortable and elegant carriages for the rude ones of our fathers and grandfathers, which served for the purposes of visiting, and of going to mill and to meeting; yet who doubts that families had a “good time” when they made a visit to a “neighbor” at a distance of several miles, through the woods, on an ox sled? Our mothers were clad in homespun of their own make; and not a few remember the glad surprise when fathers, on their return from market, presented their faithful helpmates with a six-yard calico dress pattern for Sunday wear. And it is presumed that the wearer was in quite as devotional frame of mind, and enjoyed Sabbath exercises quite as well, as she who now flaunts her gorgeously trimmed silk of fifteen or twenty yards, made up into a style transforming the wearer into the “likeness” of something never before seen or known “above,” or “on the earth beneath,” and altered with every change of the moon.

People were happy in their families. The boys, having labored hard during the day, sought rest at an early hour. Parents had the pleasure of seeing their sons acquiring habits of industry and frugality—a sure prognostic of success in life. The “higher civilization” had not yet introduced

“In every country village, where
Ten chimney smokes perfumed the air”

those popular modern institutions, the saloon and the billard room, in which so many youths now receive their principal training. Fewer parents spent sleepless nights in anxious thought about their “prodigal sons” or had their slumbers broken by the noisy entrance of these sons on returning from their midnight revels. They saw no clouds rising to dim the prospect of a happy future to their children. Never were wives and mothers more cheerful than when, like the virtuous woman described by Solomon “they laid their hands to the spindle, and their hands held the distaff”; or when, when with their knitting work or sewing, and baby, too, they went—unbidden, as the custom was—to spend an afternoon with the “neighbor women,” by whom they were received with a hearty unceremonious welcome. The “latchstring was out” at all times; and even the formality of

knocking was, by the more intimate neighbors, not observed.

Nor did they lack topics of conversation at these visits. Prominent among them were their domestic affairs—their manifold industrial enterprises and labors—and the anticipated reward of their privations and toils. Their conversation, some may suppose, evinced no high degree of intellectual culture; yet, as an indication of such culture, surely it would not suffer in comparison with the gossip of many of our modern ladies at their social gatherings.

The following extract from the pen of a pioneer mother in another county may be read with interest by some:

“The country around us was an entire wilderness with here and there a small cabin, containing a small family. We were nearly all new beginners, and although we had to work almost day and night, we were not discouraged. There were many and serious trials in the beginning of this country, with those who settled amid the heavy timber, having nothing to depend upon for a living but their own industry. Such was our situation. However, we were blessed with health and strength, and were able to accomplish all that was necessary to be done. Our husbands cleared the ground, and assisted each other in rolling the logs. We often went with them on these occasions, to assist in the way of cooking for the hands.

“We had first-rate times, just such as hard laboring men and women can appreciate. We were not what now would be called fashionable cooks; we had no pound cakes, preserves or jellies, but the substantials, prepared in plain, old-fashioned style. This is one reason why we were blessed with health; we had none of your dainties, knickknacks, and fixings that are worse than nothing. There are many diseases that we had never even heard of forty to sixty years ago, such as dyspepsia, neuralgia and many others too tedious to mention. It was not fashionable then to be weakly. We could take our spinning wheels and walk two to four miles to a spinning frolic, do our day’s work, and after a first-rate supper join in some innocent amusement for the evening. We did not take particular pains to keep our hands white; we knew they were made for our advantage; therefore we never thought of having hands just to look at. Each settler had to go and assist his neighbors ten or fifteen days in order to get help in return, in log rolling time; this was the only way to get assistance. I have

thought proper to mention these things, that the people now may know what the early settlers had to undergo. We, however, did not complain half as much as people do now. Our diet was plain; our clothing we manufactured ourselves. We lived independent, and were all on an equality. How the scene has changed! Children of these same pioneers know nothing of hardships; they are spoiled by indulgence, and are generally planning ways and means to live without work."

It is, indeed, to many who have been brought up in the lap of ease, not a little surprising that a wife and mother should do the housework for a family in which were six, eight or more children, and occasionally some hired men, without extra help. Yet such instances were common.

But advancement in society is an American trait. Had we pursued the course of the greater number of the nations of the earth, we should have been, at this day, treading in the footsteps of our forefathers, from whose example in many respects we should have thought it criminal to depart.

The horse paths by which the early settlers made their laborious journeys over the mountains for salt, iron and other necessities were succeeded by wagon roads, and those again by turnpikes, which brought the distant region, once denominated as the backwoods, into close and lucrative connection with the great Atlantic cities. Then followed, in quick succession, as if by magic enchantment, canals, railroads and telegraphs. The duration of time for making the once perilous journey over the mountains was successively reduced from weeks to days, and from days to hours.

The ruder sports of former times—the

trials of muscular strength and activity—gave way to the more noble ambition for mental endowments, to the spread of education, and skill in the useful arts.

In the stead of the rude song, roughly and unskillfully sung, succeeded the psalm, the hymn, the quartette glee, and the swelling anthem.

The linsey and coarse linen of the early settlers were in time exchanged for the substantial and fine fabrics of Europe and Asia, and soon superinduced the spirit of American genius for manufacture, which we now see fairly rivaling the world's industries.

The hunting shirt gave place to a suit of broadcloth, and the feet that once trod in moccasins were enclosed in boots and shoes of tanned leather.

Our development in the useful arts finally brought forth our great manufactories of iron and steel, crockery and glassware, implements and machinery, and the rude utensils of the pioneer are supplanted with articles of the most improved utility and beauty, fabricated at our very doors.

Instead of a blind imitation of the manners and customs of their forefathers, the people thought and acted for themselves; they changed themselves and everything around them. The changes gave new currents to public feeling and individual pursuit, causing the improvements in the dress of the people and the furniture of their houses. Had the hunting shirt, moccasin and leggins continued to be the dress of the men, had the three-legged stool, the noggin, the trencher and wooden bowl remained as the furniture of their houses, progress towards science and civilization would have been much slower.

CHAPTER IV

MODES OF TRAVEL

Most striking changes have occurred in the modes of travel during the past century. One hundred years ago most of the travel was on foot. It was not uncommon for men to walk to Pittsburg and Harrisburg and sometimes to Philadelphia. The grandfather of the writer walked to Philadelphia from Buffington township, Indiana county, to purchase his farm, traveling on an average four miles per hour. In those days horses were scarce, but when horses became more plentiful horseback riding became the common mode of travel. The father and mother rode on horseback to church and the children walked until they conceived the idea that it would be good fun to break the colts and ride with their parents to church. The mails were all carried on horseback. The personal experience related by J. S. Reed will give some idea of the difficulties encountered in carrying the mail on horseback in the early days. The following is the story as told by him: "On New Year's day of 1827, I commenced my apprenticeship, in the Indiana and Jefferson *Whig*, the first Democratic paper in Indiana county. It was established by Alexander Taylor, who sold to John McCrea, with whom I served my apprenticeship. The terms of the apprenticeship were, that I should find my own clothing, and ride two days in the week, alternately with Samuel Young, a boy near my own age (eighteen years), who had been in the office a few weeks before me, and serve three years. At that time there were only three post offices in the county, and our business was to carry the packages of newspapers in saddlebags, on horseback, and leave them in their respective boxes fixed to the sides of trees, at blacksmith shops, gristmills, and private houses, to suit the convenience of subscribers. The first day's ride, measuring all the zigzags we made, counted fifty miles. The first eighteen miles were ridden before breakfast; and in winter-time, when the days were short, and the roads bad, the last eight or ten miles of that day's ride were to be ridden after night, notwith-

standing that the horse was seldom allowed to fall short of a trot. The balance of the night we stayed at Mr. Robert McCrea's, and although only nine miles from Indiana, we rode thirty miles to reach home. When more than half the distance had been ridden, we were farther from home than when we started in the morning.

"Fitted out with a good horse under me, and a tin horn in my belt, I usually started at four o'clock in the morning, meandering now upon this side, then upon that, of the Pittsburg road, making that highway my center of operation, until I reached Elder's Ridge, where I had my dinner, and horse fed at Mr. Robert Wilson's, not far from where the Elder's Ridge academy now stands. When approaching a box on the side of a tree in the woods, where a package was to be left, I gave the signal by blowing my horn, that the nearest subscriber might know to examine the box for the package; but never waited a moment longer than I could place the package in the box, and be off again at a fast gait.

"About every third or fourth trip a fresh horse was necessary, which was obtained by either selling the one on hand and buying another, or swapping directly for another. At length the boss purchased an Indian pony, which I taught to perform many antics; one of which was to stop short, when the rider would say 'stop.' This pony performed all that was required of him, while the distribution of newspapers was necessarily performed by the 'printer's devil' on horseback, and was instrumental in giving a great deal of sport to the boys then in and about Indiana. A fresh rider would be mounted upon him to take a ride, and told to say 'stop,' when the pony was on the gallop. The rider would say 'stop,' as directed. The pony would instantly stop, with his head a little downwards; so unexpectedly, that the rider would pitch forward on the pony's neck, when he would drop his head so low as to let his rider down

head-foremost to the ground. Another boy would mount feeling confident that he would stick on; but only to share the same fate as his predecessor, until sometimes from a half dozen to a dozen of an evening, one after another, would mount, to be surely let down in the same way.

"My boss dispensed with the distribution of his newspapers on his own hook, and obtained two contracts for carrying the mail on horseback—one from Indiana to Port Barnett, in Jefferson county, by way of Ewing's Mill and Punxsutawney, then merely having a name as a white man's town; the other from Indiana to Blairsville; and, as I had proved myself to be an expert in horsemanship, I had the honor conferred on me of riding both routes.

"The round trip to Port Barnett, by the route directed by the post office department, to and from, was one hundred and sixteen miles. I left Indiana on Tuesday morning in wintertime so early as to be at Crooked Creek by daylight, and took breakfast and dinner each week at Mr. Henry VanHorn's, sixteen miles on my route, and continued on the after part of the day, having the mail changed at Mahoning and at Punxsutawney, rode on and stayed over night at Mr. Isaac Lewis's, at the edge of an unbroken wilderness of seventeen miles—the first house being Port Barnett, a tavern on the clay pike leading from Erie to Lewistown, a mile and one-half east of where Brookville has since come into existence.

"This wilderness was to be crossed both to and from Port Barnett in one day, with the addition of six miles to Punxsutawney, making forty miles through mud and pine roots, endangering the horse's legs in many places of being broken.

"I endured hardships and risks of life throughout the winter of '28 sufficient to make the hair turn grey upon a nervous man's head. There was not a bridge across a stream on the whole route. There are five streams on the route which were afterwards navigated for many miles above where they were then to be forded. Old men will remember that it rained almost incessantly during the winter of 1828, and consequently the streams were often over their banks and rushing through the laurels and hemlock timbers the whole breadth of the bottom land along them. In approaching the bed of the stream the horse would blunder over pine stumps hidden under water, and next plunge into a mudhole so deep as to bring the water upon his sides. The main current of the streams was ex-

tremely swift, and their banks so entangled with laurel and drift that there was great danger of being beaten down below the crossing, which would have been certain death to both horse and rider.

"The regulation was to ride through the wilderness on Wednesday before breakfast, take breakfast at Port Barnett, which stood on the north bank of Sandy Lick (or Red-bank, as it is now called). On three occasions, that winter, to cross Sandy Lick was altogether impossible. The first I started as usual before daylight, without breakfast; got to the bank of the creek about ten o'clock, blew my horn, and was answered by Andrew Barnett (postmaster) that it was impossible to cross the stream through the drift that was passing. So I had to tack about with the mail as it was, and ride to the settlement without breakfast or feed for my horse. The road was bad, and my horse weak with hunger and fatigue was unable to make time. Night came on me before I reached the settlement. I had fed my horse before starting in the morning; but had not eaten anything from supper the night before, until late at night after arriving at the place I had started from in the morning.

"On another occasion my boss sent with me to lift some money that was collected for him, which I put into a large calfskin pocket-book. Most of the money was silver. When within about fifteen miles of Indiana on my way homeward, I overtook Francis Gumpers, driving cattle. Just as I approached, the cattle took fright and I left the road. I jumped off my horse, gave him the rein and brought back the cattle to the road some distance ahead, while he rode on, leading my horse with the mail, and my overcoat thrown across the saddle. After again mounting and riding some miles, I found that the pocket-book and money were gone. I turned my horse and rode at a fast rate in search of the lost treasure, but without success. When I again met my old friend Gumpers, with his cattle, I intrusted the mailbag to him with a promise that he would deliver it at the post-office in good time. But as bad luck would have it, his cattle left the road, he left his horse, his horse left him, took to the woods, lost the mail, and finally got to a farmhouse, where his owner found him next day, minus the mail. I rode back until benighted, stayed over night at a farmhouse on the road, but sleep was a stranger that night. My boss had lent me his boots, new calfskin, which slipped on with a pretty good fit. That unlucky day

it had rained so much as to wet them both inside and outside. I sat by the fire until they got dry. With a great deal of difficulty I got one of them off with a bootjack, but the other was not to be got off, even though the old farmer got me down on my back and pulled till he hauled me along; then one of his boys at my request caught by my shoulders and held back while his father pulled; but all to no purpose. The boot was there, I insisted on sitting by the fire; but boot or no boot I must go to bed. So neither barefoot nor shod I spent the night in bed. The next morning the boot that was off would not go on, though soap and smoke and sweat and breath were liberally expended in the effort to get it on. I rode back to a place where I was last sure of having the pocketbook, but without hearing anything of it. After returning to within a few miles of town I heard that the mail had been lost, which added no little to the chagrin I was already suffering. It is beyond the power of my pen to describe my feelings as I rode up street with one boot immovably on, and the other in my hand, while from every shop or store window and door I had to hear the sarcastic inquiry, 'Tom, where's the mail? What's the matter with your foot?' The mail had been found by an honest hunter, who had carried it to town on his back, and delivered it to the post office, a fact which I only learned when I called upon Mr. Dennison, the postmaster, to give myself up to the consequences of my carelessness. It was some consolation to know that I was forgiven, so far as the mail matter was concerned. But how to meet my boss without his money was the question. After putting away my horse I ventured to the office where, contrary to my anticipations, I was met with a smile instead of severity.

"The money was safe, though neither boss nor I knew it until I arrived at Mr. VanHorn's (my place of breakfasting) on the following week. Two young men, one a nephew of Mr. VanHorn's, found it but a few minutes after it had been dropped, just where I had thrown my overcoat across the saddle, which turned the mouth of the side pocket down, and the weight of the silver in the book had caused it to drop out. I was very satisfactorily surprised when it was handed to me with the \$42, the amount I had lifted, in it, and boss was as much surprised when I handed it to him on my arriving at home.

"On another trip I left Mr. Lewis' in great haste, supposing I had overslept myself, believing it to be daybreak when I first awoke.

There was a little snow on the ground, hazy clouds, hiding the moon, and snow together making it almost as light as day. I jumped up, dressed, fed my horse, and hardly waiting till he was done eating, started. I rode on and on, deeper and deeper, into the dreary wilderness, the light only changing the darkness as I got into the dense pine timber, or becoming lighter as I emerged from it into open wood. At length the moon went down; then came on a torrent of rain; the little snow in a few minutes was gone, and such darkness was never surpassed, even in Egypt. My horse stopped and I could hear the water rushing against his legs. I was afraid to move him, lest he might have left the road, and was in the bed of some stream, where he could go no further. So I sat upon his back not knowing how soon he and I might be washed away by the rising flood. There I sat for hours, the rain pouring down, and, as I imagined, the waters rising to floods (as indeed they were) in the streams both before and behind me. While sitting there, I could hardly know which I feared most, being drowned or eaten by wild beasts, as wolves and panthers were numerous in those wilds. A Mr. Henry Brewer had shot an old she panther, and captured five young ones, in the same wilderness, but a short time previously. This circumstance made my fears the greater.

"Daybreak at last appeared, when I found myself sitting upon the horse's back, the horse in the middle of the road ascending the hill north of Big Sandy, and the water rushing down the road sufficient to run a mill. I put spurs to my horse, and by sunup had plunged through Sandy Lick, which was considerably swollen, had my horse fed, mail changed, and breakfast in a hurry, that I might get back through Sandy Lick and Big Sandy before they should get too high to be forded. This I effected by fast riding and reached the settlement much earlier in the day than on any other occasion.

"The regulation was to leave Indiana on Tuesday mornings, make the trip, and arrive again on Thursday by three o'clock P. M.; and leave on Friday morning for Blairsville, returning the same evening."

Our merchants generally rode on horseback to Philadelphia, a distance of 248 miles, to purchase their stocks of merchandise. Thomas Sutton kept a horse chiefly for the purpose of going to Philadelphia to lay in his stock of goods. A. W. Taylor tells of his father going to Harrisburg to attend the ses-

sion of the Legislature, with his own horse and sleigh.

For many years it was the custom to carry the grain to mill on horseback. This was a job for the boys. As a rule two long tow bags were filled with grain and thrown across the horse's back by the father or a big brother and the boy placed on the horse to go four or five miles to mill. When the bags slipped off, as was usually the case, it was impossible for the boy to get the bags on the horse again until he would find some man to give him assistance. The slipping off usually occurred either going up or down hill.

Forty years ago neither a buggy nor a carriage was seen in a funeral procession. The relatives all rode by twos on horseback.

Singing schools and spelling bees were very common forty years ago, and the young men of the neighborhood lined up on both sides of the entrance to the church or schoolhouse to ask the young ladies for their company home. If the young lady did not want a young man's company she "sacked him," but if she accepted she would take hold of his arm, which was extended to her, and be escorted to a stump or a rail fence ready to jump on behind him on his prancing steed. The wilder the horse the more interest to the young people. A young man took great pride in having a sleek horse, a good saddle and bridle, and a large spur. Horse racing by both sexes was a very common sport. At that time the ladies rode on sidesaddles; now but few of the young ladies can ride, even astride.

As time went on buggies and spring wagons came into use. Buggies displaced horseback riding and the spring wagon was used instead of the heavy wagon which was used on the farm for hauling, going to mill, to the store, and to the church. The spring wagon gave place to the surrey, which was more convenient, protected from the rain and storm, and more in keeping with the times. The cart, a two-wheeled vehicle, one that would shake you to pieces, was used, but has almost gone out of use. During the winter the "spider" and the "jumper" gave way to the sleigh. The sleigh and the sled are still in use, but we do not have the snow for sleighing as in former times.

The stagecoach and the canal boats have given way to the electric car and steam car; the buggies, surreys, and dray wagons to the automobiles. We are moving at a rapid rate. Distances that required an entire week to travel can now be covered in a few hours. Time and business have become so important

that men cannot afford to spend so much time in travel.

Indiana county has shared in all of these improvements. Almost all important points in the county can be reached by trolley or railroad. From Indiana town we have street car communication with Blairsville and all intervening points; with Clymer, making connection with the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads to Cherrytree and Glen Campbell, Pine Flats and Heilwood, and Dixonville; and with Creekside and Ernest.

The Indiana Street Railway Company was chartered in April, 1902. The incorporators were John A. Scott, D. H. Tomb, M. C. Watson, J. Wood Clark, Griffith Ellis, Henry Hall, Walter Arms, J. N. Stewart, D. L. Moorhead and W. H. Jackson. This company sold to Hon. John P. Elkin and his associates August 6, 1907, and took the name, Indiana County Street Railways Company. The present officers are as follows: T. L. Eyre, Philadelphia, president; James B. Phelom, Punxsutawney, Pa., vice president; John G. St. Clair, Indiana, Pa., secretary and treasurer. The company has thirty-seven miles of street railways and is in a prosperous condition.

There are two railroads going out from Indiana, the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh. The Indiana Branch railroad, extending from the Blairsville Intersection to Indiana borough, a distance of nineteen miles, was opened under the direction of the Pennsylvania Company on the 5th of June, 1856. At that time it consisted of a single track, had three bridges and seven intermediate stations, and employed two daily trains. In 1859 over forty tons of freight were handled. During 1858 over six thousand tickets were sold at this station. For many years there were only two daily trains, the one leaving at 6:15 o'clock in the morning, causing passengers to leave the town without breakfast; and the other at 4:30 in the evening. Now we have five trains leaving and returning daily on the Indiana Branch, connecting with the Pennsylvania at Blairsville Intersection, and one train, "The Mountain Goat," daily between Cresson and Indiana by way of Ebensburg, Vintondale, and Black Lick.

With the band playing and whistles blowing and lusty cheers from a thousand throats the first passenger train on the Indiana Branch of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railway rolled into the county seat 9:10 o'clock, the first Monday morning in May, 1904. A good portion of the population of the town

and two hundred girl students from the normal school crowded the platform of the station, mounted to the top of flat cars and stood on board piles to join in the welcome.

Had the big glittering engine been a hero of national fame it would not have received fonder caresses than were bestowed upon the iron monster as it stood panting and throbbing, after the initial run from Punxsutawney. A procession headed by the Indiana Band and town council marched to the court house, where a jollification was held. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Harry White, who told of the experience of the Indiana county residents in buying stock for the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, which had a monopoly of the business of this territory for nearly half a century. Attorney John A. Scott, representing the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, stated that while the main object in constructing the line was to secure a road for freight traffic the passenger department would not be slighted and that good service would be given at all times. Hon. John P. Elkin, who spoke of the industrial interest of the county and the great stores of hidden wealth which lie under the local hills for development, prophesied that the population would take marvelous leaps in the next few years and that by the close of the next decade there will be 100,000 residents in the county and 15,000 in Indiana.

J. J. Archer, the ticket agent, reported that one hundred and sixty tickets had been sold at Indiana the first day. This railroad traverses a beautiful farming section in the northern part of the county, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants of that section. The road is well patronized. There are two trains daily which not only accommodate those who wish to go north in the morning and return in the evening, but also those who wish to come to the county seat and return the same day. At Creekside the train connects with a branch of the same road which goes to Shelocta, Parkwood, McIntyre, Jacksonville, Altman, West Lebanon, Clarksburg and Iselin. Two trains are run on this branch daily, accommodating the residents of the southwestern portion of the county. A combination train runs daily from the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg depot at Indiana to Vintondale. It traverses its own track to Josephine and from there to Vintondale on the Pennsylvania line.

About ten years ago the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company built a road from Punxsutawney down the Big Mahoning

creek past North Point, Loop, and Goodville to Dayton and thence to Butler, where it connects with what was formerly the Narrow Gauge, but now the Buffalo & Ohio, at New Castle. There are two trains daily on this road.

The North-Western Railroad Company was chartered by act of Assembly, approved February 9, 1853. The road extended to Blairsville down the valley of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers, through Indiana and Westmoreland counties, to Freeport, in Armstrong county. At this point it left the Allegheny and ascended the Big Buffalo to Rough run; thence up Rough run to the head waters of Coal run; thence down Coal run to Butler, and thence through Butler and Lawrence counties to New Castle, where it connected with the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, the intention being to form a continuous railroad route, without break of gauge, to Chicago, St. Louis and the West. The North-Western Railroad Company, after grading that part of the road from Blairsville to Allegheny Junction and completing the masonry, failed and was sold out at Philadelphia, in May, 1859, and purchased by a committee of the bondholders recognized as the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under a charter approved March 22, 1860. The work of completing the road was begun in the spring of 1863. The track was laid each way, from Blairsville west and Allegheny Junction east. Passenger trains were put on in the fall of 1864, and run from each end. The high bridge over Wolford run was finished in 1865, and through trains immediately put on, running between Blairsville and the Allegheny Valley railroad at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas river. The bridge over the Allegheny river was completed in 1865. The part of the road from Freeport to Allegheny city was completed in the fall of 1866 and trains began to run through from Blairsville to Allegheny city at once. The branch to Butler was completed in 1871. The first train ran from Blairsville to Saltsburg. This road which is now the Pennsylvania Railroad of the Conemaugh Division (commonly known as the West Penn) has four trains daily from Pittsburg to Blairsville Intersection by way of Saltsburg and Blairsville, giving the residents of the southwestern part of the county railroad facilities to Pittsburg and the east as well as to the county seat.

In 1912 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company completed a road from Vintondale up

Blacklick creek by way of the Red Mill, White Mill, to Colver and thence to Pine Flats.

After a long delay the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies completed the road from Cherrytree to Clymer in November, 1905. Shortly afterwards the rails were laid up Dixon's run to Dixonville, a distance of three miles, and down Twolick creek to Sample run, a distance of a mile and a half.

A peculiar coincidence in railroad building in the county is the fact that the Buffalo and

Susquehanna completed its line from Juneau on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg to Wallopsburg by way of Covode and Plumville to Wallopsburg at the same time.

In April, 1905, the New York Central and Pennsylvania completed the railroad to Heilwood, the new coal town on Yellow creek, by way of Pine Flats. The New York Central and Pennsylvania Companies both run daily passenger trains from Cherrytree to Heilwood, Clymer and Dixonville.

CHAPTER V

ROADS

THE FIRST ROAD

After the close of the Revolution the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, by act of March 29, 1787, directed that commissioners should be appointed to survey a highway over the Allegheny Mountains between the waters of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river and the Conemaugh river. By the same act the commissioners, having surveyed the proposed road, were further directed to trace the course of another road, beginning at the termination of the first mentioned road, and leading along "the left bank of the Conemaugh" to that point "where the river began to be navigable, at all seasons." Down to this time communication between the Juniata and the Conemaugh valleys had been maintained by bridle paths. The commissioners were appointed, and on Dec. 18, 1787, their report of the survey they had made was confirmed by the Council of the Commonwealth, the Constitution of 1776 being still in force. On Sept. 25, 1788, the opening of both roads was contracted for by Robert Galbraith, then the prothonotary of Bedford county. The contract was for the whole length of road from Frankstown, now in Blair county, to the point where the Conemaugh "began to be navigable at all points." This point was seventy miles east of Pittsburg by water. On Jan. 4, 1790, Mr. Galbraith wrote to the Council that, agreeably to contract, he had opened the road from Frankstown to the mouth of Blacklick creek. The Blacklick enters the Conemaugh from the north, a short distance below Blairsville. At its mouth there once stood a small town called Newport. A ferry connected Newport with the opposite side of the Conemaugh in West-

moreland county. The Frankstown road was subsequently, about 1791, extended by way of this ferry to Pittsburg, and its name is retained in Frankstown avenue of that city. It crossed the Alleghenies through Blair's Gap in Blair county and through the central part of Cambria county near Ebensburg, thence passing through Armagh and north of Blairsville to its terminus at the mouth of Blacklick creek. This was the original Frankstown road. It was a thoroughfare connecting the eastern and western parts of Pennsylvania. It was succeeded early in the nineteenth century by the so-called Northern turnpike, which was otherwise known as the Huntingdon turnpike.

In the early days the cost of transportation between the eastern and western parts of Pennsylvania by bridle paths, pioneer wagon roads, and turnpikes was a serious matter. "The good old times" were accompanied by great drawbacks and this was one of them. In Washington's diary of his trip to western Pennsylvania in 1784 he says, speaking of Pennsylvania: "There are in that State at least 100,000 souls west of the Laurel Hill who are groaning under the inconvenience of a long land transportation." In 1784 the freight rate from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was 12½ cents per pound, while in 1786 a rate of \$10.50 per hundred weight (112 pounds) was charged for the same distance. In 1803 the charge for hauling most articles of merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was \$5 per hundred.

In 1817 it still cost \$100 to move a ton of freight from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now performs the same service for a few dollars.

About 1890 an old gentleman who had been a merchant wrote to George B. Roberts, then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as follows: "Before any canal was made I shipped eight hundred barrels of flour one winter from Pittsburg to Philadelphia by wagon, the freight on which was \$2,400, being \$3 per barrel. That was called back loading (Conestoga wagons, six horses, and bells). My first load of goods, sixty years past, cost \$4 per hundred pounds from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Having handled Uncle Sam's mail bags for over sixty-one years consecutively I have taken two bushels of oats, or four pounds of butter, or five dozen of eggs, or two bushels of potatoes, for a letter that came 400 or more miles." Those were the days when it was not required that postage should be prepaid and when the rates were high.

After communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg had been opened by means of roads and turnpikes, so that wagons and other vehicles could pass over them with reasonable speed, lines of stagecoaches were established for the conveyance of passengers and for carrying the mail between the two cities and intermediate points. Ringwalt says: "For many years two great lines of coaches run between Pittsburg and Philadelphia starting daily; the 350 odd miles between the two cities were passed over in about three days, that is, if the roads were in very good condition, but more time was usually required. Every twelve miles a change of horses was made, and quickly. No time was lost and no rest was given to the traveler. The fare on the coach from city to city varied somewhat, as did the condition the roads were in, or as the rival lines cut the closest on prices. A through pass ticket from Pittsburg to Philadelphia was all the way from \$14 to \$20, which in those days meant more than the same does now. There were special rates to emigrants, but they were brought west in covered wagons, and not on the regular coaches.

"For twenty-five years emigrant travel formed a big portion of the business along the turnpike. It was mostly from Baltimore, thousands of emigrants landing there, and engaging passage to the West through companies engaged in that business alone." Egle says that in August, 1804, the first through line of coaches from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was established.

Ringwalt further says: "The stagecoach feature of the old turnpike is something with

such a dash of liveliness about the very thought of it that it awakens our interest. It was truly the life of the turnpike. Dashing along at a gallop, the four horses attached to the coach formed quite a marked contrast to the slow-plodding teams drawing the big wagons. Then there was something of more than ordinary interest about the coach itself and the passengers as well." The driver invariably carried a horn with a very high pitched tone, which he winded at the brow of the last hill to signalize his approach.

After the National road and the turnpikes had been built in Pennsylvania, a large business was done for many years, and until about the middle of the last century, in driving cattle, horses, sheep and hogs from the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania, and even from Ohio, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other eastern markets. The clouds of dust raised by the droves, the long lines of Conestoga wagons united to make the thoroughfares of that day real arteries of commerce, which should not be lightly considered in comparison with the more expeditious transportation facilities of the present day.

There were stagehouses or hotels placed all along the turnpikes. Here passengers secured a hasty meal while change of horses was made, and the present generation cannot realize the commotion that was caused by the rival lines with horns blowing, streamers flying and horses on the full run. Sometimes as many as thirty stages stopped at one of these hotels in a single day. Most of them were drawn by four horses, but in climbing the mountains six were frequently used. For the accommodation of wagons and drovers the roadhouses, with large wagon yards, averaged one for every two miles along the road. These were built especially for the purpose and consisted principally of a large kitchen, dining room, and very large bar room, the latter also serving as a lodging room for wagoners and drovers. Six and eight-horse teams were usually accompanied by two men, and all of them carried their own bedding, which was spread out on the bar room floor before a huge log fire in the chimney-place in the winter.

The drover was "the man on horseback" of his day. He was a person of consequence. But he has departed. And the old stage drivers and wagoners! To-day they are scarcely to be found, "most of them having thrown down the reins and put up for the night."

THE MAIL STAGE

In July, 1827, in the "American," we find the following regarding the stage route from Ebensburg to Butler, via Indiana and Kittanning: "The subscriber having become the proprietor of the line of stages, respectfully informs the public that he has provided himself with new stages, excellent horses, and careful drivers; and is in all respects, fully prepared to render entire satisfaction to those who may patronize his line. Leaves Ebensburg every Thursday at ten o'clock A. M., after the arrival of the Harrisburg and Pittsburg stage, and arrives at Butler, on Saturday, at ten o'clock A. M. before the arrival of the Pittsburg and Erie stage at that place; so that passengers going in the direction of Erie can have a passage in that stage. Returning leaving Butler every Sunday, at eleven o'clock A. M. after the arrival of the stage from Erie, and arrive in Ebensburg every Tuesday at six P. M.; from which place passengers going eastward can take the stage the next morning.

"Passengers coming in this line as far as Indiana who may wish to visit Blairsville or Greensburg can, at all times be furnished with a conveyance to either of those places.

"LEONARD SHRYOCK."

These stage wagons were driven by four horses. The rate from Ebensburg to Butler was \$3.75; from Butler to Kittanning, \$1.25; from Kittanning to Indiana, \$1.25; from Indiana to Ebensburg, \$1.25. Way passengers were charged 6 cents per mile.

STATE ROADS

1810.—The road from Milesburg, Center county, to Leboeuf, Erie county, was located in 1810, and passed through the northeast corner of the county. The survey is dated Nov. 24, 1810. The commissioners were: Francis McEwen, John Maxwell and Joseph Moorhead, of Indiana county. In the same year a road was surveyed from Indiana to intersect this road.

1818.—An act passed the Assembly in 1817 for the location and survey of a road from Bedford, Bedford county, to Franklin, Venango county. The road was located and surveyed in 1818, and passed through Arnagh, Indiana and other points in this county. The distance of this route was one hundred and twenty-eight miles. The commissioners were:

A. McCalmont, Venango county; Isaac Proctor and Daniel Stanard, Indiana.

1825.—The "Old State Road" was located from Philipsburg, Center county, via Indiana to Pittsburg in 1825. The survey is dated April 11, 1825. The commissioners were: J. B. Shugert, John Taylor, of Indiana, and A. B. Reed.

1826.—The road from Ligonier to Blairsville, and thence to Indiana, was located and surveyed in 1826.

1838.—The "New State Road" was located from Curwensville, Clearfield county, to East Liberty, Allegheny county, or as surveyed by Meek Kelly in 1838. The commissioners were: Alexander Patterson, William McCuthin and Moses Boggs.

1842.—The road from Cherrytree to intersect the Waterford and Susquehanna turnpike was surveyed by David Peelor in 1842, the distance being fifty-five and a half miles. The viewers were Robert Woodward, Henry Trease, Peter Clover, John Sloan, Jr.; John Decker and Heth F. Camp.

EARLY COUNTY ROADS AND ROAD VIEWERS

At March sessions, 1807, petitions were presented for roads; from Clark's mill to Indiana, from Rodgers' mill to Indiana, from Cambria county line to Armstrong county line, from Ann Sharp's to the county line, from Elder's Ford at Conemaugh river to M'Kee's mill near McFarlan's mill. John Robinson, Wm. Cummins, Alex. Lyons, John Mitchell, Thomas Allison and Chr. Harrold, viewers.

At September sessions, John M'Cready, Michael Campbell, James Gordon, Samuel Dickson, Daniel Smith and James Caldwell were appointed to examine a route from Newport to Indiana and report at the ensuing session.

Thomas Sanderson, John M'Crea, Robert Kelly, Michael Campbell, Adam Altman and Francis Boals, were appointed to view and locate a road from Campbell's mill on Blacklick to Empfield's mill on Yellow creek.

Alex. Taylor, Alex. Lyons, Christian Roof, Daniel Smith, Samuel Dixon and George Rankin were appointed to make a view of a road from Barr's store on Chestnut Ridge to intersect the road from Gen. Campbell's mill to Sloan's Ferry.

Thomas Benson, Benjamin Walker, Joseph Moorhead, Samuel M'Nitt, David M'Cullough and Alex. Taylor were appointed to view a road from Indiana to the road from Woodward's to Bolar's.

Wm. P. Brady, Joshua Pearce, John Thompson, Jr., John Parks, Wm. Work and Hugh Brady appointed to report on a road from Brady's mill on Little Mahoning to the contemplated West Branch road.

James M'Comb, Adam Thompson, Thomas Baird, James Matthews, Moses Thompson, Jr., and William Coleman appointed to report on a road from Conemaugh river opposite Port Johnston to Harden's branch, where it intersects the Indiana road.

REPORTS OF ROADS CONFIRMED.—From Isaac Rodger's mill to Indiana. From William Clark's mill to Indiana. From Indiana to intersect at McFarlan's mill. From the Armstrong county line to Brady's mill. From David Fulton's to Brady's mill. From Newport to intersect the Indiana road.

Thomas Allison, John Wilson, Thos. M'Cartney, David Cummins, Joseph Moorhead, and James Wilkins, Sr., were appointed to locate a road from Indiana to Allison's mill, on Yellow creek.

Wm. P. Brady, Thomas Lucas, Sam'l Scott, James M'Henry, Capt. Hugh Brady and James Johnston appointed to lay out a road from Joseph Barnett's on Redbank to Brady's mill.

Thomas Allison, Esq., Michael Hess, James M'Kee, Peter Sutton, Joseph Parker and James Moorhead appointed to report on a road from M'Kee's mill to Indiana.

PAY OF VIEWERS.—June 7, 1807, order issued to William Evans and Peter Gordon for assisting to view and lay out a road from David Fulton's to Brady's mill, \$10. To John Evans for services on same road, \$6. To James Gordon, Samuel Dixon, Daniel Smith, John M'Crady, and Michael Campbell, \$2 each for viewing and laying out a road "from Newport to Indiana." To Matthew Wynecoop for

assisting in laying out the road from David Fulton's to Brady's mill, \$5. To William Clark, Esq., William Parker, Moses Crawford and George Findley, for viewing and laying out a road from Rodger's mill to Indiana, \$3 each, and to William Lapsley and Thomas Sanderson, \$1 each.

June 10th, 1807, To John Robertson, John Mitchell, and Alex. Lyons, for viewing and laying out road from McFarlan's mill to Indiana, \$3 each. To John Work as one of the viewers of the road from David Fulton's to Brady's mill, \$5. To Thomas Bracken, Andrew Wilkins, Sam'l Stevens, Benoni Williams, \$6 each, and to Joseph M'Cartney, Esq., \$1, for viewing and laying out a road from William Clark's mill to Indiana. To Christopher Harrold for services on same road \$2.

June 12th, 1807, To Joseph Moorhead, Esq., Benjamin Walker and James M'Knight, \$6 each, for assisting in laying out a road from Cambria county line to Armstrong county line. To Gawin Adams \$4 and Phillip Rice \$3 for services on same road. To James Brady for services in laying out a road from Armstrong county line to Wm. P. Brady's mill, \$5. John Jamison, assisting to make State road, \$8.

June 15th, 1807, To Thomas M'Cartney for assisting in laying out the road from Cambria county line to Armstrong county line, \$4. To Alexander Taylor \$2, and Jacob Anthony, David M'Cullough, William Calhoun, William Rankin and Robert Walker \$1 each, for viewing and laying out road from Ann Sharp's to Armstrong county line.

The foregoing appear to have been the first public roads laid out after the organization of the county.

CHAPTER VI

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

The location of the Pennsylvania Canal was begun April 20, 1825, by Nathan S. Roberts, an engineer, and was completed Dec. 6, 1826, and placed under contract the same year. Instructions were given to have particular regard to economy in all things. Mr. Roberts estimated that it would be necessary to have one engineer at \$3,000 per year and reasonable expenses; two assistant engineers, one at \$3 per day and expenses, and one at \$2 per day and expenses; two target men at \$1.50 per day each and find himself; and two axe men, at \$1 per day each and find himself.

The general dimensions of the canal were fixed as follows: Width at the water line, 40 feet; width at bottom, 28 feet, and depth, 4 feet. The locks were 15 feet wide and 90 feet in length in the chamber.

Governor Schultze in his message of 1826 favored the Pennsylvania Canal. He stated that the transportation by land from Philadelphia to Pittsburg would be reduced twenty miles. The object of the Pennsylvania Canal was to develop the natural resources, and cherish the industry of the Commonwealth by bringing all its important sections as near as possible to a sure and profitable market.

At that time it was estimated that 578,160 bushels of salt, and 17,440 tons of iron, arrived annually at Pittsburg by land and water from districts bordering on the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas. The Transportation of goods by land, from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg, amounted to 9,300 tons a year, for which \$465,000 was paid; and the return transportation to these places was 5,300 tons, for which \$132,500 was paid. The aggregate of this land transportation on 14,600 tons may be added to the tonnage already stated as existing on the Juniata and Kiskiminetas. Nor did this estimate include the flour, whiskey and other produce which arrived at Pittsburg by land, and was carried by land from the neighborhood of the Juniata. The trade on the Juniata amounted yearly to \$1,188,000.

It was believed that the commerce already existing was an object sufficient to justify the undertaking proposed. But when the immense quantity of mineral and agricultural products, comparatively worthless, which a safe communication with a steady market would raise at once to their proper value, was taken into the account, the aggregate as above stated sinks into insignificance. It was expected that the iron and coal trade of the Juniata, and the supply of salt, coal and iron of the Kiskiminetas, would increase in the same ratio. These things alone would afford the State a handsome revenue.

Wm. Darlington, president, and James Melivane, secretary, reported Feb. 27, 1827, as follows:

"One view of this subject remains to be suggested, which is entitled to great weight with the intelligent and patriotic. The State of Pennsylvania has advantages of the highest grade; and sources of wealth almost without a limit. But while the bounties of nature have flowed so copiously, the great principle in the order of Providence which calls for human effort, in exact proportion to natural capability has been indelibly written on her mountains and her torrents. For want of such exertion the prosperity of Pennsylvania has comparatively languished, while a more enterprising neighbor has advanced with unparalleled rapidity. Without artificial navigation, the citizen of Pennsylvania has been limited in his commerce to the course of a stream or has found in his mountains an impassable barrier to a profitable market. Hence each section of country has had a different outlet, most of it beyond the borders of the State; hence that wealth has been dissipated among strangers, which ought to be accumulated in emporiums of our own; and worse perhaps than all, a disunion of interest and of feeling has been created which is dangerous or enfeebling.

"The system proposed is deemed adequate to the remedy of all these evils. It will give

scope to our natural resources, and to our most valuable industry, and increased security. It will unite all sections of the State by the band of common interests and mutual dependence. It will insure our citizens the profits of our industry, and accumulate that wealth which industry and enterprise, combined with natural and artificial advantages, cannot fail to produce."

The committee appointed to make investigations regarding the advisability of making the Pennsylvania Canal reported as follows:

"The greatness of the commercial emporium, and the superiority of the market on the Delaware, contrasted with the seaport on the Chesapeake, or any of the seaports of the South, will always attract the western trade into the Pennsylvania Canals. This result cannot be prevented by New York, as our route will be shorter and less interrupted by ice. When besides this advantage we consider the superior productiveness of the country through which the Pennsylvania Canal will flow; the fertile valleys of the Susquehanna, in their present cultivation, sending annually to the market products to the amount of nearly four millions of dollars; the extent to which the manufacture of salt may be carried; the immense masses of coal; the beds of iron ore, the most precious of metals, and would be converted into all its artificial forms; the new mineral wealth which would be discovered by means of the geological and mineralogical survey now contemplated; and when we further consider the numerous branch canals and auxiliary railroads, which would soon be constructed, it will be perceived that the tonnage on the Pennsylvania route will be of vast magnitude, and greater than that which will ever pass upon any other route between the eastern and western waters. If then we assume that after the completion, the total of the tonnage of the descending trade will be 200,000 tons, which is but little more than the present tonnage of the Susquehanna; and if we compute the tolls at an average sum of one cent per ton a mile, for a mean distance of 300 miles, it will give an annual sum of \$600,000. From which, if we make ample deductions of 20% for repairs and superintendency, say \$120,000, there will be an annual revenue of \$480,000. This sum will pay the interest on ten millions of dollars, for money can be secured from the banks at 4½%. Besides it has been ascertained that more than one million of dollars have been paid for many years in succession, for carrying com-

modities from the Atlantic ports to the western waters.

"The next proposition which it is the purpose of the committee to sustain, is that the contemplated improvements will enliven the great roads of the State, and render productive the vast amount of stock in turnpikes and bridges (which has been computed at ten millions of dollars), and of which the state owns more than two millions of dollars.

"A full development of our resources will give fertility and population to the barren districts, and spread agriculture, manufactures and commerce over the whole State, embracing twenty-nine millions of acres. One of the results of this general prosperity will be an active intercourse between the various parts of our Commonwealth, and a vast increase upon the roads and bridges of those vehicles which pay toll without wearing out the road.

"In presenting general considerations in favor of the canal policy, the committee may be allowed to advert to the facilities it will hereafter afford for the construction of railroads. Many intelligent persons are of the opinion that from the immense field for productive industry and active labor presented by Pennsylvania and from the magnitude of future trade between the seaports of our State and the great growing country of the west, railroads will hereafter be constructed parallel to our canals."

The act to begin the Pennsylvania Canal at the expense of the State passed Feb. 25, 1826. In 1827 the State appropriated five millions of dollars for the Pennsylvania Canal. Jan. 30, 1827, George T. Olmstead, assistant engineer to Nathan S. Roberts, reported to the Legislature of the State as follows:

"The examination down the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas has been confined exclusively to the north bank of the river, and is comparatively the best, particularly when taking into view the advantage of a southern exposure. The line has been located with a strict adherence to a canal navigation, and no insurmountable obstacles have been found to prevent such location, notwithstanding improvements by slackwater navigation would perhaps be advisable in some places. It has been suggested that an improvement of the river passing through Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge would be the cheapest or best mode to pursue. There would be no serious objection to a slackwater navigation past Laurel hill; the river has a descent of 32 feet to five miles, and could be overcome with two dams, while the Chestnut Ridge has a descent of 64

feet in the same distance, and would be more expensive than a canal.

"The stone necessary for the construction of locks can be found principally in the vicinity of the canal; in some places, however, there will be a difficulty in obtaining stone of good quality—the stone required for aqueducts, culverts, bridges, etc., can be obtained at almost any point along the river.

"Beginning at Johnstown and extending to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas there was 64 miles of canal and 46 locks. The estimated cost is as follows:

Total amount of excavation, embankment, etc.	\$654,124.93
368 feet of lockage @ \$600 per foot	220,800.00
35 bridges @ \$250.....	8,750.00
32 miles of fence @ \$480.....	15,360.00
	<hr/>
	\$899,034.93
Add for contingencies 10%.....	89,903.49
	<hr/>
	\$988,938.42

"At this time no complaints were made by any person through whose lands the canal passed.

"The eleventh mile ran by Rodger's mill at old Ninevah. The line ran between the saw and grist mill. It was suggested that it would be better to move the grist mill below the canal. This was done. The cost of making this mile of canal was \$12,808.30.

"The lock at a small town called Abnerville, east of Centerville, was on the fifteenth mile, and was the thirteenth lock west of Johnstown. The cost of this mile was \$3,473.62.

"The thirty-second mile commences at Blairsville, and with the exception of two short pieces of narrow bottom land, an embankment in the bed of the river will be necessary the whole distance, from 6 to 12 feet below. The mile will cost \$21,426.60.

"Mile 35 commences with a piece of deep cutting, and continues about 12 chains over very steep sideling grounds; the line then continues in the road on a narrow bank to Blacklick creek, which will require an aqueduct of two hundred feet—surface water 18 feet below and about two feet deep."

The western division of the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal, as it passed along the Conemaugh, frequently opened into a series of slackwater pools in the river. Slackwater, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide. Slackwater navi-

gation, navigation in a stream the depth of which has been increased, and the current diminished, by a dam or dams. Nine miles below Blairsville the canal passes through a tunnel over 1,000 feet long, and emerges upon a stone aqueduct across the Conemaugh.

To the travelers passing up the canal, the view of the aqueduct, and the western entrance of the tunnel, with the river and rugged mountains above it, is exceedingly picturesque. Previous to the construction of the canal, the Conemaugh was a rough impetuous stream, of dangerous navigation.

Before the slackwater dams were built, the rapidity of the water through Chestnut Ridge was such that a heavily loaded boat, after entering Richard's Falls, ran a distance of seven miles with the swiftness of the fastest racehorse, and in that distance were two of the shortest bends that ever a large craft of any kind was piloted around. These were the Spruce Bend and Packsaddle Falls. At the Spruce Bend a ridge of rocks projected almost across the river from the north side, leaving a channel of very little more than the width of the boat, and the bend was so short that as the boat passed her bow was heading straight for the rocks on the north side, not much more than the length of herself ahead. If the pilot missed the exact spot on entering the chute, or a stroke of the oar was missed by himself, or his bowsman, the boat was smashed to pieces and often men killed among her broken timbers, or drowned in the boisterous billows. At a very early day three brothers were lost from a boat that was wrecked on this reef of rocks, and from that circumstance they got the appellation of the "Three Brothers," and were known by that name as long as the channel of the Conemaugh was navigated. Richard's Falls were often run by good pilots, by keeping the boat in her proper position while rounding the Horseshoe Bend at Lockport, without the stroke of an oar when entering or passing through, and as we swept down the straight rapids from the mouth of Tubmill to Spruce Bend an awful silence generally prevailed, our oars held in the proper position to be dipped in the twinkling of an eye, at the pilot's command. As we came to the first bend the orders were given, "To the left." The blades were dipped, and every man's shoulder to the stems, dashed them across the boat with a rapidity that cannot be described. All except the pilot and the bowsman wheeled their backs to the oar and dashed back, followed by the undipped oars in the hands of the pilot and bowsman; the blades

were dipped and every man wheeled with the quickness and exactness of rapid machinery, and we extended the chute, as if it were possible to add anything to the motion and the strength of the men's nerves. The pilot's voice was heard above the roar of the convulsed waters, "Hard to the left," "Hard to the left," "Hard to the left"; and without time to breathe as we entered the Packsaddle, "Hard to the right"; and in the twinkling of an eye every man was on the opposite side of the oars, and all shoulders to their work, dashing them in the opposite direction; and with a higher speed than that of lightning train of cars behind time, we passed that awful precipice, now to be seen by the traveler on the Pennsylvania railroad. All reeking with sweat, and bosoms heaving with respiration, a shout of joy was raised as we emerged from the Packsaddle. All dangers were then believed to be passed.

Boatmen from Johnstown and Ligonier Valley considered all danger passed when they had got safely through Chestnut Ridge, though there were scary places below to those who had seen nothing worse. These were Brown's Dam and Campbell's Dam on the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas Falls on the Kiskiminetas, and Pockety Chute on the Allegheny river.

Mr. T. C. Reed gives the following: "The last craft of any kind that was ever run down the channel of the Conemaugh through the Ridge, was a craft of green boards which was built at the foot of Richard's Falls, on the north side of the river. It was getting dark when we had finished building our raft and hanging our bars. Lest the water should fall, to be too low in the morning, we pushed out and ran the frightful falls bends in darkness, having nothing visible but the white foam of the dashing waves and the rugged mountain sides for our guides. Brother Andy was the pilot, and, if I remember correctly, Henry Harr the bowman, and Robert Riddle and myself the only common hands. We ran safely through, landed that night at Blairsville, sold our boards to Noble Nesbitt, to be delivered at Livermore. The Pennsylvania Canal was just coming into existence. We shoved out the next morning, our raft of green boards all under water, except the floor, which was merely on a level with the top of the water. In crossing Campbell's Dam, at the mouth of Blacklick, she dived to the bottom. The dashing of the waves would have washed us off if we had not held on to the oars, one of which had become unshipped, leaving us to drift at the mercy of the current, standing in the

water almost to our arms, with the raft under our feet. As we drifted along she kept gradually rising, until at last, about a mile below the dam, she came to the top of the water, when we quickly reshipped our unshipped oar and landed safely at Livermore. Thus ended the navigation of the Conemaugh river.

"The same year, 1829, the Blairsville Dam, the two dams in Chestnut Ridge, and the two dams in Laurel Hill, were built, and the only boating from Johnstown, or the valley, to Pittsburg afterwards was done on the canal. The canal was located along the end of my father's house. The canal was first commenced by the filthiest, most ignorant, and uncivilized men that ever Cork emptied into the United States. On the first Sabbath after getting into their shanties, they got out with their shotguns and commenced shooting the poultry about the barnyard. My father went out and remonstrated, but he was answered: 'Be jabers it's a fra country, an' we'll shoot as minny chickens as we please.'

"On the 4th of July a regular old-fashioned celebration was got up at Lockport on the line of the canal. The Irish in attendance far outnumbered all others. While the oration was being delivered they swore they would put the speaker off the stand. They made the attempt but failed. They were driven out of the village, many of them badly used up. They made a threat to take the place on the following Saturday. There were about five hundred men engaged in building the aqueduct. The contractor provided every man with a rifle and ammunition for the occasion. On the appointed day the Irish collected in great numbers on the bank of the river opposite Lockport, where they came in view of over five hundred armed men. They were informed that if they attempted to cross the river they would be shot down. They scattered off faster than they had collected.

"On one occasion three of my brothers, three or four hired men, and myself, were going home to dinner from our work at the saw-mill, on the lower end of the farm. We were crossing the fields some rods from the canal. We saw and heard a great commotion, but had no thought of anything unusual, and were passing by as we were in the habit of doing, supposing it to be but a common Irish fray among themselves, when we heard a well-known voice calling out: 'Will you fellows allow a fellow to be murdered by a set of red-mothed Irish?' It was William Bennett. More than one hundred Irishmen had him sur-

rounded. Their noise could only be compared to the barking of as many angry bulldogs, but their courage fell far short of the courage of that animal. He had threatened the first man that would come within a rod of him, and they had made their inner circle fully that distance from the center which he occupied. We all ran to his rescue, and such a chattering of brogue has seldom been heard. Those who made the first break didn't wait to see whether there were a dozen or a hundred of us, and more than one-half of them didn't know why the rest ran. The panic-stricken crowd might be compared to as many sheep with dogs let loose among them. They never stopped to look behind them, till they were out of sight, and how far they ran before they discovered they were not pursued, we never knew.

"There were a great many cart horses used in building the embankment at the east end of the aqueduct. These were turned into my father's grain fields at the back part of the farm after night, and taken out before daylight in the morning; when the grain was nearly ready to be harvested, and before we knew of it, the crop was entirely destroyed. Our horses were poisoned by arsenic being put upon their chopped feed in such quantity that they had eaten but little of their feed. One of my brothers was on horseback on an errand. The feed was ready mixed in the feed box. He came home about dark, and fed all the horses in the stable. The next morning the one he had been riding was lying dead in the stable, and five others were so badly poisoned that some of them never recovered, but died lingering in misery for some months after receiving the poison.

"About a mile of fence, together with the partition fences, the breadth of the first tier of fields along the river, were burnt in the shanties for fuel, and the whole laid waste during the two years of making the canal. The owner of the farm below my father's threatened the contractor with the law, if he would not pay for damage done to his farm. He replied: 'D—n ye, bring on yer sheriff, an' I set me han's on him, an' guv him a good batin, an' he'll not trouble me much.' He brought the sheriff, and the sheriff brought three or four ruffed fellows with him from Indiana, and enlisted as many from the neighborhood of the scene of action. As they approached they were met by about one hundred Irishmen, armed with picks and shovels. One of the sheriff's posse drew and presented a pistol, which was sufficient, and they didn't bate the

sheriff.' The contractor was taken to Indiana. An Irishman from Blairsville bailed him for his appearance at next court, and before he left the justice's office he said to the prosecutor: 'Now, sur, I've guv bail, and I'll just go home an' set me han's to work, an' we'll pile up all the rails on yer place, an' burn them to ashes.' Before he had finished he found himself again in the hands of the sheriff, who took him to jail, where he remained a long time before he could procure sufficient bail to release him till court. He was compelled to pay damages, and taught that a 'fra country was not what he took it to be.'

"Before the Pennsylvania Canal was constructed, salt and Juniata iron were carried across the mountains on packhorses. Two or three of the settlers were furnished with bacon, dried beef, deerskins, venison, etc., and all the horses in the neighborhood. A train of packhorses consisted of from five to a dozen and even more, tethered by a hitching rope one behind the other. The master of the train rode before or followed after the horses and directed their movements by his voice. About fifteen miles per day were traveled in this manner, and each horse carried about two hundred pounds' burden. The harness consisted of a packsaddle and a halter, and the lead horse often had, in addition, a circling band of iron over his withers attached to the saddle and to which were hung several bells, whose tinkling in a way relieved the monotony of the journey and kept the horses from going astray.

"The packhorse required the use of a packsaddle. It was made of four pieces of wood, two being notched, the notches fitting along the horse's back, with the front part resting upon the animal's withers. The other two were flat pieces about the length and breadth of a lap shingle, perhaps 18 inches by 5 inches. They extended along the sides and were fastened to the ends of the notched pieces. Upon the saddles were placed all kinds of merchandise. Bars of iron were bent in the middle and hung across; large creels of wicker work, containing babies, bed-clothing, and farm implements, as well as kegs of powder, caddies of spice, bags of salt, sacks of charcoal, and boxes of glass, were thus carried over the mountains. They crossed Laurel Hill on the road leading from Shrum's mill to Johnstown. By what route they crossed the Allegheny mountains, I do not know. After arriving at the caravansary, and exchanging their commodities for salt and iron, they loaded their horses by bending the bars of iron and hanging them

across the packsaddles on the horses' backs. The salt was carried in large bags of home manufacture. To protect the salt from rain the bags were covered by bearskins. Their homeward journey was performed by the same routine of the eastward trip. Shoppers from Pittsburg went to Philadelphia in squads of eight or ten to lay in their yearly supply of goods and brought them to Pittsburg in this manner.

"The time came at last to relieve the community along the Conemaugh of their annual trip for salt and iron. An enterprising German, named John Benninger, built a quarter stock furnace and tilt-hammer forge on Tubmill creek, not far from where Ross Furnace was afterwards built, and another tilt-hammer forge on the same creek, where Bolivar now stands. A considerable amount of bar iron was made by these works, but so brittle that it was unfit for the farmers' use, and the consequence was that he failed, and the works were suffered to go to ruin.

"By some means a road was opened across the mountains to Johnstown, I believe the old Frankstown road—and Juniata bar iron was brought in wagons to Johnstown, and carried to Pittsburg in flatboats at times of high water or freshets. Persons passing along the Conemaugh river at the present day can form no correct idea of its appearance in the high water before the rocks were blasted out and the slackwater dams built in the mountain passes. I doubt whether a more difficult stream was ever navigated by men of any age. A great many were drowned in proportion to the number engaged in boating. For some years after boating commenced six or eight tons were considered to be a load for a large boat. But one adventurer after another loaded heavier and heavier, until fifty tons of pig metal were loaded and carried safely by different boatmen.

"Bar iron was the principal loading for boats built at Johnstown. After Westmoreland Furnace, Washington Furnace, and Ross Furnace were built, and the northern turnpike was completed, boats built on the south side of the river, in Ligonier Valley, were loaded with pig metal, and those built on the north side were chiefly loaded with bar iron, brought by wagons to different boatyards along the north bank of the river. Most of the pig metal stopped at Pittsburg, the great iron emporium of the world, to be manufactured into castings; but much of the bar iron went on down the Ohio river to Cincinnati

and Louisville, and some was run on down the Mississippi to New Orleans in the same boats in which it left the Conemaugh valley.

"The main line of the Pennsylvania Canal with its connecting railroads was opened for business throughout its entire length in the spring of 1834, the branches being opened at later dates. Important and valuable as these improvements were, in the aid they gave to the development of the material resources of Pennsylvania, and in bringing into closer relations the whole people of the Commonwealth, it is painful to record the fact that the operation of the main line and its important branches virtually came to an end within thirty years after it began. This ever to be regretted termination of a great and useful enterprise was due primarily to the inefficient and sometimes corrupt management of the entire system and next to the competition of the Pennsylvania railroad, the building of which was authorized by an act of the Legislature dated April 13, 1846, and which was completed to Pittsburg on Dec. 10, 1852. On Aug. 1, 1857, the State sold the whole of the main line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$7,500,000, which soon abandoned the great part of the canal.

"Ephraim Stitt, of Blairsville, was probably the last captain to bring through freight from Pittsburg to Johnstown. He brought a cargo consigned to the Cambria Iron Company in 1859. About Dec. 1, 1860, the Monongahela, of which George Rutledge was captain, brought a cargo of salt and grain from Livermore to Johnstown, and this was probably the last boat to bring a load of merchandise to the latter place. There were no lock-tenders at this time. On May 1, 1863, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company abandoned the canal between Johnstown and Blairsville.

"The first tunnel that was built in the United States formed a part of the Portage Railroad. It was made at the staple bend of the Conemaugh, four miles from Johnstown. The tunnel was made through a spur of the Alleghenies, near which the stream makes a bend of two miles and a half. On the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal, at a place then and now called Tunnelton, about half way between Johnstown and Pittsburg, a tunnel was built between 1827 and 1829 through one of the foothills of the Alleghenies. This tunnel connected with an aqueduct over the Conemaugh. It was the third tunnel that was built in the United States."

CHAPTER VII

MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIANA COUNTY

THE INDIANA QUADRANGLE

GEOGRAPHY—LOCATION AND AREA

The Indiana quadrangle, which embraces one sixteenth of a square degree of the earth's surface, extends from latitude $40^{\circ} 30'$ to $40^{\circ} 45'$ and from longitude $79^{\circ} 00'$ to $79^{\circ} 15'$, and has an area of about 227 square miles. It is situated in Indiana county, Pa., and is named from the town of Indiana, which is in the central portion of the quadrangle.¹

TRIANGULATION DATA

The triangulation stations described below, determined by the United States Geological Survey, give precise locations for several points within and adjacent to the Indiana quadrangle. These stations are marked by stone posts 42x6x6 inches, set about three feet in the ground, in the center of the top of which are cemented bronze tablets marked "U. S. Geological Survey—Pennsylvania."

Kunkle.—On the land owned by Philip Kunkle; about two miles north of Creekside post-office, near western end of a high ridge having scattered trees on the eastern end.

Coleman.—In White township, about two miles west of Indiana, on land owned by D. Coleman.

Reference marks: Stone sunk 2 feet below surface of ground in direction of Kunkle station; distant 10.2 feet to cross on stone. Stone sunk 18 inches below surface of ground in direction of Warner station; distant 12.3 feet to cross on stone.

Rowland.—On a high hill on land owned by W. S. Rowland; about four miles north of Plumville, in South Mahoning township, and near the line between West Mahoning and South Mahoning townships.

¹ The Indiana quadrangle is included in the area surveyed by W. G. Platt in 1877, and his report on Indiana county (HHHH), published by the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, was frequently consulted in the preparation of this account.

Warner.—About three miles southwest of Indiana, in White township, on the highest part of a bare, round-top hill, on land owned by Mr. Warner.

Nolo.—About one fourth mile north of Nolo post office, on land owned by Mr. McCaffery, on high ground, but not the highest point.

Reference marks: Stones set 1 foot below surface of ground, with cross on top, and set on line with Evans and McCoy; distant 10 feet from station.

Strong.—In Cherryhill township, about two miles southwest of Greenville village, on the highest hill in the immediate vicinity, on land owned by H. B. Strong. There is a lone tree on the southwest part of the hill.

Evans.—On Evans hill, Brushvalley township, on land owned by John Evans, on highest part of hill, cleared of timber with the exception of two small chestnut trees.

Indiana Normal School.—Station mark: Cupola of normal school building.

Widow.—In Blacklick township, about six miles east of Blairsville, on the Blairsville and Ebensburg pike, on a bare hill about twenty rods south of the road, on land owned by heirs of J. W. Thompson.

Watt.—About one mile southwest of Tannery and one and three-quarter miles northwest of Parkwood post office, on the highest point of the western one of two hills about the same height and one mile apart. The land is owned by Thomas Watt.

Broadview.—About three and one-half miles north of Shelocta and a few rods east of the Armstrong-Indiana county line, on a high, bare hill, with some timber on the southwest slope. The land is owned by John Russell.

McCoy.—About one mile southeast of Taylorsville, on a bare, round-top hill owned by James McCoy.

Palmer.—About two and one-half miles south of Rochester Mills post office, in Grant township, on a very high, partly cleared ridge, on land owned by Mr. Palmer.

Reference marks: Stones set 1 foot below surface of ground, with cross on top, in line with stations Rowland and McCoy; distant 10 feet from station.

TOPOGRAPHY

Physiographic Relations.—The two characteristic plains of the Allegheny plateaus are represented in the Indiana quadrangle, but their features are so indistinct as to be almost unrecognizable. Chestnut Ridge represents the escarpment which elsewhere divides the lower, western plateau from the higher plateau on the east.

West of Chestnut Ridge rounded hilltops and divides, ranging in elevation from 1,250 to 1,400 feet, are thought to mark the lower, western plateau. It is supposed that they are the remnants of a more or less even surface which was produced by long-continued stream action when the entire region was nearer sea level than now, probably in Tertiary time. Later uplift and exposure to subaerial conditions have caused such erosion of the country as to leave in western Pennsylvania only the present faint traces of the old surface of denudation.

The top of Chestnut Ridge is the sole remnant in the quadrangle of the older and higher plateau. Remnants of this are strikingly apparent in the area lying eastward, in the even-crested sky line formed by the tops of Dias Ridge and Laurel Hill as seen from the top of Chestnut Ridge. It is thought that this sky line marks an old land surface which once constituted an extensive and approximately flat low-lying plain. The geologic date of the formation of this old plain, the last traces of which are now passing away, is not known, but possibly, when detailed mapping shall have progressed across the State to the Atlantic coast, this physiographic stage can be correlated with a similar stage there recognized and referred to Cretaceous time.

Surface Relief.—Chestnut Ridge is the most pronounced topographic feature of the Indiana quadrangle. The ridge enters in the south central part and extends northeastward across the quadrangle. It is a narrow highland belt, the distance from valley to valley on either side being only about five miles. The western slope is the steeper, there being a change in altitude of 800 feet from the top of the ridge to Twolick creek, while on the east the fall to Brush valley is only about 500 feet. The ridge is dissected, but within the limits of the quadrangle is crossed by only one stream,

Yellow creek, which flows in a narrow gorge. The top of the ridge is characterized by a number of knobs, ranging in elevation from 1,700 to 1,900 feet. Chestnut Ridge marks the position of an anticline, which will be referred to below. It is capped by heavy sandstone, blocks of which litter the slopes and make the region difficult of access.

Dias Ridge, sometimes called Nolo Ridge, occupies a small area in the southeast corner of the quadrangle. It is similar to Chestnut Ridge, from which it is separated by a gently undulating valley formed in shale and drained by Brush creek.

West of Chestnut Ridge the country is more open and the topography is less rough. The region is occupied by three southwestward flowing streams, Twolick and Crooked creeks, which have cut broad and well-pronounced valleys in the general upland surface, and the south branch of Plum creek, which drains the northwest corner of the quadrangle. The divides between these creeks form low, ill-defined ridges, the tops of which are marked by isolated, rounded knobs. In the southwest corner of the quadrangle the hilltops range between 1,250 and 1,400 feet in elevation. The divide between Twolick and Crooked creeks is a higher area, much of which is above 1,500 feet, and a number of hilltops reach 1,600 feet. Between Crooked creek and the south branch of Plum creek the surface is lower, the hills averaging only about 1,400 feet.

The area adjacent to the town of Indiana is characterized by gently undulating topography, marked by a few low, rounded hills. This open stretch contrasts strongly with the rougher surrounding country, and doubtless accounts for the fact that this part of the country was settled early, the relatively fertile, gently rolling country being naturally more attractive than the ridges.

Drainage.—The drainage of the Indiana quadrangle passes entirely into the Allegheny river. The main waterways are Twolick, Yellow and Brush creeks, which flow southward to join the Allegheny by way of Blacklick creek and Conemaugh river, and Crooked creek, with its tributary, the south branch of Plum creek, which, flowing westward, reaches the Allegheny by a more direct route. The northeast corner of the quadrangle is but a few miles from the divide between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, where the headwaters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river approach those of Twolick creek.

An interesting feature of the local drainage is the abnormal direction of flow of the head-

waters of McKee run and Crooked creek. Branches of McKee run heading near Grove Chapel have courses which suggest that they have not always flowed into Crooked creek, and some tributaries of Crooked creek in the vicinity of Tanoma and Onberg likewise are reversed. Between Onberg and Tanoma, Crooked creek flows northward, while its branches flow southward. These facts suggest that in an earlier stage of stream development in this region the drainage of the area between the towns of Indiana and Dixonville was different from the existing system. There seems to have been a reversal of drainage, in consequence of which certain streams which formerly were tributary to Twolick creek now flow into Crooked creek. For some reason, streams draining into Crooked creek had the advantage over those which flowed into Twolick, whereby the Crooked creek drainage was enabled to cut back the divides at the expense of the Twolick drainage until finally the headwaters of certain branches of Twolick were tapped and their drainage was turned into Crooked creek.

GEOLOGY

STRATIGRAPHY, CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM

Character and Thickness.—The rocks exposed at the surface in the Indiana quadrangle, except the alluvium found in the creek bottoms, are all of Carboniferous age. The surface rocks belong chiefly to the Conemaugh and Allegheny formations, but where Twolick and Yellow creeks and Allen run cut through Chestnut Ridge the Pottsville formation is exposed, and on Yellow creek, for a short distance probably, the Mauch Chunk shales also outcrop. From the lowest geologic horizon to the highest, only about 1,100 feet of rock in the vertical thickness intervene. These rocks are shales, sandstones, thin limestones and coals.

The different sections illustrate the variability of the succession. Though a section in one part of the quadrangle may have approximately the thickness and general character of a corresponding section in another part, it is likely to show many minor variations. This is very apparent in the field. On attempting, for instance, to trace a sandstone which at one locality is thick and prominent, it may be found that it soon becomes more shaly and less prominent, and finally may lose its distinctive features and pass into a sandy shale, or even into a shale with no sand admixture.

Farther along the same horizon the sandy phase may reappear, so that the horizon may again be marked by a prominent sandstone. The strata therefore frequently occur as lenses, and just as a sandstone merges into a shale, so limestones and shales pass by transition into one another from point to point. Any phase may be strongly developed locally and elsewhere may fade out or merge into something else. Such changes are characteristic of these Upper Carboniferous rocks.

Too much emphasis, however, must not be laid upon this irregularity. Over widely extended regions uniform conditions prevailed and sedimentation resulted in strata which occur without much variation at the same horizon in large areas, and which can be traced many miles. Such horizons serve very useful purposes in determining the geologic position of a series of rocks, and they make convenient division lines in mapping. The Pittsburg coal, the Upper Freeport coal, and the Pottsville sandstone are examples of strata that are persistent and distinguishable over wide areas.

Some idea of the character of the rocks which underlie the Indiana quadrangle, but which do not outcrop within it, is furnished by the records of deep wells that have been sunk in search of gas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the holes were churn-drilled and that the value of such records varies with the care exercised by the recorder. The interpretation of these records is accordingly only tentative.

All the wells which go deep enough show a conspicuous series of red shales and sandstones, the top of which lies between 1,400 and 1,500 feet below the Upper Freeport coal. Their average thickness in this region is about 350 feet. These rocks probably constitute a part of what formerly was called the Red Catskill, but as a distinct bed they are not known in outcrop, and consequently they have not received a specific name.

An interval of about 550 feet above the top of the Devonian red beds is shown by the different records to be occupied by a series of rocks which is largely shaly, but which includes several beds of sand. In one of these sandstones, lying about 1,100 feet below the Upper Freeport coal, natural gas in paying quantities has been found, a fact which will be referred to more fully under the heading "Mineral Resources." The exact stratigraphic horizon of this series can not now be stated, but is near the base of the Carboniferous and the top of the Devonian.

Mauch Chunk Shale.—Of the rocks exposed at the surface of the Indiana quadrangle the Mauch Chunk shale is the oldest, though very little is known of it within this area. The records of deep wells show an interval of shale at the Mauch Chunk horizon between the Pottsville formation and the Pocono sandstone. In some records these shales are reported red and in other no mention of the color is made. The thickest occurrence recorded in this vicinity is in the Pickels well, on Chestnut Ridge, in Burrell township, where 114 feet of red sands and shales are reported at the Mauch Chunk horizon. Northwestward the thickness diminishes considerably.

Along Yellow creek where it crosses the Chestnut Ridge anticline there is sufficient interval for the Mauch Chunk to occur unless the Pottsville is unusually thick, but the rocks underlying the normal thickness of Pottsville in the Yellow creek gorge are concealed by a talus of heavy sandstone blocks. Inasmuch as in the region immediately south and southwest of the Indiana quadrangle the Mauch Chunk shales are well represented, and because within this area some red material has been reported at the Mauch Chunk horizon in deep-well records, the presumption is that these rocks do outcrop in the Indiana quadrangle. This was the determination of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and the Mauch Chunk is mapped accordingly.

Pottsville Formation.—The Pottsville formation in this general vicinity consists of two beds of sandstone separated by an interval of shale which sometimes carries a bed of coal. But within the Indiana quadrangle, because of poor or incomplete exposures, no exact sections can be measured. Most of the records of deep wells within the quadrangle do not show distinctly this threefold division, but they give a general thickness of about 100 feet for the formation.

The Pottsville formation outcrops in three localities in the Indiana quadrangle—along Twolick creek where it emerges from Chestnut Ridge, in Allen run, and along Yellow creek where it crosses the Chestnut Ridge anticline.

On Twolick creek the Pottsville occupies a small area near water level, the presence of the formation being made conspicuous by large blocks of sandstone in the creek. On Allen run for about a mile large blocks of sandstone near water level are thought to mark the outcrop of the Pottsville. Along Yellow creek the outcrop of this formation is greater. A heavy sandstone is there well developed, but the exposures are poor for detailed study. The

hillslopes from the top of the formation down to the creek are strewn with huge blocks of a fine-textured, compact, whitish sandstone. Here the Pottsville measures about 100 feet.

Allegheny Formation.—Overlying the Pottsville is the Allegheny formation, which is widespread in its occurrence and distinct in its definition. The Allegheny formation has been called the Lower Coal Measures, but in conformity with the custom of denoting formations by geographic names it has been named the Allegheny formation, from Allegheny river, where it is prominently exposed. The top of the Allegheny formation is marked by the Upper Freeport coal and the formation is delimited below by the Pottsville sandstone.

Next to the Conemaugh the Allegheny is the most widespread formation of this quadrangle, and its outcrop is important because of the associated coal beds. The map shows these rocks to outcrop in areas crossed by anti-clinal axes along Chestnut Ridge, Rayne run, Crooked creek, McKee run, and the south branch of Plum creek.

The thickness of the Allegheny formation in the Indiana quadrangle is about the same as in the adjoining regions. Although there are striking differences in stratigraphy, yet the total thickness of the formation is rather uniform. About 300 feet is the average, as the following well records show: The Winesheimer well, two and one half miles west of Homer, gives a thickness of 285 feet, while the diamond-drill hole near Gracetown records 318 feet without certainty that the top of the Pottsville was reached. A diamond-drill hole near Gettysburg, about seven miles northeast of the quadrangle, shows a thickness of 303 feet for the Allegheny formation; the gas wells on the south branch of Plum creek below Willet, about 300 feet; the St. Clair well, a mile south of Indiana, 301 feet; and the Lawrence well, in Blacklick township, a few miles southwest of the quadrangle, 300 feet.

The formation consists of shales, sandstones, a few, thin limestones, and several beds of coal, some of which are of considerable economic importance. The Upper Freeport coal lies at the top of the formation and is rather persistent in its occurrence. This stratum is, however, subject to variation, which will be discussed under the heading "Mineral Resources." Below this coal at an interval varying from 0 to 40 feet the Freeport limestone and Bolivar fire clay members are often present, and these also will be referred to again. Then, after an interval of from 20 to 80 feet of dark shales, another coal sometimes occurs,

which is called the Lower Freeport. Below are drab or dark-colored shales or sandy shales, sometimes a thin bed of limestone, and occasionally a heavy sandstone. This sandstone shows a thickness of 63 feet in bore hole No. 1, near Graceton, where its top occurs 100 feet below the Upper Freeport coal.

About the middle of the Allegheny formation sometimes occur two or three beds of coal which are called the Kittanning coal. Only one of these, so far as known, is well developed in the Indiana quadrangle. This occurs about 200 feet below the Upper Freeport and is called the Lower Kittanning coal. Drill records show in places a heavy sandstone above this coal, and also one below. Thus, in a drill hole north of Yellow creek, near the east side of the quadrangle, a heavy sandstone was encountered whose top is 165 feet below the Upper Freeport coal; and drill hole No. 1, near Graceton, shows 54 feet of sandstone about 30 feet below the Lower Kittanning coal.

In places limestone occurs associated with these coals. A bed of impure limestone 8 feet, 9 inches thick was found in a drill hole on Ramsey run 175 feet below the Upper Freeport coal; and in the same hole 4 feet, 5 inches of gray limestone occur 238 feet below the Upper Freeport. The former occurrence is noteworthy because the limestone appears in the horizon of the Vanport (Feriferous) limestone member. West of the quadrangle this limestone is well developed and is an important key rock. Eastward it thins out. In the Indiana quadrangle the presence of the Vanport limestone member is recorded in only this diamond-drill hole, and its outcrop is found at only one locality—along the axis of the Chestnut Ridge anticline, on the north slope of Yellow creek. Here fragments of limestone were found 80 feet above the top of the Pottsville and 20 feet below the Lower Kittanning coal.

From the horizon of the Vanport limestone member to the base of the formation the rocks are usually shales, among which one or two thin and unimportant layers of coal sometimes occur.

Conemaugh Formation.—The rocks belonging to the Conemaugh formation, which directly overlies the Allegheny, have been called the Lower Barren Measures because they rarely carry workable coal and they lie between formations which do contain valuable coal beds. But for the sake of uniformity in geologic nomenclature the rocks have been named the Conemaugh formation, from their

outcrop along Conemaugh river. The Conemaugh formation is widespread in its occurrence and is well defined. It is delimited above by the Pittsburg coal and below by the Upper Freeport, both coals being excluded from the formation.

The Conemaugh formation, as shown by the geologic map, extends over most of the Indiana quadrangle. Except in the Chestnut Ridge region and a few other districts where the Allegheny formation outcrops, Conemaugh rocks are everywhere exposed at the surface. The entire thickness of the formation is not present in the Indiana quadrangle. In the region to southwest of the area under consideration these rocks have a rather constant thickness of from 600 to 700 feet, but there is evidence that this thickness increases somewhat northeastward. The best interpretation that can be given to several diamond-drill records in the southwestern part of the Indiana quadrangle, toward the center of the Latrobe syncline, places the Upper Freeport coal at an elevation of 650 to 680 feet, while adjacent hills on which the Pittsburg coal has not been found rise to a little more than 1,300 feet. These figures call for a thickness of over 600 feet for the Conemaugh formation, an estimate which is borne out by facts in the territory to the south. A deep well at the Columbia Plate Glass Works at Blairsville gives an approximate thickness of 675 feet for the Conemaugh. The Lawrence well on Greys run, about a mile south of the southwest corner of the Indiana quadrangle, shows a thickness of at least 680 feet for the Conemaugh formation when there is added to the well record the thickness of rocks on an adjacent hill on which the Pittsburg coal does not outcrop.

As a whole the Conemaugh formation is composed largely of drab and reddish shales, but it is also characterized by the occurrence of important beds of sandstone. Minor beds of limestone and some coal are also included within the formation.

There are four principal sandstones, but these occur as lenses or beds of limited extent and of local thickness instead of uniformly persistent strata. They therefore form members of the Conemaugh formation rather than distinct formations by themselves. The names given to these sandstones are those adopted in other localities where the Conemaugh formation occurs, and their relative positions are approximately the same. Actual identity in correlation can not be established because of the noncontinuity of the deposits as traceable beds. In lithologic character

these sandstones resemble one another so closely that they can not be distinguished, but their stratigraphic position serves to identify them. They range from hard, compact, fine-textured white or buff sandstones to friable and coarser-textured, much iron-stained sandstones. Locally these rocks become conglomeratic, the pebbles of quartz occasionally attaining the size of beans. The sandstones vary in thickness from a few feet to 60 or 70 feet. A common measurement when they are well developed is between 20 and 30 feet.

The Connellsville sandstone member in this quadrangle is thin bedded, drab, and micaceous. It occurs about 80 feet below the Pittsburg coal, though in the type locality this interval is only about 50 feet. The Connellsville sandstone member outcrops in the Indiana quadrangle on only a few hills in the southwest corner, adjacent to the Pittsburg coal area.

The Morgantown sandstone member occurs about 500 feet above the Upper Freeport coal and is usually well developed. It is present on the hills west of Homer, on White, Coleman and Warner hills, and between Grove Chapel and Tanoma.

The top of the Saltsburg sandstone member is about 200 feet above the Upper Freeport coal. This sandstone outcrops at several localities in this quadrangle and occasionally is strongly developed, but at several places where its presence would be expected the sandstone phase is not present. The Saltsburg sandstone member occurs at Homer, at Edgewood, and along the road crossing the hill northwest of Ideal. It is also well developed on Dias Ridge, in the southeast corner of the quadrangle. It appears at the bend in the road between Indiana and Mechanicsburg just south of Twolick creek, and again on this road a little lower down the dip of the east flank of the Latrobe syncline, a short distance north of the creek. Thence southward it forms a bench along the hillside to the railroad cut south of Reed station. It shows in the western limb of the Latrobe syncline on the road along McCartney run a half mile west of Reed, where it has been quarried. This occurrence of the Saltsburg sandstone member is mentioned in detail because it gives a surface demonstration of the existence in this region of the Latrobe syncline.

The Mahoning sandstone member occurs at the base of the Conemaugh formation. It is generally present within this quadrangle, and its outcrop being contiguous to that of the

Upper Freeport coal the position of the Mahoning can be easily followed on the map. This sandstone is prominent on Chestnut Ridge, about McKee run, and between Chambersville and Gaibleton. It is poorly developed or not present at its horizon in Dixon run and in the south branch of Plum creek. It is recorded in several diamond-drill records, though in others it is absent. A striking example of change in sedimentation, characteristic of the Coal Measures, is well shown by the distribution of the Mahoning sandstone member. It is strongly developed as a massive conglomeratic sandstone on the ridge north of Penn run and east of Twolick creek, but in the nearby valley of Dixon run is scarcely recognizable.

Drab shales and sandy shales, occasionally interbedded with bluish and reddish shales, are the most abundant rocks of the Conemaugh formation. They occur between the sandstones that have just been mentioned and replace them where they are not developed. Locally the reddish shales attain prominence. For instance, the small hill east of the freight station in Indiana shows such a local development. These shales are about 350 feet above the Upper Freeport coal.

Only a few outcrops of limestone were observed in the Conemaugh formation. On the hillside east of the road between Cherry run and Twolick creek, about one and one half miles southwest of Homer, is a thin bed of limestone carrying brachiopods. This bed occurs about midway in the Conemaugh formation and probably represents the Ames (Crimoidal) limestone member. Another exposure of what is believed to be this limestone occurs near the road forks at the head of Mudlick run. In Brushvalley, about three quarters of a mile northwest of Rico, underlying a coal which is there locally developed, is a limestone which has been quarried. This coal and limestone are thought to belong to the Elk Lick horizon and to be somewhat over 300 feet above the Upper Freeport coal.

The Conemaugh formation carries several coal beds, some of which within the Indiana quadrangle locally attain workable thickness. These coals are not persistent and their occurrence is most irregular. They will be considered under the heading "Mineral Resources."

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

Alluvium.—The flood plains of the streams are composed of alluvium, consisting of sand.

clay and silt. This material is made up of disintegrated rock particles which have been washed down from the hillsides and deposited in their present positions in times of high water. The most conspicuous occurrences are along the larger creeks and are mapped, but similar deposits too small to be shown on the map occur along all the streams. The alluvium is fine-grained and where well developed makes valuable farm land.

STRUCTURE

The Indiana quadrangle, situated as it is in the northeastern part of the plateau region not far from the Allegheny Front, conforms in geologic structure with the Allegheny Plateau. The rocks are bent into a series of low folds, which decrease in magnitude westward.

The structure contours are drawn with reference to the Upper Freeport coal, the contour interval being 100 feet and the datum plane sea level. Ideally everywhere along any contour line the coal is at the same elevation, and everywhere along the next contour above the elevation of the coal is 100 feet higher. The intersection of surface contours and structure contours of the same elevation marks the position of the outcrop of the Upper Freeport coal. Where the elevation of the surface at any point is greater than the elevation of the coal at that point, as shown by contiguous structure contours, the approximate depth of the coal below the surface may be found by subtraction. Where the elevation of the surface is less than the corresponding elevation of the coal the latter has been removed by erosion and the contours simply show structure.

Suppose, for instance, the position of the Upper Freeport coal is desired at the bridge crossing Twolick creek in the northern part of the town of Homer. It will be seen by the map that the elevation of the surface at this point is a little under 1,020 feet and that the bridge is a little above the 800-foot structure contour. The Upper Freeport coal, therefore, is here about 1,020 minus 800 feet, or about 220 feet, below the surface.

These structure contours, from the nature of the data on which they are based, cannot be made absolutely accurate, and this fact must be borne in mind. Nevertheless, the more facts used in their construction the more correctly can they be drawn. In the region southwest of the Indiana quadrangle, in the Connellsville basin, there is a great mass of

mine data giving instrumentally determined elevations of the coal. Structure contour lines constructed on this basis are very accurate and show that the main folds are complicated by many minor variations. In the Indiana quadrangle there are no such available data, and the broadly curved contour lines illustrating the structure of this region represent only the main features. Doubtless here, as in the region farther south, the rock structure is intricately warped, but the details of these fluctuations can be determined only by actually following any one stratum over a considerable area as in coal mining.

The structure contours of the Indiana quadrangle are based on the position of the Upper Freeport coal, determined by its outcrop and by the records of a number of diamond-drill and deep-well borings. Moreover, the roads within the quadrangle have been traversed and the positions of the different rocks noted. This information, taken in connection with the records of the drill holes, often gave valuable data regarding the position of the Upper Freeport coal horizon. But over much of the quadrangle the surface rocks are shale, sandy shale and shaly sandstone having little individuality, so that in many places information on which to draw structure contours is very meager. It is believed, however, that the main structural features of the quadrangle have been determined.

Chestnut Ridge Anticline.—The most persistent and pronounced fold within the quadrangle is the Chestnut Ridge anticline. This is one of the strongly developed folds of the Allegheny Plateau and can be traced for miles. The axis of the anticline corresponds with the crest line of Chestnut Ridge and crosses the southeastern part of the Indiana quadrangle in a slightly curved line. From the Conemaugh river to the southern limit of the area under consideration the pitch of the Chestnut Ridge anticline is northward, causing the elevation of the Upper Freeport coal along the axis to fall from a reported altitude of 2,300 feet on the Conemaugh river to 1,700 feet in the southern part of the Indiana quadrangle. This descent of the axis continues for a short distance in the area under consideration and then rises, bringing the coal again above 1,700 feet on the road between Mechanicsburg and Indiana. Northeastward the axis continues to rise, so that the coal occurs above 1,800 feet near the road between Indiana and Pike's Peak. Farther northeast the axis falls again, until about halfway between Penn run and Twolick creek the coal on the axis is be-

low 1,600 feet. Thence the axis rises, and where it leaves the quadrangle the Upper Freeport has an elevation of nearly 1,600 feet. The slope of the flanks of the Chestnut Ridge anticline is generally steeper on the west, and the height of the fold is most pronounced in the southern part of the quadrangle. Here there is a rise of over 1,000 feet in the position of the Upper Freeport coal from the trough of the syncline west of Chestnut Ridge to the crest of the anticline at the top of the ridge. Toward the north this difference in elevation decreases to 600 feet and less. On the eastern slope of the anticline there is an interval of from 400 to 700 feet between the coal at the crest of the arch and the coal at the base of the adjacent trough.

Brush Valley Syncline.—The syncline immediately east of the Chestnut Ridge anticline is marked by the valley of Brush creek and is called the Brush valley syncline. The exact position of the axis and the depth of this fold are not well known, but from the information at hand the relations seem to be as represented by the contours made. The Upper Freeport coal lies beneath the surface in Brush valley within the Indiana quadrangle. This coal has an elevation of less than 1,200 feet in the middle of the basin north of Rico, and thence southward gradually rises, with the axis of the fold, so as to outcrop at an elevation of about 1,300 feet at the old Oberdorff mill on Brush creek, half a mile south of the quadrangle.

Nolo Anticline.—East of the Brush valley syncline, occupying the southeast corner of the quadrangle, is the northwestern flank of the Nolo anticline. This fold was so named by W. G. Platt because its axis passes near the town of Nolo. Within the Indiana quadrangle the Nolo anticline is topographically marked by Dias Ridge. The Upper Freeport coal is not brought to the surface within the quadrangle by this fold but by outcrops in the valleys of Blacklick and Little Yellow creeks, and by the occurrence of recognizable sandstone on the ridge it is known that the Upper Freeport horizon rises from approximately 1,200 feet in the Brush valley syncline to over 1,800 feet on the Nolo anticline.

Latrobe Syncline.—West of Chestnut Ridge there is a well-marked syncline which has been named from the town of Latrobe, in Westmoreland county, where it is well developed. This fold has been traced from Indiana to Scottsdale, and its southward continuation is known as the Uniontown basin. Between Blairsville and Indiana the Latrobe syncline

rises and flattens out. Along the axis of the syncline on the Conemaugh river the elevation of the Upper Freeport coal horizon is about 300 feet above sea level, while south of the town of Indiana the position of this coal along the same axis is over 1,000 feet. A mile south of Indiana there is a local rise of the Latrobe syncline, producing a small arch across the trend of the axis. North of the town the syncline pitches downward for a short distance, only to rise again toward Crooked creek. In the region between Indiana and Crooked creek there is little to indicate the geologic structure, but northeast of the creek the Latrobe syncline is split in two by a southward-plunging anticline whose axis extends along Rayne run.

The axis of the eastern fork of the Latrobe syncline passes between Dixon and Rayne runs and rises northeastward, so that the Upper Freeport coal, which on the axis near Tanoma has an elevation of about 1,100 feet, on the same axis in the northeast corner of the quadrangle has an elevation of nearly 1,500 feet.

The western fork of the Latrobe syncline is not well marked. Its axis passes east of Kelleysburg and rises northward gradually.

Richmond Anticline.—The axis of the anticline which divides the Latrobe syncline extends from Rayne run northeastward between the towns of Deckers Point and Marion Center and is well marked near the town of Richmond, on Little Mahoning creek. This fold rises sharply northward, so that the Upper Freeport horizon, which at the mouth of Rayne run has an elevation of about 1,150 feet, on the highland northeast of the Indiana quadrangle is over 1,700 feet above the sea.

Jacksonville Anticline.—In the southwestern part of the quadrangle the rocks of the western flank of the Latrobe syncline rise gradually westward to the crest of the next succeeding fold, the Jacksonville anticline. Consequently the Upper Freeport coal, which in the trough of the Latrobe syncline west of Graceton has an elevation of about 600 feet, on the crest of the Jacksonville anticline has an altitude of over 1,200 feet. This fold has been called the Saltsburg anticline, but it is thought desirable to refer to it here as the Jacksonville anticline. The fold is well developed near the town of Jacksonville, on Aultman's run, about two miles from the western edge of the Indiana quadrangle. The use of this local name seems preferable, because it is not yet known whether the fold is the

same one that crosses the Conemaugh above Saltsburg.

The so-called Indiana Anticline.—The structure here outlined is very different from what was formerly supposed, and this change of interpretation needs a word of explanation. The map of Indiana county issued by the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania shows the Indiana anticline extending in a straight line across the county and passing through the town of Indiana. This supposed fold has been thought to be continuous on the southwest with the Fayette anticline in Westmoreland county, and on the northeast with the Richmond anticline, but it has been determined that this interpretation is incorrect. The Richmond and Fayette anticlines are not continuous. The former pitches southwestward and the latter pitches northeastward, and the area between the Conemaugh river and Crooked creek along the extension of the axes of these folds is occupied chiefly by the Latrobe syncline. It is an odd coincidence that the axes of the Richmond and Fayette anticlines fall in line with each other, and it is not surprising that these folds have been thought to be continuous, for in the intervening region surface exposures are poor and the structure can be deciphered only by detailed work. The present determination is fully proved by the records of about fifty diamond-drill holes lately put down by the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company.

McKee Run Anticline.—A low anticline which crosses McKee run and which, therefore, may be called the McKee run anticline, causes the Upper Freeport coal to outcrop for a short distance along that run. This anticline was formerly supposed to be a continuation of the Jacksonville anticline, but diamond-drill records indicate that the axes of the Jacksonville and McKee run anticlines do not coincide. The Jacksonville fold merges into the next syncline to the west about five miles west of Indiana, and the axis of the McKee run fold strikes into the northwest flank of the Latrobe syncline in the vicinity of Edgewood.

The McKee run anticline is a low, gentle fold which makes itself apparent by bringing the Upper Freeport coal to the surface at an elevation of about 1,100 feet on McKee run, and also on Crooked creek at approximately the same elevation. The axis crosses this creek about halfway between Chambersville and Gaibleton, but its northeastward exten-

sion is not plain. This anticline is important because of the occurrence of gas along its northwest flank in the vicinity of Creekside.

COAL

The mineral resources of the Indiana quadrangle include coal, natural gas, clay, sandstone, limestone, water and soils.

Coal is the most important of the mineral resources of the Indiana quadrangle, and for many years a number of small banks, to supply local demands, have been in operation.

The Pittsburg coal outcrops a short distance to the south, but is not present in the Indiana quadrangle because the rocks containing it have been eroded from the surface. There are a few hills in the southwest corner of the quadrangle that are just high enough to carry this coal if the Conemaugh formation had its usual thickness of 600 feet; but, as already stated, there is evidence of a local thickening of the Conemaugh, which would account for the absence of the Pittsburg coal.

The Pittsburg being absent, the coals of the Indiana quadrangle are limited to those which occur in the Conemaugh and Allegheny formations.

Country banks show the presence of coal of workable thickness in the Conemaugh in a few localities, but by far the most important coal beds belong to the Allegheny formation.

In this connection it may be observed that some misconceptions exist regarding the occurrence and names of coals in this formation. The common opinion that the Allegheny coals are very regular is probably due partly to the fact that a number of generalized sections have been published showing a definite number of coal beds, and that these sections have been wrongly assumed to have wide application.

The generalized sections of this formation in the Allegheny valley contain seven coals, which have been named Upper Freeport, Lower Freeport, Upper Kittanning, Middle Kittanning, Lower Kittanning, Clarion and Brookville, while in the sections representing the formation in the first basin west of the Allegheny Front these coals have been designated by letters E, D', D, C', C, B and A respectively. These coals are all found somewhere, and the generalized sections are meant to show simply their relative positions. It is an error, however, to assume that all these coals must occur everywhere throughout the area in which the formation is found.

Some workers in the field, not thoroughly

realizing the facts as to the distribution of the coal, have assumed that these seven coal beds are actually continuous over wide areas, and that wherever a coal is found in the Allegheny formation it must be correlated with one of the coals in the general section. But a careful consideration of the records of diamond drills that have pierced the entire formation or a study of complete natural exposures shows that often fewer than seven beds of coal occur in the Allegheny formation, and that when neighboring sections are compared the coals in one cannot always be correlated with those of the other.

It is important to draw attention to these conditions, but at the same time it is by no means asserted that none of the coals of the Allegheny formation have a widespread and continuous distribution, for the Lower Kittanning in particular is remarkably persistent. When this variability is borne in mind it becomes evident that it should not be lightly assumed that the presence of a bed of coal in one locality in the approximate stratigraphic position of a coal in another locality necessarily implies that the two coals are identical. Such identity appears to be tacitly assumed in the wide application of the same names for the coal beds of the Allegheny formation.

COALS IN THE ALLEGHENY FORMATION

The Allegheny coals of workable thickness within the Indiana quadrangle, so far as known, are the Upper Freeport, Lower Freeport and Lower Kittanning. The whole area of the quadrangle is indicated as underlain by workable coal except the valley portions below the outcrops of Lower Kittanning coal.

UPPER FREEPORT COAL

The Upper Freeport is the most important coal in the quadrangle. Numerous openings have been made along the outcrop of this bed, and most of the drill holes which have penetrated its horizon have struck coal. Though it occurs generally throughout the area under consideration, it is not everywhere of equal importance, and locally it is either absent or becomes so thin as to be of little use. The Upper Freeport coal outcrops in six more or less distinct areas in the Indiana quadrangle. These areas are along Chestnut Ridge, on Dixon, Rayne and McKee runs, on Crooked creek, and along the south branch of Plum creek.

Chestnut Ridge.—Chestnut Ridge is the most extensive of these areas, and numerous country banks have been opened on the coal.

The principal coal workings within the quadrangle are those of the Graceton Coke Company at Graceton. This company operates two mines in the Upper Freeport coal and manufactures coke. The mines are located on the outcrop, favorably for gravity drainage. The dip of the coal is regular, being about eight and a half per cent toward the mouth of the mine. The coal averages 6 feet in thickness and is parted about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the base by shale, which varies from 4 to 12 inches. The upper bench carries considerable sulphur and only the lower bench is used, after washing, for making coke.

The coke is bright, hard, and has well-developed cell structure. The entire product of the mines is used by one company in making steel, and the coke is said to have a good reputation.

A number of openings have been made on the Upper Freeport coal on Chestnut Ridge, in the southern part of the quadrangle, and measurements show that in this region there is little variation in the thickness of the coal.

Farther north there are fewer openings on the Upper Freeport coal. Where exploited in the vicinity of Evans hill the bed is reported to be of little value. This, however, appears to be only local, for on Twolick creek southeast of Indiana the banks of McHenry and Agey show that the coal is well developed.

Northward the Upper Freeport coal again decreases in thickness. In the several coal banks near Greenville there is further evidence of thinning. North of Greenville the Upper Freeport coal appears to be unimportant within the quadrangle. It is inconspicuous beneath the massive Mahoning sandstone which forms the ridge north of Penn Run, and on the 1,600-foot hill about two miles north of Greenville the Upper Freeport has not been found. A sandstone thought to be the Mahoning caps this hill, and a thin bed of coal supposed to be the Lower Freeport occurs below the limestone on the hillside.

The Areal Geology sheet may be misleading here because the boundary line between the Allegheny and Conemaugh formations commonly marks the outcrop of the Upper Freeport coal, whereas here the boundary line, which is drawn at the supposed horizon of the Upper Freeport, does not mark the presence of the coal, but merely shows the line of separation of the two formations.

Dixon and Rayne Runs.—In the valley of

Dixon run the Upper Freeport coal is unimportant. Probably this statement is true for most of the Rayne run area also, but there the stratigraphic position of the workable coal is not yet determined, as will be set forth more fully under the heading "Lower Freeport Coal." The uncertainty of the Upper Freeport in this region is indicated by the fact that a diamond-drill hole put down between Dixon and Rayne runs, one and a half miles northeast of Tanoma, shows no coal at this horizon.

Crooked Creek.—Between Chambersville and Gaibleton the McKee run anticline causes the Upper Freeport coal to appear a few feet above water level for about one and one half miles along Crooked creek. The Mahoning sandstone is well developed and the Freeport limestone has been quarried at a few localities. Several small openings have been made on the coal in this region.

South Branch of Plum Creek.—Along the south branch of Plum creek and its tributary, Sugarcamp run, a coal is exposed which is thought to be the Upper Freeport, although the Mahoning sandstone is not present. The coal is underlain by limestone, and the deep wells in this vicinity strike the gas sand at the same distance below this coal as do the wells near Creekside, where the coal is known to be the Upper Freeport.

Openings have been made at several places along the outcrop, which is not far above water level. In the Brown bank 33 inches of coal were measured. At the Parke and Trusal banks, on Sugarcamp run, the coal measures 3 feet, 5 or 6 inches, parted by a 1-inch band of shale 5 inches from the base. W. G. Platt reports a thickness of 3 feet, 4 inches, including a 1-inch shale parting near the base, in the Marlin bank near the mouth of Sugarcamp run.

McKee Run.—On McKee run the Upper Freeport coal outcrops near water level for about half a mile, and several banks have been opened within this distance.

Underground Occurrence of the Upper Freeport Coal.—Concerning the underground occurrence and condition of the Upper Freeport coal within the Indiana quadrangle considerable information exists because of the recent diamond-drill explorations carried on by the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company and by others. Through the courtesy of those in charge the depth of the Upper Freeport horizon is given to the public, but there is little available information as to the thickness and character of the coal.

In the Latrobe syncline south of Indiana the Upper Freeport has been rather carefully explored, and in general there seems to be a good body of coal. In the continuation of the basin northeast of Indiana not so much exploration has been carried on, but judging from the scanty information available the Upper Freeport seems to be variable in its occurrence. It appears to thin out in the northeast part of the quadrangle, where the Lower Freeport is the most important coal.

In Brush valley very little information exists concerning the character of the Upper Freeport. The indications are, however, that the coal decreases in thickness from its development of 6 feet on Chestnut Ridge, but not enough drilling has been done to thoroughly test the region.

Still less information exists concerning the underground development of the coal in the Eldersridge syncline within the Indiana quadrangle.

LOWER FREEPORT COAL

The Lower Freeport coal is not persistent nor often very thick in the Indiana quadrangle. Blossoms of this coal were noted at several localities and the bed was penetrated in several drill holes, but so far as known it attains workable dimensions only in the northeastern part of the quadrangle, in the vicinity of Dixon and Rayne runs.

Dixon Run.—In the valley of Dixon run several coal banks have been opened on a coal which is supposed to be the Lower Freeport. The Mahoning sandstone is not conspicuous in this region, but the workable coal is overlain by limestone, and farther up by a thin bed of coal, which are thought to be respectively the Upper Freeport limestone and coal. Moreover, in the adjacent valley of Buck run, which is just off the northeast edge of the quadrangle, a coal supposed to be the Lower Kittanning occurs about 160 feet below this bed. This interval corresponds very well with measurements made in other parts of the area under discussion, and affords corroborative evidence of the Lower Freeport age of the Dixon run coal.

This coal is mined by Ed Woodison on the top of the divide between Dixon and Buck runs, about a mile north of Twolick creek, where a measurement of 4 feet, 4 inches of coal was obtained. From this point the dip of the western flank of the Chestnut Ridge anticline carries the coal rapidly down nearly to water level in the valley of Dixon run. In

the banks along the run south of Dixonville the coal varies from 3 feet, 6 inches to 4 feet. At the Black bank, half a mile north of Dixonville, it measures from 4 feet, 2 inches to 4 feet, 4 inches.

Rayne Run.—In the valley of Rayne run a number of country coal banks have been opened, but whether this coal is the Upper or the Lower Freeport is uncertain. The Mahoning sandstone, which, when present, serves as a guide to the identification of the Freeport coals, is not well developed in this region. Locally a limestone occurs beneath the main coal, which would tend to show that it is the Upper Freeport, but, on the other hand, a thin coal outcrops from 20 to 40 feet above the main seam, which implies that the latter coal is the Lower Freeport. If this be so, the limestone would be the Lower Freeport instead of the Upper Freeport limestone, which usually is better developed.

This is an illustration of a difficulty that occasionally besets the correlation of coals. If the Mahoning were well developed here, or if both the Upper and the Lower Freeport limestones were present, or if there were a complete section connecting the coals under consideration with some definite horizon either above or below, there would be no doubt. Or if these questionable coals were separated by a greater vertical interval the general geologic structure would throw important light on the subject. Again, the presence of fossils would be important. Occasionally cases of this kind arise, when the question must be left open for further light. It is tentatively assumed that the thin upper coal is the Upper Freeport. Fortunately the distance between the coals is so small that the resulting error in mapping, on either supposition, is not great.

At Botsford's bank, about half a mile north of Rayne post office, on the road to Marion Center, the coal measures 3 feet, 10 inches; and on the farms of John Little and J. E. Manners, in the valley west of Botsford's bank, similar conditions prevail. That is, the main coal is almost directly underlain by limestone, and about 30 feet above is the outcrop of a thinner bed of coal with no sandstone exposed. In the H. Edwards bank, on Crooked creek, a mile below Tanoma, there is a bed of coal which measures 3 feet, 2 inches; and in the Walker bank, on Crooked creek, about half a mile below Rayne run, the coal is reported to be 2 feet, 8 inches thick.

KITTANNING COALS

The Kittanning coals seem to be represented in the Indiana quadrangle by only one principal bed. This is shown by the few diamond-drill records that give the thickness of the entire Allegheny formation, and field observations on the outcrops confirm their testimony. The records, however, show the occasional presence of other thin coals belonging to the Kittanning group, and it is possible that further drilling will reveal a greater thickness of these coals.

The principal Kittanning coal occurs about 200 feet below the Upper Freeport and is considered to be at the Lower Kittanning horizon. The occurrence of this coal at the surface is limited to the deeper valleys of the Chestnut Ridge region. This line has been checked by the location of several country banks, but in the intervals between local mines the outcrop line is based on structure contours.

Several old banks have been opened on this coal in the southern part of the quadrangle, but measurements could not be made in them. Along Furriers run southwest of Evans hill there are two old openings, on the farms of Mrs. Douglas and William Lewis, where the coal is reported to range from 3½ to 4 feet thick.

Along the flanks of the ravine of Yellow creek where it cuts through Chestnut Ridge there are several banks on this coal. At Fetterman's, near Yellow creek, west of the road which passes just east of Moose and Strong's hills, the coal is said to measure 3 feet, 8 inches; and at Campbell's bank, at the head of the run in the bend of the road on the north side of Yellow creek south of Strong's hill, the coal is 4 feet thick. This also is the measurement in the bank on the east side of the road passing southward from the Indiana-Greenville pike to the Yellow creek ford, northwest of Moose hill.

Twolick creek between Sample run and Ramsey run flows approximately parallel to the strike of the rocks, and in this interval several openings have been made on the Lower Kittanning coal.

Along the Indiana-Greenville pike near the Twolick creek bridge are two old openings on opposite sides of the stream, where this coal measures about 3½ feet. Farther up the creek several old openings are passed before Lydick's, just above the mouth of Allen run, is reached.

On Penn run and its tributaries there are

several banks opened on the Lower Kittanning coal. At Green's, near the road extending northwestward from Greenville to Penn run, the coal measures 3 feet, 10 inches; and at Ackerson's, on the north fork of Penn run, one and a half miles due north of Greenville, this coal is mined and is said to vary from 3 feet, 10 inches to 4 feet, 3 inches.

Several other openings have been made on this coal in Twolick valley, in the eastern part of the quadrangle, but the banks are not being worked and measurements in them could not be made.

The underground extension of the Lower Kittanning can be inferred from the records of only a few drill holes, but these indicate that the horizon is a persistent one. A drill hole near Graceton shows a thickness of 3 feet, 3 inches of this coal. The presence of a coal 1 foot, 4 inches thick at the base of the Allegheny formation is also shown by the drill at Graceton.

In Brush valley there is indication that one at least of the Kittanning coals is well developed. Thus far only two drill holes in the valley have reached the lower coal horizon, and these did not penetrate the base of the Allegheny formation. The records of these drills show the presence of a bed of coal about 170 feet below the Upper Freeport horizon. A further reason for expecting that these lower coals may be present in Brush valley is that along Blacklick creek at Vintondale, only a few miles from the Indiana quadrangle, active coal mining in the Kittanning horizon is being carried on. The exact stratigraphic position of this Blacklick coal has not yet been determined, but diamond-drill sections furnished by Mr. C. R. Claghorne show the general occurrence of two of the Lower Allegheny coals about 35 feet apart and measuring 2 feet, 6 inches and 4 feet.

COALS IN THE CONEMAUGH FORMATION

Records of diamond-drill holes show much variability in the number, position, and thickness of coal seams in the Conemaugh formation. The number of coals present in a vertical thickness of 300 feet above the Upper Freeport horizon varies from none to five. Generally these coals measure only a few inches. There are, however, at a few localities in this quadrangle, occurrences of Conemaugh coals of workable thickness. These areas are in the vicinity of Gaibleton, south of Onberg, and in Brush valley.

About Gaibleton there are two coals above

the Upper Freeport horizon. The lower of these has been exposed in an old bank on the east side of Pine run near its mouth, and another bank which is thought to be on the same coal has been opened near the roadside a mile southeast of Gaibleton. This coal is reported to be about 2 feet thick, and it is estimated to be 60 feet above the Upper Freeport coal. The higher coal in the neighborhood of Gaibleton is exposed in a few banks along Brush run and on the hills west of Rayne run. This coal is reported to be about 3 feet thick, and it is estimated to be 130 feet above the Upper Freeport.

On the headwaters of Crooked creek, between Onberg and Ideal, there are also several banks opened on coal in the Conemaugh formation. It is reported that this coal averages about 3 feet in thickness. The coal clearly lies above the Mahoning sandstone, which is well developed toward Twolick creek. It is estimated that the interval between this coal and the Upper Freeport horizon is about 100 feet. There is no present evidence that this coal is continuous with that on Brush run.

In Brush valley, on a hillside three quarters of a mile northwest of Rico, there is an old bank in which the coal is reported to be 3½ feet thick and to overlie a bed of limestone. This outcrop seems to be of small extent, but it is interesting because of the clue furnished as to the depth of the Brush valley syncline. The relation of the coal and limestone, taken in connection with the records of a few drill holes in this valley, suggests that this coal may be referred to the Elk Lick horizon, which generally occurs somewhat over 300 feet above the Upper Freeport.

Another coal, reported to be 3 feet thick, occurs in Brush valley in an old opening on the west fork of Brush creek about one and a half miles southwest of Mechanicsburg. The best evidence available makes it probable that this coal is a little less than 200 feet above the Upper Freeport.

It is thought that the coal near water level at the old Oberdorff mill, about two hundred rods above the mouth of Brush creek, is the Upper Freeport. This coal is overlain by a massive sandstone and underlain by limestone, but absolute correlation has not yet been established.

NATURAL GAS

Occurrence.—Natural gas has been successfully exploited in two localities within the

Indiana quadrangle, about Creekside on Crooked creek and in the vicinity of Willet on the south branch of Plum creek. Wells have been drilled elsewhere, but, although gas has been reported from some of them, no wells within the quadrangle outside of the two areas named have produced gas in paying quantities. Oil has not been found in the quadrangle.

General Relations.—The Creekside field is a small, isolated one, while the Plum creek area forms the northern end of a larger producing field known as the Willet field. It is interesting to note that these two gas fields lie among the most easterly in the entire producing area. East of Chestnut Ridge no important occurrences of gas or oil have been found, the producing area being confined to the region of gently folded rocks that lies to the west of that ridge. Eastward the rocks have been too much folded and broken to favor the retention of whatever oil or gas they may have contained.

Relation to Structure.—The relation between the structure of the rocks and the occurrence of gas and oil in the Appalachian field has long been recognized. By far the largest proportion of gas wells are located well up the flanks or along the axes of anticlines, while oil is associated with the flanks of synclines. These relations are explainable by supposing a natural distribution, according to gravity, of the liquids and gases which exist in the interstices formed by the loosely fitting rock particles. For instance, suppose a folded bed of sandstone to be permeated by gas, oil, and water; the heavier water would tend to seek the low-lying troughs of the synclines, while the lighter oil would ascend the flanks of the synclines, and the still lighter gas would tend to seek the arches of the anticlines.

The occurrence of gas within the Indiana quadrangle is no exception, the wells in the vicinity of Willet being along the flank of the Roaring run anticline, while those of the Creekside field extend along the McKee run anticline. Two deep wells have been drilled on the west flank of the Chestnut Ridge anticline, the Phillips well, on Yellow creek one and a half miles northeast of Homer, and the Porterfield, on Twolick creek east of Indiana. While no important amounts of gas were obtained it is interesting to note that some gas was found in the extreme eastern locality and that gas now escapes from the Phillips well. No wells have been put down along the Richmond anticline within the quadrangle.

Stratigraphic Position of the Gas Sand.—Gas in paying quantity has been found at only one geologic horizon within the Indiana quadrangle, though some of the deep wells report the presence of a little gas at several horizons. The important gas sand in this region occurs about 1,100 feet below the Upper Freeport coal and about 400 feet above the top of the red beds previously described as marking the upper part of the Devonian system. These intervals are remarkably constant, varying only a few feet in all the records examined.

From the proximity of the fields and the constancy of the intervals between recognizable rock horizons it is probable that the same bed of sandstone carries the gas in both the Willet and the Creekside field, but with the present information it is impracticable to correlate this gas sand with that of other fields. While it is recognized that the familiar names of gas sands used by the drillers constitute a serviceable terminology, it should be understood that the names indicate only approximate geologic position instead of actual identity of sandstones. The gas sand in the field under consideration has approximately the position of the Murrysburg sand.

Willet Field.—The gas-producing area of the Willet field within the Indiana quadrangle is limited to a few square miles in the vicinity of Willet. Gas was discovered in this region in the Kelly No. 1 well in December, 1890, and other wells were soon put down. In 1891 gas was piped to Indiana, which since that date has been supplied from the Willet field by the Indiana Gas Company, now the American Gas Company. Efforts have been made to find a northeastern extension of this producing area, but thus far without success. To the southwest, however, there are a number of good wells, some of which contribute to the Indiana supply, while gas from other wells is piped to Pittsburg. Of the nine wells put down in this general vicinity within the Indiana quadrangle, six produce gas and three are failures. Thus far not one of the producing wells has been exhausted. No very systematic records have been kept of the pressure, but it is said that the Kelly No. 2 well, near the creek, not far from the northwestern edge of the quadrangle, had a rock pressure of 275 pounds when the well was drilled in 1891 and a minute pressure of 125 pounds through a 5½-inch casing. In 1901 the rock pressure in this well had decreased to 100 pounds. One of the best wells in the Plum creek field was

drilled in 1901 on Dutch run about four miles southwest of the point where the south branch of Plum creek leaves the Indiana quadrangle. This is the Boyer well, which is reported to have had a rock pressure of 350 pounds and a minute pressure of 245 pounds in a 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch casing.

The gas sand in the Willet field varies from 15 to 25 feet in thickness and is a uniform, moderately compact, light-gray sandstone, admirably adapted for the storage of gas.

Creekside Field.—The gas-producing area of the Creekside field, as now known, is limited to about one square mile along Crooked creek, in the vicinity of Creekside. This pool was first struck in March, 1900, and in the fall of 1901 the wells came into the control of the Indiana Gas Company and the gas was piped to Indiana. Seven wells have been sunk in this field. Four of these are reported to be good, or fairly good, and three are dry. Rock pressure in the best Creekside well is reported to have been 325 pounds, and the minute pressure 105 pounds in a 4-inch casing.

The Creekside gas sand, while thought to belong to the same horizon as that in the Willet area, is of much coarser texture, being sometimes conglomeratic.

BRICKMAKING MATERIAL

This is widely distributed in the Indiana quadrangle, but it has not received much attention. It consists of shale and fire clay. These are of sedimentary origin and are composed of fine-textured, more or less decomposed rock fragments. These deposits occupy well-marked stratigraphic positions and often are persistent over considerable areas.

Shale.—Fine-textured and homogeneous deposits of shale are of widespread occurrence in both the Conemaugh and Allegheny formations and outcrop over a large part of the area under discussion. These shales are not utilized except for the manufacture of building and paving brick in the towns of Indiana, Clymer and Garfield. They seem to offer a field worthy of investigation. Homogeneous deposits of fine-textured, moderately fusible, and fairly plastic clay shales are valuable not only for the manufacture of building bricks, but for making paving bricks and for many other uses to which clay is applied. In conjunction with associated beds of limestone these shales also might be used in the manufacture of cement.

Fire Clay.—Fire clay is clay that will resist a high degree of heat. It is utilized in the manufacture of firebrick and other articles for which clay is adapted. Valuable beds of fire clay are present in the Allegheny formation, the most famous being the Bolivar clay, which is extensively worked at Bolivar, on the Conemaugh river. At the type locality it occurs from 10 to 20 feet below the Upper Freeport coal. Another valuable deposit of fire clay often occurs below the Lower Kittanning coal. This bed is extensively worked at New Brighton, near the mouth of the Beaver river.

In the Indiana quadrangle no attempts have been made to utilize fire clay. Diamond-drill records show several beds of fire clay in the Allegheny formation. An outcrop of homogeneous, fine-textured, hard, drab fire clay, reported to be from 6 to 8 feet thick, was observed at the Bolivar horizon, on the property of J. S. Ralston, just south of the Indiana-Greenville road, near the summit of Chestnut Ridge. Other outcrops should be sought on the hill slopes of the Allegheny formation going down from the Upper Freeport coal, likely horizons being a few feet below the Upper Freeport coal and below the Lower Kittanning coal.

SANDSTONE

Sandstone suitable for building purposes occurs in many localities within the Indiana quadrangle. The principal beds are the Connellsville, Morgantown, Saltsburg and Mahoning, of the Conemaugh formation; the Freeport and Kittanning, of the Allegheny formation, and the Pottsville sandstone. No elaborate tests of these sandstones have been made, and but few stone buildings have been constructed within the area under consideration. A notable stone structure is the county courthouse at Indiana, which is said to be built of Mahoning sandstone.

The available sandstones are of a variety of colors and textures, varying from whitish and greenish, through buff, brown and red, and from soft and loose-textured to hard and compact rocks. They can be obtained in blocks of convenient size, which apparently can be easily dressed.

The Pottsville sandstone in several localities outside of this quadrangle is crushed and used for making glass. In the area under consideration this rock is a pure sandstone, generally free from iron stains. It occurs along Yellow creek adjacent to the Chestnut Ridge

anticline, on Twolick creek at the eastern edge of the quadrangle, and in a small area on Allen run.

LIMESTONE

Thin beds of limestone which have been referred to as occurring in both the Conemaugh and Allegheny formations are available for making lime for use as a fertilizer. The limestone most used is the Freeport deposit, which lies between the Upper and Lower Freeport coals. This limestone generally ranges from 2 to 6 feet in thickness and is found in a number of localities within the quadrangle. Limestone in connection with suitable deposits of shale is a possible source of crude material for the manufacture of cement.

WATER

The Indiana quadrangle is well supplied with water. A number of creeks and runs make flowing water widely accessible, springs are frequent, and water for domestic use is easily obtained from shallow wells.

Deep-seated underground water is also available. The different beds of sandstone receive water at their outcrops, and being pervious and commonly overlain and underlain by relatively impervious shales, the sandstones are saturated with water and constitute reservoirs. Since there are several synclinal basins within the Indiana quadrangle artesian water thus becomes available. That is, if holes be sunk to water-bearing sandstones in proper places, water will rise in the holes to different heights, and sometimes to the surface, according to the artesian head. This artesian head is determined by the difference in height between the elevation of the outcrop of the sandstone and its elevation in the well. Promising localities for artesian water are in synclinal areas where sandstone outcrops along adjacent anticlines. In the basin of the Latrobe syncline west of Homer City, for instance, artesian water has been found in the Mahoning sandstone which outcrops on Chestnut Ridge. Large supplies of artesian water, however, should not be expected.

Seven wells were drilled in Indiana between 1883 and 1891, from which the town was supplied with water. But in 1899 this source proved insufficient and recourse was had to Twolick creek, which now supplies water of a much inferior quality. One of these wells was put down 3,300 feet in search of gas, having been located along the supposed Indiana

anticline; the other six range in depth from 175 to 350 feet. Water in them is derived from both the Mahoning and Saltsburg sandstones. In five of these wells the water is reported not to have risen above the horizon at which it was struck, but in two it rose 20 feet.

There are also three successful deep wells in use at the State normal school in Indiana. These were sunk from 190 to 210 feet below the surface. Some water is derived from the Saltsburg sandstone, but the main supply comes from the Mahoning. In these wells the water is reported to rise 120 feet above the water-bearing horizon.

SOILS

Excepting the alluvium in creek bottoms the soils of the Indiana quadrangle are derived from the immediately underlying rocks. Being the products of the disintegration and decomposition of sandstones, shales and thin limestones, more or less mixed with the remains of animal and vegetable life, the soils of the area under consideration are mostly sandy and clay loams. The gently undulating topography of the greater part of the quadrangle causes farming to be an important industry, and with intelligent care the soils give profitable returns. Chestnut and Dias Ridges, however, are forest areas. Their steep slopes are strewn with sandstone blocks and the soil is lean and sandy.

ELDERS RIDGE QUADRANGLE

GEOGRAPHY—LOCATION AND AREA

The Elders Ridge quadrangle is located in central western Pennsylvania. It extends from latitude $40^{\circ} 30'$ on the south to $40^{\circ} 45'$ on the north, and from longitude $75^{\circ} 15'$ on the east to $75^{\circ} 30'$ on the west. It includes, therefore, one sixteenth of a square degree of the earth's surface, and covers an area of 227 square miles. It takes its name from a small village in its southern central part, in Indiana county, almost on the Armstrong-Indiana county line.

About half of the quadrangle is in Armstrong county and half in Indiana county. The N. 36° E. line, which forms a portion of the boundary between the two counties, extends from the upper right-hand corner of the quadrangle to the Kiskiminetas river in the lower left-hand corner. The portion of the quadrangle lying south of the river, about

five square miles in all, is a part of Westmoreland county.

TRIANGULATION POINTS

The exact location of the Elders Ridge quadrangle with reference to latitude and longitude is determined from certain high points, the position of which has been ascertained accurately by triangulation. There are four triangulation stations within the boundaries, and five near by, which give complete control of the quadrangle.

These stations are marked by stone posts, 6x6 or 8x8 inches in cross section, set about three feet in the ground. In the center of the top of each post is cemented a bronze tablet marked "U. S. Geological Survey—Pennsylvania." For the convenience of engineers making surface surveys the following descriptions of these stations are given.

Kunkle.—On land owned by Philip Kunkle; about two miles north of Creekside post office, near western end of a high ridge having scattering trees on the eastern end.

Broadview.—About two and a half miles north of Shelocta and a few rods east of the Armstrong-Indiana county line; bare hill, with some timber on the southwest slope. The land is owned by John Russell.

Coleman.—In White township, about two miles northwest of Indiana, on a high hilltop, on land owned by D. Coleman.

Warner.—About three miles southwest of Indiana, in White township, on the highest part of a bare, round-top hill, on land owned by Mr. Warner.

Watt.—About one mile west of Tannery and one and three-quarters southeast of Parkwood post office, on the highest point of the western one of two hills of about the same height and one mile apart, on land owned by Thomas Watt.

Hood.—In Young township, about one mile east of Elders Ridge post office, on the highest point of a bare round-top hill owned by Calvin Hood.

Tabernacle.—About one and a half miles southeast of Clarksburg post office and about six miles by road northeast of Saltsburg, on the highest part of a bare, cultivated, round-top hill owned by the heirs of S. W. Coleman.

BENCH MARKS

Precise-level lines have been run over the Elders Ridge quadrangle, and elevations are based on and adjusted between bench marks

established by spirit leveling. All bench marks are referred to an aluminum tablet in the foundation of the "Seventh Avenue Hotel" at Pittsburg marked "738 Pittsburg 1899," the elevation of which is accepted as 738.384 feet above mean sea level, and are stamped with the letters "Pittsburg" in addition to their figures of elevation.

TOPOGRAPHY

SURFACE RELIEF

The highest point in this quadrangle is Watt hill, in Armstrong township, Indiana county. Its top is 1,620 feet above sea level, or nearly 300 feet higher than the road corners at Parkwood. The point of least elevation is on the Kiskiminetas river below Salina, where the level of the water is about 800 feet above tide. Crooked creek has nearly the same elevation where it leaves the quadrangle a few miles to the north.

Throughout this quadrangle the surface is hilly. For this reason roads find better grades along the valleys than on the higher land, although some highways on the divides have easy grades for several miles. Because a large portion of the surface of the region is underlain by the rocks of one formation—and they vary but little from place to place—there is not much change in the character of the surface relief.

DRAINAGE

The drainage system of this quadrangle is developed to the extent that streams penetrate all parts of the area. The main streams are still cutting rapidly and not building extensive flood plains. As is the case throughout much of western Pennsylvania, they are liable to floods, due to occasional heavy precipitation and to stripping of the former forest.

All the drainage is tributary to the Allegheny river. The streams are so small that none is navigable, even for rowboats, except on short stretches. The largest is the Kiskiminetas river, which is formed by the junction of the Conemaugh and Loyahanna at Saltsburg, about three miles south of the border of the quadrangle. The Kiskiminetas crosses the southwest corner, flowing due north for two miles, and then west at a right angle past Avammore and Salina, about five and a half miles in all. It empties into the Allegheny near Freeport.

The main tributary of the Kiskiminetas in

the region under discussion is Blacklegs creek, which has its rise in the country about West Lebanon and Parkwood, and flows in a direct course to its mouth, one and three-quarters miles south of Edri, near the American Sheet Steel Company's plant. Big, Marshall, Hooper, Whisky and Harper runs are the principal branches of Blacklegs creek.

Crooked creek is the second largest stream. It flows west across the northern half of the quadrangle in a course which its name describes. From Shelocta to Southbend, a village located almost in the center of the quadrangle, the stream flows through an open valley; but from Southbend to the western border it cuts a good-sized gorge, making steep rocky bluffs, in some places over 250 feet high.

RELATION OF TOPOGRAPHY TO MAN'S ACTIVITIES

Of the thirty or more hamlets in the Elders Ridge quadrangle, only a little more than half are on the banks of streams in the valleys; the others are on the uplands. The reason for the location of some of these settlements is apparent. The location of West Lebanon on the top of a hill 1,300 feet above sea level may have had its origin in the opening of a 7-foot bed of coal (Pittsburg) in the ravines which head around the hill. The principal occupation in this quadrangle is agriculture and grazing.

Roads for the most part are along the stream valleys, where the grade is easy. The longest stretches of stream-grade roads are along Blacklegs creek above Girty, Plum creek and Cherry run. Ridge roads are common and in some cases good. The road from West Lebanon to Spring Church is conspicuous on the topographic map for its directness and comparative levelness.

Crooked creek carries a sufficient volume of water to furnish power for a number of mills. It falls 130 feet from Shelocta to Cochran Mills, a distance of nearly eighteen miles as the stream flows; this furnishes enough head for water power at frequent intervals. Blacklegs creek has been dammed near its mouth, where the grade is so low that the stream is ponded for some distance.

GEOLOGY

STRUCTURE

The rocks of the Elders Ridge quadrangle are bent into a number of nearly parallel wrinkles or folds which have a northeast-

southwest trend. In describing these folds the upward-bending arch is called an anticline and the downward-bending trough is called a syncline. The axis of a fold is that line which at every point occupies the highest part of the anticline or the lowest part of the syncline, and from which the strata dip in an anticline or toward which they dip in a syncline.

METHOD OF REPRESENTING GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE

There are in current use two methods of representing geologic structure. The first and most obvious method is by means of cross sections which show the various strata as they would appear if cut by vertical planes entirely across the quadrangle. This method is effective only where the dip of the rocks is perceptible to the eye. In the Elders Ridge quadrangle the rocks dip so gently that the anticlines and synclines would not be very apparent on such sections; besides, the sections illustrate the structure only along certain lines and do not give the shape of the arches and basins, and these are of the greatest importance in the commercial development of the field, as regards both the mining of coal and the exploitation for oil and gas.

The second method has been used in delineating the bituminous coal field of western Pennsylvania. It consists in the representation of the surface of some particular stratum which is known through its wide exposure in outcrop, its exploitation by mines, its relation to some other bed above it, or the records of wells drilled for oil and gas. The deformed surface of the key stratum is then represented by means of contour lines which show the form and size of the folds into which it has been thrown and its altitude above sea level at practically all points within the quadrangle.

In this quadrangle the Upper Freeport coal bed is a widely outcropping and well-known stratum and is used by drillers in some fields as a key rock in determining the position of the oil and gas bearing sands. The floor of this bed has been selected as the surface upon which to represent the geologic structure of the quadrangle.

Where the Upper Freeport coal shows in natural outcrop its altitude has been determined at many points. Where it occurs below the surface its existence and position are known through the records of the gas wells of the region. After its altitude has been determined at a great many places, points of

equal altitude are connected by contour lines; as, for example, all points having an altitude of 900 feet above sea level are connected by a line, which then becomes the 900-foot contour line. Similarly, all points having an altitude of 950 feet are connected by the 950-foot contour line, and in like manner contour lines are drawn covering the entire territory at vertical distances of 50 feet. These lines are printed on the economic geology map, and they show, first, the horizontal contour of the troughs and arches; second, the relative and also the actual dip of the beds, and third, the approximate height of the Upper Freeport coal above sea level at any point.

The depth of the reference stratum below the surface at any point is obtained by subtracting its elevation, as shown by the structure contour lines, from the elevation of the surface at the same point. Suppose, for instance, the position of the Upper Freeport coal is desired at Parkwood. The elevation of the surface at the road corners is 1,325 feet, and the 800-foot structure contour line passes through the place. The Upper Freeport coal, therefore, is here about 1,325 minus 800 feet, or about 525 feet, below the surface.

As a rule these structure contours are generalized, and are only approximately correct. They are liable to error from several conditions. Being estimated on the assumption that over small areas the rocks maintain a uniform thickness, the position of a contour will be in error by the amount by which the actual thickness varies from the calculated thickness. It is well known that in some places the interval between two easily determined strata will vary by many feet in a short distance. Such cases make the determination of the position of the reference stratum difficult when it lies some hundreds of feet below the surface. In parts of the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, however, records obtained in drilling for gas and oil give the changes in the interval, and thus control the determination of structure and the position of the reference stratum.

DETAILED GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE

The general structural features of the Elders Ridge quadrangle have the same southwest-northeast strike that characterizes the whole Appalachian province. The strongest features are three anticlines and two synclines. These axes are named from localities where they are strongly developed, or from

places near which they pass. The first of these in this quadrangle, taking them in the order in which they occur from east to west, is the Jacksonville anticline, which passes near Lewisville and Jacksonville (Kent post office). The next is the Elders Ridge syncline, which brings the Pittsburgh coal down so that it lies in the hills under several square miles of this territory. The Roaring run anticline parallels this syncline on the west for a short distance, but is broken up in the middle of the quadrangle. On the west of the Roaring run anticline is a basin which is not strongly developed on Crooked creek, but becomes more pronounced to the north and may be known as the Apollo syncline.

Where the Upper Freeport coal is completely hidden beneath the surface, its position is calculated from higher beds in sight at the surface, with the assumption that intervals between members are fairly constant. In a few parts of the quadrangle the depth of the coal below the surface is known from deep-well records. The occurrence of the Pittsburgh coal in the midst of the Elders Ridge syncline and midway between the outcrops of the Freeport coal on Aultmans and Roaring runs gives good control on the position of the latter bed beneath the surface in the southern half of the quadrangle. The interval between these two coal beds varies from 630 to 700 feet in this part of the State. The accuracy of this measurement is verified close to the axis of this basin by the record of a well drilled at water level near the mouth of Blacklegs creek and close under the outcrop of the Pittsburgh coal. The mouth of the well is about 320 feet below the Pittsburgh coal, and the Upper Freeport coal was found at a depth of 324 feet, giving a thickness of 644 feet for the Conemaugh formation at this point. The determination of the position of the reference stratum throughout the entire quadrangle is believed to be accurate within a contour interval, and in those portions where the upper Freeport coal is exposed at the surface for long distances the variation from reality will probably be not more than 20 feet. Besides representing the depth of the reference stratum below the surface or its elevation above mean sea level, the contour lines show with some degree of accuracy the relation of the various slopes to each other and the approximate grades which may be expected if at any time mining operations are prosecuted upon this coal bed.

Jacksonville Anticline.—The structural fold, which is a strong feature in the south-

east corner of this quadrangle, reaches its greatest elevation in the vicinity of the village of Jacksonville and takes its name from that place. To the south it crosses the Cone-maugh river about two miles east of Saltsburg and maintains a southwest course for some miles, gradually losing strength as it continues into Westmoreland county. To the north the crest of this anticline can be traced but a short distance beyond the boundary of this quadrangle; in fact, it is very inconspicuous on Curry run and gives place to the McKee run anticline, which is offset a short distance to the east. The Freeport coal on the crest of this anticline in the vicinity of Jacksonville is about 1,280 feet above sea level. From here it falls rapidly to the west, so that the Pittsburg coal, which is stratigraphically from 600 to 700 feet above it, is found at the same elevation above tide on the west side of the valley of Blacklegs creek.

Elders Ridge Syncline.—The Elders Ridge syncline was described and accurately located by the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania under the name Lisbon-West Lebanon syncline. This name, however, has been abandoned for the shorter one, which is taken from a small village in the center of this basin and located almost on the axis. The Elders Ridge syncline is traced across Indiana county from Plum creek, dipping gradually to the south. Where the axis enters the Elder's Ridge quadrangle, three miles east of Shelocta, the reference stratum is 900 feet above sea level. From here it falls gradually to a point between Elders Ridge and Big run, where the Upper Freeport coal is not more than 400 feet above sea level. The axis rises from Big run to the south fully 150 feet before it reaches the southern edge of the quadrangle. The Elders Ridge syncline crosses the Kiskiminetas river near Edri, and pursues a comparatively direct course northeast through Elders Ridge near the academy, passes one half mile west of West Lebanon, and in the valley of Gobblers run turns sharply to the east, so that it lies fully a mile south of Shelocta. It is by reason of this syncline that the small area of Pittsburg coal is found on the hills. Westward from this axis the rocks rise more rapidly than to the east, and the Upper Freeport coal appears again on Roaring run and Crooked creek. From the description it will be seen that the Elders Ridge syncline is a canoe-shaped basin, and within the limits of this quadrangle is shallow at both ends and deepens toward the middle.

Dutch Run Anticline.—North of the Elders

Ridge syncline and east of the Roaring run anticline in Indiana county there is a low structural fold which has enough strength to raise the Upper Freeport coal just above water level along the lower courses of Dutch run and Plum creek. The axis of this fold crosses the south branch of Plum creek three-fourths of a mile east of the Armstrong-Indiana county line and crosses Dutch run about the same distance west of Advance. It pursues a direct course to Plum creek, paralleling Dutch run for three miles, and crosses the former stream a mile above its mouth.

This axis was called the Roaring run anticline under the misapprehension, that the fold extended from Plum creek to Crooked creek and was a part of the axis seen on Roaring run. The records of a number of wells obtained in this territory after the Indiana folio had been completed showed that the axis terminates two miles north of Idaho.

Although this fold is nearly parallel with the northeast portion of the Elders Ridge syncline and falls in line with that part of the Roaring run anticline which lies south of Crooked creek, it cannot be considered as a part or a spur of the latter fold, for the reason that the axis of the Dutch run anticline plunges toward the much higher flank of the Roaring run anticline. This name, Dutch run, is taken from the stream which the anticline mostly follows.

STRATIGRAPHY, CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM

All of the rocks seen at the surface in this quadrangle belong to the Pennsylvanian series of the Carboniferous system. Three formations are present—the Allegheny, Cone-maugh and Monongahela. These are, respectively, the Lower Productive, Lower Barren and Upper Productive measures. The Allegheny formation is exposed along Roaring run, Crooked creek, Plum creek, Dutch run, and Aultmans run—a small portion of the whole surface. The Monongahela formation underlies a belt of country about nine miles long and three miles wide between the Kiskiminetas river and West Lebanon. The rocks underlying the remainder and by far the largest portion of the surface belong to the Cone-maugh formation. More than 1,100 feet of stratified rocks are exposed at the surface in this quadrangle. They are divided among the formations as follows: Allegheny, 240; Cone-maugh, 650; Monongahela, 216.

COAL

Coal is the most important of the mineral resources of the Elders Ridge quadrangle. Two beds of workable thickness are extensively exposed. These are the Upper Freeport and the Pittsburg. A third bed, the Lower Freeport, which is usually thin, has a local importance in some places where it thickens considerably. Several other beds too thin to be of economic importance are present. These coals are in the Allegheny and Monongahela formations, and lie between the Vanport and Benwood limestones. Although eight or nine seams occur in this interval, it must not be assumed that they are everywhere present or are always of the same thickness. The generalized sections so often published are meant to show only their relative positions. It should be understood that these beds vary in position with relation to other beds and that their thicknesses are not constant. The description will begin with the lowest coal exposed in the area and end with the highest. No mention will be made of the Gallitzin and Redstone coals, which are mere streaks where seen and undoubtedly are small throughout the quadrangle.

It may be well here to define certain terms in common use. An opening is a small excavation which reveals the coal in place and the thickness of the bed. A coal bank is a small mine in which a few men, from one to ten, are employed, and in which the coal is mined and brought out to the scaffold without the use of machinery. A coal mine employs enough men to require a mine boss, probably uses machines for undercutting the coal, and hauls by means other than hand. Coalpit is a term applied without discrimination to openings, banks and mines.

LOWER FREEPORT COAL

Whether this seam is present throughout the Elders Ridge quadrangle is questionable. In the vicinity of Jacksonville, Conemaugh township, the Jacksonville anticline raises the Allegheny formation high above water level, so that the horizon of the Lower Freeport coal is exposed for a number of miles. The coal is not more than 20 inches thick on Reeds run, and it is probably less than 2 feet thick at the head of Neal run. The bed has been opened on the east hillside three fourths of a mile north of Jacksonville and found to be only 2 feet thick. This is probably the normal occurrence for this part of the county. Near

the mouth of Neal run, however, the Lower Freeport has an unusual development. It has been mined near the schoolhouse two miles north of Jacksonville by Mr. Clark Neal and Mr. William H. Martin. In both these banks, which are nearly opposite each other on the same run, the Lower Freeport coal measures 5 feet, 2 inches. The bed is very even and does not carry a large per cent of sulphur, but is considerably intermixed with thin bands of earthy material which in places gives it a large percentage of ash. It is the presence of this impurity that gives it its great firmness, causing it to come from the mine in large blocks. The coal has a dull luster generally, but shows numerous bright pitchy bands. The lower bench, which is 20 inches thick, is harder than the rest. It is overlain by 8 inches of a softer coal which is excellent for blacksmithing purposes. The coal has been mined on this run continuously for nearly sixty years. In the first hollow south of Neal run the same bed has been mined on the Marshall farm close to the axis of the Jacksonville anticline, the seam measuring 4 feet, 6 inches thick.

It is believed by some people in the vicinity that the Lower Freeport seam maintains a thickness of from 4 to 5 feet throughout a considerable area in this part of Indiana county, but this is readily disproved by an examination of the outcrops in the immediate vicinity of the coal banks above mentioned. It is possible that the bed attains the same thickness at other points where it is hidden beneath the surface, but it is quite certain that the development on Neal run is very local, and will extend less than a mile in any direction.

A coal reported to be 5 feet thick in the Stahl well is at the proper horizon for the Lower Freeport. It is a churn-drill measurement, however, and therefore unreliable. The bed is not known on Conemaugh river a few miles south of this well.

UPPER FREEPORT COAL

The "four-foot coal," as it is called, has an extensive exposure in this quadrangle. Its outcrop is to be found in all four corners and well in toward the middle of the area. By far the longest line of outcrops is in the northwest quarter of the quadrangle, where the coal is above water level on every tributary of Crooked creek. The average thickness of the bed is probably a little under 4 feet, and the coal is everywhere somewhat

slaty and sulphurous. The areas in which the coal outcrops are so detached that they may well be described separately.

Southeast Quarter.—The Upper Freeport coal is brought to the surface in the southeast corner of the quadrangle by the Jacksonville anticline. The axis of this fold in the geologic structure crosses the Conemaugh river half way between Saltsburg and Tunnelton with a strong northeast trend. It turns northward near Lewisville and passes one mile west of Jacksonville, pursuing a course nearly parallel with Reeds run, and disappearing soon after entering the Indiana quadrangle near Tanberry. The coal is exposed along the whole length of Coal run, and on Aultmans run northward from the mouth of Coal run to the headwaters of Neal and Reeds runs. The bed has been opened at short intervals north and south of Jacksonville and shows a thickness ranging from 3 feet, 6 inches to 4 feet, 7 inches. An average thickness for the coal in this vicinity is 4 feet.

In an opening at the western head of Coal run the bed was seen 4 feet, 7 inches thick, while on the northern branch of the same stream near the road forks, one mile due west from Jacksonville, the coal seen in a new test pit measured 3 feet, 6 inches. On Aultmans run the bed is 4 feet thick on the following farms: McKee, Fails, Jacks, Means, McFarland, Evans and McIntyre. It measures 3 feet, 11 inches on the Clawson farm and at a point two miles northeast of Jacksonville on a tributary of Aultmans run; 3 feet, 10 inches at George Dickey's farm; and 3 feet, 10 inches to 4 feet in the A. W. Robinson bank and the abandoned workings near the head of Reeds run. Near the mouth of Reeds run, where the Lower Freeport coal has an unusual development, the Upper Freeport, 60 feet above it, is from 4 feet to 4 feet, 3 inches thick.

The Upper Freeport coal with its underlying limestone is also exposed for more than a mile at the upper end of Marshall run, in which distance it rises 170 feet on the flank of the Jacksonville anticline. There are a number of openings on the coal in this ravine, but they were so badly caved that no measurements of the coal could be made.

It is known that the Upper Freeport coal is thin in the southern central part of Young township, where it lies deep below the surface.

Southwest Quarter.—The Elders Ridge syncline carries the Upper Freeport coal several hundred feet below the surface. Well records show that at the mouth of Black-

legs creek it is 320 feet and at the mouth of Long run 250 feet below water level. If the interval between the Pittsburg and Upper Freeport coals remains the same as on the river, the latter coal should be about 800 feet below the village of Elders Ridge.

Northeast Quarter.—On the south branch of Plum creek the Upper Freeport coal is exposed just above water level for three miles by the uplift of the Dutch run anticline. One mile of this outcrop is on the Elders Ridge quadrangle and the other two extend up to Willet on the Indiana quadrangle. The coal on this stream measures from 2 feet, 10 inches to 3 feet, 6 inches in thickness.

PITTSBURG COAL

Occurrence.—The northernmost remnant of the Pittsburg coal seam, which underlies about two thousand square miles in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania, is in the Elders Ridge quadrangle. This remnant is a small area which lies along the Armstrong-Indiana county line and is detached from the main body of the seam.

Extent.—Geographically the limits of the Elders Ridge coal field are clearly defined. It is bounded on the north by Gobblers run, on the east by Blacklegs creek, on the south by Kiskiminetas river, and on the west by Long run. It is about ten miles long and three miles wide, with the long axis in a northeast-southwest direction. This belt of coal is divided transversely into three large blocks by the valley of Whisky run and Big run, which have cut through the horizon of the coal and expose long lines of outcrop on both sides of the streams. The middle one of these three blocks, which lies between Olivet and Clarksburg, is the largest, and the northernmost is the smallest. All three have irregular outlines. There are a number of outliers of a few acres in extent on the northern and western sides of the field. Roughly estimated, there are about 14 square miles of coal in this area, or between 8,500 and 9,000 acres. The coal has been mined out from 600 or 700 acres. The thickness of the bed will average close to 7 feet.

Structure of the Pittsburg Coal.—This coal field lies in a structural basin known as the Elders Ridge syncline. It crosses the river above Edri, passes close to the Foster mine, a few rods east of the Robert Fritz bank, and through Elders Ridge near the academy. It enters the northern block between the W. B. Davis and John D. Hart heirs' banks, passes

west of West Lebanon, and leaves the field near Holsten Brothers' bank. The beginning of the sharp deflection to the east, which takes the axis to Crooked creek, nearly two miles east of Shelocta, is shown north of the coal banks on the Hugh Blakely and Madison Craig farms. All of the coal on the east side of this syncline rises toward Blacklegs creek, and all on the west toward Long run. The basin is deeper in the vicinity of Elders Ridge than at Edri or West Lebanon, so that the structural shape of the field is a broad canoe-like fold, with the rocks dipping from all sides toward the center. The dip is gentle, being just enough to aid the operations of the miner.

A large number of openings have been made on the outcrop of the coal. Many of these were abandoned after a small quantity of coal had been taken out, and have been closed for years. Other banks to the number of ten or twelve are kept open and are operated by one or two men throughout the greater part of the year. Among these country banks are those of Holsten Brothers, Madison Craig, Wilson Blakely, John D. Hart, Harry Hart, Robert Fritz, Samuel White, McComb, Thomas Hart and John Hart. These small banks supply fuel for only a narrow belt of farms, because the Upper Freeport coal is mined on Roaring run and on Crooked creek below South bend less than two miles west of this field, and both the Upper and Lower Freeport coals are mined to the east not more than three miles from Blacklegs creek.

The Foster mine is owned by the Saltsburg Coal Company and was reopened in the fall of 1903 after standing idle a number of years. The coal is hauled down the run and around the face of the river bluff to the tippie on the railroad by a narrow-gage steam locomotive. In December, 1904, this mine was producing 750 tons per day. At the Edri mine, which is situated on the hill east of the station of that name, the cars are brought out by mules, and lowered about 200 feet to a tippie on a spur from the railroad. A double-track gravity incline is the method for lowering and raising cars. About fifty men are employed and the daily output is 200 tons. This mine is operated by the Edri Coal Company.

The Bowman Coal Mining Company, S. J. Robinson, superintendent, operates a mine near the southern extremity of the field on the hill about three fourths of a mile south of Edri. The company employs sixty men and ships from 200 to 250 tons daily. Mules are used for hauling the coal from the breast out

to the brow of the hill, where it is lowered by an incline to a railroad tippie.

The Conemaugh Coal Company, of Blairsville, Pa., F. M. Graff, superintendent, in 1903 opened a mine a half mile east of the Bowman Company mine. There were one hundred men on the pay roll in December, 1904, and they were getting about 7,000 tons per month. Almost 1,000 feet of heading per month were being driven in the fall of 1904, and it is expected that an additional capacity of 1,000 tons will soon be developed. A large tippie has been built over a railroad spur at the sheet-steel mill and cars are handled on the incline by steam power.

The Pittsburg Gas Coal Company has started a new coal town on Harper run, about one and a half miles south of Elders Ridge. This company began operations in the summer of 1903 by building a dam across the run, erecting power houses, and starting six headings on the coal. Three of these headings are on the east side of the run and have natural drainage. The other three, on the west side of the run, are down the dip of the rocks, so a heading is being run almost due west to Big run to give natural drainage to all the workings in that part of the mine. Electric haulage and all modern improvements, both inside and outside, are used at this mine.

The company erected 350 to 400 houses on its town site, known as Iselin. In March, 1905, according to John Reeds, assistant general manager, the town had a population of 2,000, and the company was employing 400 men and producing 1,850 tons of coal daily. Now there are 1,600 men and the daily production is 6,000 tons.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railway has been extended from Creekside, Indiana county, to Iselin. It began hauling coal from this mine in August, 1904.

Thickness of the Pittsburg Coal.—The Pittsburg coal bed in the Elders Ridge field is slaty and much parted in some places; in others it is clean and almost unbroken. It varies in thickness, including its partings and roof coal, from 7 to 10 feet. Generally the roof coal is not taken, being so much parted by thin bands of shale that it has little value. Moreover the shales over the roof coal are so soft and friable that the coal has to be left to support them. The bed has been opened at a great many places in this basin, but there are hardly more than twenty localities where accurate measurements of the seam can easily

be made. A few measurements are given in detail to show the character of the seam.

Northern Block.—That portion of the Elders Ridge field which lies east of Whisky run is the smallest of the three blocks into which the field is divided. The small outliers of a few acres in extent which are seen near West Lebanon are the most northern remnants of the great Pittsburg coal bed. Beyond this point the bed would be carried above the present surface by the rising axis of the Elders Ridge syncline if projected beyond the outcrop.

About two thirds of a mile north of West Lebanon Holsten Brothers own a coal bank which was opened many years ago, but has been worked actively only since 1900. The coal dips southeast and is practically free from partings and horsebacks. The section is as follows:

Section at Holsten Brothers coal bank

	Ft.	in.
Coal	2	2
Shale and coal	0	4
Coal	2	5
Shale	0	1½
Coal	2	2
Total	7	1½

In a small outlier of the coal, a short distance east of West Lebanon, Wilson Blakely

owns a bank. The coal in this bank shows the following thickness.

Section at Wilson Blakely coal bank

	Ft.	in.
Coal	1	8
Shale	0	11
Coal	3	11
Shale	0	1
Coal (seen)	1	3
Total	7	10

In the fall of 1903 this bank was delivering 2,500 bushels a month to the steam shovels working on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad cut near Parkwood, and the Madison Craig bank was working on a similar order.

These northern banks in the Elders Ridge field furnish a large part of the local supply in the Crooked creek valley. Being compact and hard, the Pittsburg coal comes out of the mine in firm blocks, which in spite of their impurities are preferred by the farmers for use in stoves and grates to the softer coal from the Upper Freeport seam as mined on Crooked creek.

CHAPTER VIII

CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF WEATHER

Great changes have taken place in our system of weather since the settlement of the western country, yet these changes have been so gradual that it is no very easy task to recollect or describe them. At the first settlement of the country the summers were much cooler than at present. For many years we scarcely ever had a single warm night during the whole summer. The evenings were cool and the mornings frequently uncomfortably cold. The coldness of the nights was due to the deep shade of the lofty trees which everywhere covered the ground. In addition to this, the surface of the earth was still further shaded by large crops of wild grass and weeds, which prevented it from becoming heated by the rays of the sun during the day. At sundown the air began to become damp and cool, and continued to increase in coldness until warmed by the sunshine of the day. This wild herbage afforded pasture for our cattle and horses from spring till the onset of winter. To enable the owner to find his beasts, the leader of each flock of cattle, horses and sheep was furnished with a bell suspended to the neck by a leathern or iron collar. Bells, therefore, constituted a considerable article of traffic in early times.

One distressing circumstance resulted from the wild herbage of our wilderness. It produced innumerable swarms of gnats, mosquitoes and horseflies. These distressing insects gave such annoyance to man and beast, that they may justly be ranked among the early plagues of the country. During that part of the season in which they were prevalent, they made the cattle poor and lessened the amount of their milk. It was customary to build large fires of old logs about the forts, the smoke of which kept the flies from the cattle, which soon learned to change their position with every change of wind, so as to keep themselves constantly in the smoke.

Our summers in early times were mostly very dry. The beds of our large creeks, excepting in the deep holes, presented nothing

but naked rocks. The mills were not expected to do any grinding after the latter end of May, excepting for a short time after a thundergust; our most prudent housekeepers, therefore, took care to have their summer stock of flour ground in the months of March and April. If this stock was expended too soon there were no resources but those of the hominy block or handmill. It was a frequent saying among our farmers that three good rains were sufficient to make a crop of corn, if they happened at the proper times. The want of rain was compensated in some degree by heavy dews, which were then more common than of late, owing to the shaded condition of the earth, which prevented it from becoming either warm or dry, by the rays of the sun, even during the warmest weather. Frost and snow set in much earlier in former times than of late. The corn in this district of the country was mostly frostbitten by September 22d. Such early frosts of equal severity have not happened for some time past. Hunting snows usually commenced about the middle of October. November was regarded as a winter month, as the winter frequently set in with severity during that month, and sometimes in the early part.

For a long time after the settlement of the country there was an abundance of snow in comparison to the amount we usually have now. It was no unusual thing to have snows from one to three feet in depth, and of long continuance. The people became tired of seeing the monotonous aspect of the country so long covered with deep snow, and "longed to see the ground bare once more." The labor of opening roads through those deep snows, which fell in a single night, to the barn, spring, smokehouse and cornerib, and especially that of getting wood, was in the highest degree disagreeable. A tree, when fallen, was literally buried in the snow, so that the driver of the horses had to plunge the whole length of his arms into it to get the log chain around the butt of the tree to haul it home.

The depth of the snows, the extreme cold and length of our winters, were indeed distressing to the first settlers, who were but poorly provided with clothing, and whose cabins were mostly very open and uncomfortable. Getting wood, making fires, feeding the stock, and going to mill, were considered sufficient employment for any family, and truly those laborers left them little time for anything else.

As our roads, in early times, did not admit of the use of sleighs, the only sport they had in the time of deep snow was that of racing about on the crust of its surface. This was formed by a slight thaw succeeded by a severe frost. On this crust they could travel over logs, brush and, owing to great drifts of snow in many places, over the highest fences. These crusts were often fatal to the deer. Wolves, dogs and men could pursue them without breaking through the crust. The deer, on the contrary, when pursued, owing to the smallness of their hoofs, always broke through it unless it was uncommonly hard. The hunters never killed the deer in the dead of winter, as their skins and flesh were then of little value. Taking advantage of them in the time of a crust they held to be a dishonorable practice, and always relieved them from the pursuit of dogs and wolves whenever it fell in their way to do so. Foreigners, however, who were not in the habit of hunting, often pursued and caught them on the crust for the sake of informing their friends in the old country by letter that they had killed a deer.

The spring of the year in former times was pretty much as at present. It commonly began with an open spell of weather during the latter part of February, denominated by some pawwawing days, and by others weather breeders. The month of March was commonly stormy and disagreeable throughout. It was a common saying that spring must not be expected until the borrowed days, that is, the first three days of April, were over. Sugar was often made in the early part of April. It sometimes happened that a great part of April was but little better than March, with regard to storms and rain, snow, and a cold chilling air. One year there were forty frosts noticed after the first day of April, yet the fruit was not wholly destroyed that year. During these days they never failed having cold, stormy weather, with more or less frost.

On the whole, although the same variable system of weather continues, our springs were formerly somewhat colder, and accompanied with more snow than they are now, but the change, in these respects, is no way favorable

to vegetation, as our latest springs are uniformly followed by the most fruitful seasons. It is a law of the vegetable world that the longer the vegetative principle is delayed, the more rapid when put in motion. Hence those northern countries which have but a short summer, and no spring, are among the most fruitful countries in the world. In Russia, Sweden and Denmark, the transition from winter to summer occupies but a very few days; yet a failure of a crop in these countries is but a rare occurrence; while in our latitudes vegetation prematurely put in motion, and then often checked "by the lagging rear of winter's frost," frequently fails of attaining its ultimate perfection.

From this history of the system of the weather of our early times, it appears that our seasons have already undergone great and important changes. Our summers are much warmer, our falls much milder and longer, and our winters shorter by at least one month, and accompanied with much less snow and cold than formerly. What causes have effected these changes in our system of weather, and what may we reasonably suppose will be the ultimate extent of this revolution, already so apparent, in our system of weather?

In all countries the population of a desert by civilized and agricultural people has had a great effect on its climate.

Italy, which is now a warm country, with very mild winters, was, in the time of Horace and Virgil, as cold and as subject to deep snows as the western country was at its first settlement. Philosophy has attributed the change of the seasons in that country to the clearing of its own forests, together with those of France to the north, and those of Germany to the east and north of Italy. The same cause has produced the same effect in our country. Every acre of cultivated land must increase the heat of our summer by augmenting the extent of the surface of the ground denuded of its timber, so as to be acted upon and heated by the rays of the sun.

The future prospect of the weather throughout the whole extent of the western country is not very flattering. The thermometer in the hottest parts of our summer months already ranges from ninety to one hundred degrees. A frightful degree of heat for a country as yet not half cleared of its native timber! When we consider the great extent of the valley of the Mississippi, so remote from any sea to furnish its cooling breezes, without mountains to collect the vapors, augment and

diversify the winds, and watered only by a few rivers, which in the summer are diminished to a small amount of water, we have all the data for the unpleasant conclusion that the climate of the western regions will ultimately become intensely hot and subject to distressing calms and droughts of long continuance.

Already we begin to feel the effects of the increase of the heat of the summer in the noxious effluvia of the stagnant water of the ponds and low grounds along the rivers. These fruitful sources of pestilential exhalations have converted large tracts of our country into regions of sickness and death, while the excessive heat and dryness of our settlements, remote from the large watercourses, have been accompanied by endemic dysenteries in their most mortal forms. Thus the most fortunate regions of the earth have drawbacks from their advantages which serve in some degree to balance the condition of their inhabitants with that of people of countries less gifted by nature in point of soil, climate and situation.

The conflict for equilibrium between the rarefied air of the South and the dense atmosphere of the North will maintain the changeable state of weather in this country, as there is no mountainous barrier between us and the northern regions of our continent.

GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JUNE 16, 1806

As this remarkable phenomenon occurred at a time when the population of the county was very limited, there are few persons now living here, or elsewhere for that matter, who can give a correct description of it. As it was a "thing of terror" to many of the people in those days, and for years was a topic of discussion, we append extracts from papers, books, etc., to show its appearance at other points, as the same characteristic obscurity extended throughout the boundaries of Venango county, the eclipse being calculated to be total in such parts of New York, New England, Ohio and Pennsylvania as were situated between $41^{\circ} 35'$ and $43^{\circ} 5'$ north latitude.

Gen. Simon DeWitt, of Albany, in giving an account of the eclipse, observed: "Fortunately on the morning of that day, the atmosphere was very clear. The eclipse began at 9 hours, 5 minutes, 12 seconds, A. M.; the beginning of the total obscuration was 11 hours, 8 minutes, 6 seconds; the end of total darkness, 11 hours, 12 minutes, 11 seconds; and of the eclipse, 12 hours, 33 minutes, 8

seconds; length of total eclipse, 4 minutes, 5 seconds."

At Pittsburg many were troubled as to whether or no the end of all things had come. Some hitherto hardened sinners besought the Almighty to forgive them their past transgressions. Sermons were preached on the Sunday previous (15th), and the text, "repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," used on that occasion with peculiar prophetic fervor, was duly appreciated on the morrow. This occasion, like many others, illustrated the old saying:

When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,
But when the devil got well, devil a monk was he.

At Philadelphia, a total obscurity suddenly turned the day into night. Business ceased, and the sounds of merriment and bustle of the crowded streets were hushed.

In the city of New York, a sudden and dismal gloom overspread the face of nature; the thermometer indicated a fall of the quicksilver of eighteen degrees, and the atmosphere was sensibly cooler. Not a cloud was to be seen.

An old settler, speaking in regard to this subject, said: "I thought the day of judgment was at hand and I was scared. The chickens went to roost, and everything was as still as night." Another remarked, "I was working on the mountain, and all of a sudden it became so dark that I could not see my way down the ravine. I waited and waited, it seemed to me a whole day, before the sun shone again."

A Cooperstown (N. Y.) writer says: "The atmosphere at this place on Monday last was serene and pure. The sun was majestically bright, until fifty minutes past nine o'clock A. M., when a little dark spot was visible about forty-five degrees to the right of the zenith. The shade increased until fifteen minutes past ten, when stars began to appear, and the atmosphere exhibited a gloomy shade. At twelve minutes past eleven, the sun was wholly obscured, exhibiting the appearance of a black globe, or screen, with light behind it, the rays only of which were visible, and which were too feeble to occasion sufficient light to form a shade. Many stars now appeared, though less numerous than are usually seen in clear evenings. There was now 'darkness visible,' a sort of blackish, unnatural twilight. The fowls retired to their roosts, and the 'doves to their windows.' The birds were mute, except the poor whip-poor-will, whose notes partially cheered the gloom. The dew descended,

and nature seemed clad in a sad, sombre and something like a sable livery.

"At fourteen minutes past eleven, a little bright point appeared to the left of the sun's nadir, similar to the focus of a glass when reflecting the rays of the sun. Suddenly a segment of the circle of that glorious orb emerged, and seemed to say 'sit lux' and was obeyed immediately, 'lux fuit,' as quick as thought. A small pin could be discovered on the ground. A more wonderful and pleasing phenomenon can hardly be conceived. The doves left their retirement; the whip-poor-will's melody ceased; and the face of nature again smiled. But some stars were still visible, and Venus displayed her beauty until twelve o'clock. At forty minutes past twelve, the sun shone in full splendor, and in turn eclipsed the moon and all other heavenly luminaries by its glorious effulgence."

Rev. Dr. Nott, president of Union College, in his account says: "At the instant the last ray was intercepted and the obscuration became total, a tremulous undulating shadow, a kind of indescribable, alternate prevalence and intermixture of light and shade, struck the earth, and played on its surface which gave to the most stable objects the semblance of agitation. It seemed as though the moon rode unsteadily in her orbit; and the earth seemed to tremble on its axis. The deception was so complete that I felt instinctively, and in spite of the instincts of my reason to the contrary, a tottering motion. Some who were present, I observed took hold of whatever was near them for support, while others leaned forward, and insensibly flung themselves into an attitude which indicated that they found it difficult to stand. . . .

"The scenes described at the commencement of the total obscuration reappeared when the first rays of the sun were reappearing; the same apparent agitation of the surface of the earth; the same apparent struggle between light and darkness; the same separation between light and shade into distinct and alternate arches, and the same motion reversed; for now the arches of light seemed to crowd those of shade inward; and the whole movement was from the horizon towards the center, which continued about the same time, and disappeared in about the same manner, as above described."

COLD WEATHER

1816

The year 1816 is memorable for extreme cold weather. There were frosts in every month, and the harvest of wheat and potatoes was nearly a failure. The corn crop was destroyed at each planting, and a general gloom settled over the community. The farmers wore overcoats in the harvest field, and the weather was decidedly cool during the year. The snow was unusually deep in the winter of 1815-16, and for nearly three months the river was closed by ice. The flood of the spring, in height and destructive power, was nearly equal to that of 1806.

A PROPHECY IN 1835 *

THE APPROACHING COMET

Lieutenant R. Morrison, of the Royal Navy, has published a most interesting work upon this magnificent phenomenon which is expected to be seen in the course of the year 1835, between the months of May and August, in the constellation of Ursa Major. Lieutenant Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than the one of 1811; some writers affirm that "it will afford a degree of light equal to a full moon, that its tail will extend over 40 degrees," and when the head of the comet reaches the meridian its tail will sweep the horizon.

The author says:

"Relying on the correction of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarked for its intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvest in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with

* From the Falmouth English Packet.

electricity, if there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the cause in 1456 near Naples, when the sudden rendings of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings."

1836

The summer of 1836 was nearly as cold as that of 1816. There were frosts in every month in the year; there were one hundred and seventy-eight days of east wind and rain, and the only summer weather occurred in the first fourteen days of September, when the mercury in the thermometer ranged up to ninety degrees.

1859

The great frosts of June 5th and 12th, 1859, are worthy of mention. "The wheat and rye were just in blossom, and there was every prospect of a bountiful harvest. But these frosts smote the fields as with the besom of destruction. The evening before, nature smiled, like Eden almost, with beauty and the prospect of plenty; but on the Sabbath morning the fields were blasted, as though the breath of the Sirocco had swept over them. A deep and heavy gloom settled over the community. The question of bread became exceedingly practical, and the fear arose that multitudes of our citizens would be obliged to leave their homes for a warmer sky and a more genial atmosphere. But the danger passed over. Corn was plenty in 'Egypt,' means were found for purchasing it, and the next year brought good crops."

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1911 AND 1912

W. R. Wehrle

1911					
Maximum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit			Minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit		
Jan. 14.....	59	Jan. 10.....	6	Precipitation in inches	
Feb. 17.....	60	Feb. 11.....	10		12
March 12.....	67	March 16.....	3½		7¾
April 27.....	79	April 2.....	14		5½
May 28.....	98	May 5.....	26		8½
June 11.....	96	June 15.....	46		
July 4.....	103	July 18.....	46		
Aug. 10.....	99	Aug. 20.....	42		
Sept. 2 & 8.....	88	Sept. 14.....	37		
Oct. 4.....	79	Oct. 29.....	23		
Nov. 11.....	68	Nov. 13.....	11		2¼
Dec. 10.....	68	Dec. 5.....	11		6½
Total Precipitation for 1911..				47.93	

1912					
Jan. 1.....	51	Jan. 13.....	21	.83	19
Feb. 26.....	50	Feb. 10.....	10	2.25	8
March 19.....	66	March 2.....	10	6.72	4
April 15.....	80	April 20.....	21	4.90	5
May 28.....	88	May 14.....	33	3.55	
June 29.....	90	June 8.....	34	4.23	
July 3.....	92	July 28.....	48	8.85	
Aug. 13.....	85	Aug. 28.....	43	5.67	
Sept. 10.....	93	Sept. 30.....	33	8.62	
Oct. 6.....	84	Oct. 27.....	27	4.60	
Nov. 6.....	73	Nov. 29.....	18	1.23	1
Dec. 6.....	64	Dec. 13.....	8	5.42	6½
Total Precipitation for 1912..				56.87	

The average annual rainfall in Indiana county is from 45 inches to 48 inches.

From the first of July, 1912, to the close of the year there were only fifty-seven clear days. On June 16th 3.17 inches of rain fell.

CHAPTER IX

BEASTS AND BIRDS OF INDIANA COUNTY

The reader need not expect that this chapter will contain a list of all the beasts and birds which were tenants of the western wilderness at the time of its first settlement. We shall only briefly notice a few of those classes which have totally or partially disappeared from the country, together with those which have emigrated here with our population. This enumeration, so far as it goes, will serve to make a distinction for the natural historian, between those beasts and birds which are naturally tenants of the wilderness and refuse the society of man, and those which follow his footsteps from one region to another, and although partially wild yet subsist in part upon his labors.

The buffalo and elk have entirely disappeared from this section of the country. Of the bear and deer, but very few remain. The wolves, formerly so numerous and so destructive to the cattle, are now seldom heard of in our older settlements. It may seem strange that this ferocious and cunning animal, so long the scourge of the mountainous districts of Europe, should have so suddenly disappeared from our infant country. The sagacity of the wolves bids defiance to the most consummate craft of the hunters, many of whom, throughout life, never obtained a single chance to shoot at one of them. Sometimes, indeed, they outwitted them by pitfalls and steel traps; but no great number were killed by either of these means; nor had the price set upon their scalps by the State Legislatures any great effect in diminishing their number and depredations. By what means then did their destruction happen? On this subject we will hazard the opinion that a greater number of them were destroyed by hydrophobia than by all other means put together. An animal so ferocious as a wolf, under the influence of madness, bites everything he can reach. Of course the companions of his own den and thicket are the first victims of his rage. Hence, a single wolf would be the means of destroying the whole number of his

fellows, in his immediate neighborhood at least. In the advanced state of the disease these animals lose their native wildness, leave their dens and thickets and seek the flocks and herds about farmhouses, and in some instances have attempted to enter the houses themselves for the purpose of doing mischief.

The buzzards, or vultures, grey and bald eagles, ravens, or, as they were generally called, corbies, were very numerous here in former times. It was no uncommon thing to see from fifty to one hundred of them perched on the trees over a single carcass of carrion. All these large carnivorous birds have nearly disappeared from our settlements.

The wild turkey, which used to be so abundant as to supply no inconsiderable portion of provision for the first settlers, is now rarely seen.

The different kinds of woodpeckers still remain in the country, with the exception of the largest of that genus of birds, the woodcock, which is now very scarce.

The black and grey squirrels still remain in the country. These beautiful but destructive little animals gave great annoyance to the first settlers by devouring large quantities of their corn in the fields before it was fit for gathering. There is something singular in the history of the squirrels. Sometimes in the course of a few years they become so numerous as to threaten the destruction of whole crops; when, as if by common consent, they begin an emigration from west to east, crossing the river in countless numbers. At the beginning of their march they are very fat, and furnish an agreeable article of diet; but towards its conclusion they become sickly and poor, with large worms attached to their skins. After this emigration they are scarce for some years, then multiply, emigrate and perish as before. The cause of this phenomenon is unknown. It cannot be for the want of food, for the districts of countries which they leave are often as fruitful as those to which they direct their course, or more so.

The terrible panther, as well as the wild cat, has also taken leave of us.

Thus, in far less time than it cost the Jews to rid themselves of the serpents and beasts of prey which infested the "hill country of Judea," we have freed ourselves from those which belonged to our country. Our flocks and herds are safe from their annoyance, and our children are not torn to pieces by a "she bear out of the wood."

In return for the beasts and birds which have left us, we have gained an equal number from the Atlantic side of the mountains which were unknown at the first settlement of the country.

Our mornings and evenings are now enlivened with the matins and vespers of a great variety of singing birds, which have slowly followed the emigration from the other side of the mountain.

The honey bees are not natives of this country, but they always keep a little in advance of the white population. We formerly had some professed bee hunters; but the amount of honey obtained from the woods was never considerable, owing to the want of a sufficient quantity of flowers to furnish it.

Crows and blackbirds have of late become very plenty. They were not natives of the wilderness.

Rats, which were not known here for several years after the settlement of the country, took possession of it, in its whole extent, in one winter season. Children of twelve years old and under, having never heard their names, were much surprised at finding a new kind of mice, as they called them, with smooth tails.

Opossums were late comers into the country. Fox squirrels have but a very few years ago made their appearance on this side of the mountains.

Thus our country has exchanged its thinly scattered population of savages for a dense population of civilized inhabitants, and its wild beasts and large carnivorous fowls for domesticated animals and fowls, and others which although wild are inoffensive in their habits, and live at least partially on the labors of man.

The following information was obtained in an investigation made by Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, the ornithologist of Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa., who spent four days, June 22 to June 25, 1892, in Indiana county. His stopping place was a farmhouse two miles east of the village of Twolick on Twolick creek, a few miles south of the town of Indiana, and

near Chestnut Ridge. This ridge is the most western range of the Appalachian chain in Pennsylvania, entering the State from the south about the middle of the southern boundary of Fayette county and terminating a short distance east of the place of his observations. At this point it becomes nothing more than a series of broken ranges of hills which to the northward finally disappear into the general level. The elevation of this part according to the contour map of the United States Geological survey is 1,500 feet, but there is good reason for believing that to the southward the ridge attains a height of 2,000 feet, since the town of Ligonier, situated east of the range in Westmoreland county is known to be 1,748 feet above tide.

He found this locality poorer in conifers than the Buffalo creek region which he had visited, and was told that they predominated only in the northern and eastern parts of the county. Pine Flats, fourteen miles east of Indiana, being said to be the western limit of their abundance here. No pines were discovered and the hemlock was confined to the bottomlands of the Twolick and Yellow creeks and even there they occurred only at intervals. However, where it was found, it was very often to the almost complete exclusion of other forest trees. Progress through such gloomy tracts of woods would have been practically out of the question had it not been for an occasional cattle path or a small stream flowing through the midst, so dense were the thickets of laurel and rhododendron beneath. This growth, as well as that of the hemlock, often extended a short distance up the adjoining hillsides, especially if they were steep and had a northerly exposure, though the laurel in places composed thickets by itself, while the rhododendron was not found outside the shade of the hemlocks.

These tracts of hemlock forest in the creek bottoms, with their undergrowth of laurel and rhododendron interspersed with small pools of stagnant water, were far more prolific in bird life than the hills and uplands above, although of so limited extent in comparison. Black-throated Blue, Black and Yellow Blackburnian, and Blue Yellow-backed Warblers, were the characteristic birds of such cool and shady recesses, within which they were abundant, but outside of which they were not found. Several other species were more or less common also in such situations.

The high hills in which Chestnut Ridge terminates are clothed from base to summit with a deciduous forest of which oaks of several

species and chestnut are the most prominent trees. The latter seemed to be more abundant near and on the summit than lower down. Black-throated Green Warblers were numerous throughout this woodland, where about the only other birds found to any extent were the Red-eyed Vireo, Golden-crowned Thrush, Black-and-white Warbler, Wood Thrush; and White-breasted Nuthatch, but none of these was nearly so common as the species which were confined to the hemlocks. At some points where the original forest had been cut and second growth and tracts of bushes and scrub had taken its place, the Chestnut-sided Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Brown Thrasher and Cat Bird were found as well as a single individual of the Cerulean Warbler, which species was otherwise observed only in the open woods of the uplands outside of Chestnut Ridge. The cultivated districts were found almost altogether in these uplands, the birds of whose orchards, fields and woods did not differ materially from those found in like situations in Beaver county.

In considering the faunal relations of the locality he found that three species occur which are usually considered to belong to the Canadian fauna, namely, *Dendroica caerulescens*, *Dendroica maculosa*, and *Dendroica blackburniae*. It is a noteworthy fact that all these birds, which are abundant here in suitable situations, are rather uncommon in the Buffalo creek region.

Sixty-four species were observed during his stay, of which the following is a list.

SPOTTED SAND-PIPER.—Common at certain favorable points along Twolick creek, but observed also about marshy spots in the upland.

BOB-WHITE.—Quite abundant in the upland meadows and grain fields.

RUFFED GROUSE.—Met with but once, in the laurel and rhododendron thicket of Yellow creek bottom.

WILD TURKEY.—On the last day of his stay, a wild turkey hen, accompanied by three young, less than a week old, appeared near the house. It is quite possible that there were more young, but these were all that could be found. They were captured and taken into the barn, with the object of decoying the parent inside and capturing her also. She refused to enter, however, but presently flew to the roof, and afterwards lingered about for some time, and doubtless was in the vicinity when he arrived on the scene, but he was prevented from making a search by lack of time. Wild turkeys were tolerably common in this

county and did considerable damage in the grain fields; on several occasions nests with eggs are said to have been found.

MOURNING DOVE.—Common everywhere except in the deep woods.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—One observed near the summit of Chestnut Ridge.

RED-TAILED HAWK.—A pair seen circling over the summit of Chestnut Ridge.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—Observed but twice.

BELTED KINGFISHER.—Found along Yellow creek on one occasion. From the lack of banks suitable for nesting purposes, it is judged it was not numerous.

DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Found in the forest.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—One individual noticed in the upland, between Twolick and Homer City.

WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Several were heard.

CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Seen but once.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—An individual observed along Twolick creek, at the village.

KINGBIRD.—Common. Found in orchards and at some points along the streams.

CROOKED FLYCATCHER.—Not common.

PHOEBE-BIRD.—Common.

WOOD PIERCE.—Common in the deciduous forest.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.—This species was fairly abundant throughout the forests of the creek bottoms and was often found higher up along courses of smaller streams.

LEAST FLYCATCHER.—A single pair was observed in the trees surrounding the house where I was staying.

BLUE JAY.—A few observed.

CROW.—Abundant.

COWBIRD.—A small party was noticed in an upland pasture between Twolick and Homer City.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Found commonly in and about the upland streams.

MEADOW LARK.—Not uncommon in the upland.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Two or three were found in orchards about the houses.

CROW BLACKBIRD.—Found in the same situation as the last species, but more common.

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—Numerous everywhere except in the forest.

VESPER SPARROW.—Common in the pastures and along the roadsides.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—One pair was met with frequenting a pasture field across the road from the house.

CHIPPING SPARROW.—Common and familiar as usual.

FIELD SPARROW.—Numerous in waste pastures and in the bushy growth along fences.

SONG SPARROW.—Abundant. Found in its usual haunts.

TOWHEE.—Common in briery thickets and on the edges of the woods.

CARDINAL.—Several pairs were found, all in second growth and bushy thickets, both in creek bottoms and on the hillsides.

ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK.—The rose-breasted grosbeak is one of the most abundant birds of this region. It does not affect the oak woods of Chestnut Ridge nor yet the denser parts of the hemlock forests but prefers the rich woods that border this last, as well as the upland woods near streams and tracts of second growth interspersed.

INDIGO BUNTING.—This bird was found commonly in its usual haunt of bushy, briery thickets along the edges of the woods.

SCARLET TANAGER.—Another very abundant species specially partial to the hemlock.

CLIFF SWALLOW.—Observed about farm buildings, but not so numerous as the next species.

BARN SWALLOW.—Abundant about farm buildings.

RED-EYED VIREO.—Very abundant throughout the woodland in the bottoms and on the hilltops.

WARBLING VIREO.—One pair was noticed in an orchard surrounding a farmhouse.

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER.—This species was one of the very few that were uniformly common in the hemlocks in the second growth and in the oak forests of Chestnut creek.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.—But one observed on the edge of the woods on the bank of Twolick creek.

PARULA WARBLER.—Very common in the hemlocks, where its humming note could be heard continually. It usually kept high up in the very tops of the trees.

YELLOW WARBLER.—Found mostly in the orchards about farmhouses; two nests, one containing young, were discovered in a growth of willows fringing Twolick creek just behind the village.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—This warbler was confined to the hemlock forests of the creek bottoms, where it was abundant and in full song, haunting the dense laurel and rhododendron thicket beneath, though sometimes mounting to the trees.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—Equally abundant

with the last species and, like it, confined to the hemlocks and undergrowth below, where its sprightly song was constantly heard.

CERULEAN WARBLER.—Much to my surprise, I found the Cerulean Warbler quite common and musical in the dry, open woods of the uplands, though the only specimen secured was taken in a tract of dense second growth on a creek hillside.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Only two individuals noted, both males in full song, observed in a shrubby patch of briers, bushes and young trees, fringing a forest on a creek hillside. There is reason to believe that species was more common than it appeared to be.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—Another of the relatively northern species found exclusively in the conifers of the creek bottom, where its flaming breast flashed in and out of the hemlocks.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—This bird would be expected to occur most commonly in the hemlock forest, and though it actually was found on the edges of this to some extent, it was more numerous throughout the high oak and chestnut woods that cover Chestnut Ridge from base to summit, always keeping high in the treetops.

OVENBIRD.—A very common species found throughout all kinds of woodlands.

LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH.—A single pair recorded as frequenting a small stream flowing through the laurels and rhododendron growth in the hemlock forest of Yellow creek bottom.

MARYLAND YELLOWTHROAT.—Quite common at intervals in the waste ground along the banks of Twolick creek.

YELLOW-BREADED CHAT.—A few pairs of this distinctly southern species were noticed in the thickets to which it is always so partial.

CATBIRD.—Common in briery thickets.

BROWN THRESHER.—One pair accompanied by their young were seen in a thicket.

WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH.—Rather common throughout the woodland.

TUFTED TITMOUSE.—A pair observed on one occasion in the yard around the dwelling.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE.—Two noticed with the pair of Tufted Titmice mentioned above, and later another accompanied by their now almost full-fledged young.

WOOD THRUSH.—Common throughout the woodland.

ROBIN.—Abundant as usual.

BLUE BIRD.—Several observed in an upland pasture on one occasion.

CHAPTER X

NUMBER AND VARIETY OF SERPENTS

Among the plagues of the Jews, at the time of their settlement in the land of Canaan, that of the serpents, which abounded in that country, was not the last. In like manner the early settlers of this country were much annoyed by serpents. Of the poisonous kinds they had but two, the rattlesnake and the copperhead, both of which were very numerous in every section of the country, but especially the rattlesnake. There were also different kinds of blacksnakes, but these last were not poisonous. The bite of the rattlesnake was frequently mortal, always extremely painful; that of the copperhead not much less so.

Let the reader imagine the situation of our first settlers with regard to those poisonous reptiles, when informed that a harvest day seldom passed in which the laborers did not meet with some of them. The reaper busily employed with his sickle was suddenly alarmed by the whizz of a rattlesnake at his feet; he instantly retreated, got a club, and giving the snake a blow or two finished the execution by striking the point of the sickle through its head and holding it up to the view of the company. It was then thrown aside by the root of a tree, or in a bunch of bushes, and labor recommenced. This often happened a half dozen times in a single day. This was not the worst. Owing to the heavy dews and the growth of rank weeds among the small grain, it was necessary to let the grain lie in grips a day or more before it was bound up. The rattlesnake often hid themselves under these handfuls of grain, and hence it often happened that they were taken up in the arms of those who were employed in gathering and binding them. Even if the laborer happened to be an old man stiffened with toil and rheumatism he dropped all and sprang away with the agility of a boy of sixteen, and however brave in other respects it was some time before the tremor of his limbs and the palpitation of his heart wore off.

Terrible as the serpents were to men, they were still more so to women, to whose lot it

generally fell to pull the flax. The flax patch was commonly near the grain fields. While the men were reaping the grain, the women were pulling the flax. The rattlesnakes were often met with among the flax. When this happened the women screamed with all their might. A race then took place among the younger reapers to decide who should have the honor of killing the snake. In the race each one picked up a club, and the first to reach the serpent instantly dispatched it. This was a little piece of chivalry with which the girls were well pleased. Very few women had the hardihood to attack and kill a rattlesnake. At the sight of one they always gave a loud shriek, as if conscious of being the weaker vessel; in similar circumstances a man never does this, as he has no one to depend upon for protection but himself. Some women were so overcome with terror at the sight of a rattlesnake as to become almost incapable of moving.

Every season, for a long time, a number of people were bitten by these poisonous reptiles. Some of them died; those who escaped death generally suffered a long and painful confinement, which left some in an infirm state of health for the rest of their lives.

In the fall these reptiles congregate in cavities among the rocks, where it is said that they remain in a dormant state during the winter. These dens were common all over the country, and many of them well known to the people, who much dreaded the egress of their poisonous inhabitants in the spring of the year, not only on account of themselves, but also on account of their cattle, many of which were killed by the bites of the snakes.

A rare piece of sport among the children on a warm day in the spring of the year, when they knew the snakes to be out among the leaves sunning themselves, was to encircle the den, which included several acres of ground, parting the leaves to prevent the fire from spreading through the woods, and then setting fire to the dry leaves inside the circle

In a short time the snakes would be jumping and writhing in the blaze of the leaves. After the burning was over they collected a considerable pile of burnt snakes.

In an attempt to destroy a den of snakes in the Allegheny mountains, by the time the settlers had killed about ninety of them they became so sickened by the stench of serpents that they were obliged to quit the work, although there were still a great number of them in view. Another attempt to demolish a snake den took place in the State of Iowa. The snakes had chosen one of the old Indian graves, composed mainly of stone for their residence. They gave such annoyance in that neighborhood that the settlers assembled for the purpose of destroying the den. In doing so they found several hundreds of snakes, together with a vast quantity of the bones of those which through a long series of years had perished in the den. These were intermingled with the bones of those human beings for whose sepulture the mound had been erected.

Do these reptiles possess that power of fascination which has so frequently been ascribed to them? I have never witnessed an instance of the exercise of this power. I have several times seen birds flying about them, approaching close to their heads, and uttering noises which seemed to indicate the greatest distress; but on examination always found that the strange conduct of the bird was owing to the approach of the snake to the nest containing its young. That such cases as those are often mistaken for instances of the exercise of the power of fascination is quite certain; nevertheless that this power exists, there can be no doubt. The greater number of the early settlers say that they have been witnesses of the exercise of this power, and their testimony is worthy of credit. It seems from some reports worthy of belief that even mankind, as well as birds and beasts, are subject to this fascinating power of the serpents.

This power of fascination is indeed a strange phenomenon. According to the usual munificence of nature, the poor miserable snake, which inherits the hatred of all animated nature, ought yet to have some means of procuring subsistence as well as of defense. He has no teeth or claws to aid him in catching his prey, nor feet to assist him in flight or pursuit. His poison, however, enables him to take revenge for the hatred entertained against him, and his power of charming procures him a scanty supply of provision. But what is this power of fascination? Is there any physical agency in it? It must be admitted that there

is some physical agency employed in this matter, although we may not be able to ascertain what it is. If there be no such agency employed in fascination by serpents, it must be effected by a power similar to that which superstition ascribes to charms, amulets, spells and incantations, a power wholly imaginary, unknown to the laws of nature, and which philosophy totally rejects as utterly impossible. On this subject we hazard the opinion that the charm under consideration is effected by means of an intoxicating odor which the serpent has the power of emitting.

That the rattlesnake has the power of giving out a very offensive vapor I know by experience, having often smelt it on warm sunny days, especially after a shower of rain, when plowing in the field. This often happened when I did not see any snake; but it always excited a painful apprehension that I should speedily meet with one. A person once accustomed to the odor of a serpent can never mistake it for anything else.

I have heard it said, although I cannot vouch for the truth of it, that a snake, when in the act of charming, appears, by the alternate expansion and depression of its sides, to be engaged in the act of blowing with all its might.

I think it in every way probable that in every instance of fascination the position of the snake is to the windward of the victim of its charm. But why should this intoxicating odor draw its victim to the source whence it issues? Here I must plead ignorance, to be sure; but does anything more happen to the bird or beast in this case than happens to man in consequence of the use of those intoxicating gases, or fluids, furnished by the art of chemistry?

A person affected by the exhilarating gas clings to the jar and sucks the pipe after he has inhaled its whole contents; and is not the madness occasioned by inhaling this gas equal to that which takes place in the bird or squirrel when under the influence of the charm of the serpent? The victims of this serpentine fascination scream and run, or flutter about awhile, and then resign themselves to their fate. In like manner the person who inhales the gas is instantly deprived of reason, becomes frantic, and acts the madman; but should he continue to inhale this gas, even for a short time, death would be the consequence. The same observation may be made with regard to alcohol, the basis of ardent spirits, the habit of using which induces a

repetition of the intoxicating draught until, in spite of every consideration of honor, duty and interest, the indulgence ends in slow but inevitable suicide.

The reader has perhaps never seen one of the poisonous reptiles which so much annoyed his forefathers; but in gratitude he ought to reflect on the appalling dangers attendant on the settlement of his native country. The first

settler at night knew not where to set his foot without danger of being assailed by the fangs of a serpent. Even his cabin was not secure from the invasion of snakes. In the daytime, if in the woods, he knew not in what bunch of weeds or grass he might provoke a rattlesnake by the tread of his foot, or from behind what tree or log he might be met by the bullet or tomahawk of an Indian.

CHAPTER XI

INDIGENOUS FRUITS OF THE COUNTY

After having described the western wilderness, an account of its native fruits cannot be improper. To the botanist and agriculturist this history cannot fail of being acceptable. To the former it will serve to show the great improvement which cultivation has made upon the indigenous fruits of the forest. To the latter it will point out what plants may yet be cultivated with success, although hitherto neglected. For instance, should he inquire whether this country is calculated by nature for the cultivation of the vine, he has only to ask whether the country in its original state produced the fruit of the vine. Those early settlers who profited by the indication with regard to the cultivation of the apple tree, furnished by the growth of the crab apple in the country, derived great advantage from their correct philosophy, in the high price of their fruit, while those who neglected this indication, and delayed planting their trees until they witnessed the growth of fruit on the trees of their neighbors, were left several years in the rear in this respect.

In giving the history of our native fruits I shall follow the order which they ripened from spring until winter, our manner of gathering them, with some remarks on the present state of those of them which still remain in the country.

The first fruit which ripened in the country was the wild strawberry. It grew on poor land, on which there was no timber. There were many such places of small extent, on the points of hills along the creeks. They were denominated "bald knobs." The fruit was small, and much sourer than the cultivated strawberry. It was not abundant in any place.

The service trees were the first in bloom in the spring. Their beautiful little flowers

made a fine appearance through the woods, in the month of April. The berries were ripe in June. They are sweet, with a very slight mixture of acidity, and a very agreeable flavor. The service trees grew abundantly along the small watercourses, and more thinly over the hills at a distance from them. A few of these trees still remain, but their fruit is mostly devoured by the great number of small birds which have accompanied the population of the country. The time for gathering the service berries, as well as other fruits, was Sunday, and in large companies, under the protection of warriors in arms. In doing this a great number of the trees were cut down, so that our crop of them was lessened every year. This fruit may be considered as lost to the country, for although the trees might be cultivated in gardens, the berries would all be devoured by the small birds before they would be fully ripe.

Blackberries grew in abundance in those places where, shortly before the settlement of the country, the timber had been blown down by hurricanes. These places we called the "fallen timber." When ripe, which was in the time of harvest, the children and young people resorted to the fallen timber in large companies, under a guard, for the purpose of gathering the berries, of which tarts were often made for the harvest table. The fallen timber, owing to a new growth of trees, no longer produces those berries, but enough of them are to be had along the fences on most of our farm.

Wild raspberries of an agreeable flavor were found in many places, but not plentifully anywhere.

Gooseberries of a small size, and very full of thorns, but of an agreeable taste, grew in some places in the woods. The amount of them

was but small. Whatever may be the reason, this fruit does not succeed well when transplanted into gardens, where they flower abundantly, but shed the berries before they become ripe.

Wortleberries were never abundant in this section of the country, but they were so in many places in the mountains.

Wild plums were abundant in rich land. They were of various colors and sizes, and many of them of an excellent flavor. The wild plums of late years have, like our damson plums, fallen off prematurely. The beetle bug, or curculio, an insect unknown to the country at its first settlement, but now numerous everywhere, perforates the green fruit for the deposition of its egg. This occasions a flow of juice of the fruit, so that it becomes gummy and falls off.

An indifferent kind of fruit, called buckberries, used to grow on small shrubs on poor ridges. This fruit has nearly vanished from the settled parts of the country.

Our fall fruits were winter and fall grapes; the former grew in the bottom land. They were sour, of little value, and seldom used. The fall grapes grew on high grounds, particularly in the fallen timber land. Of these grapes we had several varieties, and some of them large and of excellent flavor. We still have the wild grapes, but not in such abundance as formerly. In process of time they will disappear from the country.

Black haws grew on large bushes along the moist bottoms of small watercourses. They grew in large clusters, and ripened with the first frosts in the fall. Children were very fond of them. Red haws grew on white thorn bushes. They were of various kinds. The sugar haws, which are small, grow in large clusters, and when ripe and free from worm, and semi-transparent, were most esteemed. The berries when ripe are large, and make a fine appearance, and being almost free from worms the children are very fond of eating them.

Wild cherries were abundant in many places. To most people they are very agreeable fruit. They are now becoming scarce.

Pawpaws were plenty along the great watercourses and on the rich hills. Some people are fond of eating them. Scarcely any beast will touch them; even the omnivorous hog never eats them. It is said that raccoons are fond of them. They are still plenty in many places.

The crab apple was very abundant along the smaller watercourses. The foliage of the tree which bears this fruit is like that of the

domestic apple tree, but not so large. The tree itself is smaller, of a slower growth than the orchard tree, and the wood of a much firmer texture. It blossoms a little later than our orchards, and when in bloom makes a noble appearance, and fills the surrounding air with a delicious fragrance. The crab appears to be a tree of great longevity. Sour as the crab apples were, the children were fond of eating them, especially when in the winter season they could find them under the leaves, where, defended by the frost, they acquired a fine golden color, a fragrant smell, and lost much of their sourness. One or more of these indigenous apple trees ought to be planted in every orchard, in honor of their native tenancy of our forests, as well as for the convenience of our ladies, who are very fond of them for preserves, but are sometimes unable to procure them.

Of hickory nuts we had a great variety; some of the larger shellbark nuts, with the exception of the thickness of their shells, were little inferior to the English walnut. Of white walnuts, we generally had a great abundance; of black walnuts, many varieties as to size and amount of kernel. Hazel and chestnuts were plenty in many places.

Thus a munificent providence had furnished this region of the earth with the greater number of fruits which are to be found in the old world; but owing to the want of cultivation, they were inferior in size and flavor to the same kinds of fruit in Europe.

It may not amiss to notice in this place the changes which have taken place in the growth and bearing of some of our fruit trees since the settlement of the country.

Peach trees were planted at an early period. For some time a crop of peaches once in three or four years was as much as was expected. After some time these trees became so far naturalized to the climate as to bear almost every year. The same observation applies, although in a less degree, to the apple trees which were first planted in the country. Their fruit was frequently wholly killed by the frost. This has not happened for many years past. The pear and heart cherry trees, although they blossomed abundantly, bore but little fruit for many years; but in process of time they afforded abundant crops. Such was the effect of their becoming naturalized to our climate.

The peach and pear trees did very well until the year 1806, when a long succession of rainy seasons commenced, during which the trees overgrew themselves, and the falls being

warm and rainy they continued their growth until the onset of winter. Their branches were then full of sap, and as water occupies a greater space when frozen than when fluid, the freezing of the water they contained burst the texture of their wood, and rendered it unfit for the transmission of sap the next season. This fact leads to the conclusion that those soft-wooded fruit trees ought to be planted in the highest situations, and poorest land, where they will have the slowest possible growth. The few dry seasons we have had latterly have, in some measure, restored the peach trees. If such seasons should continue for any length of time, the peaches and pears will again become plenty.

If annual plants, as well as trees, possess the faculty of becoming naturalized to soils and climates remote from those in which they are indigenous, what great advantages may we not reasonably anticipate for the future prosperity of our country, from this important law of the vegetable world? If, by a slow progress from south to north, the period of the growth of a plant may be shortened to three fourths, or even less than that, of the time of its growth in the south, the sugar cane, already transplanted from the islands of the West Indies to the shores of the Mississippi, may slowly travel up that river and its branches to latitudes far north of any region which has

heretofore witnessed its growth. The cotton plant and coffee tree, in all probability, will take the same course.

The conclusions of philosophy, with regard to the future, are prophetic, when correctly drawn from the unerring test of experience. In the prospect here presented of the practicability of naturalizing the plants of the south to the temperate latitudes far north of their native region, it is only saying that what has happened to one plant may under similar treatment happen to another. For example. How widely different is the large squaw corn, in its size and the period of its growth, from the Mandan corn? The latter ripens under the fortieth degree of north latitude; and yet the squaw and Mandan corn are not even different species, but only varieties of the same plant. The squaw corn might travel slowly to the north, and ultimately dwindle down into Mandan corn; while the Mandan corn, by being transplanted to the south, increases in size and lengthens the period of its growth.

These observations have been made to show that the independence of our country may be vastly augmented by a proper attention to the laws of nature with regard to the vegetable world, so that we may hereafter cultivate within our own country the precious fruits even of the tropical regions.

CHAPTER XII

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY

Indiana, a western county, was created by Act of Assembly of 1803 out of parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties. That part south of the Purchase Line was taken from Westmoreland county and that north of Purchase Line was taken from Lycoming county. The Act in substance is as follows:

"That those parts of the counties of Westmoreland and Lycoming included within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the corner of Armstrong county on the Kiskiminetas river, thence up said river to the Cone-maugh river, thence to the line of Somerset county (now Cambria county), thence a straight line to the Canoe place (now Cherry-tree), on the west bank of the Susquehanna river; thence a north course along Potter's district line twelve miles; thence a due west course to Armstrong county line; thence along

said line to place of beginning; the same is hereby erected into a separate county to be henceforth called Indiana county, and the place for holding the courts of justice in and for said county shall be fixed by the legislature at any place at a distance not greater than four miles from the center of said county, and the governor is hereby empowered and required to appoint three commissioners, any two of whom shall run, ascertain, and plainly mark so much of the boundary lines of Indiana county as is hereafter described, before the first day of October next. The commissioners shall receive as a full compensation for their services therein the sum of two dollars for every mile so run and marked, to be paid out of the moneys raised for the use of the said county of Indiana."

The Act provides that the said commission-

ers shall also ascertain and particularly describe the center of said county and make a report to the trustees hereinafter named to make proposals for the conveyance of lands for county uses, and the commissioners shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services. The commissioners' first order book shows that on November 10, 1803, an order was issued to Thomas Allison, Michael Campbell and Joseph McCartney for \$230.40 for running the boundary line and ascertaining the center of said county. The Act provides that for the present convenience of the inhabitants of the said county of Indiana an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the county shall be made and it shall be otherwise directed by law, the said county shall be annexed to the county of Westmoreland and the authority of the judges thereof shall extend over the county of Indiana.

William Jack, James Parr and John Pomeroy of Westmoreland county were appointed as trustees for the county of Indiana with full authority to receive proposals which shall or may be accepted of under the same trusts and for the sole use and benefits of the said county. As soon as it shall appear by an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within the county of Indiana, the county according to the ratio which shall then be established for apportioning the representation among the several counties of this Commonwealth shall be entitled to a separate representation, hold the courts of justice at such place as may be fixed by the Legislature and choose their county officers in like manner as the other counties may or can do.

It is further enacted that the commissioners of the county of Westmoreland shall have power and are authorized to assess and levy county rates for county uses and purposes in the county of Indiana, and the treasurer of Westmoreland shall open an account for Indiana county from which such rates and levies shall be raised and collected, and shall pay out of the moneys raised all the expenses of assessing, levying and collecting the same therein, together with the expenses of running the boundary lines of Indiana county, and the expenses of ignoramus bills and other costs of prosecution chargeable to the county which shall be exhibited against persons residing within the county and also all rewards for wolf scalps and animals of prey destroyed in said county, for which a reward is or shall be given by law, and the remainder shall be applied to and for the use of the county of Indiana; and that all the county taxes as-

sessed for the current year by the commissioners of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties shall be for the use of the county in which such sum is assessed.

The commissioners appointed to establish the place for holding the courts of justice in the county of Indiana performed their duties and reported the same to the Legislature of the State which in General Assembly met, appointed Charles Campbell, Randall Laughlin and John Wilson trustees for the county of Indiana, and authorized them to survey 250 acres of land, agreeable to a description given of the situation and boundary thereof in the grant and obligation of Alexander Craig for George Clymer, made by him to the present Legislature for the use of the county of Indiana; and the trustees were authorized to lay out a convenient lot or lots not exceeding four acres, whereon the public buildings for the county of Indiana should be erected; and the residue of the said 250 acres was to be laid out in town lots and out lots in such manner and with such streets, not more than one hundred nor less than seventy feet wide, and lanes and alleys for the public use, as the trustees shall direct. The town lots were not to contain more than two thirds of an acre and the out lots not more than three acres. The streets, lanes and alleys were to be and remain highways forever. The town lots and out lots were to be sold by the trustees by public auction at such time as they might judge most advantageous to the county. The trustees were to advertise the sale of lots three times, at least, in one or more of the newspapers of Pittsburg, Washington, Greensburg, Lancaster and Philadelphia, two months before the day appointed for such sale, and before the advertisements were published the trustees were to submit a map or draft of the town and out lots to the secretary of the Commonwealth to be deposited in his office, and with the money arising from the sale of the lots the trustees were to proceed to erect a courthouse, jail and necessary public buildings for the use of the county. The trustees were then required to receive a deed or deeds of conveyance in fee simple from Alexander Craig for George Clymer and have the deed or deeds recorded in the office for recording deeds in the county of Westmoreland, and when trustees had so done they were to make and grant sufficient deeds in fee simple for the lots sold.

Within one year after the courts of law and board of commissioners were established,

the trustees were to surrender and convey to the county commissioners all trusts vested in them, and the commissioners were empowered to perform the several duties which remained to be done as fully and effectively as the trustees could do. The trustees were to receive \$1.33 for each day employed in the performance of the duties of the aforesaid trust, together with all expenses necessarily incurred for assistance in laying out lots, streets, lanes and alleys. The same was to be paid by the treasurer of Westmoreland county out of the taxes levied on the county of Indiana. The trustees were required to file a draft of the survey in the office of the recorder of deeds for Westmoreland county.

On March 10, 1806, an Act was passed to organize the provisional county of Indiana, and in substance was as follows:

"That after the first Monday in November next, the inhabitants were to enjoy all and singularly the jurisdiction, powers, rights, liberties and privileges within the same which the inhabitants of other counties in this State enjoyed by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth."

All actions of trespass and ejectment for the trials of titles of land, actions of trespass, *quare clausum fregit*, for entry into any lands or tenements within the county of Indiana, which at the time of passing of this act or before the first Monday in November next, commenced in the court of Common Pleas or Circuit court of Westmoreland county, and which on the first Monday of November are still pending and undetermined, shall be transferred to the court of Common Pleas or Circuit court of Indiana county, there to be tried according to law in the same manner on the first Monday of November next.

The prothonotary of Westmoreland county was required to make out within thirty days a docket containing a statement of all such actions then pending and undetermined, in the said county of Westmoreland, and to deliver to the prothonotary of Indiana county, who was to pay the prothonotary of Westmoreland county for every action contained in said docket the usual fees allowed for similar services, which were to be reimbursed to him by the county of Indiana.

The sheriff, coroner and other public officers of Westmoreland county were to continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices within the county of Indiana as heretofore until the first Monday of November next.

The commissioners of Indiana county were authorized to erect a courthouse, prison and

other public buildings for the safe keeping of records and other public papers, on the public grounds appropriated for the purpose. The county commissioners were authorized to procure a house in or near Indiana town, as convenient as will admit at the least expense, in which the courts of the county shall be held until the courthouse can be erected. If no such building could be found, the commissioners were to have the power to erect temporary buildings for that purpose.

The general election was to be held the second Tuesday of October next to choose two fit persons for sheriff, two for coroners, and three for commissioners in Indiana county. This Act provided that Jefferson county should be annexed to Indiana county, and that the commissioners of Indiana county were to have control over Jefferson county.

Indiana county was first represented in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania by James McComb, who was assemblyman from 1803 to 1808, and James Brady, who was State senator from 1803 to 1815.

The first president judge of Indiana county was Hon. John Young, of Greensburg, who served from 1806 to 1836; the first associate judges were James Smith and Charles Campbell; the first prothonotary and clerk of the courts was James McLain, who served from 1806 to 1818; the first sheriff was Thomas McCartney, who served from 1806 to 1809. The first county commissioners were William Clarke, James Johnston and Alexander McLain; the first clerks to the commissioners were Alex. Johnston, for trustees of county, 1804, Paul Morrison, for trustees of county, 1805, James Riddle, for commissioners, 1806; and the first coroner was Samuel Young, who served from 1806 to 1809.

Indiana county is bounded on the north by Jefferson county, on the east by Clearfield and Cambria counties, on the south by Westmoreland county, and on the west by Armstrong county. It lies between 40° 23' and 40° 56' north latitude, and 1° 49' and 20° 14' west longitude from Washington city.

The Conemaugh river (called Kiskiminetas from its junction with Loyalhanna creek) flows along the entire southern boundary of the county from east to west. The west branch of the Susquehanna river touches the county on the northeast. Some of the spurs of the Allegheny mountains run into the county on the northeast. Laurel Hill is on the east. Chestnut Ridge enters on the south and runs in a northerly direction about half the length of the county. The dividing ridge or

watershed in the northeastern part of the county divides the waters of the Susquehanna, that flow into Chesapeake bay, from the streams emptying into the Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers flowing southward, finally reaching the Gulf of Mexico. The lowest part of this watershed is 1,300 feet above tide-water. The county is well watered by numerous small streams and creeks—the largest of them, Blacklick, Yellow creek, Twolick and Blacklegs, emptying into the Conemaugh; Crooked creek, Plum creek, Little Mahoning and Canoe, into the Allegheny; Cushion and Cush creek into the Susquehanna. The streams flowing into the Conemaugh have a fall of from twenty to thirty feet to the mile; those flowing into the Allegheny from ten to fifteen feet to the mile; and those into the Susquehanna from thirty-five to forty feet to the mile. Inundations are very rare. Owing to the rolling character of the surface, there is little marsh land. The western division of the Pennsylvania canal, once passing through the Conemaugh valley, is now discontinued. The amount of lockage was about two hundred and fifty feet. The area of the county is 775 square miles. The average altitude of the county is 1,300 feet above tide. The surface is rolling, cut into small valleys and hills by the numerous small streams. The principal eminences are called "round tops," which rise from 300 to 500 feet above the general surface of the county. Doty's round top, on the line of Grant and Canoe townships, is said to be the highest point in the county. Oak's Point, highest peak of the Chestnut Ridge, is 1,200 feet above the Conemaugh river. In about one fourth of the county (the eastern part) the timber is principally white pine, spruce and hemlock. The balance of the county is covered with white oak, black oak, chestnut oak, red oak, poplar, chestnut, hickory, sugar maple, walnut, cherry, locust, cucumber, birch etc.

The principal minerals are bituminous coal, salt, iron ore and limestone. Gas is found in the vicinity of Willet, Washington township. The soil in the eastern part of the county is loam and sand as far as the pine timber extends. In the balance of the county, the soil is loam and slate, with clay admixture in spots. The subsoil is clay and slate. The subjacent rock in the lowland is a peculiar hard-blue, micaceous sandstone. In the higher tablelands it is variegated, blue and red. In the Conemaugh valley there are several salt wells from which have been manu-

factured a very good quality of salt. Several springs in the county are thought to possess medicinal qualities. The water used for domestic purposes in the towns and villages is obtained from wells at the depth of from fifteen to thirty feet. There are a few wells in Indiana and Blairsville bored to the depth of two thousand feet or more.

About five sixths of the county is arable land, large portions thereof highly fertile, producing grass, Indian corn and all the cereals. The water privileges are extensive and the climate is healthful.

COMPARISON OF THE CENSUS OF THE YEARS

1840 and 1910

The census of 1840 showed the following in Indiana county: Number of horses and mules, 6,524; neat cattle, 18,199; sheep, 35,894; swine, 24,377; bushels of wheat, 195,254; barley, 297; oats, 356,046; rye, 78,021; buckwheat, 80,806; corn, 171,018; pounds of wool, 51,193; pounds of hops, 605; pounds of wax, 2,693; bushels of potatoes, 103,807; tons of hay, 25,193; tons of hemp and flax, 334; pounds of sugar made, 12,282; value of the poultry, \$8,343; dairy products, \$33,739; products of the orchard, \$5,908; homemade or family goods, \$30,053. Three commission houses with a capital of \$7,500; 69 retail dry goods, grocery and other stores, with a capital of \$171,116; value of machinery manufactured, \$5,650; value of bricks and lime, \$2,415; number of fulling mills, five; number of woolen manufacturers, five; value of manufactured goods, \$2,700, sixteen men employed, and the capital invested, \$7,250; value of hats and caps manufactured, \$1,990, persons employed, six, and capital invested, \$2,405; number of tanneries, twenty-six, sides of sole leather tanned, 1,739, upper leather tanned, 3,472, number of men employed, forty-one, capital invested, \$18,905; number of distilleries, seven, gallons produced, 5,750; the number of breweries, one, gallons produced, 1,400, men employed, ten, capital invested, \$1,635; value of carriages and wagons manufactured, \$4,708, men employed, twenty, capital invested, \$2,952; number of flouring mills, three, barrels of flour manufactured, 2,750; number of grist-mills, fifty-one; sawmills, seventy-four; value of manufactures, \$25,450, number of men employed, 123, capital invested, \$80,070. The number of wooden houses built, seven, men employed, twenty, the value of constructing or building, \$3,050.

Total capital invested in manufactories, \$119,474.

The census of 1910 shows the following in Indiana county:

	Number or quantity	Value
Land area, acres.....	530,560	.....
Population, total 1910.....	66,210	.....
Farmers, native.....	4,304	.....
Farmers, foreign-born, white.....	150	.....
Farmers, negro and other non-white.....	5	.....
Farms operated by owners.....	3,532	\$14,758,286
Farms operated by tenants.....	863	4,260,093
Farms operated by managers.....	64	584,610
Total number of farms.....	4,459	19,602,989
Total farm acreage.....	432,977	12,957,939
Average acreage per farm.....	97.1	.....
Improved acreage.....	315,480	.....
Woodland acreage.....	96,679	.....
Other unimproved land.....	20,818	.....
Average improved acreage per farm.....	70.8	.....
Buildings.....	.....	6,645,050
Implements and machinery.....	.....	1,168,451
Domestic animals, etc.:		
Cattle.....	22,748	634,580
Horses.....	10,470	1,351,196
Mules.....	486	63,936
Swine.....	20,581	144,874
Sheep.....	16,069	65,888
Poultry.....	203,601	116,394
Bees (colonies).....	4,067	20,448
Field Crops:		
Corn.....	25,796	.....
acres.....	.....	.....
bushels.....	740,879	518,615
Oats.....	25,452	.....
acres.....	.....	.....
bushels.....	526,411	236,885
Wheat.....	17,045	.....
acres.....	.....	.....
bushels.....	220,951	198,856
Buckwheat.....	20,303	.....
acres.....	.....	.....
bushels.....	356,631	178,315
Rye.....	8,960	.....
acres.....	.....	.....
bushels.....	90,621	63,435
Potatoes.....	4,116	.....
acres.....	.....	.....
bushels.....	398,097	218,953
Hay and forage.....	48,918	.....
acres.....	.....	.....
tons.....	42,882	600,348

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS

All that part of Westmoreland county north of the Conemaugh river, was called Wheatfield, and the first assesment was made in 1779. Armstrong was formed from Wheatfield in 1785; Banks from Canoe township in 1868; Blacklick from Armstrong township in 1807; Brushvalley from Wheatfield in 1835; Buffington from Pine township in 1867; Burrell from Blacklick township in 1853; Canoe from Montgomery township in 1847; Center from Armstrong in 1807; Cherryhill from Green and Brushvalley in 1834; Conemaugh from Armstrong in 1803; Grant from Montgomery in 1868; Green from Wheatfield in

1816. Mahoning was formed from that part of the county taken from Lycoming county in 1803. The first assessment is dated in 1807. East Mahoning was formed from Mahoning in 1846, West Mahoning from Mahoning in 1846, North Mahoning from Mahoning in 1846, and South Mahoning from Mahoning in 1846. Montgomery from Mahoning in 1834, Pine from Wheatfield in 1850; Rayne from Washington and Green in 1845; Washington from Armstrong in 1807; East Wheatfield from Wheatfield township in 1859; West Wheatfield from Wheatfield in 1859; White was formed from three miles around the borough of Indiana in 1843; Young from Blacklick and Conemaugh in 1830.

It will thus be seen that from Wheatfield the sixteen townships south of the Purchase Line were formed. That part of Indiana county which lies north of Purchase Line was taken from Lycoming county, and in 1807 was called Mahoning. From Mahoning the eight townships north of the Purchase Line were formed.

BOROUGHs OF INDIANA COUNTY

The boroughs of Indiana county were incorporated as follows: Armagh, April 10, 1834; Blairsville, March 25, 1825; Cherry-tree, April 30, 1855; Clymer, February 29, 1908; Creekside, June 5, 1905; Glen Campbell, Sept. 27, 1894; Homer City, Sept. 26, 1872; Indiana, March 28, 1816; Jacksonville, September 29, 1852; Marion Center, March 28, 1868; Mechanicsburg, January 2, 1857; Plumville, December 6, 1909; Saltsburg, April 16, 1838; Shelocta, April 15, 1851; Smicksburg, June 28, 1854.

EARLY ELECTION PLACES

1785.—“The election for that portion of Westmoreland county north of the Conemaugh river being the first district shall be held at the dwelling house of Samuel Dickson.”

1792.—“The freemen of the first district of Westmoreland county shall hold their election at the house of William Neal.”

1802.—“The electors residing within Wheatfield and Fairfield townships, Westmoreland county, shall hold their general election at the house of Richard Dimsey, in the town of Armagh.”

1807.—“Armstrong, Washington and Center townships, in the county of Indiana, be and the same hereby erected into a separate election district and the electors of the township aforesaid shall hold their general elec-

tions at the house now occupied by Peter Sutton in the town of Indiana or at such other house in town as the commissioners of said county shall direct. Blacklick township at the house of Patrick McGee. Conemaugh township at the house of John Marshall. Mahoning township at the house of James Brady, Sr."

1808.—"Armstrong township at the house of David McCullough."

EARLY ASSESSMENTS

In 1805 the assessment book for Wheatfield township showed that land was assessed from 25 cents to \$4 per acre; horses, \$20; oxen, \$12; and cows, \$8. All occupations and single freemen were assessed at \$10. The title to land was mostly patent or warrant. A distillery owned by James Campbell, a shoemaker, assessed for \$9.50, and a grist-mill owned by William Clark was assessed at \$120. At that time few persons owned more than one horse and one cow. Many did not own either. William Boals, a single man, owned four horses and six cows. We find many persons owning large tracts of land. Robert Weir owned one thousand acres assessed at 25 cents per acre. In Wheatfield township,

there were 15,655 acres of unseated land assessed at 37½ cents per acre. In 1809 the county commissioners placed a rate of one third of a cent on the dollar on the assessed valuation of taxable property in Wheatfield township.

The following is the list of taxes paid on unseated lands to Joseph McCartney, treasurer of Indiana county, in 1807: Armstrong township, county tax, \$188.34, road tax, \$103.88; Wheatfield township county tax \$99.70, road tax, \$13.59; Conemaugh township, county tax, \$11.17, road tax, \$8.61; Mahoning township, county tax, \$93.64, road tax, \$59.08.

In 1840 Indiana county had a total population of 20,784. Of this number, twenty-five persons were employed in mining; 4,536 in agriculture; 127 in commerce; 815 in manufactures and trades; five in navigation of the ocean; 104 in navigation of canals, lakes and rivers; ninety in learned professions and as engineers; twenty-eight were drawing pensions for Revolutionary or other military services; seven were deaf and dumb, three were blind, twelve insane and idiots, at private charge, two deaf and dumb colored; three colored insane.

CHAPTER XIII

POLITICAL PARTIES

Party organization in the government of a country exists in proportion to the recognition of freedom of thought and action among the people of that country. Where this freedom is denied, political activity has nothing upon which to rest. We are not surprised at the absence of party organization in countries like Russia or Turkey. In fact its growth in modern Europe is a thing of recent times.

Its conception rests upon difference of opinion freely expressed. No matter how great this difference is, it is of no importance without freedom of expression. Only where emancipation of opinion is enjoyed do parties flourish. The sifting of Europe to secure the planting of America came about through the struggle for emancipation. It resulted in the selection of a rare people for the beginning of a great civilization. The restrictions of governmental decrees on the freedom of the intellect, the clipping of the wings of the mind by a short-sighted policy, based upon

the theory that the most direct route to greatness was by the suppression of political and religious heresy, were the chief occasions for the alarming exodus of some of the best brain and heart of the Old World to the virgin soil of the New.

The very first amendment to the Federal constitution declared that Congress shall have no power to make any law abridging the freedom of the press or of speech, or respecting the establishment of any religion, or preventing the people to peaceably assemble to petition the government for the redress of grievances. In this sense the American political party is unique. This constitutional protection furnished the most fertile soil for party growth. In this soil at one time or other almost every theory that has occupied the mind of a citizen has been planted, and has sprouted, some to grow and others to wither.

The observer of the development of political institutions in America will be able to detect

at least two forms of political theory. The one expresses itself in the tendency toward centralization in government; the other toward decentralization. In the government of Greece the pendulum swung to the side of self-government of the free cities, thus denying the needed central authority over them in matters of general concern which defeated all desires for uniformity in administration. The government became loose in its parts and was wrecked upon the rocks of anarchy. Rome employed a different policy, which swung the pendulum to the opposite extreme. In the Roman regime there was a recognition of the principle of local self-government, but there was no affiliation between these local governments and the Imperial governments; hence the tendency toward disregard for the local need and rights, which led to usurpation of power and the ultimate rise and fall of the monarchy. England, after the struggle of the centuries for the recognition of the principle of self-government, took the longest step toward the solution of the problem. For centuries the power in that country was in the crown. Then for a less duration it was in the lords. In modern England the power is in the people, represented in the commons.

The American Revolution, which secured not only the recognition of the principle in question, but entire independence of the Colonies, shifted the struggle of the two political theories from the Old to the New World.

The situation of the Colonies, the partial recognition of local government, the character of the colonists, the wide separation and great variety of interests—all conspired to educate the people in an appreciation of the value of local government. The Revolution and, especially, the chain of courses leading to it, were the occasion for a conflict of theories. The self-governing impulse had flowed out into the great charter of human liberties, the Declaration of Independence, and had declared to all the world that the people were endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Revolution left the Colonists in undisputed possession of the right of self-government. It detached the last vestige of monarchical government and left the Colonies to create some substitute. The old school of thinkers contended for coercive power in the head; the other jealously guarded the rights of the several parts. The former insisted that

the experience of the past decade proved the imbecility of a government without such central authority, while the latter pointed to the regime under George III, and insisted that it proved that all our woes dated from the exercise of the very powers contended for by the friends of centralization. This contention separated the people into two factions; the one making the Nation the chief repository of strength and welfare of the people, the other making the States that repository. Thus was created party division over the old question which engaged the best thought of the race.

Perhaps the real exponent of the central theory of government was Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and the leading exponent of the looser theory was Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. The greatest single performance of Washington as the first president was his inauguration of the two theories as well as of determination. Heredity helped furnish the seed, and environment assisted in preparing the soil.

The party system was a natural outgrowth of conditions. The very motive which prompted the earliest settlements insured a distinct political system. The oppression from which the fathers fled prompted that freedom of speech and of worship. While religious differences gave life to various denominations, and political differences permitted separate political parties, the spirit of democracy was sufficient that between democracy and aristocracy the latter had no footing. The nearest approach was the pre-Revolutionary division, the Tory versus the Whig. While democracy was supreme in the New World, its very suggestion implied variety of method.

The rational basis for party division in this country is the contention between liberty and authority. Leaders have arisen who stood as the exponents of these principles in the American system. Parties have been organized upon these principles as fundamental. In this party contention, each factor has revealed both its strength and its weakness, and in obedience to the law of the survival of the fittest the resultant of the struggle is a system which incorporates both elements as coordinate. Upon these two fundamental elements, liberty and authority, the structure of the American system has been erected.

For one hundred and twenty-four years the party system has been maturing. From 1789 to 1801 the Federalist party had control of the machinery of the government. During

much of this time aggressive opposition was offered by the Anti-federalist, better known as the Republican, party. From 1801 to 1845 the Republican party, later called the Democratic party, held control, with the possible single exception of the younger Adams, 1825-29. While he was a Republican Adams differed from his party upon the construction of the constitution. Yet as a Republican he had conducted the foreign relations department of Monroe's cabinet, of which he was regarded the most distinguished member. Harrison's inauguration in 1841 was the introduction of the Whig party to power, but the death of Harrison on April 4, 1841, and the inauguration of Tyler limited the Whig control to a single month. Tyler broke with his party on the bank question, and returned to his former Democratic allegiance. In 1845 Polk's inauguration permitted the Democrats to continue their policy. In 1849 the election of Taylor gave the country its only Whig administration. Taylor died in office, but his policy was continued with Pierce and Buchanan down to 1861. In the latter year Lincoln inaugurated the Republican rule which continued without interruption for twenty-four years. It then gave way to the Democratic party under Cleveland. After four years the Republicans returned to power under the second Harrison, who after four years again gave way to the Democrats under Cleveland. After four years, Cleveland gave way to the Republicans under McKinley.

The Federalist party controlled the government twelve years, the old Republican party twenty-four years, the National Republican party under John Q. Adams four years, the Democratic party, including the Tyler regime, thirty-six years, the Whig four years, the Republican party forty-four years, ending with Taft in 1913. During this period of one hundred and twenty-four years the government has been administered, at one time or another, by six different parties, if the parties are distinguished by name; if by political theory, only two have been in control. The old Republican and the modern Democratic party held the same theory of government, and should be identified in name as well as in principle. The Federalist, the National Republican, the Whig and the Republican all advocated similar principles, and should be regarded the same party with dif-

ferent names. Taking the view of parties, the one has stood from the beginning for strong central government, the other for local self-government. The one employed the broad or loose construction of the constitution, the other the narrow or strict construction. During the one hundred and twenty-four years of national existence the Democratic party has conducted the affairs of the nation sixty years, and the Republican party sixty-four years. The Democratic party has been in power since March 4, 1913.

To the Federalist party the country owes the organization of the government and the inauguration of the government's politics. Under Washington and Hamilton the finances were provided, a high credit was established, neutrality was announced which has been consistently followed to this day, a strong and vigorous foreign policy was outlined. To the old Republican party the country is indebted for much of its liberties, for freedom of speech, of the press, of worship and the right of petition. To it also the States owe the largest recognition of local self-government, and also the first step of marvelous expansion which the country has experienced in the one hundred and twenty-four years of national existence. To the National Republican party the country owes the fostering of the constructive policy in the establishment of internal improvements, the defense of a system of national banks, and the adoption of the policy of protection of American industries. To the Whig party it owes a continued fostering of these principles. To the Democratic party is due the continued defense of the cardinal principles of the old Republican party. The work of expansion begun by that party in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida was continued by it in the annexation of Texas, the occupation of Oregon, the prosecution of the Mexican war with the consequent accession of the vast Southwest. One of its fundamental principles is the protection of the many against the few. It therefore declaims against special privileges and abuses of corporate wealth. Its platform is the welfare of the many and special privilege to none. To the Republican party the country owes the abolition of slavery and the citizenship of the negro. To it, mainly is due the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union. It was during the period

of its incumbency that new applications of electricity were made, various products of the mine were improved, such as steel, and a vast impulse in transportation was experienced, as well as a commercial awakening such as the world never saw before.

Of the third parties which have existed at one time or another in the life of the nation not one lived to pass from the stage of the third party to that of first, or even second, in national affairs.

In this county a majority of the prominent men were Federalists, but the Anti-Federalists (Democrats) had a slight preponderance, notwithstanding the fact that the Federalists had the advantage of a newspaper, *The American*, the publication of which was commenced in 1814 by James McCahan. In 1815 the printing office was located on the A. N. Taylor lot. It was destroyed by fire, the first fire which occurred in Indiana. The paper was soon established on better footing than before, for all the people, in accord with the spirit of the times, subscribed for the paper and gave it their patronage. The publication of the first Democratic paper in the county was commenced in 1821, by Alexander Taylor and C. H. Wheelock, under the name of the *Indiana and Jefferson Whig*.

In 1826 the *American* establishment was purchased by A. T. Moorhead, Sr., and his father, James Moorhead, was installed as editor and publisher. The printing office at that time was located on Water street, in the building afterwards occupied by Michael Job. In the year 1826 the alleged abduction of William Morgan by the Masonic fraternity occurred at Batavia, N. Y., in consequence of which the most intense excitement was prevalent throughout the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio; and a new political party sprung into existence under the name of Anti-masons, which embraced within its folds such prominent men of the day as John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Thurlow Weed, William H. Seward, Francis Granger, and Horace Greeley, of New York; Thaddeus Stevens, Nevil B. Craig, and Charles Ogle, of Pennsylvania. The new party became powerful in a number of the States. In 1832 the Anti-masons carried the electoral votes of Vermont. The warfare was exceedingly bitter. The doors of the lodges were closed and their meetings suspended. James Moorhead at once gave adhesion to this party, and with all his energy as man and publisher sought to advance the

policy and doctrines of the new party; and the American became an Anti-masonic forwarder. As early as 1827 the Anti-mason party was organized in Indiana county. Soon the *Whig*, then published by John McCrea, also unfurled the Anti-masonic banner. In about 1826, John McCrea, who had served his apprenticeship in the office of the *Whig*, purchased the establishment, and continued the publication. Soon thereafter, probably in the latter part of 1827, or early in 1828, the *American* was merged into the *Whig*, under McCrea, James Moorhead and the former publisher of the *American*, shortly thereafter removing to Ashtabula county, Ohio. This new party to a great extent disrupted the old parties in our county, and was the dominant party here till 1840, when the Anti-masonic party of the State and everywhere became merged in the *Whig* party, which hitherto, in this State, was chiefly confined to Philadelphia and some of our eastern counties. By this time the Anti-masons generally had come to the conclusion that a pure moral question disconnected from the financial and material interest of the country was not a suitable foundation for a successful political party.

In 1832, John Taylor purchased the *Whig* office from John McCrea and gave the paper the name of the *Free Press*, conducted it in the interest of Anti-masonry, and as the exponent of the progress and development of the county.

In 1833, or possibly in 1834, the *Inquirer*, a Democratic journal, was commenced by Fergus Cannon. Its publication was continued for several years. It was printed in the room used as the office of the "Kline House." This paper probably passed into the hands of Murphy & Woodward. Augustus Dunn, for a time, was the editor and writer, though his name did not appear as such in the paper.

In 1840 the Liberal party, better known perhaps as the Abolition party, had its rise. That a portion of mankind should be held in fetters by another portion of the human family was repugnant to the feelings of philanthropic people everywhere, and now that the issue was brought forward in the politics of the country James Moorhead, the old Anti-mason warrior, again stepped forward in the interest of human rights and began the publication of the *Clarion of Freedom* in 1840. Most earnestly, in season and out of season, did Mr. Moorhead combat the doctrine of slavery, until in 1854 when the Know-nothing

epidemic broke out. The Know-nothing party was so called because of the custom of its members in replying to all inquiries relative to the doings in their orders, "I don't know." It swallowed up the Whig party, which was the ruling party here, and greatly demoralized the Democratic party. The Republican party, in 1856, swallowed up the Know-nothings and still further weakened the Democrats.

There is always present in the country a considerable party which believes in the "soft money" theory. This party can see no rational basis for the claim of intrinsic values. To it money may be anything that the government which issues it calls money. A piece of paper with the government's stamp upon it is money, as truly as the gold or silver coins with the government's stamp. The utility of such money has been tested in times of emergency. Its advocates refer to the various periods when the government through necessity has been compelled to adopt their theory. This they declare is proof of their contention. These advocates are found in every country and at all times.

In this country, as in others, the "soft money" theory is uniformly offered as the remedy for industrial stagnation. Whenever business is disturbed and hard times are promised, the "soft money" advocate is on hand with his stock of argument that he has what the country needs. His position invariably appeals to the debtor class and wins its support. All nations have at one time or other of their existence passed through this stage.

The first step towards a partisan organization was in November, 1874, when a Greenback convention met in Indianapolis and adopted a platform of principles. A few months after the formal organization of the Greenback labor party in Indiana county the members of that party exerted themselves to secure the establishment of a newspaper devoted to the exposition of their political views and opinions, and the first number was issued on September 20, 1878. The intention was to run the paper until the close of the campaign in the following November. But when the returns of that election came in and the astonishing result was announced it was resolved that its publication should be discontinued. The paper was called the Indiana

National, and its founder and publisher was Frank Smith, who for many years was connected with the *Indiana Messenger*.

The Prohibition party held its first national convention in September, 1869. It was not called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for office, but to inaugurate a national temperance movement. The question of the use of intoxicating liquors has more or less agitated the people for many years. The first public temperance society in this country was organized in 1826. At that time the use of intoxicating beverages was so common among all classes of people that total abstinence was not essential to membership. Ten years later a national convention of temperance workers declared for total abstinence. The adherents were ridiculed and derisively nicknamed "teetotalers." Four years later the movement was stimulated by the organization of the famous Washingtonian Society in the city of Baltimore. This organization was started by half a dozen men who had been addicted to the habit of drunkenness. The first national nominating convention of the Prohibition party was held in 1872. It nominated James Black of Pennsylvania for president. The party polled 5,608 votes in the election. In 1884 there were two conventions, both claiming to be of the Prohibition party. The one was held in Chicago. Its platform was a patch quilt. It denounced secret societies and was similar to the old Antimasonic party. The other convention was held in Pittsburg, under the name of the Prohibition Home Protection party. It denounced both the old parties for their attitude upon the liquor business. In 1896 the party divided upon the money question into the Narrow Gaugers and the Broad Gaugers. The latter insisted upon making its fight include the money question in the interest of the free coinage of silver. It thus appears that the Prohibition movement has failed thus far to enlist the temperance element of the country.

In 1891 a People's party was organized, composed of the adherents of the principles of the Greenback party, the Union Labor party, the United Labor party, and the Farmers' Alliance. This new organization adopted a platform declaring for the free coinage of silver. It polled 1,040,886 votes. It is the only third party to control the electoral vote

of any State since the war of the Rebellion, and that in one election only.

In 1900 the followers of Eugene Debs organized for political action. They held a convention and nominated Debs as their candidate for president. Electoral tickets were voted for in thirty-two States. In 1904 the same candidate was nominated and received more than four times as many votes. The vote was larger than that of both the Prohibition and the People's parties.

In 1896 the campaign between the Republican and Democratic parties was conducted upon the silver question. Prior to this date efforts had been made to commit the Democratic party to the free coinage of silver. Mr. Cleveland, then the controlling personality of the party, backed by the Eastern States, prevented the party from taking such position. By 1896, through the almost united West and South the Democratic convention adopted a platform declaring against monometallism and in favor of bimetallism, that is, against the use of but one standard in favor of a double standard. It declared that both gold and silver were the money of the constitution, and the act of 1873, which made gold the standard, was a crime against the people of the United States. It pronounced in favor of the "free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

The Republican party in its national convention declared in favor of "sound money." It pronounced against the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and

pledged itself to maintain the gold standard until such agreement could be reached.

Upon this issue was conducted the whirlwind campaign that has gone into history as the Bryan Silver campaign. Aside from the Hard Cider campaign of 1840, it was the most exciting and spectacular campaign in the history of American politics. It resulted in a contest between the Eastern and Central States on the one side, and the Western and Southern States on the other. In 1900 the issue was again fought, between the two parties, led by the same candidate. The results indicated that the silver issue had lost its hold upon the voter.

A number of third parties have sprung up in the country, but none of them has been able to take first place or even second. In 1900 the Prohibition party had 335 votes, Socialist party 50, and People's party 29.

In 1911 the Keystone party came into existence. Its supporters were those who were dissatisfied with the two old parties and raised the cry that the old parties were run by "bosses." The Keystone party made an earnest effort to elect county officers, but failed. In 1912 the sentiment for Roosevelt became very strong in the county and most of the advocates of the Keystone party supported the Washington party, which polled a majority for Roosevelt, but the Republican party elected its candidates for State and county offices.

The Prohibition candidate, Chaffin, had 695 votes, the Socialist candidate, Debs, had 524 votes, the Democratic candidate, Wilson, had 1,590 votes, and the Republican candidate, Taft, had 1,720 votes.

CHAPTER XIV

COUNTY AND STATE OFFICERS

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—REPRESENTATIVES

1803 to 1808, James McComb; 1808 to 1809, James Sloan; 1809 to 1815, James McComb; 1815 to 1816 David Reed; 1816 to 1818, James M. Kelly, Joshua Lewis; 1818 to 1819, James M. Kelly, Samuel Houston; 1819 to 1820, Robert Orr, Jr., Samuel Houston; 1820 to 1822, Robert Orr, Jr., Robert Mitchell; 1823 to 1824, John Taylor, Joseph Rankin; 1825 to 1826, David Lawson, Joseph Rankin; 1826 to 1827, David Lawson, Thomas Johnston; 1827 to 1828, David Lawson, Joseph Rankin; 1828 to 1829, Robert Mitchell, Joseph Rankin; 1829 to 1830, David Lawson, Joseph Rankin; 1830 to 1831, Robert Mitchell; 1831 to 1833, William Houston; 1833 to 1834, James M. Stewart; 1834 to 1836, William Banks; 1836 to 1838, James Taylor; 1838 to 1839, William McCaran, Jr.; 1839, Allen N. Work; 1840 to 1841, John Cummins; 1842 to 1843, John McEwen; 1844 to 1845, John McFarland; 1846 to 1847, William C. McKnight; 1848 to 1851, William Evans; 1852 to 1855, Alex. McConnell; 1856 to 1857, R. B. Moorhead; 1858, John Bruce; 1859 to 1860, A. W. Taylor; 1861 to 1862, James Alexander; 1862 to 1863, Richard Graham; 1863 to 1864, J. W. Houston; 1865 to 1866, George E. Smith; 1867, W. C. Gordon, A. W. Kimmell; 1868, W. C. Gordon; 1868, R. H. McCormick; 1869 to 1870, D. M. Marshall; 1871, Thomas McMullin, H. K. Sloan; 1872, Thomas McMullin; 1873 to 1874, Daniel Ramey; 1875, A. W. Kimmell, J. K. Thompson; 1876, A. W. Kimmell, J. K. Thompson; 1877, H. Fulton, Jacob Creps; 1878, A. H. Fulton, Jacob Creps; 1879, A. H. Fulton, John Hill; 1882, William C. Brown, John Lowry; 1884, John P. Elkin, John Lowry; 1886, John P. Elkin, S. J. Craighead; 1888, E. E. Allen, Dr. William Hosack; 1890, Noah Seanor, Dr. John W. Morrow; 1892, Noah Seanor, Dr. William Hosack; 1894, Noah Seanor, John McGaughey; 1896, John McGaughey, Dr. John W. Morrow; 1898, H. J. Thompson, M. K.

Laird; 1902, A. F. Cooper, S. J. Smith; 1906, M. C. Watson; 1910, James T. Henry; 1912, M. C. Watson.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—SENATORS

1803 to 1815, James Brady; 1815 to 1819, John Reed; 1819 to 1822, Henry Allshouse; 1822 to 1825, Robert Orr, Jr.; 1825 to 1830, Eben S. Kelly; 1830 to 1835, Robert Meehling; 1834 to 1838, Meek Kelly; 1839, Findley Patterson; 1841 to 1844, William Bigler, of Clearfield; 1847, William F. Johnston; 1850, Augustus Drum; 1851 to 1853, C. Myers; 1854 to 1856, Samuel S. Jamison; 1863, Harry White; 1864 to 1865, Thomas St. Clair; 1866 to 1874, Harry White; 1877 to 1879, Thomas St. Clair; 1884, George W. Wood; 1892, James G. Mitchell; 1900, John S. Fisher; 1908, T. M. Kurtz.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

1840, Albert G. Marchand, Westmoreland county, Democrat; 1842 to 1844, Joseph Buffington, Armstrong county, Whig; 1846, Alexander Irwin, Clearfield county, Whig; 1848 to 1850, Alfred Gilmore, Butler county, Democrat; 1852, Augustus Drum, Indiana county, Democrat; 1854 to 1860, John Covode, Westmoreland county, Republican; 1862 to 1864, J. L. Dawson, Fayette county, Democrat; 1866, John Covode, Westmoreland county, Republican; 1868 to 1870, H. D. Foster, Westmoreland county, Democrat; 1872, A. W. Taylor, Indiana county, Republican; 1874, George A. Jenks, Jefferson county, Democrat; 1876 to 1878, Harry White, Indiana county, Republican; 1878 to 1884, Alexander White, Jefferson county, Republican; 1884 to 1886, James T. Maffet, Clarion county, Republican; 1886 to 1888, Samuel A. Craig, Jefferson county, Republican; 1888 to 1890, George F. Huff, Westmoreland county, Republican; 1890 to 1892, Daniel B. Heiner, Armstrong county, Republican;

1892 to 1896, Edward E. Robbins, Westmoreland county, Republican; 1896 to 1898, Summers M. Jack, Indiana county, Republican; 1898 to 1902, William O. Smith, Jefferson county, Republican; 1902 to 1906, Joseph G. Beale, Armstrong county, Republican; 1906 to 1908, J. N. Langham, Indiana county, Republican, the present incumbent.

PRESIDENT JUDGES

Hon. John Young, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, 1806 to 1836; Hon. Thomas White, of Indiana, Indiana county, 1836 to 1847; Hon. Jeremiah M. Burrell, of Greensburg, June, 1847, to March, 1848; Hon. John C. Knox, of Tioga county, June, 1848, to December, 1850; Hon. Jeremiah M. Burrell, of Greensburg, December, 1851, December, 1855; Hon. Joseph Buffington, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, June, 1855, to April, 1871; Hon. James A. Logan, of Greensburg, June, 1871, to January, 1875; Hon. John P. Blair, of Indiana, January, 1875, to January, 1885; Hon. Harry White, of Indiana, January, 1885 to 1905; Hon. S. J. Telford, of Indiana, January, 1905, to present time.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES, APPOINTED OR ELECTED

1806, James Smith, Charles Campbell; 1818, Joshua Lewis (succeeded Smith); 1828, John Taylor; 1829, Andrew Brown; 1830, Samuel Moorhead, Jr.; 1836 Robert Mitchell, M. D.; 1842, Meek Kelly, James McKennon; 1843, John Cunningham; 1845, Fergus Cannon; 1846, Joseph Thompson; 1849, James M. Stewart, M. D.; 1851 to 1856, Peter Dilts, Sr.; 1851 to 1861; Isaac M. Watt; 1856 to 1866, John K. Thompson, M. D.; 1861 to 1866, Peter Sutton; 1866 to 1871, T. B. Allison; 1866 to 1871, Joseph Campbell; 1871 to 1876, Peter Dilts, Jr.; 1871 to February, 1874, James S. Nesbit (resigned); February, 1874, to January 1, 1875, William Irwin.

PROTHONOTARIES, CLERKS, ETC.

James McLain, 1806 to 1818, also register and recorder; John Taylor, 1818 to 1821, also register and recorder; James McCahan, 1821 to 1824; Alexander Taylor, 1824 to 1828, also register and recorder; William Banks, 1828 to 1833, also register and clerk; R. B. McCabe, 1833 to 1836, also register and recorder; Thomas Laughlin, 1836 to 1839, and January 4, 1839, to February 11, 1839; Fergus Cannon, February, 1839, to December,

1839; Robert Craig, December, 1839, to 1845; Alexander W. Taylor, 1845 to 1851; N. B. Loughry, 1851 to 1854; John Myers, 1854 to 1857; J. R. Porter, Jr., 1857 to 1860; E. P. Hildebrand, 1860 to 1866; John Lowry, 1866 to 1872; A. C. Boyle, 1872 to 1882; William Daugherty, 1882 to 1888; John A. Scott, 1888 to 1894; J. Elder Peelor, 1894 to 1900; W. R. Calhoun, 1900 to 1906; A. L. Gilbert, 1906 to August, 1908 (died), John C. Wells was appointed by the judge to fill out the term; John C. Wells, 1909, to present time.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS

James Speer, 1821 to 1824; W. Douglass, 1836 to 1839, and January 4, 1839, to February 11, 1839; Isaac M. Watt, 1839 to 1842, and January, 1847, to December, 1847; William McClaran, 1842 to 1845, and 1845 to 1847; David Peelor, December, 1847, to 1853; John H. Lichteberger, 1853 to 1862; A. L. McCluskey, 1862 to 1868; W. R. Black, 1868 to 1874; David R. Lewis, 1874 to 1880; Benjamin F. McCluskey, 1880 to 1884; John A. Findley, 1884 to 1890; James McGregor, 1890 to 1896; James N. Stewart, 1896 to 1902; Horace M. Lowry, 1902 to 1908; J. Blair Sutton, 1908 to present time.

SHERIFFS

Thomas McCartney, 1806 to 1809; Thomas Sutton, 1809 to 1812; Robert Robinson, 1812 to 1815; Thomas Sutton, 1815 to 1818; James Elliott, 1818 to 1821; Henry Kinter, 1821 to 1824; Clemence McGara, 1824 to 1827; James Gordon, 1827 to 1830; James Taylor, 1830 to 1833; Joseph Loughry, 1833 to 1836; James Kier, 1836 to 1839; William Evans, 1839 to 1842; David Ralston, 1842 to 1845; Simeon Truby, 1845 to 1848; Gawin Sutton, 1848 to 1851; John Mullen, 1851 to 1854; John Montgomery, 1854 to 1857; Joseph R. Smith, 1857 to 1860; A. P. Thompson, 1860 to 1863; James R. Dougherty, 1863 to 1866; Jacob Creps, 1866 to 1869; Henderson C. Howard, 1869 to 1872; James R. Dougherty, 1872 to 1875; William C. Brown, 1875 to 1878; Daniel Ansley, 1878 to 1882, January 1st; Martin F. Jamison, 1882 to 1885; James McGregor, 1885 to 1888; D. C. Mack, 1888 to 1891; H. P. Lewis, 1891 to 1894; D. C. Mack, 1894 to 1897; T. S. Neal, 1897 to 1900; D. E. Thompson, 1900 to 1903; Josiah Neal, 1903 to 1906; Jacob Wetling, 1906 to 1909; H. Wallace Thomas, 1909 to 1912; George H. Jeffries, 1912 to present time.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERALS

The first record of the criminal courts that we find is that of the June session of 1817. Thomas Blair's name appears as the prosecuting attorney for the Commonwealth. No evidence as to when he received his appointment or was sworn in. He seems to have held the office until

March 9, 1819, when William H. Brackinridge, Esq., was sworn as deputy attorney for the United States for Indiana county, and also as deputy attorney general for the State of Pennsylvania.

September 13, 1819, Henry Shippen, Esq., produced a deputation from Thomas Sergeant, Esq., attorney general of the Commonwealth, appointing him deputy attorney general for the county of Indiana, and was sworn according to law.

Thomas White seems to have been the incumbent of the office, but there is no record of his commission.

March 25, 1822, W. R. Smith, Esq., prosecuting attorney, not appearing, Mr. Canon was appointed by the court. He was also appointed at the June session. Smith receipts for fees at September session, 1822, from December session, 1822. Thomas White receipts attorney general fees, but this is the only evidence that he held the office.

March 23, 1824, Ephraim Carpenter, Esq., was sworn in as prosecuting attorney for the Commonwealth, being deputized by Fred Smith, attorney general of the Commonwealth. He seems to have held office continually up to 1836, but there is no record of his reappointment or his taking the oath of office.

William Banks, Esq., was sworn as deputy attorney general for Indiana county March 28, 1836.

Augustus Drum, Esq., was sworn in as deputy prosecuting attorney for the county of Indiana on the 25th of March, 1839.

Thomas C. McDonald, Esq., was appointed prosecuting attorney by the court at the June session, 1842. Also at the September and December sessions of the same year and March session, 1843.

June 26, 1843, Thomas Sutton, Esq., presents his credentials as deputy attorney for this county and is sworn accordingly.

September 25, 1844, court appoints Thomas C. McDowell to prosecute on behalf of the Commonwealth.

And now, to-wit, March 24, 1845, John Potter, Esq., comes into court and presents his

commission as prosecuting attorney of this county and is sworn accordingly.

June 22, 1846, Ephraim Carpenter, Esq., appointed prosecuting attorney for the Commonwealth this session.

September 28, 1846, the court appoints Pliny Kelly, Esq., to prosecute for the Commonwealth.

At December session, Ephraim Carpenter receipts for fees, but there is no other evidence of his appointment.

March 22, 1847, Ephraim Carpenter appointed by the court as prosecuting attorney; also at June and September sessions of same year.

December 27, 1847, commission from Benjamin Chafney, attorney general for the Commonwealth, appointed Orville H. Brown, Esq., deputy attorney general for the county, read and oath of office administered.

March 27, 1848, Ephraim Carpenter appointed to prosecute for Commonwealth the present session.

June 26, 1848, commission by Benjamin Chafney, attorney general, appointed Ephraim Carpenter, Esq., deputy attorney general for Indiana county, read in open court.

September 25, 1848, Alex. Taylor sworn as deputy attorney general of Indiana county.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Edmund Paige, 1850 to 1853; Henry B. Woods, 1856 to 1859; John Lowry, 1862; Daniel S. Porter, 1856 to 1868; William R. Allison, 1871; Samuel Cunningham, 1874; M. C. Watson, 1877; Summers M. Jack, 1883; John M. Leech, 1889; John L. Getty, 1895; W. M. Mahan, 1898; George J. Feit, 1901; W. F. Elkin, 1907, present officer.

JURY COMMISSIONERS

1867, I. M. Watt; 1867, Robert Crawford; 1870, A. L. McCluskey; 1870, James Bailey; 1873, James P. Carter; 1873, John Robertson; 1876, W. H. Coleman; 1876, Francis Laird; 1879, William Shields; 1879, Nathaniel Nesbit; 1879, Andrew Shields, Nathaniel Nesbit; 1885, George W. DeLaney, John Elder; 1888, James S. Haslett, A. Y. Barclay; 1894, James L. Langham, James M. Millen; 1897, J. Scott McGaughey, Lemon B. Kinsey; 1900, J. Scott McGaughey, Jackson McMillen; 1903, William B. Lang, James H. Blose; 1906, W. F. George, John K. McElhoses; 1908, Harry Bryan, Sylvester C. Thompson; 1912, Harry Bryan, B. F. Lydick.

AUDITORS

1839, Abraham Davis; 1840, Thomas Laughlin; 1841, Alexander White; 1842, Thompson McCrea, for two years; 1842, Fullerton Woods; 1843, John Clark; 1844, John McNeil; 1845, Robert Elder; 1846, James H. Young; 1847, Edmund Paige, Sr.; 1848, John Pollock; 1849, Isaac Kinter; 1850, Cornelius Lowe; 1851, James C. Dill; 1852, Elijah Criswell; 1853, Abraham Wolf; 1854, J. H. Allison; 1855, William Riddle; 1856, Samuel W. Drips; 1857, Robert Hughes; 1858, Josiah Shields; 1859, John L. Work, three years; 1859, Hugh Cunningham, two years; 1860, Samuel Wilson; 1861, John Brink; 1862, John Wachob; 1863, Thomas R. Lukehart; 1864, Samuel H. Thompson, three years; 1864, John Brink, one year; 1865, Samuel McCartney; 1865, William S. Davidson; 1868, Joseph Griffith; 1868, R. H. Armstrong, two years; 1869, A. J. Hamilton; 1870, Samuel M. Hazlett; 1871, H. P. Lewis; 1872, James Ansley; 1873, Joseph Griffith; 1874, W. G. Stewart; 1875, J. H. Dix; 1875, John G. Robertson; 1875, J. Gamble Fleming; 1878, Jacob S. Stuchell, J. K. McElhoes; 1882, Jacob S. Stuchell, Francis Harbison, Jr., D. R. Jenkins; 1885, M. D. Shields, J. M. Hart, S. B. Work; 1888, J. Clark Weamer, Joseph Holloppe, D. H. Tomb; 1891, J. W. Wiggins, C. Hart, J. J. Thompson; 1894, J. T. Davis, James G. Walker, John Barber; 1897, W. F. George, George J. Feit, John F. Barclay; 1900, W. F. Walker, J. L. Peterman, Harry W. Fee; 1903, A. W. Ewing, Charles A. Nichol, H. S. Buchanan; 1906, Charles A. Nichol, R. E. Roberts, H. S. Buchanan; 1909, S. S. Gibson, R. J. Wood, Adam P. Lowry, S. S. Gibson, dying, and James Speedy being appointed to serve the last year of his term; 1912, R. J. Wood, James Speedy, Frank E. Groft.

TREASURERS

1811-12, James McKnight; 1813, Thomas Sutton; 1815-16, John Taylor; 1817-18, William Lucas; 1820-21, William Douglass; 1822-23, Alexander Taylor; 1824 to 1826, William Trimble; 1827 to 1829, William Lucas; 1830 to 1832, Blaney Adair; 1833 to 1835, James Todd; 1836 to 1838, I. M. Watt; 1839-41, W. W. Caldwell; 1842, William Bruce; 1843, W. Douglass; 1845, William W. Caldwell; 1847, Samuel R. Rankin; 1849, William W. Caldwell; 1851, James Hood; 1853, Garvin Sutton; 1855, Thomas McCandless; 1857, John

Brink; 1859, Charles N. Swoyer, elected but died before taking office; 1859, William Earl, appointed; 1861, James Moorhead; 1863, W. H. Coleman; 1865, John A. Stewart; 1867, George W. McHenry; 1869, Noah Lohr; 1871, James M. Sutton; 1873, George H. Johnston; 1875, John Ebey; 1878, John Truby; 1882, John T. Gibson; 1885, T. C. Ramey; 1888, D. A. Lukehart; 1891, G. H. Ogden; 1894, Samuel Nesbit; 1897, Phil M. Sutton; 1900, D. W. Simpson; 1903, Harrison Seanor; 1906, I. R. McMasters; 1909, J. C. Leaseure; 1912, J. Willis Wilson, to present time.

COMMISSIONERS

William Clarke, 1806 to 1807; James Johnston, Alexander McLain, 1806; William Clarke, Alexander McLean, 1808; William Clarke, Rev. John Jamieson, 1809; James McKnight, Rev. John Jamieson, Robert Robison, 1810; Robert Robison, Joshua Lewis, Rev. John Jamieson, 1811; Robert Robison, Joshua Lewis, Joseph Moorhead, 1812; Francis Boals, Joshua Lewis, Joseph Moorhead, 1813; Joseph Moorhead, Francis Boals, Alexander McLain, 1814; Alexander McLain, Francis Boals, Gawin Sutton, 1815; Gawin Sutton, Alexander McLain, Thomas Sharp, 1816; Gawin Sutton, Thomas Sharp, John Smith, 1817; Thomas Sharp, John Smith, Thomas Laughlin, 1818; Thomas Laughlin, John Smith, Joseph Henderson, 1819; William Clarke, John Smith, Joseph Henderson, 1820; Joseph Henderson, William Clarke, Clemence McGara, 1821; Clemence McGara, Stewart Davis, William Clarke, 1822, Stewart Davis, Clemence McGara, Alexander Pattison, 1823; Alexander Pattison, James Gordon, Stewart Davis, 1824; James Gordon, James Todd, W. W. Caldwell, 1826; Peter Dilts, W. W. Caldwell, James Todd, 1827; Samuel Trimble, Peter Dilts, James Todd, 1828; Samuel Trimble, Peter Dilts, Archibald Johnston, 1829; Samuel Trimble, Archibald Johnston, Gawin Sutton, 1830; Gawin Sutton, William Leard, 1833; James Lewis, Alexander McMullin, 1834; James McComb, William Laird, Alexander McMullin, 1835; James McComb, James Lapsley, John Cummins, 1836; John Cummins, James Lapsley, Joseph McMasters, 1837; William Smith, John Cummins, Joseph McMasters, 1838; William Smith, Philip Rice, James Rhea, 1839; John Dick took his seat October 20th, in lieu of Smith; Philip Rice, James Rhea, John Dick, 1840; Philip Rice, James Rhea, John Dick, 1841; Charles Campbell took his

seat November 2d, in lieu of Dick; James Rhea, John Dick and Charles Campbell, 1842; Thomas Stewart took his seat October 24th, in lieu of Rhea; John Dick, Charles Campbell, Thomas Stewart, 1843; John A. Jamison took his seat October 23d, in lieu of Dick; Charles Campbell, Thomas Stewart, John A. Jamison, 1844; Alex. T. Moorhead took his seat in lieu of Stewart; Charles Campbell, John A. Jamison, Alex. T. Moorhead, 1845; Abraham Davis, November 3d, took his seat in lieu of Campbell; John T. Jamison, Alex. T. Moorhead, Abraham Davis, 1846; November 2d, Thomas Walker took his seat in lieu of Jamison; Alex. T. Moorhead, Abraham Davis, Thomas Walker, 1847; October 25th, Jacob Gamble took Moorhead's seat; Abraham Davis, Thomas Walker, Jacob Gamble, 1848; October 14th, Thomas Gibson took Abraham Davis's seat; Thomas Walker, Jacob Gamble, Thomas Gibson, 1849; October 15th, John Lytle took Walker's seat; Jacob Gamble, Thomas Gibson, John Lytle, 1850; John Shields took Gamble's place October 21st; Thomas Gibson, John Lytle, John Shields, 1851; November 3d, Samuel H. Johnston took Gibson's place; John Lytle, John Shields, Samuel H. Johnston, 1852; October 25th, Robert H. Armstrong took Lytle's place; John Shields, Samuel H. Johnston, Robert H. Armstrong, 1853; November 1st, Moses T. Work took Shield's place; Samuel H. Johnston, Robert H. Armstrong, Moses T. Work, 1854; George Lowman, 1855; October 17th, John Gourley took Armstrong's place; Moses T. Work, George Lowman, John Gourley, 1856; David Henderson took Work's place October 29th; George Lowman, John Gourley, David Henderson, 1857; Thomas Davis took Lowman's place November 3d; John Gourley, David Henderson, Thomas Davis, 1858; A. L. McCluskey took Gourley's place October 25th; David Henderson, Thomas Davis, A. L. McCluskey, 1859; October 26th, William Johnston took Henderson's place; Thomas Davis, A. L. McCluskey, William Johnston, 1860; October 15th, Samuel Irwin took Davis' place; A. L. McCluskey, William Johnston, Samuel Irwin, 1861; Andrew Shields took McCluskey's place November 12th; William Johnston, Samuel Irwin, Andrew Shields, 1862; Samuel Irwin, Andrew Shields, S. A. Allison, 1863; Andrew Shields, S. A. Allison, W. C. McCrea, 1864; S. A. Allison, W. C. McCrea, W. G. Stewart, 1865; W. C. McCrea, W. G. Stewart, R. Adams, 1866; W. G. Stewart, R. Adams, G. Shryock, 1867; Robert Adams, George Shryock, Elliott

Ferguson, 1868; George Shryock, Elliott Ferguson, James T. Van Horn, 1869; Elliott Ferguson, James T. Van Horn, John S. Fleming, 1870; James T. Van Horn, John S. Fleming, Jacob Darr, 1871; John S. Fleming, Jacob Darr, James M. Work, 1872; Jacob Darr, James M. Work, George W. Boadenhamer, 1873; James M. Work; George W. Boadenhamer, Samuel G. Miller, 1874; George W. Boadenhamer, Samuel G. Miller, Francis Mabon, 1875; Jeremiah Lomison, Frederick Cameron, Frederick Buterbaugh, 1876-78; John G. Robinson, A. P. Thompson, William Daugherty, 1879-80; William Daugherty, John G. Robinson, Absalom Thompson, 1879; James Johnson, William Mabon, Jr., Jeremiah Wakefield, 1882; A. W. Steele, R. N. McCombs, Jeremiah Wakefield, 1885; J. Wilson Shields, J. M. Marshall, D. C. Kennedy, 1888; John C. Cameron, A. C. Rankin, A. H. Braugher, 1891; Adam Black, Clarence Hart, Robert McElhoes, 1894; Hiram Stuchell, M. H. Henry, C. F. Murray, 1897; James K. Dick, T. P. Stephens, Peter Frech, 1900; Columbus McCoy, Johnson Moorhead, John A. Campbell, 1903; Cyrus Stouffer, George L. Shaffer, W. L. Neal, 1906; J. M. Marshall, D. T. Neil, A. F. Bowman, 1909; E. M. Ansley, John Bennett, J. M. Wakefield, holding office at present time.

CLERKS TO COMMISSIONERS

Alex. Johnson, for trustees of county, 1804; Paul Morrison, for trustees of county, 1805; James Riddle, for commissioners, 1806; James McKnight, 1807; Daniel Stanard, James M. Biddle, 1808; Daniel Stanard, 1809-10; James McKnight, 1811; James M. Kelly, 1812-13; John Wilson, James Coulter, 1814; John Wilson, John Taylor, 1815; Gawin Sutton, John Taylor, 1816; Daniel Stanard, Stewart Davis, 1817; Stewart Davis, 1818 to 1820; Robert Young, 1822-23; Ephraim Carpenter, 1824; Stewart Davis, 1825; William Banks, 1826 to 1828; John Johnston, 1829 to 1832; William Banks, 1833; Joseph J. Young, 1824 to 1837; William M. Stewart, I. M. Watt, John Myers, 1838; Robert M. Gibson, 1839 to 1840; A. W. Taylor, 1841 to 1847; Edward Paige, 1848; J. H. Lichtberger, 1849 to 1852; George Shryock, 1852 to 1864; W. R. Black, 1865 to 1869; James B. Work, 1870; W. H. Coleman, 1871-72; D. R. Lewis, 1873-74; J. T. Gibson, 1875 to 1878; J. P. St. Clair, 1879-82; J. J. Lewis, 1883 to 1885; J. H. Stewart 1886 to 1888; Frank Empfield, 1889 to 1896; J. A. Crossman,

1897 to 1899; J. W. Neal, 1900 to 1902; G. W. Earle, 1903 to 1908; Walter H. Ayers, 1909—to present time.

Edmund Paige, 1871 to 1886; John R. Caldwell, 1886 to 1895; D. L. Moorehead, 1895 to 1911; Hiram Smith, 1912 to present time.

DISTRICT SURVEYORS, DEPUTY SURVEYORS,
COUNTY SURVEYORS

The district surveyors, whose services extended over that part of Indiana county, north of the old Purchase Line, were: James Hamilton, John Brodhead, James Johnston, James Potter and William P. Brady.

Those serving within the limits of the purchase of 1768 were: Joshua Elder, John Moore, Joseph L. Findlay, Eonieu Williams, James Ross, Thomas Allison and Alexander Taylor.

Their successors were: John Taylor, 1815, also served as surveyor general; Robert Young, 1818; Alexander Taylor, Jr., 1819; Meek Kelly, 1821; John Taylor, 1825 to 1827; Meek Kelly, 1830 to 1833; Robert McGee, 1834; William Evans, 1836; Robert McGee, 1839; Thompson McCrea, 1850; David Peelor, 1856; William Evans, 1859; Edmond Paige, 1862; Thompson McCrea, 1865 to 1868;

CORONERS

Samuel Young, 1806; Joseph Turner, 1809; William Shields, 1812; James Loughrey, 1815; William Douglas, 1818; Peter Sutton, Jr., 1821; James E. Cooper, 1824; Samuel George, 1827 to 1830; Samuel McCartney, 1833-36; William Henry, 1839; John McQuilkin, 1842; James Hood, 1845; Samuel Trimble, 1848; James McLain, 1851; J. W. Mabon, 1854; J. A. Jamison, 1857; J. I. Kelly, 1860; William Shields, 1863; Joseph Gilbert, 1868; John Clawson, 1869; William H. Coleman, 1872; Samuel A. Smith, 1875; Irvin McFarland, 1878; John W. Books, 1882; Dr. N. F. Erenfield, 1885; Dr. N. F. Erenfield, 1888; W. T. Miller, 1891; W. T. Miller, 1894; Dr. M. M. Davis, 1897; Dr. M. M. Davis, 1900; Dr. M. M. Davis, 1903; Dr. W. D. Gates, 1906; Dr. James S. Hammers, 1909; Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, 1912, in office at present time.

CHAPTER XV

VETERANS OF INDIANA COUNTY

The history of every generation centers in a few great names and its principal events are directed by a few great men. If we would get a correct knowledge of the history of any period or people, we must look at this history from the standpoint of those who directed its great movements. We get the most accurate knowledge of history when we study biographies of great men. If we would know the history of this country, we must study the lives of Washington, Lincoln and other great men who were national leaders in great national crises. If we would understand the history of the military movements during the war of the Rebellion, we must study the biographies of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and other great military leaders. Nevertheless, if we study history only in this way we are in danger of losing sight of the fact that these men were but the leaders and not the army. Our country was not saved by the courage, skill and self-sacrifice of a few great commanders alone, but by the courageous, patient patriotism of private soldiers, field and line officers who faced the greatest dangers and made the greatest sacrifices with the least hope of reward. It would not be possible to make a record of all the brave acts of these brave men; we may not be able even to call the roll of the men who took an honorable part in the great war of the Rebellion, but there should be a clear, concise and complete history of every organization which took part, and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania did well when it made some provision for preparing and preserving such a history.

INDIANA COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861 HISTORY OF REGIMENTS OR COMPANIES

38th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 9th Reserves.—This regiment embraced a few Indiana county men, a roll of whom we give in a general list. Mr. Joseph F. Robinson tells us that the county was represented in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill,

Newmarket, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station and Mine Run, and the three veterans also were in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Bethesda, and subsequent campaigns of the war.

It is presumable that men who passed through all of this service were wounded sometime, and while our roll does not show it we have the evidence of their service in the hard-fought battles of the war; and though they had not sought honor or fame—they are none the less deserving of the warmest gratitude of all good people. Some of the bravest and best of men fill "unknown" graves. All that was required of the soldier was to perform well the part assigned him, and the order of the general was of value only when enforced by the soldiers in the ranks, so the honor or fame of the one cannot be separated from the duty and bravery of the other, and around the transparent light of leadership of the general-in-chief let us weave a garland of duties and sufferings of the private soldier.

40th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 11th Reserves.—Of this justly celebrated regiment Indiana county furnished the men, officers and all, for Companies B and E, over thirty men for Company A, fifteen for Company D, thirty-five or more for Company I. These were among the early companies formed in the county and were made up largely of hardy sons of farmers and lumbermen.

The regiment was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., Thomas F. Gallagher, colonel; James R. Porter, lieutenant colonel; and Samuel M. Jackson, major. Of these Lieutenant Colonel Porter was of Indiana county, but he resigned before the regiment went into active service and the county was not represented by a field officer until the appointment of Capt. D. S. Porter as lieutenant colonel, in May, 1863.

On the 24th of July the regiment proceeded to Harrisburg and was furnished arms

by the State; reached Baltimore the next day and Washington on the 26th; was mustered into the United States service the 29th and 30th, and soon after went into camp at Tennallytown. The arms of the State were exchanged for those furnished by the government and camp duty drill and detail work on the defenses of Washington ensued.

In September the regiment had its initiation to the destructive features of the war in receiving a few shots from a Rebel battery at Great Falls, on the Potomac.

During the stay at winter camp the men seemed anxious for the more active campaign work and a friend visiting the regiment remarked it. Colonel Gallagher is reported to have said to some of the men that before the war closed they would be fully as anxious to avoid the fight, and did say to the friend, in substance, this: "I expect a severe war. You see here a thousand men; I think there will not five hundred of these return home." Prophetic words and how true they were! At the reunion in 1879 the invitations to survivors did not exceed three hundred. The invitations included recruits of 1862, 1863 and 1864, as well as original men.

Early in the spring of 1862 the regiment moved to the vicinity of Fairfax cemetery, having participated in the cold and weary marches in the rain in the first movement towards Manassas. The reserve division was assigned to the First Corps and moved to Catlett station and thence to Falmouth; then detached from its corps, ordered to the Peninsula and attached to Gen. John Fitz Porter's corps, on the 25th of June, reaching the Chickahominy river, where it was ordered on picket duty in immediate presence of the enemy, on the next day receiving fire from Rebel battery, while some portions of the Union line were hotly engaged in what is known as the battle of Mechanicsville, and covered the rear of its brigade in the retrograde movement that ensued. On the next day at Gaines' Mill, the regiment, except Company B, Captain Porter, was hotly engaged with orders to hold the line at all hazards, which it did until all but one regiment on both flanks had fallen back. Then, too late for safety, it with the New Jersey regiment attempted to do so, but the Confederates had them nearly surrounded by an impetuous charge, encircling them so that a half hundred only escaped, the balance alive surrendering. To have attempted to fight it out would have been madness inexcusable. There was a weary march to Richmond in the night,

and after being exhibited to the citizens of Richmond the men were transferred to sandy, shadeless, Belle Isle until exchanged and sent to join the army at Harrison's Landing. In the meantime, Captain Porter gathered the scattered men of the regiment and with Company B formed two companies, placing one under command of Lieut. Hannibal K. Sloan, and these two companies represented the regiment in the battle at Charles City Cross Roads. They tell an incident of the night before the battle there. They were instructed that a gap must be left for a Rebel force to pass through, and it did seem to pass directly through the Union line. This was most probably true—in the fact of passing by in the intricate winding of the roads near White Oak Swamp the Confederates may have passed round a detached force without discovering it. It is further stated that some of the Union men, not fully aware of the condition of affairs, came near discovering themselves to the enemy. These facts are from those who were on the ground.

The battle of Charles City Cross Roads was a terrible one for the remnant of the regiment. They went in with 106 muskets, and in the loss in wounded, killed and prisoners came out with about fifty men. Corporal Charles Shambaugh of Company B captured a battle flag from the enemy and Serg. H. C. Howard had a lively bayonet fight.

The regiment, reduced in numbers by loss in dead, wounded, sick and detail for guards at Craney Island hospital, was moved by way of Falmouth, Kelly's Ford and Warrenton to Gaines' Mill, was attached again to McDowell's corps, and participated in the second Bull Run campaign, and on the 29th and 30th of August was hotly engaged with the enemy, on the evening of the 30th receiving a destructive fire from the enemy on the flank, being compelled to fall back. Many brave men fell. Lieutenant Coder, of Company E, was wounded. The loss in the regiment was about seventy. The reserve corps now moved into Maryland under the command of Gen. George G. Meade and the next engagement of the regiment was at South Mountain, charging up those rough and ragged heights under a terrible fire from the well-posted enemy with varied success and terrible loss. The attack ended in success and the enemy was finally driven from the position in confusion. Colonel Gallagher was wounded; and of Indiana county officers, Capt. Nathaniel Nesbit was mortally wounded, and Quartermaster H. A. Torrence severely

wounded; Colonel Sergeant Hazlett of Company E fell severely wounded. A few days later the regiment was again engaged, at the battle of Antietam. Its loss here was not so great as at some other battles, but it did the duty assigned it bravely and creditably. Thomas S. Moore, private of Company B, mortally wounded, deserves special mention for bravery. After the battle of Antietam the regiment lay for some time near Sharpsburg, Md., thence moved towards Fredericksburg, Va., suffering in the movement all the misery described in the sketch of other regiments on the same march; was recruited in strength by the return of the detail from Craney Island hospital.

The crossing of the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg was effected on December 13th. The reserves under General Meade, attached to Reynolds' corps, were sent forward on the left, and after suffering a severe fire from Rebel batteries were ordered to move forward on the enemy's works. By excellent maneuvering, under a deadly fire, the result desired seemed accomplished, the 11th having pushed forward to the enemy's reserve, finding them with arms stacked and completely surprised. The reserve men have always assumed that supports hurried forward at this critical time would have assured victory to the Union army. Compelled to fall back, the 11th lost heavily. The Confederate reserve force was hurried forward and a large portion of the 11th killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The regiment had done its work too well for its own safety. Captain Coder is said to have gone into the engagement with thirty-one men of Company E, and came out with only Privates Fritz and Myers. Private Fritz afterwards carried the regimental colors. The loss to the already decimated regiment was over one hundred men. Privates William Conner, mortally wounded, and James H. Trimble, killed, are especially mentioned by Colonel Porter for their bravery.

Before we note the further work of the regiment, we call attention to changes in Indiana county officers. In Company B, Capt. D. S. Porter was promoted to lieutenant colonel; Lient. H. K. Sloan promoted to captain; and the summer and the fall campaign included the promotion of Archibald Stewart to first lieutenant and John S. Sutor to second lieutenant. Sergeant McCandless had been promoted quartermaster sergeant; Davis, discharged; Fair, mortally wounded; Weaver, promoted to first lieutenant in the 135th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Kuhns,

killed; and H. C. Howard, promoted to first sergeant.

In Company D, William C. Coleman, promoted to first sergeant.

In Company E, Capt. Nathaniel Nesbit had died of wounds and Lieutenant Coder promoted to captain; Richard M. Birkman, now second lieutenant, was advanced to first lieutenant; J. P. R. Commiskey had been commissioned second lieutenant, Company D, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed at Fair Oaks; Charles W. Herring was now first sergeant of Company E.

In Company I, David Berry had been promoted to second lieutenant.

These were deserved promotions and the survivors of Company D speak in glowing terms of praise of Captain Sloan, not only for bravery as leader but for sociability with the men of his command.

Having now anticipated the summer and fall campaign in the record of promotions, we return to note that in the latter part of the winter and the spring of 1863 the regiment was assigned to duty within the defenses of Washington. The object of this transfer was the recuperation so much needed by the men, who were worn down by excessive duty at the front.

During the march into Maryland and Pennsylvania, in June, 1863, the Reserves again joined the Army of the Potomac at Frederick, Md., and with it entered the terrible struggle on Pennsylvania soil. On July 2d, to the left of Cemetery Hill and near Little Round Top, the regiment became engaged, driving a largely superior force of Rebels; finally charging down the slope to the right front of Little Round Top, supported by the brigade, and routing the enemy in the immediate front. The next day it was again called into the severe struggle with the foe, who this time chose to take the aggressive. The loss in the regiment at the battle of Gettysburg was over forty men, among them Lieut. Col. D. S. Porter, wounded.

In the subsequent movements to the Rappahannock, Rapidan, the retrograde to Centreville and return to the vicinity of Culpeper, the regiment was engaged at Bristoe Station and at Rappahannock Station, suffering but slight loss.

In the Mine Run campaign the regiment became engaged at New Hope Church, suffering some loss, and in this short campaign, in common with others, endured intense suffering. In the winter of 1863-64 the regiment encamped and did duty on the line of the

Orange & Alexandria railroad, and while there Lieutenant Colonel Porter resigned.

Crossing the Rapidan on the night of May 3, 1864, the regiment entered the Wilderness, becoming engaged with the enemy on the evening of the 4th. The 7th Reserves were almost wholly captured and the 11th barely escaped it, suffering serious loss in getting a junction formed with the Union lines. It participated in the engagements of the 5th and 6th, and again at Spottsylvania, 9th to 14th of May, Private William B. Elliott of Company B capturing a battle flag of the enemy. At North Anna the company waded the river under a hot fire of shell from Confederate batteries and in the subsequent engagement, in a decoy movement to entice the Rebels to advance and become subject to the fire of the massed and well posted reserve division, the 11th occupied the weak decoy line and in the maneuvering did creditable work, suffering considerable loss. Captain Coder, of Company E, now commanded the regiment, Colonel Jackson having command of the brigade. With the hard-fought battle of Bethesda Church ended the term of service of the men, and they bid adieu to the service honored for bravery and patriotic duty.

For meritorious duty the president, in 1865, brevetted Lieut. D. S. Porter, colonel; Capt. H. K. Sloan, major; Capt. Daniel R. Coder, major; Lieut. Richard M. Birkman, continuing in service with the 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted to captain of Company A, June 1864, and brevet major, April, 1865; Sergt. William C. Coleman was also commissioned first lieutenant, Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The veterans and recruits were all transferred to the newly formed 190th Regiment and passed through the battles and duties of the closing campaign of the war. Lieut. John S. Sutor was promoted to captain of Company K.

We deem it proper in this connection to follow these men. The 190th and 191st Regiments were formed of veterans and recruits of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer regiments. The 190th was composed of men of the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Reserve regiments. After those whose terms of service had expired were gone, these hastily formed regiments were immediately sent to the front at Cold Harbor and were engaged with the foe, and in the movements towards the James river were attacked and had a severe fight at Charles City, lasting the entire day.

The imperfect company records of the 190th cause us to fail in obtaining the record

of some members of the 11th transferred to it, and others were transferred to it while prisoners in Confederate hands. Both of these regiments were engaged at Petersburg in the series of fights from June 15th to 30th, losing heavily. The loss in officers was especially severe. Almost the entire regiment was surrounded and captured at Weldon railroad, August 19, 1864, and suffered untold hardships during a captivity lasting till the spring of 1865 and almost to the time of Lee's surrender.

The few men left in the spring of 1865, gathered together from detached duty and elsewhere, participated in the final campaign at Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run and Five Forks, and were warmly engaged at the two last named places. They were moving forward with detachments of "Bucktails" and others, in the skirmish line on the "double quick," when the order to cease firing was received and they discovered the white flag indicative of the surrender of General Lee.

41st Pennsylvania Volunteers, 12th Reserves.—This regiment was organized in July, 1861. One company was recruited in Indiana county by Capt. A. J. Bolar, assisted by the citizens of the village of Armagh. It was among the first companies recruited in the county for three years' service. The regiment remained at Camp Curtin till August 10th, where it was mustered into the United States service and sent to Tennallytown, near Washington, where it was assigned to the 3d Brigade of the reserves. In October the regiment was moved to the Virginia side of the Potomac and went into winter quarters at Camp Pierpoint. On Dec. 20th it participated in the engagement at Drainsville, Va., where for a considerable time the regiment was exposed to a severe fire from Confederate batteries without being able to return the fire, a very trying position for veteran troops and more so for men first under fire. The 12th was ordered to advance and take the battery in its front, but the Confederates fled before the advance, leaving the field to the Union forces.

In March, 1863, it was in the movement towards Manassas, experiencing all the discomforts others did in this event.

Omitting the routine duties of camp life, we next note that the 12th was detached from its brigade and ordered on guard of the Orange & Alexandria railroad. On the way to join the brigade, which in the meantime had moved to Falmouth, Va., the regiment was annoyed by guerrillas, whose business

almost always seemed to be to murder stragglers from the main body. Company C and Captain Bolar's company, H, were ordered to the rear and burned the farmhouse where the guerrillas made their headquarters, but the villains escaped before these companies reached the place. The Reserve Corps was now ordered to the Peninsula to join McClellan, the 12th debarking at White House, Va., May 14, 1863, and by the 18th was on duty on advance picket at the Chickahominy river, next day moving to Ellerson's Mills, on Beaver Dam creek. On May 25th it was sent on picket duty on the line from Meadow-bridge to Ellerson's Mills, remaining until next day, in the latter part of this time reporting every hour to headquarters the movements of the enemy in front. When called in, it was assigned position on extreme left at the Mills. At three o'clock the battle opened at Mechanicsville, and the 12th held its position against all odds, hurling back each advance of the foe. During the night the Union forces, except the 12th, were withdrawn and it was to withdraw at daylight. The enemy discovering the condition attacked again, the 12th becoming more desperately engaged, if possible, than on the day before, but retired in good order leaving the Confederates, as their only trophy, the occupancy of the position. Tired and hungry, the regiment moved direct to the battleground at Gaines' Mill, and was placed on the front, in support of Griffin's battery, which during the day it gallantly supported at desperate cost of blood and life, successfully repelling the charges on the battery so, this day, the 12th may be said to have fought two distinct battles, first at Mechanicsville and next at Gaines' Mill. The next day, without food or water, it marched in guard of reserve artillery nearly eighteen miles. The reader will allow us the diversion here to say the assertion "no water" is literally true in regard to the whole army; men would march on buoyed up by the hope of water somewhere ahead, to find only stagnant pools in swamps in which were the bodies of dead horses. Men and horses suffered beyond description for want of water to quench the feverish thirst.

We quote from Colonel Taggart's report: "The White Oak creek which we crossed about noon, June 29th, was a complete quagmire, from the thousands of horses, teams and artillery which were continually passing, and water to drink was not to be had. Some of the men became almost delirious from thirst, and once, when I halted for a rest for

a few minutes, I discovered them drinking from a stagnant puddle in which was the putrid carcass of a dead horse. . . . I promised them good water at White Oak Swamp, . . . but as we arrived there we found it utterly unfit to drink." At night they found good water in a small stream, the next day reddened by their blood, for the next day the battle of Charles City Cross Roads was fought. The 12th was divided into detachments, and separated some distance, also widely separated from the balance of the division. The Rebels attacked in solid charge and in a few moments it was a hand to hand conflict, with one detachment, and it was compelled to fall back. The other detachment held its ground for a time, but the battery it was supporting, in its hurry to get away drove through the line in hot haste regardless of the men in its support, trampling some of them underfoot in this mad dash to the rear. The regiment rallied in a body and continued in the fight till the close, that night moving to Malvern Hill. The reserve corps, being almost out of ammunition (some portions averaging but three rounds to the man), was held in reserve mostly. Still it participated as reserve, and some portions were in close proximity to the terrible onslaught of the evening of the day, moving to Harrison's Landing and subsequently to the south side of the James to guard against night attacks of Rebel artillery, which on one or two occasions had annoyed the camps at the landing.

From the Peninsula the 12th was moved to Falmouth, Va., thence to Bull Run battlegrounds, where it did creditable work, the first day being moved frequently under fire without opportunity of returning it, but on the second day not only served on skirmish line, and in the grand charge of the division, but late in the day was in line to receive and repel with terrible fire the charge of the Confederates upon the Union left flank; afterwards moving to the support of troops on the right. Those in front at this point giving way, again the 12th was brought into action, holding its ground until ordered to fall back, and form a new position. It then marched into Maryland and occupied the center of the line in storming the heights at South Mountain, and on the 16th and 17th of September engaged the enemy on the bloody field of Antietam, where its loss, especially in wounded, was heavy.

We next follow it to Fredericksburg, December 13th, where on the right of Lee's fortified position, the reserve corps made a

desperate fight, turning the position of the enemy, and driving it from a portion of its works. Supports not being sent forward in time, the reserves reluctantly left the position taken at terrible cost of life.

The reserve corps, being much reduced in numbers, was ordered to the defenses at Washington, where it remained until Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, when it again joined the Army of the Potomac. The 12th reached the battleground at Gettysburg July 2nd, and was moved into position just as General Sickles' corps was being forced back. Moving at once into position under fire from Confederate sharpshooters, the regiment hastily constructed cover of stone and such material as could be had, thus partly protecting it from the fire of the enemy.

At night it was moved into position on Round Top, and in the night constructed a stone wall for defensive breastworks, which it occupied most of the day, July 3d, not being pressed forward in the charges made towards the center.

We next find the regiment engaged at Bristoe Station, and again in the advance on Rappahannock Station, thence moving forward with the army to Brandy Station.

In the campaign against the Rebel position at Mine Run, it became engaged near New Hope Church.

After the return from Mine Run campaign, it was again sent to guard Orange & Alexandria railroad, where, on account of sneaking, cowardly and murderous guerrillas, it was necessary to build blockhouses for the protection of its guards.

Returning to the army again it moved in the Wilderness campaign, being engaged in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Potomac river, near North Anna river and Bethesda Church, the fight at Bethesda Church occurring on the last day of its three years' service. In the meantime, Captain Bolar, who had been wounded and taken prisoner at the Fredericksburg battle, had returned, being promoted to major of the regiment. Company H lost a good many soldiers and citizens in killed, and others bear the marks of wounds on their bodies. We sum the battle record as follows: Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill (slightly), Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Jericho, Ford and Bethesda Church.

"Honor to the brave!"

43d Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1st Light Artillery, 14th Reserves.—Indiana county had thirty men in this regiment, one in Battery A, three in F, the balance in Battery G. Of those in Battery G, five were detached for duty with the 5th United States Artillery, Battery L, and were attached to Averill's cavalry division, participating in all the engagements, and many of the skirmishes beginning at Snicker's Gap, July 18, 1864.

William J. Fuller was killed at Winchester, July 24, 1864; was struck by a piece of shell on the left breast, tearing away almost the entire side and shoulder; was still alive when last seen, but as it was the "skedaddle" from Winchester he fell into the hands of the Confederates and without a doubt fills an unknown patriot's grave on the blood-stained plains of Winchester. The balance of the men of Battery G were never called into engagement, and the duties were the routine usual in fortifications, where for most of the time they were stationed, near Washington, D. C., Point of Rocks, and Maryland Heights, serving, armed with muskets, while at Point of Rocks, five months.

The three who served in Battery F were with Grant in the campaign of 1864, before Richmond and Petersburg, and Ricketts' battery being so well and favorably known in history and by fireside we need no more than mention it.

The one in Battery A, who lost his life, was a good soldier; he had his leg so badly mangled by a piece of shell as to cause amputation, which resulted in death. Our quotations are notes of Dr. W. S. Shields, of Marion, whose name appears in the roll of Battery G.

46th Pennsylvania Volunteers.—The 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers, after the enlistment of Indiana county men, whose names we give, soon moved to the Western Army, under the immediate command of General Joseph Hooker, and in his 20th Army Corps, skirmished with the enemy near Dalton, Tenn., and was in the line attacked by General Johnston at Resaca in his effort to break the Union lines. The regiment held its position and repelled the charge of the enemy. Under fire from the enemy, the regiment's temporary breastworks served as a partial protection, and the regiment's loss was slight. In the days subsequent to the battle, the regiment was in several skirmishes, and it was almost a continual skirmish on some part of the line, the principal ones in which the regiment was

engaged being at Pumpkin Vine Creek and New Hope Church. It was in the repulse of Gen. Hood's attack on McKnight's brigade at Culp's Farm, inflicting severe loss upon the enemy. The loss in the regiment in this engagement was near fifty men, killed and wounded. It also participated in the fights at Dallas, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta, Captain Stolzenbach, of Company C, in one of these engagements having his hand shot off. The 46th regiment occupied an exposed position at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, before Atlanta, suffering severe loss, making a successful charge upon the enemy's lines. It was among the first regiments into the city, suffering some loss in the capture of the place, the occupancy of which was still disputed by the enemy. It then marched northward, foraging for its supplies, until it reached Savannah. In the subsequent marches through North and South Carolina, the company had some skirmishes with the enemy, with which its active work ceased.

55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.—The 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was recruited in the summer and fall of 1861 by Col. Richard White, under authority of Governor Curtin. The regiment was made up of companies from different sections of the State. Company F, Captain Nesbit, from Indiana county. In November, 1861, it left Camp Curtin for the field of action with thirty-eight officers and seven hundred and fifty men. It was stationed at Fortress Monroe till December 8, 1861, when it was ordered to Port Royal, S. C., and from there to Hilton Head, doing general guard duty till February, 1862, when it was ordered to Edisto Island, where it served in detachments at various points, widely separated. While on this island an attack was made on Companies E and F by a Confederate force variously estimated, probably five hundred strong. Company E retiring, the heat of the fight fell on Company F. Lieutenant McElhaney and eleven men were captured in the commencement of the assault, and were brought up and exposed to the fire of their own men, a devilish act, only to be thought of by demons. Corporal Cunningham was killed when the others were captured. The remainder of the company checked the advance of the enemy, but were compelled to withdraw in the face of the largely superior force of Confederates, losing everything at the post except their guns. In escaping, some swam the river, while others improvised

a ferry by making a raft of such material as could be got hold of, and formed a rope by fastening gun straps together. They still had to wade and swim nearly one mile in overflowed swamp, reaching the main body of the regiment with guns filled with mud, clothes covered with the same, some without hats, and in a pitiful plight every way. Lieutenant McElhaney was kept prisoner for one year.

On October 21, 1862, the regiment was in the movement up Broad river, landing at Mackey's Point under cover of gunboats. An advance was made at Pocotaligo bridge, the object of which seems to have been the destruction of part of the Charleston & Savannah railroad.

On the 22d, it met and drove the enemy at Caston, and again at Frampton, driving the Rebels across Pocotaligo bridge, which they burned in their retreat. A fight of several hours occurred here, the Union force withdrawing when nearly out of ammunition, the Confederates receiving support from Charleston and Savannah by trains every two hours. The 55th lost about thirty killed and wounded, Company F having but a slight proportion of the loss.

The regiment was next stationed at Beaufort, S. C., for more than a year, serving as heavy artillery in the forts and picketing Port Royal ferry, ten miles away. Captain Nesbit was in command at Port Royal ferry for two or three months, having two guns and supports for the same.

On January 1, 1864, the larger part of the regiment enlisted, and on returning from furlough brought recruits, increasing the regiment to nearly one thousand, five hundred men. In April it was ordered to Gloucester Point, Va., where it joined the 10th Army Corps, and thence to Bermuda Hundred, to operate against Richmond. While here, at one time, the regiment was armed with axes and put to work to fell timber in front of the works, with Captain Nesbit in command of the choppers. The Confederates kept up a constant fire by artillery and sharpshooters, getting so hot the officer of the day ordered the men back within the works, when General Butler in person ordered them out again. They bravely returned to their work, and after the work of the day was over went on skirmish line on the front, remaining two or three days.

On the 9th of May, Ames' division moved out and destroyed a portion of the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, the 55th regiment

claiming to have been in this movement as early as the 8th of May. In all the movements following this towards Petersburg, at Swift creek, in the change of direction towards Richmond at Proctor's creek and Drury's Bluff, the regiment participated, fighting almost constantly from May 8th to 16th. At Proctor's creek, May 16th, the 55th held its ground firmly until nearly surrounded, when a forlorn hope charge was made by three companies of the regiment, led by Colonel White. They found the enemy too strong for them, and Colonel White, having his horse shot under him, was taken prisoner with some of his men in the effort to fall back, or rather fight out of their surroundings, the loss to the regiment in the eight days being fifteen officers and three hundred men, the colonel captured, lieutenant colonel wounded and captured, surgeon and adjutant captured. Captain Shearer then took command of the regiment, falling back to Bermuda Hundred.

On May 20th, the regiment was attacked when in support of the picket line, and here again held its position until the line on both sides fell back, and it had to fall back to escape capture. Lieutenant Adair and a portion of Company F were cut off from the regiment, and for two hours were supposed to be taken prisoners, but fought their way out before night.

The regiment was next in detached force sent to General Grant, before Richmond, then moving on Cold Harbor. It reached Cold Harbor June 1st, and immediately moved to the front, participating in the constant fight of days at that point.

On June 3d, the regiment charged on the Confederate works en masse, taking the first line of works and almost reached the second when the line gave way and the regiment was ordered to fall back. In the meantime Captain Shearer had fallen wounded and Captain Nesbit assumed command.

When the order came to fall back, it was mistaken by the regiment for order to lie down. A portion of the regiment, with Captain Nesbit, lay down immediately under the Confederate works, and the portion that fell back was rallied by Captain Hill, who, in the face of a terrible fire from the enemy's line of works, took the flag of the regiment and mounting the line of works already taken, with it in his hand, called on his men to rally. The men in front with Nesbit were getting back to detachments, creeping back most of the way to escape the terrible fire they would have had to suffer if they got upon their feet.

Captain Nesbit was wounded while getting his regiment to change position in the pits, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy in so doing. Captain Hill then took command. The 55th remained deployed in the pits as rear guard, while the division withdrew from the works a few days later, and when it withdrew went via the Pamunky, York and James rivers to Point of Rocks, Va., and on the 15th was in assault upon the enemy's works at Petersburg, some of which were taken with sixteen guns and three hundred prisoners; the loss on our side was about six hundred men. Next morning the 55th was ordered forward as skirmishers, getting close up to the enemy's lines, the detachment under Lieutenant Adair using all its ammunition and begging for more, the men holding the position for some time with ammunition carried to them by drummer boys in their caps. This is probably true with regard to the whole regiment, but it is not certain that all the regiment was on the skirmish line.

A day or two later the regiment was again ordered to charge the line and in this charge lost severely, its loss being estimated at three officers and eighty men.

On September 28th, in the night, the regiment crossed the James river and moved to the support of troops that stormed Fort Harrison on the 29th, and in the afternoon was detailed to storm a portion of the enemy's works beyond, supported by other regiments. It advanced over a quarter of a mile of open ground to Chapin's Farm, subject to a concentrated fire from the enemy's works, disabling so large a proportion of the already decimated ranks it was compelled to fall back, leaving the dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Adair and Captain O'Neil fell mortally wounded; the loss in killed, wounded and missing was one half of the force in the charge.

In December, by consolidation of the 10th and 18th Army Corps, the 55th was assigned to the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Corps, and on December 10th was attacked feebly by Confederate cavalry at Signal Hill. The regiment was under cover and easily repulsed the attack.

The latter part of March, 1865, the regiment crossed the James river, marched to Hatcher's Run, Va., and was on the skirmish line in the general advance of March 31st, at that point, losing in killed and wounded about twenty men. It was next engaged in the charge on Fort Baldwin, being the first regiment to occupy it, suffering only slight loss.

To understand fully the term slight loss as we apply it to old regiments of the Armies of the Potomac and Virginia, the reader of their history must bear in mind that the number of men was small; the 55th at this time possibly did not have more than two hundred effective men.

The regiment served in the closing movements, and afterwards in detachments under orders from the Freedmen's Bureau till August 30, 1865.

Of Colonel Richard White, whom we may claim for Indiana county, his men say of him he was a kind man, a good soldier, an excellent drill officer, and a commander who, at all hazards and without regard to popularity, insisted upon his men getting good clothing, the best rations the government could furnish; all they wanted in reason, that could be obtained.

Company B, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers.—In response to the call for three hundred thousand men to serve for three years, or during the war, a company under the name of Blairsville Guards, led by Captain William McIntire, left the railroad depot at Blairsville October 24, 1861, for Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. Previous to this, two companies had gone from Blairsville and vicinity, and many citizens entertained the opinion that the community had been drained of its fighting material; so that the third effort to raise more men had less of enthusiasm in it than the former two, yet not less of the spirit of sincere devotion to the flag.

In about two months from the first signature, sixty men had expressed their willingness to go, and impatiently awaited the order to rendezvous. The day of departure drew on. From early dawn till the evening of October 23d, squads of men were constantly arriving in town, and found entertainment in the homes of the hospitable citizens, or were lodged for the night at the hotels. By daylight next morning the town was all astir, as busy hands and anxious hearts prepared the last article of comfort for the soldier, or crowded the streets to drown their suppressed sorrow in the excitement of the hour. At the request of Robert Hummil, Esq., the company assembled in the United Presbyterian Church for religious services, conducted by Revs. William Connor and George Hill, after which the line was formed in front of the drill room, on Main street, and every man that desired it was presented a copy of the New Testament. From here they marched to the cars at the depot, where with tearful

eyes and straggling cheers, the farewell was given, and the "boys were off for the war." Fifty-four of the sixty men were accepted and mustered into the United States service, attached to the 56th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel S. A. Meredith commanding, and given the second position of honor, Company B. During its stay in Camp Curtin, from time to time recruits arrived, until the company roll contained about eighty-five names. William McIntire, of Saltsburg, was tendered the captaincy, solely on account of supposed military knowledge acquired from service in the Mexican war. The entire labor of recruiting the company was borne by J. A. Cunningham, and the necessary funds furnished by the firm in which he was a partner.

On March 8, 1862, the regiment left Camp Curtin for Washington City, encamping a short time on Meridian Hill, thence moving to Fort Runkin. An earthwork was thrown up to protect Long Bridge. The few days spent here were fully occupied with practice on heavy artillery to the great dissatisfaction of the men. They insisted all the while that they did not come out to train siege guns under the very shadow of the Capitol, when the post of danger was in the front. In army parlance, "the company was spoiling for a fight."

April 4th found the regiment, with other troops, aboard transports, steaming down the Potomac to Budd's ferry, on the Maryland side. April 24th it crossed the Aquia creek, in Virginia, and was assigned to the duty of guarding the railroad from this point to Fredericksburg. This was not dangerous work, as the whiz of the Rebel bullet never was heard, yet the deadlier malaria prostrated many of the men with sickness and laid numbers in the grave.

On August 9th the regiment was attached to the 2d Brigade (General Abner Doubleday's), 1st Division (General King's), in command of General McDowell, forming part of the Army of Virginia defending Washington City. Early in this month the scattered forces of the Army of Virginia centered at Cedar Mountain, where General Pope gave battle to Stonewall Jackson.

King's division arrived too late to take part in the battle, which resulted in Jackson's withdrawing his forces in the direction of Gordonsville to unite with General Lee's army, now moving toward Washington. In turn, Pope's army withdrew to the north bank of the Rappahannock, hotly pursued by the

enemy. Here Company B heard for the first time the shriek of Confederate shell, and realized as never before the loss of individuality in war. Almost daily, artillery duels were fought with the enemy, as our forces stubbornly resisted his advance in order that time might be gained for the Army of the Potomac to free itself from the Peninsula and take position between the Confederates and Washington.

On August 28th, the 56th regiment had its maiden battle. As King's division was marching along at the close of the day toward Centreville, unconscious of danger, the first intimation of the presence of the enemy was a shower of shells from a masked battery to the left of the road. At the command of the general, "bring the van forward at a double quick," the insolent battery was stormed, the fire of concealed Confederate infantry drawn and the almost hand to hand conflict opened. The strife was short but terrible, the loss heavy on both sides on account of the closeness of the battle lines. Fortunately for us, night threw her friendly mantle over the bloody scene and hid from view the weakness of our forces. The Rebel guns ceased firing first. Cheer after cheer rose from our ranks, the "claim of victory," and the battle of Gainesville was ended.

The examination of prisoners showed that we had fallen in with Jackson's entire army, and the boldness with which we had accepted this challenge of battle led the enemy to think it was contending with Pope's main body. Our forces left the field during the night, and daylight next morning found them at Manassas Junction, the experience of the night lingering like a bloody dream. The second Bull Run battle opened on this day (29th of August), and the 56th regiment was called into action, as well as on the following day, to cover the retreat. From this until the end of the war its fortune was joined to that of the Army of the Potomac, taking part in most of its battles, rejoicing in its victories and sharing in its defeats, so that we will not attempt a recital of the many marches of the 56th, its cheerful evenings around the campfires or its awful visions of the dread battlefield strewn with the slain, but will close this sketch with an extract from a letter of Brigadier General Cutter, (commanding 1st Division, 1st Corps, at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.), to Governor Curtin. He says: "It was my fortune to be in the advance on the morning of July 1, 1863. When we came upon the ground in front of the enemy, Colonel

Hoffman's regiment (56th) got into position a moment sooner than the others, the enemy now advancing within easy musket range. The atmosphere being a little thick, I took out my glass to examine the enemy. Being a few paces in the rear of Colonel Hoffman, he turned to me and enquired, 'Is that the enemy?' My reply was, 'Yes.' Turning to his men he commanded, 'Ready, right oblique, aim, fire!' and the Battle of Gettysburg was opened. The fire was followed by other regiments instantly; still that battle on the soil of Pennsylvania was opened by her own sons, and it is just that it should become a matter of history. I desire to say to your Excellency that the 56th is one of the very best regiments in the service, and I hope you will cause proper measures to be taken to give that regiment the credit which is its due, of having opened that memorable battle."

From the foregoing it will be seen that Indiana county's sons had part in the honor of opening the battle that hurled the proud Confederate army south, never to return. Company B went into this fight with two commissioned officers and twenty-four men. Let the list of killed and wounded answer whether they were faithful to duty or not.

The 56th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers participated in the following named battles of the Army of the Potomac. Organization from year 1861; commencement 1862, up to 1865: Rappahannock Station, Va., August 23, 1862; General Pope. Sulphur Springs, Va., August 25, 1862; Pope. Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862; Pope. Groveton, Va., August 29, 1862; Pope. Manassas, Va., August 30-31, 1862, Pope. South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; General McClellan. Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; McClellan. Union, Va., November 1, 2, 3, 4, 1862; McClellan. Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 13, 14, 15; General Burnside. Chancellorsville, Va., April 27, 28, 29, 30, 1863; General Hooker. Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863; Hooker. Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1863; General Meade. Mine Run, Va., November 27, 28, 29, 30, 1863; Meade. Wilderness, Va., May 6, 7, 1864; Meade. Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 9, 10, 1864; Meade. Spottsylvania, Va., May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1864; Meade. North Anna, Va., May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 1864; Meade. York River, Va., May 28, 1864; Meade. Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 2, 3, 4; Petersburg, Va., June 17 to June 25, 1864; Meade. Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 19, 20, 21, 1864; Meade. Dabney's Mills, Va. February 5, 1865; Boyd-

town Plank Road, February 6, 1865; Squirrel Level, Va., February 7, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va., February 10, 11, 1865; Rowanty Creek, Va., March 31, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Sutherland's S. S. R. R., Va., April 2, 1865; Surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865.

Company A, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This company was organized in July, 1861, by the union of two companies recruited for three months' service, one by John Pollock, in East Mahoning, North Mahoning, Montgomery and Canoe townships, the other by Jacob Creps, in Rayne, Green and East Mahoning; the two embracing the villages of Covode, Marchand, Georgeville, Richmond, Decker's Point, Taylorsville, Dixonville, Kellysburg, Kintersburg and Marion Center. The call for three years caused many to withdraw, and a union of the remnant of two companies was effected at Decker's Point. Marion from thenceforth became the general headquarters for recruiting, where the company was fully organized in July, 1861, by the election of Jacob Creps, captain; John Pollock, first lieutenant; G. W. Brady, second lieutenant; Frank M. Brown, first sergeant, and a full complement of minor officers.

The request of O. H. Rippey, of Pittsburg, to join his regiment was granted by a vote of the company. The citizens gathered at Marion Center in immense procession to accompany the soldiers to Indiana; the citizens of Kintersburg gave a free dinner, and those of Indiana free lodging for the night. The men went by rail in box cars to Pittsburg, and quartered in Camp Wilkins, and were mustered into the United States service August 21, 1861.

By order of the Secretary of War, about September 1st the partly filled regiment was ordered to the front, only three companies, viz., Creps', Gerard's and Foulk's, being full.

The following history of this command is from notes by J. M. Walker:

We were stopped at Harrisburg on the plea of "no transportation," and sent to Camp Curtin to await it. An effort was made to break up the regiment; Captain Foulk's company was bought off, and Company A assigned to another regiment. Captain Creps and Gerard objected to the assignment, as well as to all offers for purchase, Company A insisting that Captain Creps should sacredly keep its pledge to Colonel Rippey. Then all cooking utensils were taken from

us, and orders were issued to strip us of our uniforms, which had been furnished by the State, the post commander instructing the post quartermaster to give us no rations, except upon requisition in the name of the regiment to which we had been assigned.

Anticipating trouble, we had sent our old clothing home, and of course retained the uniform. Captain Creps furnished security for the government price of the rations until the matter could be settled, as it was in part by Colonel Rippey, upon his arrival, agreeing that the State should have the credit of his regiment, and he, in consideration thereof, should have his regiment filled; an agreement for some reason never fulfilled by the State on its part. In consequence of this little unpleasantness, the companies not so fortunate in the matter of uniforms, suffered for want of clothing, men going on picket duty at Camp Advance, Va., without shirts or pants, being wrapped in blankets secured around them with their gun straps, their own clothes worn out in building Fort Lyons, and the government not yet able to uniform and fully equip its army.

After those rejected in examination were sent home, and two transferred to Company B, the company went to the front with 101 officers and men, going into camp south of Alexandria, Va., subject to orders of General Jamison, and spent the fall of 1861 alternating between drill and detail work on Fort Lyons, being moved February 19, 1862, to Queen's farm, north of Washington, D. C., and attached to Graham's brigade, Buell's division, Key's (4th) army corps.

Great anxiety prevailed on account of an order to disband all regiments not numbering eight hundred men. Colonel Birney, in the interest of a brigadier general's commission, agreed to allow four companies of a regiment to be transferred to the 61st, and this transfer also included the commissions of both the lieutenant colonel and major for the regiment. Still further to make matters smooth at Harrisburg, he required the post savings fund of the 61st. The signing of the order for this fund being refused by Captain Creps, Acting Lieutenant Colonel, closed finally all chance for promotion for him during the war, and he remained senior captain of the regiment for three years, often commanding the regiment, but the combined vote of the line officers was not sufficient to gain him promotion.

On March 10, 1862, we marched to Prospect Hill, Va., on the way to Manassas, but learning that the Confederates had evacuated

their works, leaving only wooden guns, we turned our faces towards camp again, passing two days and nights near Chain Bridge, on short rations, clothes wet through, no shelter, fire would not burn, and we did not understand soldiering very well at that time, so that, to the company, it was one of the memorable events of the war.

March 26, 1862, we went on board the old rotten steamer "Wilson Small," arriving at Hampton, Va., on the evening of the next day. This was one of the perils of the service, and fair weather probably our only salvation. The steamer was so worthless and overloaded we had to so divide as to balance the vessel; the captain of it finally prohibited our moving around any, and cursed us when we tried to stretch our cramped limbs, so we sat still, trusting the Lord for fair weather to reach Fortress Monroe. The crazy old boat sunk shortly after we landed, and we hoped it would never be resurrected from its watery grave.

The next stopping place for any length of time was at Warwick C. H., Va., April 6, where we were first fired on by Confederate artillery, April 15th, and the occasional sing of the sharpshooter's bullet introduced us to that so prominent feature of warfare on the Rebel side during the war; and they finally got so good range of our camp that we moved to a more sheltered place. Here we lived three days without rations, nine miles of corduroy road having to be built before we could be supplied. However, we could get fair drinking water by digging a hole eighteen inches deep, anywhere, but the offal of the camps was buried at about the same depth, and it required strong faith to accept the theory there advanced that a few inches of earth as a filter purified the water. The pickets of the 61st regiment were first into the Confederates' deserted works on our front May 4, 1862; our regiment taking its place in the line of march reached Williamsburg too late to be engaged there, but was pushed forward on advance picket near New Kent Court House, March 14th. We reached the Chickahominy river at Bottom's Bridge, May 21st, and Companies A and H crossed—the first troops over—and picketed the front while the pioneer corps bridged the same.

On the 29th and 30th of May, we occupied a position at Fair Oaks Station, the enemy in front and an overflowing river with the bridges swept away in our rear. We were attacked May 31st, by a large force of Rebels,

and fought until our ammunition was spent, clubbing muskets and fighting. A skirmish line was pushed forward on our right flank and rear. Notes taken on the field place Company A's loss in killed and wounded at thirty-four. In the wounded list were Captain Creps and Lieutenants Pollock and Brady, Lieutenant Pollock fighting hand to hand after being wounded. He died a few days afterwards and Indiana county lost a brave soldier and useful citizen. Captain Creps, being but slightly wounded, took command again next morning. General Key's report says of the regiment: "It fought with extraordinary bravery and the casualties in the 61st amount to 263 and are heavier than any other regiment in Conch's division. The 61st withdrew in detachments, some of which came again into action near my headquarters." The real loss of the regiment was 280.

June 27, 1862, Companies A and H were ordered to establish a picket line on the left of Seven Pines, where we were attacked by the full battle line of the enemy. Being deployed in open ranks, we retired with but one man wounded and a few bullet holes in our clothes. For the first and only time during the war, we were called cowards, and then by the colonel of the 55th New York regiment that ran away in a body at Fair Oaks a few days before, and now attempted to do what we failed to do but could not succeed, and a full brigade was ordered forward which with guns and shovels fought and fortified alternately.

June 28, 1862, we moved in a line of march in McClellan's retreat toward the James river, encountering some Confederate cavalry at Charles City Cross Roads, but soon routed them without any serious casualties in the company; and reached the James river on the 30th, returning to Malvern Hill in the evening. We moved in support of the batteries early in the morning of July 1st, losing one in the company mortally wounded, another slightly, in getting into position, where our protection was secured somewhat by lying in an old road worn in the sand a few inches lower than the surface ground on the side next the enemy. Here for several hours an almost continuous fire of shot and shell fell around us, shells bursting but a few feet from our heads and fragments falling beyond us. Case shot were little used then and without them it was impossible to dislodge us. Towards evening, with other troops, we made a flank movement down a muddy and woody

ravine on the right, at right angle with the batteries, creeping into position on our hands and knees, coming out on the flank of the Confederates as they charged on our batteries, doing a work of carnage to their "close column" en masse troops that defies any description. But few of them were left to tell the tale. We remained on the field meeting another weaker charge, and alternating with the batteries lying down while they fired close over us, and charging while they ceased, until the field seemed completely deserted by the foe at eight p. m. Our loss was comparatively small, Company A's casualties not exceeding eight, and the regiment's loss thirty-four. The bad aim of the enemy has credit for this, as nearly every volley fired was too low, raising a cloud of dust twenty feet in front of us.

July 2, 1862, we moved to Harrison's Landing in deep mud and stopped where we could neither sit nor lie down, but after several hours of suffering got to a better place in the woods and the sound of the pioneer's axe was heard. With the exception of one reconnoiter to Malvern Hill, and an occasional shell thrown from the south side of the James, we had quiet. At this point Captain Creps, to relieve himself of an unpleasant duty, asked the company to elect a second lieutenant, which resulted in the election of Isaac M. Price, a corporal, an action of which the company may well be proud, for none ever questioned his ability or bravery.

August 16, 1862, we left Harrison's Landing for Yorktown, which we reached on the 20th, our knapsacks, sent by steamer on the 11th, reaching us the 24th. We were detained at Yorktown ostensibly to level down forts, but "the boys" will remember the oyster, lobster and clam fishing.

August 28th, we went on board the bark "Metropolis," in tow of the "City of Richmond," and started up the bay that night in a driving storm. Our bark very nearly ran down the steamer, which was also loaded with troops. "The boys" had got almost proof against cholera morbus, but didn't know how to flank seasickness and were captured.

Off Ócoquan creek we were ordered to proceed to Alexandria and from there we were ordered to the army near Fairfax Court House, arriving on the morning of September 2d, where we learned of the disaster to our troops at Bull Run.

We were then ordered on the rear guard, retiring slowly to Alexandria; thence we

went by steamer to Kingstown, to Georgetown, crossing the south side of the aqueduct bridge in the night; next morning, September 4th, recrossing at Chain Bridge, we marched to a point above Great Falls, where we were posted as guards along the river and crossings.

September 14th, we moved by way of Rockville and South Mountain, reaching battlefield at Antietam on the evening of September 17th, and next morning, the front towards Sharpsburg, we skirmished with the enemy, continuing all day, losing some wounded. We pushed forward and past Sharpsburg on the morning of the 19th, and finding the enemy across the river there, we retraced our steps and moved up the river to Williamsport, where in skirmish with the Rebel rear guard we lost John A. Work, killed. We then went into camp near Downsville, Md., and about this time were transferred to the 6th Army Corps.

On October 19th, we made a reconnoissance to Hancock, Md., marching in one day twenty-eight miles, returning to our old camp again. It was on this march we first met General Kilpatrick, then a colonel, whose boyish face we were loath to believe was that of the dashing cavalryman of such notoriety.

October 31st, we left Downsville and marched to Harper's Ferry, thence down the Loudon valley and via Thoroughfare Gap to New Baltimore, Va., guarding trains November 6th and 7th, in a disagreeable snowstorm. We remained at this point until we received the farewell visit of General McClellan, when we moved forward again, reaching Belle Plains, Va., in the midst of a driving snowstorm, December 5th. We suffered intensely on the night of the 6th, our blankets, not very dry, freezing stiff, where not in contact with our bodies.

On December 12, 1862, we crossed the Rapahannock below Fredericksburg, and that and the next day lay under the artillery fire till quite late on the second day, when we moved to the front on the left, our movement opposed by artillery and desultory infantry fire, neither inflicting much loss. The next two days were spent in maneuvering and there could not have been much ground between the river and hills we were not marched over, the enemy sorely vexed trying to keep range of us in all our movements. This was our share of the first Fredericksburg, but thousands fell elsewhere on the field in a vain endeavor to storm the Confederate stronghold.

The next move was in the historical "mud march," fair at the start, but rain came in dashes, filling the sand and overflowing the streams—wagons sunk in to the axles, and mules buried in mud and water. Yet Company A was never caught straggling anywhere when moving towards the foe and reported in good shape, except muddy and wet, at the appointed camp near the United States ford, on the evening of the 20th of December. Many regiments were discouraged by this unfortunate march so soon after the terrible repulse at Fredericksburg, and it is doubtful whether they could have fought if called into action. The entire object of this march failing, the regiment returned to camp and was transferred to "Light Division, 6th Corps."

We then proceeded to make dugouts in the hillside near Belle Plains, although under marching orders all the time, and fixed up the best we could for the winter. The survivors of the regiment yet wear the green cross of the Light Division over the white one when wearing the corps badge. During the winter a bakery was built, and we ate "soft bread" the first time in eleven months. Company A had received to this time twenty pairs of brothers; we name a few and refer you to the company roll: J. A. and H. V. Stewart; L. and I. V. Brady; E. W. and R. W. Fairbank; I. N. and David Price; and of which but one remained to tell the tale at the close of the war, and he almost helpless.

On the night of April 20, 1863, Company A, with others, carried the shallops or pontoon boats from the heights to Franklin's crossing, one mile, and were to man the boats, row across, and drive the enemy's pickets from their pits. The order was countermanded on account of fatigue of the men. After many moves we found ourselves at daylight, Sunday morning, May 3d, in the city of Fredericksburg, preparing to charge the heights above it, the 61st to go out double quick, left in front, and form line by file left on the charge after getting across the canal on the street bridge. Conflicting orders were given by the lieutenant in command of left company, doubling his men at the end of the bridge. In this double quick movement, the moving column ran into them, and for a few fatal seconds, under a terrible fire of grape and canister, there was confusion. Captain Creps and Lieutenant Price, of Company A, both ran forward to assist in getting all right again, for all were anxious to get forward out of range of the artillery. The Captain

got pushed off the bridge into the canal, wading out on the other side with his long boots full of mud and water, and took command of the regiment when Commander Spear fell. This momentary delay righted, Company A crossed and was over the enemy's works almost as soon as any of the troops, capturing most of the Confederates in the works it scaled. The loss was reported as ninety-nine men in the regiment, seventy probably having fallen in that charge, but the fight continuing, in the effort to reach Hooker's force at Chancellorsville, more men being wounded, the actual loss of the charge cannot be given. On the evening of the 4th, in the effort to reach Bank's ford after a detour from the main force to hold Stonewall Jackson's force at bay at a certain point, the 61st was fired into by our own batteries, the first shell killing five men. Captain Creps ordered the regiment to seek cover in a stream bed in the mud and water, and ran forward in the face of the battery, three charges being fired before he reached it and stopped its dreadful work. The remnant of the regiment crossed at Bank's ford. The light division was so cut up in the two days' fight that it was disbanded and the 61st assigned to the second division.

June 7, 1863, we once more crossed to the south side of the river and reconnoitered about the enemy's works, but no engagement ensued and we withdrew, Lee by this time moving northward, west of our entire force. This was our third and last crossing of the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg.

June 14th, marched northward, going thirty-two hours without sleep, only reaching Dumfries in that time, being so often delayed; thence to Fairfax C. H., forming line of battle near Centreville; the enemy withdrawing, we marched by Manassas to Bristoe Station, where, for five days, the small force there seemed to be entirely separated from all the army, and in suspense we awaited the sound of gun or arrival of mail. Leaving on the 26th, we made a forced march via Drainsville, Va., Edwards Ferry, Poolsville, Md., Newmarket and Mount Airy Station, to a point near Manchester, Md., one day making thirty-six miles. We were ordered forward to join the forces at Gettysburg on the evening of July 1st, but passed a sleepless night in getting fairly under way and marched thirty-six miles July 2d, reaching the field before night, and were immediately pushed forward in line of battle; after which, in dividing the 2d Division, 6th Corps, into

details for weak points, our brigade was assigned to duty as flank guard to the right of Brook river, and while skirmishing was kept up all day along our line, our loss was slight. R. W. Dilts of Company A was taken prisoner on skirmish line. We occupied a post of honor and usually a very dangerous one, but not so at Gettysburg, as there was no attempt made to turn either flank. The enemy falling back we followed closely in an almost continuous skirmish with them on the road we went until we reached Waynesboro. After crossing Antietam creek, they made a decided stand, attempting several times to destroy the bridge in their rear. The good people of Waynesboro handed us food as we marched through their streets and encouraged us by their many deeds of kindness in the twenty-four hours we remained near their town.

For a few days more ensued marches and skirmishes near Hagerstown and Funkstown, until the last squad of Confederates was driven across the Potomac, July 4th, when we marched by way of Harper's Ferry and down the Virginia valleys again. In the days subsequent to the Gettysburg battle on the march we lost more men from sunstroke than wounded, the heat being our most terrible enemy.

July 23d, we were attacked by a squad of cavalry while we were guarding supply trains near White Plains, Va., with occasional relief served as train guard to camp near Warrenton, Va. This was our long turn at this kind of duty, and the boys of Company A did not admire it, preferring the battle line to managing mule trains and Confederate guerrillas. In camp near White Sulphur Springs the company was recruited very much by new men and return of sick and wounded, and had an inspection each Sunday, the Lord willing. One inspection here was by the colonel of the 7th Maine Volunteers, a regular army officer, and he kept us standing in line three hours.

September 16th, left Sulphur Springs, marching to Culpeper C. H., Va., and here turned out at "present arms" to receive our warm friends and comrades, the Vermont brigade, as they returned from an expedition North to quell riots gotten up in behalf of and to further the interest of Jefferson Davis, Esq., & Co. Went on advance picket October 5th, at railroad bridge at Rapidan, where for once, sharpshooting ceased and we conversed with the enemy. Retired to Rappahannock Station night of October 10th, crossing the river closely pressed by the en-

emy, but returned and recrossed the river in support of cavalry which drove the enemy back beyond Brandy Station. At midnight of the 11th they attacked us again and we slowly retired, crossing the river again before daylight. Our march continued northward through the day and night, making three days and nights without rest or sleep, except that obtained under arms. We moved on in much the same style, serving in rear guard or on skirmish line and marching alternately, without daring to unpack our knapsacks, till we reached Gainesville, Va., October 19th. Resting one night we about faced and marched to New Baltimore, where we were moved to the front, where the cavalry fight had just ended, placed on skirmish lines; but the enemy withdrew and we were called in again and sent on like duty at Warrenton. This was probably the longest continued duty of this kind we ever did, and weary, hungry and without food, we reported to our brigade, from which for several days we had been detached.

November 7, 1863, we marched to Rappahannock Station; found Rebels in some force on this side of the river. The company participated both in driving in their skirmish lines and in the subsequent charge upon the fort, losing some wounded.

The Rebels retreated to the Rapidan and we went into camp near Brandy Station and from that place moved on the Mine Run campaign, suffering more in three days than pen or words can ever tell. Crossing the Rapidan at Jacob's ford, we had a little brush with the enemy where we seemed to be sent in support of a portion of the 3d Corps; then by movement to left and thence to Mine Run, and in the night were formed for charge on the enemy's lines; but morning discovered to us a frozen, icy stream, dams on it and a formidable abatis beyond, which with the severe cold and freezing to death of wounded pickets who had got hurt in crossing the stream were sufficient to defer the charge. We formed in circles and ran continuous races to keep from freezing, getting no real rest day or night until we recrossed the Rapidan.

The latter part of February and March 1, 1864, we were in reconnoitering party with Custer's cavalry to Freeburg Mills, the cavalry pushing forward almost to Charlottesville.

During the winter several members of Company A reenlisted for the war and the company received recruits enough to fill it up;

Indiana county furnishing the men. The morale of the company was always good and an inducement to friends to see that it was kept recruited with good men.

May 4, 1864, we crossed the Rapidan and on the 5th at noon engaged the enemy in the Wilderness and continued till night, driving them from their position and holding them. On the morning of the 6th the fight was renewed without relief, ammunition being forwarded to the lines. During the day we were relieved from front and formed in reserve line. At sunset the Confederates mustered their force for a charge, and in the dusk of evening pushed forward, flanking the 3d Division, and thus compelling our brigade of the 2d Division to fall back and partly change front, which could not occur in that dense woods, without somewhat scattering our men, who soon rallied, and Company A with others deployed, this deployed line checking the advance of the Confederates in the flank, our troops resting nearly on the old ground at nine P. M. Company A's loss in the two days was heavy—among others Lieutenant Brown, mortally wounded.

On the night of May 8th, in getting into position near Spottsylvania C. H., Companies A and I ran into a Confederate force trying to move to their rear in the open space between the lines and a hand to hand fight ensued in which Sergt. L. Brady was killed and several others wounded. The day and night of the 9th was subject to heavy artillery fire, one shot killing five men in the regiment.

May 10th, was a day of continuous fighting with a charge on the enemy's works in the evening, where our regiment captured a battery and a line of pits. Company A's loss for the day was slight. The regiment rested on the 11th and dried its wet clothing and prepared for the fatal 12th of May where in an effort to hold the ground thus far taken from the enemy it was fought over repeatedly, each in turn having possession of the works, our regiment in one charge losing ninety men. Firing never ceased all day and the regiment remained in the works over night and part of the 13th, and on the 14th we moved to the left of Spottsylvania where, on Sunday, we had prayer instead of inspection. On the 17th we moved back to the right, passed Alsop farm and a little to the right of the battleground, and advanced on the enemy's line on the morning of the 18th, but retired under cover from the artillery fire, finding the enemy strongly fortified. Our

regiment's loss here was nine wounded and one killed. We immediately moved back to the left again and then followed almost continuous active work—in skirmish May 26th, then train guard, in skirmish on the 28th, severe skirmish again beyond North Anna river, May 31st. Being at this point on the extreme right, we became rear guard again to Cold Harbor, coming in too late to participate in the day's fight of June 1st, but we pushed to the front in the evening. The evening of June 3d we were in the general engagement along the line being covered by breastworks our loss was slight; by June 5th the works were extended till the opposing forces were but a hundred yards apart and in the continued rattle of musketry along the line Lieutenant Price was wounded. We have spoken of his bravery before, but let us record here, when told his wound was so serious he must go to the hospital, he cried with grief at being separated from his company. He gave his life for his country, and our flattering words affect him not. The regiment retired from the immediate front at Cold Harbor June 6th, the loss to that time in the campaign being, according to Bates' History, Pennsylvania Volunteers: "In killed, wounded and missing, about thirty officers and four hundred enlisted men."

The regiment now moved towards the James river, crossing familiar ground of the campaign of 1862, and on this march some of Company A had no rest or sleep for three days and nights except under arms by the wayside, a few moments at a time. We crossed the James river with the rear of the supply train on the night of June 16th reaching the vicinity of Petersburg on the 17th, weary and footsore, yet we moved to the front near the Appomattox river. The next day we supported some colored troops that stormed the pits and small forts in our front, which we occupied under fire from skirmishes till midnight, June 21st, when we moved a few miles to the left, where our skirmish line was left to expend all its ammunition and fall back, losing considerable ground before support was got forward. While the regiment's loss was slight, we felt very severely the loss to the 4th Vermont, which was captured almost entire in the dense thickets in our front and near the Weldon railroad. There was a feeling akin to brotherhood existing between the 61st and the "Vermont brigade."

June 29th, hearing the sound of Wilson's guns in the rear of the enemy, we were pushed

forward to Ream's Station, but too late to help them. Captured a few Confederates scattered in the woods, recapturing a few of Wilson's cavalymen, buried some of his dead, gathered up some "contrabands" hidden in the woods, and brought in some caissons abandoned by both sides; also tore up three or four miles of railroad track, burning the ties and heating and bending the rails.

July 9th, embarked at City Point and landed at Washington, D. C., July 11th, when we were told that the Confederates were menacing the defences of Washington, militiamen and citizens holding them back. Flags and banners were flung to the breeze, kerchiefs waved by the ladies, and cheers rose from groups on the sidewalks, as our veteran 6th Corps advance moved out of Seventh street in our usual "arms at will" and forced march style, and soon occupied ground within the line of forts. On the 12th moved out and found the enemy in considerable force in front of Fort Stephens. The Confederate outposts called to each other, "The Army of the Potomac" so loud as to be heard by our company. The fight was sharp, the loss to Company A three killed, six wounded, and this loss, considering our reduced numbers at this time, was heavy, for very few of the wounded in the summer's campaign had yet returned to the company. Horace A. Ellis, of Company A, 7th Wisconsin, in hospital recovering from wounds, got a gun and went into the battle by the side of his brothers Asaph and John of whom John Ellis was killed.

In pursuit of the enemy we crossed the Potomac at White's ford, wading it—water some places to our belts, and at Lessburg, Va., found Confederate guerrillas secreted in the houses. These murderers were the most contemptible of all men, and the annoyance to soldiers in the ranks. The fact is that some of our commanders sacredly guarded their property with Union troops as we marched up and down the valleys, until circumstances compelled the scorching they afterwards got. Company A, of the 61st regiment rarely found a man of Union proclivities in these Virginia valleys. They were easily recognized if only suspected of being Union men, for the Confederates drove off their stock. Finding the enemy's rear guard at Sniker's Gap and Early safe in the Shenandoah valley, we retraced our steps to Leesburg, and thence to Fort Gaines, D. C., on July 23d.

July 26th, marched through Maryland to Harper's Ferry, Va., and after much man-

euvering, "making history," it was called then, the troops finally got to Fredericksburg, Md. It could scarcely be called marching, for all seemed to finally get to doing about as they pleased, and army curses heaped upon the imaginable head of General Wright, who was generally far enough ahead to be out of danger. Men fell by scores from the effects of sunstroke, unable to march, and not half enough ambulances to carry the sick; not over one hundred men of our brigade stacked arms when halt was ordered at Frederick, Md., on the evening of July 30th. These are days of hardships that will never be forgotten while soldiers live to tell the story. The well-founded complaints of the men finally wrested from the commanding officer an order respecting the subsequent marches, which being enforced by the men themselves made matters much better. The boys of 61st will likely never forget the first morning's march after the order was issued, when the regulation hour by the order had come for breakfast, how they stopped in a field, when almost to a wood; the hour had come and they meant to enforce the order, and after that an aid came back to inform us of the hour.

August 3d, we started for Shenandoah valley again, coming up with a Confederate force at Cedar Creek, Va., they having by this time got the harvest pretty well off in the valley, General Early being as good a harvester as the Confederates ever had. Had quite a severe skirmish with the Confederates here August 13th, driving them to Strasburg, when it seemed about time for us to retrograde, and we reached Charlestown on the 18th.

August 21st, 1864, the last day of the three-years service for the first hundred men of the company—we copy notes taken on the field: "We were very much surprised this morning by the Confederates coming down on our pickets on the pike and driving them back. Our regiment was chosen from our brigade to go to their support. Regiments followed each other until three from our brigade were on the line, our regiment engaged with the enemy. Are losing a good many men. Lieutenant Price wounded again, we fear mortally. The regiment remains in the line at noon, and ammunition is being taken to it. We have lost four officers at noon. The regiment is being relieved at dark. Two more of Company A wounded but not forced to leave the field. Regiment's loss four killed and eighteen wounded." At one o'clock on the morning of August 22d, those whose term of

enlistment had expired received orders to march from the line of battle, and the regiment was ordered back at daylight. Thus ended the three years of service. We remained with the company and regiment till September 3d, when others' time expired; and on that day, near Berryville, Va., we took leave of the regiment, Company A, about fifteen, and probably seventy in the regiment. Were supplied with one hundred rounds of ammunition, if need be to fight our way to Harper's Ferry. Were mustered out at Harpersburg September 7th, and reached Indiana September 9, 1864.

The veterans and recruits, nearly all veterans in service now, retained the name and place in the battalion, receiving by consolidation the veterans of Company H, few in number, and we would note here that Company A was the only one in the regiment that kept recruited as the war progressed, consequently formed a large part in the battalion which was engaged in the fight at Opequan Creek, September 19th. Was in the storming of Fisher's Hill, September 22d, and also in the engagement at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and "for gallantry in this engagement was highly complimented by the commanding general."

It was then moved back to Petersburg, was recruited to the proportions of a regiment again by the addition of companies of one-year men and March 25, 1865, was in the attack and storming of the Confederates' outworks and in the front of the assault upon the main works at four o'clock next morning, in both cases successful. Pushing forward after the retreating forces, the regiment took during the day "two Confederate colors, a wagon train, fifty-two men, sixteen horses, and three brass twelve pounders with caissons."

On the morning of April 3, 1865, the regiment "fired its last shot at the enemy," and its active service ceased.

Many of the survivors of Company A live in Indiana county, and, we believe without exception, are respectable and useful citizens. The name of Dr. George R. Lewis, of Indiana, Pa., belongs in this history. He served as surgeon of the regiment from September, 1863, to the close of the war, having been promoted from assistant surgeon of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Battles and principal skirmishes: Battles—Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10 to 12, 1864;

Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 5, 1864; Fort Stephens, D. C., July 12, 1864; Opequan Creek, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Petersburg, March 25 and 26, 1865. Skirmishes—Seven Pines, June 27, 1862; Charles City Cross Roads, June 29, 1862; Sharpsburg, Md., September 18, 1862; Williamsport, Md., September 20, 1862; Frederickburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; White Plains, Va., July 23, 1863; Brandy Station, October 11, 1863; near Jacob's ford, December, 1863; Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864; Po River, May 26, 1864; North Anna river, May 31, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, June 21, 1864; Cedar Creek, August 13, 1864; Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864; Cedar Creek, August, 1864; skirmish April 3, 1865.

67th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This regiment was recruited under orders of the secretary of war, authorizing J. F. Staunton to recruit a regiment. The larger part of the regiment was recruited in the eastern part of the State, with a portion from Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson and Clarion counties.

The officers of the regiment were: J. F. Staunton, colonel; Horace B. Burnham, lieutenant colonel; Harry White, major; John F. Young, adjutant, and Robert Barr, surgeon, the three last named all of Indiana county.

In April, 1862, it went into service at Annapolis, Md., doing duty as railroad guards; afterwards furnishing guards for camp parole. The number of men from Indiana county being small, Sergt. W. H. Fairbank was sent as recruiting officer to the county, where, under direction of Maj. Harry White, he recruited about one hundred men, which were distributed in seven companies of the regiment.

In February, 1863, it moved to Harper's Ferry, thence to Berryville, Va., where it joined Milroy's force in the Shenandoah valley, after which for a time its duty was guard duty at the passes from the Shenandoah to the Virginia valleys, and twice reconnoitered as far as Upperville, Va. Towards the first of April, 1863, it was stationed at Berryville with the brigade to which it was attached from that time till June, engaged in the attempt to prevent the cavalry raids of the Confederates Jones, Imboden and Mosby, who frequently attempted raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Gen. R. H. Milroy at this time commanded the force in the valley, consisting of about ten thousand men, under orders from General Schenck, at Baltimore, as department commander.

The bulk of Lee's army quietly slipped away from the lines at Fredericksburg and moved northward. So well did he elude any vigilance there might have been on the part of General Hooker that the first intimation General Milroy had of the movement was the presence of Confederate troops in large numbers pressing into the valley by the gaps connecting with the Virginia valleys. Even then he might have retreated, but it seems was loath to believe an extensive movement northward could be made without him being apprised of the fact by Hooker or Halleck.

At a signal from Winchester, the troops near Berryville started for that place, but found their way already occupied by the advance of the Confederate force moving in rear of the position at Winchester. The 67th regiment made a detour to escape an attack, marching thirty miles to join Milroy, reaching him at ten o'clock p. m. After a short rest it was ordered into the pits surrounding Star Fort, one and a half miles northwest of Winchester. Advancing at noon to the relief of the 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the suburbs of the town, it held that position under a hot fire till night, when it was ordered back to the fort.

General Milroy, finding his force surrounded, determined to strike some point in force and cut a way through. Spiking his guns, drawing his powder, and leaving his trains, he got his troops under way before daylight. Four miles out the Martinsburg road, he met the enemy in force. The 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 6th Maryland, were deployed to the right, and were not in the charge. After awaiting orders for awhile and receiving none, they attempted a detour to the right to pass left flank of the enemy, but ran into a strong force where, in an unequal contest, they fought gallantly but to no purpose. Being completely overpowered, they scattered, some of the officers and men escaping, but a large proportion were taken prisoners, among them Maj. Harry White; the 6th Maryland escaping in the meantime by a further detour to the right. Of the portion taken prisoners, the men were released in from two to three months, but their officers were detained about one year. Maj. Harry White, then a member of the State Senate, and that body a tie on all questions of im-

portance without his vote, was subjected to greater indignities, hardships were imposed upon him in prison, and bloodhounds put upon his track in an attempted escape. Those escaping reached Harper's Ferry and joined the remnant of Milroy's force, where the regiment was reorganized and assisted in fortifying Maryland Heights, and afterwards, when these fortifications were dismantled, guarded the removal of the ordnance to Washington, where they received the news of the victory of our arms at Gettysburg, and the fall of Vicksburg. The regiment then joined the Army of the Potomac near Frederick, Md., and was assigned to duty with the 3d Army Corps.

On the 11th of October the paroled men, now exchanged, joined the regiment, which then participated in the remaining movements of the fall campaign, going into winter quarters near Brandy Station, Va. During the winter of 1863-64 most all eligible reenlisted, and about 350 of them were furloughed in a body, taking their arms with them, the remainder being attached to the 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for duty until their return, serving in the campaign of the spring of 1864, in the Wilderness, before Spottsylvania, and in the march towards Richmond and Petersburg, thus passing through one of the most terrible campaigns of the war, in which very few regiments served without heavy losses.

The veterans returned to Belle Plains, Va., at the expiration of furlough; remained on duty there a week, thence to Fredericksburg, and to Port Royal, where Colonel Staunton was placed in command of the post, it being at that time a base of supplies. The next duty was at White House Landing, in guard of Sheridan's supply train while he was on a raid in some force to Lynchburg, Va. While there they were attacked by rebel Confederate cavalry, June 13th, which did not make a direct assault upon them, but brought a battery to bear upon their position. Under a severe fire from the battery and skirmishers they succeeded in removing the wagon train to the south side of the Pamunky. Sheridan's arrival, just in time, probably saved them another visit to Confederate prison pens. On the 15th of June they started to the wagon train on the James river, and with the exception of a skirmish with Confederate cavalry at White Oak Swamp reached Petersburg, Va., without further trouble, where they were joined by the detachment serving with the 138th Pennsylvania. In the meantime, the

division to which the 67th belonged was transferred to the 6th Army Corps and participated in the movement to the Weldon railroad in the attempt to reach and relieve Wilson's cavalry.

Returning to Baltimore, the 67th quartered at the relay house until it moved to join the 6th Corps, and participated in the marches up and down the valleys of Maryland and northern Virginia in the campaign of the summer, all of which availed little to the country but entailed hardships that men cannot forget. Captain Barry commanded the regiment at this time, the command devolving upon Adj. Gen. Young of Indiana county in September, 1864.

The regiment was in the engagement of September 19th, at the crossing of Opequan creek in the taking of Winchester. Being on the extreme right of the 6th Corps, and a space left between it on the left of the 19th Corps which was widened by the 19th not getting forward so rapidly as the 6th, the Rebels interposed a force in the gap, striking the 67th on the flank when it was in the act of wheeling off a Confederate battery already captured. Men are now living who remember having hold of the battery, trying to take it away by hand, when compelled to forsake it and run to prevent capture. The regiment soon rallied again and its third division was first to reach the heights at Winchester, from which it had tried to fight its way out one year before. The regiment's loss in this fight was heavy. The companies were mostly led by sergeants who served as captains, doing commissioned officers work on sergeants' pay, not being able to get promotion on account of their superiors in prison holding their rank; hence the usual incentive was lacking, loyalty alone governing their actions, which deserves special attention.

At Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, the regiment pushed forward close under the enemy's works, sheltering as best it could until the flank charge was made by the 8th Corps, when it joined in the general advance in the storming of the Confederate position, joining in the pursuit of the scattered foe, striking the rear guard at Harrisburg, where the regiment was sent on the skirmish line in the evening; but by the morning the enemy had disappeared. Returning to Cedar Creek, it was in camp, some of the men sleeping, when the attack was made on our lines, October 19th. Yet the regiment formed, as indeed the entire 6th Corps, all of which formed as well as possible and kept up a run-

ning fight until the arrival of Sheridan on the field, when in the general advance it fully maintained its credit, suffering considerable loss of men.

At the close of the fall campaign the regiment returned to Petersburg. Major Young resigning, the command devolved upon Capt. John C. Carpenter, of Indiana county. The regiment participated in the storming of the strongholds at Petersburg in the spring of 1865 and the subsequent movement against these armies; then moved towards Danville, N. C., where General Johnson still had a strong Rebel force; and with this its active work ended. The regiment returned to Washington and was mustered out July 14, 1865.

In the months of March and April, 1865, one full company of one-year men was enlisted in Indiana county for the regiment, reaching it after its active service was over. The company was assigned as Company B, taking the place of old Company B, which had been consolidated with Company E. It was a fine body of men, many of whom had seen service before and all of whom enlisted during the days of the siege of Richmond and Petersburg and deserve mention in connection with the regiment.

74th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This regiment for the three-year service was organized at Pittsburg and was composed entirely of Germans. In the fall of 1864, after the three-year men were discharged, the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, was assigned to duty in West Virginia and seven new companies assigned to it who enlisted for one year. One of these, which in Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers is accredited to Indiana and Westmoreland counties, we find was recruited and organized in Indiana county, Gawin A. McClain, captain, John Kinter and John McWilliams, lieutenants, and was mustered into service March 11, 1865. Captain McClain was discharged May 8th and Lieutenant Kinter being pro-captain, in the county it is best known as "Captain Kinter's company."

Another company accredited to Pittsburg was largely made up of Indiana county men, the balance nearly all Jefferson county men, John G. Wilson, captain. Captain Wilson was discharged May 8th and Peter C. Spencer of Indiana county made pro-captain. Captain Spencer was formerly of the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and P. E. Horn, second lieutenant, had served three years in the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers. This company was mustered out March 1 to 15, 1865.

These companies served as guard on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, upon which raids had frequently been made by Confederate guerrillas, remaining on duty in this capacity or in guarding government supplies as long as their services were needed, and were discharged August 29, 1865. We cannot think that the Confederates would have done much injury to this road or its branches except so far as it would be an injury at the expense of the government, but the guard was more for the purpose of securing safety to Northern passengers and government stores being sent over the road.

78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was organized in response to the president's call for 300,000 men for three years. By an order of the secretary of war, Camp Orr, on the northeastern bank of the Allegheny river, about two miles above Kittanning, was authorized as a rendezvous for the organization of troops. There was at first a question as to whether the encampments of State troops should be under control of the United States government or under the control of the Commonwealth; but it was finally decided that they were to be under the control of the Commonwealth. Wealthy citizens of Kittanning furnished the money to sustain the encampment. It was called Camp Orr in honor of Gen. Robert Orr and was located on the fair grounds and on a farm belonging to the Gilpin and Johnston heirs. William Sirwell was placed in command of the encampment and afterwards became colonel of the 78th regiment. The first company came into camp on the 14th of August, 1861, and by the 17th of September all the companies were in camp and temporarily organized.

Company A was recruited in Indiana county under the direction of William Cummins and others. An old military organization had been in existence at Chambersville for a number of years and a majority of this organization responded to the president's call for troops, enlisting for three years or during the war. These, with other enlisted men, assembled at Chambersville, Indiana county, on the 27th day August, 1861, and were given a farewell banquet by the citizens of the community. It was a beautiful day and seemed much like an ordinary Fourth of July celebration. Uniform soldiers marching to martial music with their streaming banners were the center of attraction. The company was composed mostly of farmers and the sons of farmers, descendants of pioneers, who had

erected homes and carved for themselves and their families an honorable destiny in the northwestern part of Indiana county. The great majority were unmarried young men and the average was not above twenty-one years.

Living amid the quiet and peaceful surroundings of these better days, secure in our comfortable homes, we can hardly realize what it meant for such a company of young men to leave home for the tented field. All sought to be cheerful, hopeful and happy, but there was a deep undertone of anxiety and sadness. Husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, parents and sons, felt that they might be bidding a final farewell to each other, for there was a possibility if not a probability that they should never again meet each other on earth. The future was uncertain and seemed very ominous. The clouds of war portended a most terrific storm. The martial music, the streaming banners and the patriotic enthusiasm could hardly suppress the sobs of grief or hide the dark forebodings.

The company marched or was transported to Indiana, and thence by way of Elderton to Camp Orr. An organization was effected at Camp Orr with William Cummins as captain, John Marlin as first lieutenant, W. R. Maize as second lieutenant, James Miller, Evan Lewis, William Garrett, Daniel Bothell and J. T. Gibson as sergeants, with William W. Bell, David Blue, William Thomas, George Adams, David A. Rankin, James A. Carroll, William Fleming and John M. Brown as corporals.

Company D was recruited at Cherrytree, on the Susquehanna river in the northeastern part of Indiana county, by Michael Forbes and others. It was made up of lumbermen, farmers and mechanics, with an average age of about twenty-two years. The company entered Camp Orr September 6th, and was organized with Michael Forbes as captain; Robert H. McCormick, first lieutenant; William J. Nugent, second lieutenant; Adam C. Braughler, Thomas M. Bell, Leonard D. Hollister, Joseph L. Buterbaugh and David Barkey, sergeants; and Isaac Kearns, Lewis D. Shaw, Sannell Irwin, Abraham C. Wike, George Langdon, Betherel Johnston and John Shettlers, corporals.

Companies B, F, G, I and K were recruited in Armstrong county; Company C and Company E were recruited in Clarion county; Company H was recruited in Butler county.

When ordered to the front in October,

1861, it was attached to McCook's division, Army of the Cumberland, and during its term of service was in the Western Army. In the several camps at Nolan Station, south of Nolan creek, Mansfordville and Green river, its duties were drill and preparation for future service. When the campaign of the spring of 1862 was commenced, the 78th was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and for a time guarded the railroad from Nashville to Columbia. On the 12th of May it joined an expedition against the Confederate cavalry which escaped across the Tennessee river, and the regiment returned to its old quarters. Its next duty was to guard on the Tennessee & Albermarle railroad, and next as rear guard to Buell's army in its northern movement to intercept the Confederate General Bragg, who was moving into Kentucky; and during Buell's movement into Kentucky the regiment remained at Nashville, Tenn., besieged by Confederate forces. On the 26th of October General Rosecrans' forces reached Nashville and the garrison could again hear from comrades elsewhere. For a month more the regiment guarded Nashville, or did camp duty near, until the campaign against Bragg's Confederate forces was commenced.

At Stone River the regiment was hotly engaged, Negley's entire division fighting more than their number. Company A lost heavily, and the slight loss in Company D is accounted for by the position it occupied in the line. The regiment was engaged in the fight part of two days, and did credit to itself and its leaders, losing in killed and wounded 190 men. After the battle the regiment did provost guard duty at Murfreesboro until the spring of 1863.

In June, 1863, the regiment participated in driving the Confederates from Tullahoma across the Cumberland mountains and across the Tennessee river, but without any serious engagement.

It was next in the movement across the Tennessee river in August, and thence across the mountain range, encountering many difficulties, especially in getting down to Lookout valley, when bridge building over gorges had to be done as it progressed.

After foraging supplies for itself and others in the valley, it proceeded over Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge into the Chickamauga valley. Here a detachment of the regiment was attacked, and held a largely superior force in check until supports came up. In General Rosecrans' withdrawal towards Chattanooga it became engaged Sep-

tember 19th and 20th. At Chattanooga for one month it was constantly annoyed by shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, finally participating in the struggle which drove the enemy from Lookout Mountain, afterwards assisting in fortifying the heights on the mountain itself, provisions being carried to the men on pack mules.

In the campaign of 1864 it was engaged at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, and Kenesaw Mountain; thence moved to Chattanooga and guarded railroad supply trains for the army. It was then first ordered to Tullahoma, and next to Athens, Ala., but both orders being countermanded did again march to Nashville. Assisting in the affray of the 27th at Pulaski, it again returned to Nashville, thence to Franklin, and as mounted infantry served a short time under General Rousseau in southern Tennessee, returning to Nashville a few days after its term of service expired.

The opinion prevails in some places that the average soldier is reckless, profane and less careful of the rights of his fellow men than the average citizen at home. A member of the 78th regiment says that he has been intimately associated with soldiers and with men in all the various professions and avocations of life, and wishes to bear this testimony: "The average soldier of the 78th regiment did not have as much culture as the average professional or business man with whom I have come in contact; he did not say as much about religion as the average man with whom I have been most intimately associated; he could not boast of his bank account, but he had as much real manhood as anyone whose friendship I have ever enjoyed. There is something about ordinary business—there is something about all the contentions of commercial, social and political life—that has a great tendency to make a man selfish, not to say mean, and unmanly. One business man feels perfectly free to let another take the worst of the bargain and bear more than his share of the burden of any business enterprise, while he gets more than his own share of the benefit. One Christian is often found very willing that other Christians should bear all the burdens, reproach and self-sacrifice of carrying on Christian work and contending against wrong-doing, while he is willing to take all the honors, whether deserved or undeserved. I have even found ministers of the gospel who didn't think it necessary to bear one another's burdens. In contrast with this, it may be truthfully

said that the soldiers of the 78th regiment generally moved on a higher plane and maintained a higher code of morals. No good soldier would ask or expect his comrades to face dangers or endure hardships or bear burdens that he was unwilling to accept for himself. The officer or soldier who was unwilling to take his full share of the dangers and burdens soon came to be reckoned unmanly and cowardly. Soldiers had the highest regard for their enemies whom they met on the battlefield, but they had the greatest possible contempt for shirkers, and cowards and traitors, in their own rank. I have known men in social, business and even in church enterprises to encourage their men to go forward in arduous and dangerous undertakings, and when their representatives were bearing the brunt of the battle they would begin to fire on them from the rear. I never saw anything of this kind on the part of a soldier in the 78th regiment. At the end of the three years' service we knew each other better, and we could depend on each other more confidentially, than we could when we first entered the army. While we sincerely hope that the time may soon come when there will be no bloody battlefields and no need of soldiers, it must be confessed that military life in active service has a good tendency to develop in most men a very type of real manhood."

The regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Kittanning by Lieutenant Ward, of the United States army, on the 4th day of November, and was paid on the 5th of November, 1864. The soldiers and officers of the regiment then returned to their respective homes and took up at once the active duties of home life. It is not necessary to say that they were still deeply interested in everything that concerned the progress of the army, in conquering the Rebellion. Most of them expected to enter again into service for their country if they should be needed, and some of them did reenlist.

103d Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This unfortunate regiment was recruited in the counties of Clarion, Butler, Armstrong, Allegheny and Indiana. Company G was almost all from Indiana county. Enlisted in the fall of 1861, and winter of 1861-62, at a time when the Federal government was hard pressed to arm and uniform its troops, the regiment suffered for want of proper clothing. Being sent to the front in the spring of 1862, its first service was in the miasmatic swamps of the Peninsula, and it experienced greater suffering

than regiments more used to hardships by having wintered in camps at the front. It participated in the battle at Williamsburg, Va., during the retreat of the Confederates toward Richmond, and came out of the fight with credit; captured a Confederate flag during the engagement, changing position under fire without break, going on advance picket for the night after the close of the battle.

The regiment was among the first troops at Seven Pines, on the Richmond road, after crossing the Chickahominy river, and for a few days was engaged in constructing temporary breastworks. Part of the regiment was on picket in front of Seven Pines, on the Richmond road, after crossing the Chickahominy river, and for a few days was engaged in constructing temporary breastworks. Part was on picket in front of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, when the enemy advanced in force on that point and Fair Oaks Station, and the regiment soon became engaged in support of the picket line, where it did creditable work, falling back slowly until, it is claimed, the Union guns, in attempting to get range of the Confederate lines, fired into its ranks, when it scattered, falling back to earthworks, afterwards getting into the works in detachments, where it remained till night. This regiment, with others of Casey's division, fell into disrepute here, which in the cooler judgment of the survivors of the war, who have had many years to reflect, may now be deemed unjust. Much was expected of General Casey, and but little performed, but his men were not well drilled (the enemy being in strong force, as was fully demonstrated by the bloody field of Fair Oaks) other regiments, not of Casey's division, failed later in the day, and we cannot help but believe that the plan all through the early part of the war, of fighting a brigade or a division at a time, was a fatal mistake. * * * The loss in disabled and killed in the 103d was heavy, and speaks in its defense at this place. The regiment participated in the battle at Malvern Hill, and served on rear guard in the further retreat to Harrison's Landing.

Leaving the Peninsula at the same time with McClellan's army, by special order Wesel's brigade was sent to Norfolk, thus separating from the Army of the Potomac. It was next moved to Suffolk, and assisted in fortifying the place; also, built winter quarters, which were left on December 5, 1862, when the brigade moved to Newbern, N. C., where it joined the forces under General Foster; a little later the regiment, in the move-

ment towards the interior, had a slight skirmish at Southwest creek, and supported a battery in the attack upon Kinston.

The 103d regiment was then ordered to cross the swamp in front and charge the enemy's works. Getting through the swamp as best it could, in mud and water, under a heavy fire from Confederate batteries, the regiment formed on the opposite side and gallantly charged and captured the enemy's works in its front, capturing almost an entire regiment of infantry. Other regiments were hastily brought forward and the Confederates driven from the entire field.

The regiment then returned to Newbern, and was stationed in barracks at the Neuse river, where it remained for the winter.

In the spring of 1863 it was moved to Plymouth, N. C., on the Roanoke river, which place it assisted in fortifying, and afterwards occupied, the available force at that point being only about 1,600 men in the spring of 1864. The Confederates in the meantime constructed the ram "Albemarle," which was run past Plymouth in the night without discovery. It immediately attacked and destroyed the gunboats of the Union in the river, and then directed its fire on the little garrison. At the same time a land force of 7,000 to 8,000 men moved upon the works. The garrison fought through the day against hope, and on the next day, April 20th, was compelled to surrender. Then ensued suffering and starvation of which but few are now left to tell the tale.

Bates says: "The officers were immediately separated from the men, not again to be united, the latter being sent to Andersonville to starve and die by scores; the former to Macon, Ga., and subsequently those of the highest grade, including Colonel Lehman, to Charleston, S. C., where they were placed under the fire of the powerful Union batteries, then engaged in bombarding the city." The wounded were left in the hands of the enemy, and most of them died. Of about four hundred men and officers of the 103d taken prisoners, 132 died at Andersonville, seven more at Florence—some by the way in transfer to the coast, others on the way to Camp Parole, while a very few reached home on furlough eventually to die of disease caused by starvation. Indiana county mourned her loved brave who were thus inhumanly put to death.

The proof is evident that we can be generous as well as brave, in fact that the lives of these murderers were spared by a gov-

ernment representing the widows and orphans of the brave men whose lives were thus pitilessly crushed by concerted plan. When a brother fell by the enemy's bullet, we accepted it as a result of war, but when fiends like Wirtz were put in charge of our loved ones, with orders to starve them into a condition to unfit them for further service, before exchanging for well-fed Confederate prisoners, and we see the evidence that he did his work so well, it adds poison to the dart already so keenly felt by the bereaved ones.

In preparing a roster of Indiana county soldiers, we noticed the numbers of some of the graves are about 11,000, which indicates that just that many were starved to death before their turn came.

On June 25, 1865, eighty-one men were mustered out of service, the remainder of that regiment once numbering over one thousand. A few had been mustered out by expiration of term, but nearly all had reenlisted for the war.

105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This regiment was recruited by Capt. Amor A. McKnight, of Jefferson county, under permission granted by the Secretary of War. Captain McKnight had served in the three months' volunteers, as captain of Company I, 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., September 9, 1861, then nine companies, of which B, G, H and I were almost wholly from Jefferson county; C, Clarion county; D, Clearfield county; A, Jefferson and Indiana counties; F, Indiana county; and K, Indiana county. The first organization being a militia company, it was recruited to the required number from Westmoreland, Clearfield and Jefferson. Company E was obtained from Colonel Leasure's "Roundhead" regiment, after both regiments had gone to the front. This company was almost wholly from Westmoreland county.

During the winter of 1861-62 the regiment encamped south of Alexandria, Va., and the time was spent in drill and detail work on forts with an occasional visit to the vicinity of Pohick Church on picket duty, or in expectancy of meeting the foe, for frequent alarms were manifest on this portion of the line; a detachment of the 105th receiving and returning the fire of Rebel pickets here on one occasion.

In March, 1862, the regiment moved by transport to the Peninsula, and suffered all that those miasmatic swamps produced of

sickness, and many brave men fell victims to the climate.

During the siege at Yorktown, it was subjected frequently to fire from Rebel batteries, and after the evacuation by the Rebels the regiment reached the battle line at Williamsburg, in time to relieve other wornout and weary engaged forces, and was the first to occupy the city, and its flag was triumphantly flung to the breeze on the courthouse.

It crossed the Chickahominy river May 23d, and moved to the Richmond & York River railroad, remaining until the 29th, when it was moved to the railroad bridge, but on the 31st was pushed forward to the line of battle left of Fair Oaks Station, and front of Seven Pines. The seven companies first on the ground were ordered to charge upon the enemy, who now had possession of Casey's camp. Meeting the enemy at the edge of the camp, the 105th, on its portion of the line, drove the Confederates back through the camp and into the woods beyond, but the right of the line being forced back, the regiment experienced difficulty in withdrawing, and waded out through the swamp. Companies A and I, reaching the field a little later, were ordered into service on the left of the 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, holding their portion of the line until ordered to withdraw. Amongst others who fell was brave Lieutenant Cumiskey of Indiana. This battle, survivors tell us, was one of the most terrible of the war to this regiment. It was a day of losses to the Pennsylvania regiments, and we refer to the 23d, 61st, 63d, and others. In some histories of the war, the 105th scarcely gets justice, but this may be accounted for by the manner in which they are written. In speaking of army corps. Keys' corps suffered two thirds of the loss, or 4,000 men out of a force of 12,000, while the general loss to Heintzelman's corps was not great; yet the 105th regiment sustained a loss as great as some regiments of Keys' corps. Headley makes the loss to the 105th over 250 officers and men, but by comparing the best reports obtainable we place the loss in killed, wounded and missing near 200. The regiment dearly earned its blood-bought laurels, but from this time to the end of the war it never once flinched when called upon to meet the foe.

It was attacked again June 25th, when on picket duty, losing two killed and six wounded, and in the retreat to Harrison's Landing participated in the engagement at

White Oak Swamp, but was not in the immediate front.

June 30th it was engaged all day in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, hotly engaged most of the afternoon, losing fifty-six in killed and wounded; and again at Malvern Hill. July 1st, it lost one half of the entire available force of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing, in that fierce and terrible battle in which the bravery of our troops was equaled by the daring and terrible charges of the enemy. Yet our own arms were truly victorious, and the Union forces withdrew from the field the victors.

Resting at Harrison's Landing till August 14th, the regiment proceeded to Yorktown, thence to Alexandria, and on August 22d to guard the railroad from Manassas to Catlett's Station. Portions of the regiment barely escaped capture. Companies E and K had but scarcely left Bristoe Station when General Jackson's column reached it, capturing Captain Consor and his company (4). Companies E and K, returning towards Bristoe to reconnoiter, ran into the Confederate force, and the shrewdness of Sergeant Keifim probably saved them from capture, for, when challenged, his reply, "First brigade of Kearney's division," was effective. The officers giving loud commands indicative of an advance of a full regiment, quietly ordered a retreat. The next day the regiment was in support of batteries. The morning light had discovered to them 10,000 of the enemy in battle array, which, members of Company K say to us, was one of the grand sights of the war. The movements of the Rebels could be distinctly seen, and the danger for the time seemed to be forgotten in the interest in the panorama. The next engagement was that of Companies B and G, a detachment of the 87th N. Y. V., and a few pieces of artillery, when on guard at Manassas. Captain Craig and a portion of his command were captured after a brief struggle in the darkness of the night.

The entire regiment was brought into battle at Bull Run, August 29th, lying all day under a heavy artillery fire, until five o'clock P. M., when it was advanced to the front, stubbornly fighting, gaining and losing by turns, and finally forced to retire. Still hopeful of ultimate success, it stopped at the railroad and renewed the fight. The Rebels interposed a force rearward, causing confusion in the ranks for a time, but the regiment reformed in the face of all this, and a second retreat was ordered. The loss was great. Some who fell have never been accounted for,

and are supposed to have yielded up their lives on this bloody field. It was still further engaged on the 30th, under artillery fire, a terrible ordeal for infantry. There seems nothing in war so despicable as to be subject to a destructive fire that cannot be returned for lack of range. Under cover of darkness a retreat was effected, and the next day the regiment went into position near Fairfax C. H., where it participated in the fight of the day, in a raging storm, at Chantilly, and deployed as skirmishers on the line at night.

The regiment was now withdrawn to the defenses at Washington for recuperation, and did not participate in the Maryland campaign.

After the Antietam battle, the regiment participated in the subsequent marches up and down the Virginia valleys, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, it was moved forward to support the Pennsylvania reserves then engaged, but was too late to retrieve the disaster of the day to those noble regiments. It was moved forward in close proximity to the Rebel works, and for forty-two hours laid exposed to the fire of the Rebel sharpshooters and artillery, suffering a loss of three officers and eleven men. We stop here to note the fact that the Rebels here positively refused to allow the wounded and dying to be removed under flag of truce, until many had died of exposure and lack of attendance. Excusers and apologists for the Rebels have never given any valid reason for this, and here we began to realize how these Southern demons proposed to conduct the war, this being but the beginning of hellish acts of cruelty and inhumanity, which survivors of the war can never fully condone. And what a striking contrast the tender care bestowed upon their dying left on the field at Antietam! After this the regiment had its share of the discomforts of the "mud march," and for the winter encamped near Potomac creek, Virginia.

At Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863, the regiment with its brigade formed in battle line near Chancellor House, receiving a severe shelling, and next day went on skirmish line, and on the 3d of May became hotly engaged with the foe, in the afternoon charging upon the works the 11th Corps and hastily evacuated the day before. The first line was taken and held till the men were out of ammunition, when it fell back to Chancellor House. In leading the charge, Colonel McKnight fell; Captain Kirk, of Company F, of Indiana

county, was killed instantly; the loss of officers and men seventy-seven. After this battle the Kearney badge of honor was conferred upon the commissioned officers, and those non-commissioned officers especially mentioned for bravery. Whether selecting a few in a regiment where all were brave was wise or not we cannot judge, but we know that the recipients of the badge afterwards did honor to themselves, the donors, and their counties. Among those of Indiana county the lot fell to Sergt. Robert Doty, afterwards killed at Gettysburg, Pa.; James Sylvis, promoted to second Lieutenant of Company B, and George J. Reed, who died of wounds received in the Wilderness, Va. Of Jefferson county, among others was Sergt. A. H. Mitchell, who came home captain of his company, and after the war was for many years a resident of Indiana county.

At Gettysburg, on Pennsylvania's soil, the regiment won new laurels, if such could add to its honor. It fought on the line of the Emmitsburg road, losing heavily, yet retiring in good order, the loss to the regiment being over one-half its number. Sergeant Doty, of Company F, was killed in the early part of the engagement by a sharpshooter (as supposed) while the regiment was in support of the skirmish line. During the engagement Lieutenant McHenry, of Company K, was wounded and disabled for further service. We would gladly mention others if space permitted, but we quote Colonel Craig, who said: "The 105th never fought better than at Gettysburg," and this was great praise, for of the battle at Fair Oaks Headley's history says: "Napoleon's veterans never stood firmer under a devastating fire." Following this battle, General Sickles having lost a leg, and became disabled for service, the 2d and 3d Corps were consolidated, and the 3d Corps ceased as a distinctive organization.

After Lee was driven South, in the retrograde to Centerville, Va., the regiment became engaged with the Rebel cavalry at Auburn, Va., September 13, 1862. In the movement southward again, had a slight skirmish at Kelly's Ford, and a sharp one at Locust Grove; thence moved to Mine Run, and suffered the extreme cold and fatigue of that short but terrible campaign, and during the winter of 1863-64 nearly all the available force of the regiment reenlisted for the war, and the regiment was furloughed in a body.

May 4, 1864, it crossed the Rapidan, and entered upon the Wilderness campaign,

passing over the field of Chancellorsville of one year before. The men found the bones of their comrades exposed to the elements, for the Rebels had never buried them, only throwing a little dirt or rubbish over the bodies where they lay, the skull of Captain Kirk protruding from his sepulcher, and some of his bones exposed to the air. His remains were recognized by distinctive marks. It is hard to write these things of "Southern chivalry," but all manly virtues seemed to have left the breasts of leaders and followers, and even now, when cooler judgment should rule, many of them glory most in what was most to their shame. On the evening of the 5th of May, the regiment became engaged in the Wilderness, having a severe battle, losing the colonel, badly wounded, and lieutenant colonel mortally wounded, and many brave officers of the line dead or wounded; among the latter we name Lieutenant William Kimple and James Sylvius. Again, on the 6th, the regiment was moved front and participated in the terrible struggle of the day, where none could tell the turn of battle except by sound, and on the 7th was in reconnoitering force, to ascertain the Rebel position. The remnant of the 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers was now assigned to duty with the 105th, and on the 9th, at the Potomac river, the regiment was severely shelled by the enemy, and afterwards, during the progress of the battle of days before Spottsylvania, was in the successful charge led by General Hancock on the enemy's works, Lieut. A. H. Mitchell, of Company A, capturing the flag of the 18th North Carolina Regiment; Corporal Kendig, of Company A, 63d, capturing the flag of another North Carolina regiment. The color bearer of the 105th being disabled, Serg. John W. Smith, of Company F, was appointed color bearer, and was killed at Petersburg a month later.

The regiment participated in the battles from May 9th to 18th, and in the subsequent movements reached the North Anna at Taylor's bridge, and charging on the enemy without firing drove him, capturing some of the works, and held the position until night; thence by way of Hanover town on the Pamunky river, Salem Church, and Tolopotomy creek to Cold Harbor, taking position in general line at a point near the Mechanicsville road, and having part in the series of battles at Cold Harbor. It is told of William W. Hazlett and Charles Gill, of Company F, that during Hancock's charge of the Confederate line they were taken prisoners. Be-

ing stripped of all except clothing they were ordered to the rear. Picking up guns in the rear somewhere they started for the Union lines, encountering a company of Confederates between the two picket lines. By a little ruse on their part they succeeded in inducing the company to ground arms, and the two boys marched their prisoners to General Hancock's headquarters. The General afterwards granted them a furlough of thirty-five days, but Gill in the meantime had been wounded and captured, his leg amputated, and could not take advantage of the merited favor. Hazlett was of Georgeville, Indiana county, and Gill of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

The 105th performed an active part in the battles before Petersburg, Va., June 16th to 30th, and we give the summing up of its losses in the summer campaign by quoting from the history of the 105th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers: "During the months of May and June the regiment lost three commissioned officers, killed, fifteen wounded and one missing; sixty-one enlisted men killed, 168 wounded and twenty missing; total 268. When they started in the campaign they had 331 guns and twenty-one officers; at this date, July 4th, they had 121 guns, the entire force. The list of killed did not include those who died after being sent to Northern hospitals."

In July, 1864, by additions in recruits forwarded by Governor Curtin, the regiment was enabled to hold its organization, and the 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, by its own choice, was consolidated with it in preference to all others, having served in the same brigade for three years, and as a part of the regiment for the spring and summer. Thus the brave and reliable 63d ceased to exist as an independent organization.

We cannot follow the regiment in the arduous work and duties of the siege of Petersburg more than to say that it was frequently engaged with the enemy, in each instance keeping up its well-earned reputation for bravery and efficiency.

In the closing campaign of the war at Hatcher's Run and Sailor's Creek it did excellent service in the battles, and in the capture of men, ordnance and supplies after the assault and victory at the latter place. By this time William Kimple had by a series of promotions become captain of Company F, and in like manner Milton W. Adair captain, and John M. Bruce first lieutenant, of Com-

pany K; all three of these men had enlisted as privates in 1861.

135th Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This regiment was organized and mustered for nine months' service in the latter part of August, 1862. James R. Porter, of Indiana county, was appointed colonel, and the staff officers partly from the three Indiana county companies, A, D and I, commanded by Capts. Samuel T. Nicholson, John G. Wilson and John A. Kinter.

The term of service expired at a time when drilled and effective men were needed at the front, and were relieved of service when in presence of the enemy which had twice defeated the Union forces in the attempt to effect a permanent lodgment south of the Rappahannock. A number of the men of the Indiana county companies, after a short visit to their homes, reenlisted in the regiment of the three-year men at the front, and we find their names in the 40th, 41st, 55th, 61st, 67th, 78th and 105th regiments; also in the 4th and 14th Cavalry; those remaining going into the 206th regiment for one year's service, or assigned to the 67th and 74th regiments, and we find it almost impossible to glean out of all this list the remaining ones. We presume that the same statement is true in regard to Companies F and G from Westmoreland and B from Jefferson counties, for most all of the list of regiments we named received recruits largely from these counties.

The regiment was composed of excellent men, and with the patriotic spirit evidenced, no doubt desired to make a more effective record, but General Wadsworth, upon its arrival at Washington, assigned it to duty in detachments as provost guard, prison guard, and kindred duties, till April, 1863, when it joined the forces on the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg, and was assigned to duty with the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps.

April 29, 1863, the regiment had an introduction to genuine warfare in a sort of long range duel with sharpshooters on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock; by a brisk fire preventing them from picking off our gunners at the batteries in position near the river. During the day the regiment lost some wounded. It remained in support of the batteries until ordered to join Hooker's force at Chancellorsville, where it participated, losing a few men prisoners when on duty as skirmishers in front of its brigade, but did not become engaged.

This regiment did all duty required of it at any time, and many of the men afterwards served in the hard-fought battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor and Petersburg, in all of which some of the above named regiments were hotly engaged. Quite a number of cripples and disabled ones can refer to the 135th regiment as the preparatory school through which they passed.

Company E, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This company was recruited in Indiana county by John F. Sutton, assisted by J. H. Benford, but was partly made up of men from Jefferson and Armstrong counties. Sutton had some military experience, having enlisted for three months' service in the 19th Ohio Volunteers, participating in the defeat of the Rebels at Rich Mountain, W. Va., and also in driving them from Beverly. He had also assisted in recruiting Company G, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers. The company was fully organized and mustered into service September 2, 1862, and assigned to the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. James A. Beaver, of Center county. Charles Stewart, captain of the company, was wounded at Chancellorsville and resigned, Lieut. John F. Sutton succeeding to the captaincy.

The three companies from Indiana, Jefferson and Clarion formed a very effective force in the regiment, and did work for which Pennsylvania's history gives no credit, but it is our business to write of Indiana county soldiers, and we therefore correct errors only as far as Indiana county men are concerned.

The first battle was at Chancellorsville May 1, 2 and 3, 1863, a terrible initiation, but it came out of that unfortunate battle with honors gained by bravery and duty; the loss in the regiment was 125 killed and wounded.

We omit the routine of marches, which were similar to those already written in the 61st, 40th and others, until we reach the field at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, where the 148th occupied a position in what was called the "wheatfield," near "Round Top." Here for one hour the regiment was engaged in a deadly contest, and again on the 3d came into action in the general attack along the lines. No pen can describe the scene at Gettysburg—author and artist both have failed, and the name Gettysburg indicates daring, bravery and slaughter we cannot portray.

In the advance down the valleys of Virginia again, the regiment participated in all movements of the 2d Corps, to which it was attached.

In October, during the retreat of the Army of the Potomac to Drainsville, the 148th was in the engagement near Auburn Mills and Bristoe Station. Upon the advance again to south of the Rappahannock, it participated in the Mine Run campaign, one of short duration, but memorable on account of suffering.

May 3, 1864, the regiment crossed the Rapidan, stopping on the ground fought over just one year before, Lieut. James M. Sutton sleeping on the same spot upon which he had slept one year before. During the two first days in the Wilderness the regiment was not called into action on the front, acting only as supports to the troops engaged on the night of the 7th, within range of the enemy's rifles, and was finally pushed forward on the skirmish line. In the thicket of brush, which all so well remember, it was very difficult in some instances to tell friend from foe, and here Lieut. J. M. Sutton, with Privates D. Sutton and William M. Hallowell, were ordered to discover the position. Creeping forward on their hands and knees to find who was in front, they could distinctly hear the Confederates talking. In further reconnaissance they discovered a line proving to be a New-York regiment, also in trouble, having no connection on the right. The two then joined, forming a line and closing the gap. This incident is but one of many such that occurred in troops getting into position in the woods in midnight darkness. On the night of the 8th the regiment, while on picket, got divided by a mistaken order none have ever been able to account for, and it again became the duty of Lieutenant Sutton to discover their position. In the light of the great fire of the Confederates' burning breastworks, it was a dangerous mission, and in the terrible rumbling of two moving armies a difficult one. Halted at one point, whether by friend or foe he knew not, he promptly answered, giving the name of the regiment when he found a detachment of a regiment, in command of a lieutenant, lost, and formed in hollow square, for protection from assault on any quarter. After much difficulty all was righted, and the movement continued towards the Po river. Such were the nights in the Wilderness, never to be forgotten by the participants.

Crossing the Po river on the 9th, the 148th drove the force of the enemy from the hill beyond, suffering some loss, and on the 10th was in the terrible fight best known as Spottsylvania. The Confederates drove in their

skirmishers with serious loss, and the regiment was finally compelled to fall back on its brigade, having lost 200 officers and men. Lieut. James M. Sutton was wounded, losing a leg. Again in the terrible carnage of the 12th the 148th was engaged, being in the successful charge of the morning upon the enemy's first line of works, and in the after struggle at the second line, losing twenty killed, and the usual proportion of wounded.

It then participated in the series of marches, skirmishes and battles on the line from the Wilderness to Petersburg; at Cold Harbor being in charge on the enemy's works, which was successful at the time, but could not be held, the entire line falling back and fortifying another line. For a further history of this we refer to sketch of the 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The work of Pennsylvania regiments in the Army of the Potomac is so inseparably connected, we ask the reader to read all as though he read the history of one.

On the evening of June 16th the regiment, with others, was repulsed in a charge in the enemy's works at Petersburg, but the contest was kept up the 17th and 18th, until the enemy abandoned a portion of his works. From the 15th to the 30th it was continuous duty and fight, and on the 27th of July at Deep Bottom, north of the James river; again, on August 25th, in a terrible engagement at Reams Station, when the Rebels made a desperate attack, compelling the division to fall back. Colonel Beaver was here wounded for the third time, losing a leg, and Capt. J. F. Sutton commanded the regiment for some time at Fort Steadman.

The 148th was now armed with Spencer repeating rifles, General Hancock designating the regiment for this special honor in its division.

On the 27th of October a detachment of the 148th of 100 men was ordered to take a portion of the enemy's works. Captain Sutton was asked to command the storming party, but having just returned from two days' picket in the swamps he could not run, having stood in the water of the swamps until his knees were stiffened. The work was undertaken by Capt. J. Z. Brown, a gallant officer. The enemy's works were scaled, and more men captured than there were in the assault, including four commissioned officers. The enemy now moved forward on him, compelling him to retire.

We now quote from Bates' History, Pennsylvania Volunteers, correcting the quotation: "Upon the opening of the spring campaign

of 1865, the regiment moved with the brigade on the 25th of March, and participated in the action at Hatcher's Run, and on the 31st at Adams' Farm. On the 2d of April it moved five miles through the enemy's lines, and came upon the South Side railroad at Sutherland's Station, the first division in advance, where the Rebel forces were posted and determined to stand. The 2d Brigade led, supported by the 4th, and as it approached the enemy's well-chosen position he opened a terrible fire which checked its advance, killing and wounding large numbers. Seeing the disaster General Miles detached the 148th and, deployed as skirmishers, he ordered it to advance. With Captain Sutton in command of the regiment, it moved resolutely forward, and by a skillfully executed maneuver, flanked the enemy's works and opened a well-directed and enfilading fire from the repeating rifles. Stunned by the suddenness and severity of the blow, nearly an entire brigade threw down its arms and surrendered, Major Ulmer of the 4th North Carolina surrendering his sword and pistol to Captain Sutton. On the following day General Miles issued an order commending the gallant conduct of the regiment, announcing the result of the charge to be 700 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and two flags." Its last battle was at Farmville, April 7th, but it participated in all the closing movements of the campaign, including Lee's surrender.

At muster out, June 3d, 1865, Captain Sutton was the only officer with the regiment who had mustered into service with it in 1862, and he was commander of the regiment from March 28, 1865, to the close of its duties.

We now close with its battle record, including skirmishes and assaults upon it by the foe, so far as we have been able to gather the record: Chancellorsville, May 1 to 3, 1863; Haymarket, July 25, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Auburn and Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863; Kelly's Ford, November 7, 1863; Mine Run, November 30, 1863; Wilderness, May 4 to 7, 1864; Po River and Spottsylvania, May 9 to 14, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3 to 10, 1864; Petersburg, June 15 to 30, 1864; Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864; Reams Station, August 25, 1864; second Deep Bottom, August 14 to 20, 1864; charge on works at Petersburg, October 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Adams' Farm, Sutherland Station, and Farmville, March 21 to April 7, 1864; and Lee's surrender.

One hundred and thirty-seven men at muster out represented the old regiment, with a

few more serving as commissioned officers not included in the count.

159th Pennsylvania Volunteers—14th Cavalry.—There were probably more Indiana county men in this cavalry regiment than in any other one, and while it is a great task to write the work of an active cavalry regiment for three years of service, we try to note a few things in which Indiana county men participated, and prefer to let the boys tell their own story. Up to 1879 there was a very incomplete record of the men of this famous fighting regiment. In Company K alone we find the names of seven men in succession marked by Bates "not accounted for," who were all killed, or died in the service. The death rate among Indiana county men were not large, however.

The larger part of the men of this county went into service in 1862, at the time the regiment was organized, and passed through the most active service of the war.

In May, 1863, the regiment was attached to Averill's mounted force in West Virginia, and in detachments served in Philippi, Beverly and Webster; and later, in a body at Philippi, had a smart skirmish with Confederates surrounding the post at Beverly, July 2d, forcing them to withdraw, and again at Huttonville, on the 4th. At this time the battle of Gettysburg was reported in progress, and the cavalry division was ordered to join the cavalry of the Potomac. This was not accomplished till Lee's army was safely across the river into Virginia. In pushing forward in pursuit the Rebels were encountered near Martinsburg, on the 15th.

During the month of August the regiment was in a continuous series of skirmishes and battles, at one time, near the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, fighting dismounted, repelled the infantry charges—in this alone losing eighty men.

In November, 1863, the regiment was in the Droop Mountain raid, engaged the enemy, fighting on foot, and drove them from their position.

Again, December 8th, the regiment moved on the raid to the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, where heavy damage was inflicted by the destruction of bridges (railroad), Rebel stores, etc., and in the retreat occurred an incident the survivors of the war frequently refer to as one of the memorable events of their service. At Jackson river the 14th Cavalry, being in the rear with trains which it was almost impossible to move, got separated from the main force and was surrounded by

the Confederates. Under a flag of truce a surrender was demanded, but the men corralled the train and set fire to it. The command swam the river and drew the guns with them across, cheered by the Confederates while crossing. While the colonel seemed to be in a study what to do, walking back and forth with arms folded, waiting a further communication on terms of surrender, a private called from the ranks, "death in preference to Libby prison," which was echoed by a hundred voices, which decided the matter. Their ammunition was all drowned, so the order was given to sling their carbines and draw their sabres, and a break was made for freedom. We quote the words of one who was in this desperate charge: "We selected Jackson's cavalry, and broke for them—they thought they had us, and were so surprised they fled in every direction, and we fairly flew through; our pieces of artillery seemed to scarcely touch the ground as they went, and before the Confederates recovered from their surprise we were almost out of range." From the same soldier we gain the information that at Craig's creek the cold was so intense as to freeze their horses' manes "stiff like a board," and we quote from Averill's report: "I was obliged to swim my command, and drag my artillery with ropes across Craig's creek seven times in twenty-four hours."

The 14th, in its retreat, encountered more frozen streams; the horses being smooth shod, they were compelled to walk most of the time for three days. A few already crippled tried to ride, and we know of some yet living who were yet further injured by their horses falling with them. The loss to the regiment in this third raid was about fifty. From Bates' History we quote: "In recognition of the great service which the command had performed, the war department ordered the issue of a complete suit of clothing to each member of the command as a gift from the government." From one of the men we quote: "Our shoes were worn out so much our toes stuck out to the cold, and several had their feet frozen badly." Averill's official report says, "my command has marched, climbed, slid, and swam three hundred and forty-five miles since the 8th inst."

During the winter of 1863-64, while supposed to be in winter quarters, having a general headquarters at Martinsburg, W. Va., it was kept on duty much of the time, and early in the spring of 1864 it moved forward in another raid upon the Virginia & Tennessee

railroad. On May 10th, at Cove Gap, in a fight with the enemy, it lost fifty men killed and wounded, besides losses in minor skirmishes.

The regiment was next in the campaign under General Hunter, as part of the regiment was engaged at New Market, and again at Piedmont, dismounting and charging earthworks when advantage was to be gained by it.

It participated in the fight at Lexington, June 12th, and skirmished nearly all day June 13th, and again at Lynchburg on the 15th. Again on the 17th at Liberty, in a sharp fight for several hours, it succeeded in holding a large Confederate force in check while the forces under Averill and Crook were retiring to the Kanawha. The loss here was about twenty-four, and the regiment suffered a further loss of eight men near Salem in a charge by Schoonmaker's brigade, to recover guns taken in an unexpected charge by Rosser's Confederate cavalry.

We now pass to the time of Early's raid into Maryland in July, when the 14th had part in the attack at Winchester, July 20th, which was successful; but a few days later the whole force was compelled to fall back to Hagerstown, Md. After the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., the 14th was in the chase of the Confederates into West Virginia, and at Moorefield had a sharp fight, losing thirty-five men, in this fight having the satisfaction of completely routing the enemy.

Its next movements were in connection with the army under Sheridan in the valley, participating in all movements, being highly complimented for gallantry, especially at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Harrisonburg, Wier's Cave and Front Royal.

The winter of 1864-65 was a disastrous one, the regiment losing heavily at both Millwood and Ashby's Gap. We would be glad to add a complete battle record to this, but it was in almost continuous fighting for two years over so great an area, we do not see that we can do justice to it, but we do know that while the children of the survivors live the heroic deeds of the 14th Cavalry will be fireside stories to be remembered by the generation to come. Captain Duff, of Armstrong county, under whom the Indiana county boys mostly served, has a warm place in their hearts, and we have heard Lieutenant McLaughlin of this county highly commended.

177th Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This regiment was organized in the fall of 1862, for nine months' service, having Company K

credited to Indiana county, recruited mostly in that portion of the county adjoining the Cambria county line, and there were also men of this county in other companies. Hugh J. Brady, of Indiana county, was appointed lieutenant colonel.

The more complete individual record of these men will be found in regiments in three-year and one-year service, and the history of them would in a measure be a repetition of accounts given of the men of the 135th regiment.

In December, 1862, the regiment was forwarded from Camp Curtin by way of Washington, D. C., to Newport News, and afterwards to Suffolk, reporting to General Vile, on the east bank of Nansemond river, where it was put to work at clearing away the forest on the west bank of the river.

In January, 1863, while a strong reconnaissance was being made to the Blackwater, the 177th was left to guard the works at Suffolk and was attacked by a body of Rebel cavalry. This occurrence caused a strict vigilance on the part of the men, and General Corcoran returning to the works in the night attempting to pass without giving the countersign, "came near losing his life." The General afterwards complimented them for good conduct. In March, 1863, it was sent to Norfolk and ordered on duty at Deep Creek with Colonel Wiestling, of the 177th, in command of the post. The duty here seems to have been as guard to prevent the carrying of mails to the South, as this business had been carried on much to the detriment of the Union army.

The 177th regiment has the credit of breaking up the mail routes capturing a number of carriers, and considerable mail matter; also destroyed a large number of Rebel boats in the river, engaged in a sort of piratical business and blockade running, conveying goods to the South.

It was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, then in Maryland, in July, 1863, and assigned to the 12th Army Corps, but before it was called upon to do duty in battle line the enemy had retreated to Virginia again, but remained on Maryland Heights until ordered to Harrisburg, to be mustered out of service.

So far as we have been able to gather information, there were no deaths of Indiana county men, though the regiment suffered much from sickness, both at Suffolk and Deep Creek.

The record shows a large percentage of de-

sections, nearly all from Harrisburg—these records may be unjust. The record would indicate that the men came home from Harrisburg, and failed to return until it had removed to the front, where they found difficulties in the way of reaching it again, and never reported.

206th Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This regiment was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., September 8, 1864, by the election of Hugh J. Brady, of Indiana county, colonel; John T. Fulton, of Westmoreland county, lieutenant colonel, and Josiah B. Ferguson, of Indiana county, major. Colonel Brady had considerable military experience, having served in the Mexican war as major of the 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in the emergency call of 1862, was lieutenant colonel of the 177th regiment for nine months' service, 1862-63.

Companies A, C, D, F, G, H and I were recruited in Indiana county, Company B in Jefferson county, and E and K in Westmoreland county.

Most all the field and line officers had seen service in other regiments, and the greater part of the men who served in the 135th Pennsylvania Volunteers' nine months' service of 1862-63, now returned to service again in this regiment.

Proceeding to the front, it was attached to the 18th Corps, near Bermuda Hundred, but soon after moved to the north side of the James river, and was assigned to duty with the engineer corps and built Fort Brady, north of Dutch Gap. In the latter part of October it was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Corps, and went into winter quarters, its duties principally drill and routine camp duty.

Upon the reorganization of the army corps the 206th was assigned to the 24th Corps, and continued on duty with the Army of the James, under General Ord.

When the spring campaign opened the 206th was ordered to remain in camp, doing provost duty, and was thus partially prevented from participating in the historical events of the general assault upon the lines of the enemy; yet, upon the evacuation of Richmond, the 206th was the first to enter the city, a thing desired much by veterans in service long before. Some of the men composing the 206th had participated in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, when the most ardent desire was to enter Richmond in triumph.

For a time the regiment did provost duty in the city, and afterwards, for a short time,

performed the same duty at Lynchburg. The record of the regiment is not a bloody one, and to the writer of this sketch, and probably many others, it is a relief to write or speak of at least one company or regiment whose bodies do not lie buried in Southern soil.

The men did the duty assigned them, and in this stand on equality with their comrades in arms. The regiment had its place in the army and is entitled to share in the honor that crowned the Union arms in the campaign of 1865. It lived to see the result thousands died to accomplish, and to be the first to fling to the breeze in the Rebel capital the stars and stripes of the Union.

Militia of Indiana County, 1861 to 1865.—The militia organizations of the county in 1861 were but few and not much interest manifested; but such as they were, they formed the basis of organization of some of the companies of men recruited in 1861 for three years' service.

In 1862, when General Lee, after defeating our armies at Bull Run, moved northward into Maryland, the southern counties of Pennsylvania were in danger of invasion, and Governor Curtin issued a call for the people to arm (September 4, 1862), and a little later issued a general order calling for volunteers to organize and arm for defense of the State (September 10, 1862); immediately following this with a call for 50,000 men (September 11, 1862), promising the men they should be held for service only for the emergency, and should be mustered out as soon as, in the opinion of the executive, it would be prudent to do so.

The call was heralded throughout Indiana county, and so early as the 10th, the day the Governor called for actual enrollment of men, there were several companies ready to move. One company, Capt. Lawrence S. Cautrell, Lieuts. John Hill and Joseph K. Conner, getting transportation, was assigned to the 10th regiment as Company H. The other companies followed as fast as transportation could be procured, and by the 15th four more companies were to the front, assigned to the 23d regiment, Colonel Wiestling. These companies were Company B, Capt. Ephraim Davis, Lieuts. William B. Marshall and James E. Coulter; Company H, Capt. Thomas R. McComb, Lieuts. Josiah Work and J. B. Hunds; Company I, Capt. Samuel J. Craighead, Lieuts. Alexander Hazlett and Robert Anderson; Company K, Capt. George E. Smith, Lieuts. John Gibson and Josiah M.

Ansley. Hugh J. Brady, of North Mahoning township, was appointed major of this regiment.

Another company was recruited in the vicinity of Saltsburg, Capt. Hail Clark; Lieuts. Andrew D. Ferguson and William H. Juukins, but not assigned to any regiment.

These companies, forming almost a regiment of men, were all gathered together in the interim between September 4th and 12th, eight days. There were men in some if not all of these companies who had already seen service in the early campaigns of the war, and while they were not called upon to contend with the foe in deadly strife, the uprising of an army in the space of a week in the State of Pennsylvania had an encouraging effect upon the weary troops of the Army of the Potomac, we judge equally disheartening to the rank and file of the Confederate forces beaten and driven back from the bloody field of Antietam.

These militia forces were disbanded upon the retreat of the invading foe, but their services to the State and nation were not yet ended, as we shall see. Colonel Weistling at once proceeded to organize a regiment, securing as many of the men of the 23d militia regiment as could go, and by the 20th of November the organization of the 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for nine months' service, was effected. Maj. H. J. Brady, of Indiana county, Lieutenant colonel of the regiment; of this we give history elsewhere. (See 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers.)

In the spring of 1863 Lee, repulsing our attacks upon his stronghold at Fredericksburg, planned a second invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the blow being most directly struck at Pennsylvania, and as introductory to the action of our citizens at this memorable time, we should recall the fact that much discontent was felt at the North, and opponents of the war were at work with a will, adding fuel to the fire of discontent, and disapproval of the war. Lee was for several days in advance of the Union army, finding no considerable force in his way. Capturing a portion of General Milroy's force at Winchester, and compelling the balance to seek safety in the works of Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, he triumphantly marched into Pennsylvania. The only small force in the way at all was that under General Couch, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa., and General Brooks' small force on the border of western Pennsylvania, and extending to Ohio. The general government, seeing the

danger, called for troops from the nearest States, asking of Pennsylvania 50,000 men. The people were disheartened by Confederate successes South, and diversions in their favor in the North, and responded slowly, no considerable force of militia being organized until Lee's army, 100,000 strong, was on Pennsylvania soil, levying contributions of money and material upon its defenseless towns, asking the town of York, Pa., alone, for \$100,000 in cash; and \$28,000 was actually paid, besides food and clothing furnished.

Very few regiments from Pennsylvania were organized until the decisive battle of Gettysburg was fought, July 1st to 3d, yet we shall see that Indiana county "came to the front" with a will, for we find it had eight companies mustered into service as early as July 3d to 8th, and followed this with six more before July 23d. There was some dissatisfaction on the part of some troops on account of being mustered into United States service, and Governor Curtis, being called upon, assured the troops that they would be discharged as soon as danger to the State was averted, and more than this gave them the choice to elect to serve six months, or during the emergency. We do not learn that there was much demur among Indiana county men, the first companies all being sworn into United States service on the pledged word of Governor Curtin that they would not be detained beyond the exigency calling them to arms.

The 54th regiment, Colonel Gallagher, of Westmoreland county, was mustered July 4th, with Thomas K. Weaver, of Indiana county, lieutenant colonel. Company A, Capt. Joseph K. Weaver, with Lieuts. John Hill and J. K. Anderson, was nearly all from Indiana county; Company D, Capt. John H. Devers, Lieuts. Byron Porter and Josiah Henderson, all from Indiana county; Company E, Capt. Nelson Henry, Lieuts. D. A. Ralston and James Patton, largely of Indiana county; Company H, Capt. (Rev.) Samuel Henderson, Lieuts. Robert Smith and David Reed, all of Indiana county.

The 57th regiment was mustered in by companies July 3d to 8th, and organized by electing James R. Porter, of Indiana county, colonel. Company A, Capt. William R. Ford, Lieuts. Robert A. Henderson (provost adjutant) and Alexander Craig; Company C, Capt. Hugh Weir, Lieuts. James B. Sansom (editor *Democrat*) and James Fleming (color company); Company E, Capt. Joseph Pershing, Lieuts. James P. McClelland and Hugh Pershing; Company F, Capt. George E.

Smith, Lieuts. Robert N. McCombs and William C. Gordon; all of Indiana county.

The next six companies were organized into an independent battalion, under John C. Lininger, of Indiana county, as lieutenant colonel, including three other companies, the first, Company B, under command of Charles McClain, from Jefferson county, partly made up of Indiana county men; the second, Company C, Capt. William Neel, Lieuts. Thomas K. Hastings and W. C. Brown, was made up very largely from Indiana county, the balance from Jefferson county; the third, Company H, Capt. Charles W. Whistler, mostly from Westmoreland county.

The other companies, A, D, E, F, G, and I, we claim as Indiana county companies. Company A, Capt. Thomas J. Moore, Lieuts. Daniel C. Davis and Marion M. Davis; Company D, Capt. John W. Coleman, Lieuts. George W. Wilson and William T. Jackson; Company E, Capt. William P. Altemus, Lieuts. William W. Altemus and George R. Bolar; Company F, Capt. Daniel Tincom, Lieuts. Samuel W. Campbell and O. S. McHenry; Company G, Capt. Robert L. Ritchie, Lieuts. Benjamin F. Speedy and Daniel Latshaw (in this company probably enough men to balance what we allow Jefferson county, in Captain Neel's company); Company I, Lieut. William B. Marshall. This battalion was elected to serve for six months, and was so mustered into the United States service.

We will follow each in a brief description of its duties. The 54th and 57th regiments were both assigned to the command of Gen. T. H. Brooks, and rendezvoused in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, Pa. The rebel cavalry leader, Gen. John H. Morgan then on a raid through Indiana and Ohio, had by this time got so far North as to make his escape somewhat doubtful, and the more so after Lee had been driven back defeated into Virginia. The 54th, Colonel Gallagher, and 57th, Colonel Porter, were both moved down into Ohio, and posted at fords of the Ohio river, by some of which Morgan had hoped to make good his escape, the gunboats having effectually stopped him from crossing the river lower down, and he was also closely pursued by a land force under Generals Shackelford and Hobson. Attempts to cross over were made at several points, and some 500 of his men had effected a crossing at different points on the river. These, with the loss of 600 in prisoners in the engagement at the ford above Pomeroy, had reduced his force very

much, and made his chances for escape still less; and, with the loss in prisoners at Belleville, left him with scarcely 1,000 men.

In the race for life, it was feared Morgan would cross, but the 57th regiment, by a quick movement of some three miles, reached the place, and being first on the ground Colonel Porter so disposed his men that any force attempting a passage to the river must have done so under a concentrated fire of the regiment, on a space where not over six abreast could have formed to charge the obstructed path. Morgan then tried the position of the 54th regiment, Colonel Gallagher, but found it impracticable also.

The Ohio militia in the meantime were pressing the Rebel chieftain closely, as also Shackelford and Hobson in his rear. Being thus closely pursued and environed, he surrendered to General Shackelford, and the work and duties of the Pennsylvania regiments over, they were soon disbanded.

The independent battalion under Colonel Lininger was retained in service over seven months, doing duty on railroad guard and at crossings on the upper Potomac river, with headquarters at Green Spring Run, W. Va. It is to the credit of these hastily summoned together troops for States defense that there was a willingness to move out of the State when necessary for the welfare of the country, and there is no doubt but the militia force mustered at this time had a wholesome effect upon the general result; and had it been in the field promptly at the call of the president, might have added very materially to the amount of material captured from Lee in his retreat, for there was but a small force in the army of the Potomac in fit condition to follow and harass General Lee in his retreat. Couch's militia, as well as Crook's, may have been laughed at as worthless, but we must not forget "what Washington, Gates and Jackson severally did with militia; but, though they had only been held in reserve or set to guarding trains, their presence would have had a wholesome effect," and we do know they did good service in the campaign, those in the west rendering effectual help in the capture of Morgan and his troopers, and those in the east disputing every foot in the advance of Lee's detached forces; and on looking over the field we believe would have prevented the crossing of the Susquehanna, even if Lee had not ordered his detached force under General Early to return to the main body for the struggle with the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg.

Many of the men in these Indiana county companies of 1863 had seen hard service before, having been discharged from regiments in the Army of the Potomac for wounds received in action, and had now so far recovered as to be able for duty on a short term; others, to whom this service was the beginning, enlisted in regiments and went to the front, and proved by future service that they had soldierly qualifications.

Militia of 1864—There were two companies largely made up of Indiana county men. The first was mustered into service in July, 1864, and disbanded in the latter part of November, 1864; captain, J. G. Wilson; lieutenants, Samuel McHenry and Peter C. Spencer. Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Spencer afterwards recruited a company for one year's service assigned to the 74th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant McHenry and others recruited a company for one year service, assigned to the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The second company was mustered into service November 3, 1864, and served till August, 1865; captain, Joseph K. Weaver; lieutenants, Anthony Ewing and John W. Ellinger.

These did general guard duty whenever required, and were regularly mustered into the United States service, Captain Wilson's company doing duty on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

United States Signal Corps.—During the months of January and February, 1864, there were enlisted in Indiana county about fifty men for the United States signal service for three years, under order No. 417 of the war department. The men served in every department of the army from Virginia to Texas; those serving with the Army of the Potomac, and middle division, being discharged in August, 1865; those in Texas serving longer.

The signal towers on the front were often shelled by Rebel batteries, and the occupants had narrow escapes, and the position of the men were an unenviable one. The tower at Point of Rocks, Va., was 125 feet high; one on the James river 130 feet high; and one at Weldon railroad 158 feet high. The one at Cobb's hill, near Point of Rocks, Va., was arranged with windlass and a platform, raised or lowered by this means. At one time the men stepped on the platform a little too soon for the man at the windlass, and the crank slipping from his hand the platform fell a distance of one hundred feet, with A. S. Thompson and J. S. Wynecop on it. The rain

had swelled the woodwork of the hoisting apparatus, so that at a distance of twenty or thirty feet from the ground a friction ensued which so checked the force of the fall that they landed without any serious damage except a scare, from which they did not recover easily, making it difficult for some time, for them to occupy the tower.

At the outpost station at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, when the Rebels attacked and surprised Sheridan's force, but two out of the six signal men occupying the station escaped with their lives; one of the survivors was of this county.

ROSTER OF INDIANA COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

38TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—9TH RESERVES

Company C.—Kirkpatrick, J. F., second lieutenant, wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va.; resigned Nov. 25, '62. Carson, D. R., July 1, '61; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, '62. Hart, W. B., July 1, '61; served three years. Daugherty, R. J., July 20, '61; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July, '62. Porter, Israel, July 20, '61; served three years. Porter, Labanna, July 20, '61, corporal; served three years. Robinson, R. M., July 1, '61; discharged Jan. 25, '62. Stewart, Samuel, July 20, '61; wounded; served three years. Thompson, William E., May 1, '61; dis. Dec. 6, '61.

Company F.—Robinson, Joseph F., corporal, July 17, '61; veteran; served through the war. Young, Samuel C., corporal, July 6, '61; served three years. Chapman, Henry, private, July 9, '61; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62. Cline, David, July 6, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Md. and killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62. (Bates says killed at Fredericksburg, Va.). Detwiler, William, July 17, '61; served three years. Long, William J., July 1, '61; served three years. Moore, Adam, July 6, '61; served three years. McPherson, Hiram A., July 15, '61, veteran, served through the war. McCormick, David B., July 7, '61; died at Smoketown, Md., Oct. 7, '62. McKee, James, July 17, '61; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, '61. Painter, Ashford, July 6, '61; transferred to Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, Nov., '62. Painter, Linas, July 6, '61; trans. to Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, Nov., '62. Smiley, David, July 13, '61, vet.; died while home on vet. furlough, Feb., '64.

40TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—11TH RESERVES

Field and Staff.—James R. Porter, lieutenant colonel (see Company B). Daniel S. Porter, lieutenant colonel (see Company B). Hugh A. Torrence, quartermaster (see Company E).

Company A.—Books, George W., June 25, '61, corporal, wounded, discharged Dec. 23, '62. Books, Samuel, Sept. 19, '62, wounded; trans. to 190th P. V.; dis. June 1, 1865. Boring, Jacob S., July 11, '61; veteran; trans. to 190th P. V.; dis. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 6, '65. Books, J. W., Sept. 19, '62; dis. by special order same year. Baringer, John R.; Sept. 19, '62; dis. Jan. 5, '64. Baringer, William, June 25, '61; died Dec. 9, '61. Camp, John L., June 25, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. Dumm, Thomas P., June 25, '61; dis. April 8, '62. Davis, Benjamin, Sept. 19, '62; wounded; trans. to 190th P. V.; dis. Jan. 24, '65. Dunlap, William, Sept. 19, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. Helman, Lawrence, June 25, '61; mustered out with company. Helman, Daniel, June 25, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. McCreary, John O., June 25, '61; mustered out with company. McCreary, William, No. 1, Sept. 19, '62; dis. March 3, 1863. McCreary, James S., June 25, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V.; absent sick at muster out. McCreary, William, No. 2, Feb. 16, '64; captured; trans. to 190th P. V.; died at Florence, S. C., Nov., '64. Makin, John A., Aug. 29, '62; trans. to 190th P. V.; dis. June 1, '65. Mardis, Jacob L., Aug. 29, '62; trans. to 190th P. V.; captured; died at Andersonville prison pen, July, '64; burial record Aug. 9, '64. Moore, John, June 25, '61; dis. March 20, '63. Moore, Camp, June 25, '61; dis. April 11, '62; died Sept. 11, '62; buried at Point Lookout, Md. Miller, William, June 25, '61; dis. Dec. 22, '62. McCreary, Joshua L., June 25, '61; died at Point Lookout, Aug. 17, '62. Patrick, Dallas, Sept. 19, '62; trans. to 190th P. V.; prisoner from Aug. 19, '64, to Feb. 28, '65; dis. June 6, '65. Powell, William K., June 25, '61; mustered out with the company. Rummel, James P., Sept. 19, '62; died at Wind Mill Point, Va., Jan. 20, '63. Ruth, Leonidas, Sept. 19, '62; died at Belle Plain, Va., Nov. 6, '62. Ruth, Edmund S., Sept. 19, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Smyers, Philip, Sept. 19, '62; trans. to 190th P. V.; dis. by general order June 1, '65. Shoepf, John, Sept. 22, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. Woodford, Andrew, June 25, '61; mustered out with the company. Wood-

ford, Powers, June 25, '61; mustered out with the company. Wise, John, June 25, '61; died at Washington, Nov. 28, '61. Wareham, Henry H., June 25, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps, came home sick and died.

Company B.—James R. Porter, captain, June 10, '61; promoted to lieutenant colonel July 2, '61; resigned Oct. 24, '61. Daniel S. Porter, first lieutenant, June 10, '61; promoted captain July 2, '61; lieutenant colonel May 14, '63; resigned March 10, '64; brevetted colonel March 13, '65; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63. Hannibal K. Sloan, second lieutenant, June 10, '61; promoted first lieutenant July 2, '61; captain Aug. 17, '63; to brevet major March 13, '65; mustered out with company June 13, '64. Archibald Stewart, June 10, '61; promoted second lieutenant July 2, '61; to first lieutenant Aug. 17, '63; wounded May 5, '64, and died of wounds May 20, '64. John S. Sutor, June 10, '61; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant Sept. 22, '63; to brevet captain March 13, '65; transferred to 190th P. V., May 31, '64. T. M. McCandless, first sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted quartermaster sergeant Sept. 1, '61; mustered out at expiration of term. Ephraim Davis, June 10, '61; promoted from corporal to sergeant; dis. May 31, '62. Richard H. Fair, June 10, '61; promoted from sergeant May 1, '62; died July 14, '62, of wounds received at Gaines' Mill. Thomas R. Weaver, June 10, '61; promoted from sergeant July 15, '62, to second lieutenant 135th P. V., Dec. 16, '62. William D. Kuhns, June 10, '61; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. Henderson C. Howard, June 10, '61; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 15, '62; to first sergeant Sept. 22, '63; wounded and prisoner at second Bull Run; mustered out with company June 13, '64, receiving three wounds; paroled. James L. O'Neil, sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted to sergeant July 1, '61; prisoner at the Wilderness May 5, '64; never heard from. Samuel McCutcheon, June 10, '61; promoted June 1, '62; dis. Dec. 18, '62. Benjamin F. Laughlin, sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted from corporal to sergeant; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; wounded at Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company June 13, '64. John W. Humphrey, sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company; good record. Gavin A. McClain, sergeant, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal

and sergeant; wounded at Bull Run Aug. 30, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62; mustered out with company. Michael O'Neil, sergeant, June 10, '62; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, '65. John M. Johnston, corporal, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal; died at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14, '62, of wounds received Dec. 13, '62. William M. Cummins, corporal, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal; dis. Dec. 23, '61, for disability. Charles Shambaugh, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62; leg amputated; captured a battle flag from the enemy at Charles City Cross Roads; dis. Oct. 13, '62. George W. Stewart, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; dis. March 24, '63. Theodore Henderson, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps, July 1, '63; promoted to corporal. James W. Howearth, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, trans. to veteran reserve corps Sept. 1, '63. Constantine Morton, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62; at Bull Run, Aug. 29, '62; at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; mustered out with company. Henry Prothero, corporal, June 10, '61; good record; mustered out with company. George Spaulding, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Sept. 13, '62; promoted to corporal; prisoner May 5, '64, to Dec. 11, '64; dis. Dec. 17, '64. John M. Shields, corporal, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal; good record; mustered out with company. J. J. Oatman, corporal, June 10, '61; wounded; prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; at Gettysburg, July 2, '63; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Daniel Laughner, musician, June 10, '61; promoted principal musician; dis. Dec. 12, '62. John F. McLain, musician, June 10, '61; appointed regimental postmaster. James N. Adams, private, June 10, '61; good record, mustered out with company. E. E. Allen, private, June 10, '61; promoted to corporal; prisoner May 30, '64, to Feb. 22, '65; dis. Feb. 28, '65. Joshua A. Allison, private, Oct. 5, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps. William Atkinson, private, June 10, '61; died at Georgetown, D. C., March 29, '62, of fever. Oscar Bush, private, June 10, '61; died at Gettysburg, Pa., mustered out with company. A. F. Bartlebaugh, private, June 10, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, Va. John Berger, private, June 10, '61; served in sev-

eral battles and afterwards deserted. John R. Campbell, June 10, '61; mustered out with company. W. H. H. Coleman, June 10, '61; promoted commissary sergeant, mustered out with company. Thomas M. Coleman, June 10, '61; dis. Feb. 3, '63, for disability. Samuel Carbough, June 10, '61; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, wounded at Fredericksburg, and dis. April 6, '63. Harrison Connor, June 10, '61; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, and dis. Jan. 9, '63. Edwin Chesley, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, dis. May 7, '63. Jacob L. Craig, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., trans. to veteran reserve corps. William A. Compton, Sept. 19, '62; good record; trans. to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, dis. by general order, June 1, '65. William Conner, June 10, '61; prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., wounded at Fredericksburg, and died of wounds. Moses B. Charles, June 10, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, '62. James Devlin, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out with company. E. J. Devlinney, June 10, '61; record good, mustered out with company. Hiram N. Dumm, June 10, '61; wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out with company. Johnston Davis, June 10, '61; teamster, mustered out with company. John R. Devlin, June 10, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, trans. to veteran reserve corps. James W. Davis, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run, and deserted from convalescent camp. Alexander G. Eakman, June 10, '61; wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out with company. William B. Elliott, June 10, '61; captured a battle flag at Spottsylvania, mustered out with company. William H. Empfield, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run, and dis. Oct. 20, '62. David Fyock, June 10, '61; record good, mustered out with company. H. W. Fetterman, June 10, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62. J. T. Gibson, Feb. 23, '64; musician, trans. to 190th P. V., dis. by G. O. June 24, '65. James Glenn, June 10, '61; wounded and taken prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, and died at Richmond, Va., July 14, '62. John J. Gronley, Sept. 9, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. Joseph Huffman, June 10, '61; regimental butcher and served in three battles; mustered out with company. W. M. J. Harbison, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run and Wilderness, Va. Frank Harbison, June 10, '61; wounded at Bull Run and at Bethesda Church, Va. Solomon Harman, June 10, '61; prisoner at Charles City Cross

Roads; wounded, leg off; mustered out with company. William M. Hazlett, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads; mustered out with company. Samuel B. Harrison, June 10, '61; dis. July 8, '62. William Hill, July 11, '61; wounded at Bull Run; dis. Jan. 12, '63. Thomas B. Hood, June 10, '61; dis. Jan. 29, '63, for disability. John L. Hall, June 10, '61; veteran, good record; trans. to 190th P. V. Samuel B. Hall, Jan. 7, '64; trans. to 190th P. V. David Hoover, Sept. 8, '61; good record; trans. to 190th P. V., captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 30, '64. Jethro W. Hill, June 10, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62. William Henry, June 10, '61; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 8, '64. Henry C. Hazlett, June 10, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62. David Hauser, died at City Point, Va., July 4, '64. George W. Johnson, dis. Dec. 26, '63. William T. Kinter, July 11, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps; dis. at expiration of term. William Kunkle, July 11, '61; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.; trans. to veteran reserve corps. John G. Kimberlin, June 10, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Md., and died of wounds. George W. Lowman, June 10, '61; wounded at Bristol Station, Va., arm amputated; dis. Feb. 15, '64. Allison Lowman, Sept. 19, '62; good record; trans. to 190th P. V.; dis. by general order, June 1, '65. Jacob N. Layman, July 10, '61; wounded and captured at Charles City Cross Roads, Va.; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Samuel Lowman, June 10, '61; died from wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, '62. J. M. Laughrey, June 10, '61; died Sept. 8, '62, of wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, '62. William Laughrey, June 10, '61; killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62. Lewis, John, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., and killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62. Mack, W. H. H., June 10, '61; good record; mustered out with company. McCurdy, John G., June 10, '61; captured at Wilderness May 5, '64. McDonald, William P., June 10, '61; prisoner May 5, '64, to Dec. 6, '64; mustered out with company. McHenry, Oliver S., June 10, '61; dis. June 21, '62. McCurdy, Samuel R., Sept. 8, '61; trans. from Company D to Company B; dis. June 4, '62. McKelvey, Thomas H., April 4, '62; dis. on surgeon's certificate. McGuire, Joseph H., July 10, '61; vet.; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, Va.; trans. to 190th P. V. Mitchell, Robert M., July 12, '61; died at Washington,

D. C., May 31, '62, of fever. Moore, Thomas S., June 10, '61; died Sept. 18, '62, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62. Powell, Henry, Aug. 29, '62; killed at Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14, '63. Ray, Hugh, June 10, '61; discharged Jan. 7, '69, for disability. Ray, Samuel, July 10, '61; vet.; good record; trans. to 190th P. V.; prisoner May 3, '64, to April 15, '65; mustered out with company. Richardson, William, March 21, '62; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Smith, John L., June 10, '61; deserted Sept., '62; returned March, '63; mustered out with company. Shick, Samuel, June 10, '61; good record; mustered out with company. Stewart, John W., June 10, '61; dis. Dec. 5, '61. Sheffler, Uriah, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, '62, and dis. Oct. 6, '62. Sherman, Robert F., June 10, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62, and dis. Shadrach, William, June 10, '61; dis. May 6, '63, for disability. Smith, Marshall S., June 10, '61; promoted to sergeant major; mustered out with regiment. Smith, John A., July 11, '61; vet.; good record; trans. to 190th P. V.; mustered out with company. Stork, William, June 10, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Stephens, James, Sept. 19, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. Henry Stuchel, July 11, '61; killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62. George Trimble, June 10, '61; dis. Dec. 30, '62. William K. Thomas, June 10, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. trans. to veteran reserve corps. James H. Trimble, June 10, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. John Wagner, June 10, '61; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, arm amputated and dis., date unknown. James Wineman, July 17, '61; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, died at Richmond, Va., July 11, '62. Frank T. Young, June 10, '61; promoted second lieutenant Company G, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Nov. 5, '62, and mustered out at expiration of time, enlisted in United States regular army, served two years, returned to Indiana and died.

Company D.—William C. Coleman, first sergeant, Sept. 8, '61; veteran; promoted from private to corporal, to first sergeant; transferred to 190th P. V., and promoted to first lieutenant; served through the war; wounded three times. Peter Bedillion (or Bedlier), July 16, '61; died Jan. 17, '62. James G. Devinney, private, Sept. 21, '61;

discharged May 9, '62. Israel Gibson, March 17, '64; trans. to 190th P. V.; died in Rebel prison. Mark Gilpatrick, March 17, '64; trans. to 190th P. V. Samuel F. Hazlett, Sept. 10, '61; dis. Nov. 21, '62. Joseph B. Hazlett, March 3, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Oscar C. Hoyt, Sept. 21, '61; died in hospital. James H. McComb, Feb. 9, '64; trans. to 190th P. V.; taken prisoner and died. William R. McNeal, Sept. 8, '61; died Oct. 25, '62, of wounds received at second Bull Run. James Robertson, Feb. 16, '64; trans. to 190th P. V. Andrew Shauck, Sept. 8, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V.; mustered out with regiment. William M. Shearer, Sept. 8, '61; dis. Aug. 27, '62, and died. Thompson, (Samuel F?) Smith, Sept. 8, '61; dis. Aug. 1, '62, and died. John Shauck, Feb. 26, '64; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. James (or John S.) Stanley, March 31, '64; trans. to 190th P. V.

Company E.—Nathaniel Nesbit, captain, June 21, '61; died Sept. 21, '62, of wounds received at South Mountain, Md. Daniel R. Coder, first lieutenant, June 21, '61; promoted to captain, April 18, '63, to brevet major, March 13, '65, wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62; mustered out with company, June 3, '67. Hugh A. Torrence, second lieutenant, June 21, '61; promoted regimental quartermaster, July 2, '61; brevet captain, March 13, '65; wounded at South Mountain; mustered out with regiment. Richard M. Biskman, first sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted to second lieutenant, May 13, '62; to first lieutenant, April 10, '63; transferred to 190th P. V.; brevet major, April 9, '65; mustered out with the company. J. P. R. Cummisky, first lieutenant, June 21, '61; promoted to first sergeant, promoted to first lieutenant Company D, 105th P. V., Jan. 13, '62; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62. Charles W. Herring, sergeant, June 11, '62; promoted first sergeant, mustered out with company. James C. Marshall, sergeant, June 21, '61; died of wounds received in action. James L. Hazlett, sergeant, June 21, '61; wounded at South Mountain, Md., and died at home from effects of wounds. Theodore L. Marshall, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted from corporal, wounded, discharged June 9, '63. John C. Doran, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted from corporal, wounded at South Mountain, Md., mustered out with the company. Edward T. Means, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted to sergeant, wounded at Fredericksburg, mustered out with company, and died since from the effects of wounds. Wil-

liam H. H. Lyons, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted corporal and sergeant, mustered out with company. John Uncapher, sergeant, June 21, '61; promoted to sergeant, mustered out with company. William H. H. Edricks, corporal, June 21, '61; wounded at Mechanicsville, Va., taken prisoner and died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, '63. Robert S. McCall, corporal, June 21, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps. James A. Short, corporal, June 21, '61; promoted to corporal, died of wounds received at Gaines' Mill, June 26, '62. Samuel Spires, corporal, June 21, '61; promoted corporal, dis. on sergeant's certificate. George K. Nesbit, corporal, June 21, '61; promoted to corporal, died Oct. 14, '61. J. L. McFarland, corporal, June 21, '61; died from wounds received at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. Robert McGuire, corporal, June 21, '61; died from wounds received at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. John C. Rugh, corporal, Sept. 9, '61; promoted to corporal, trans. to 190th P. V., June 1, '64. Samuel H. Coon, corporal, Sept. 9, '61; promoted to corporal, trans. to 190th P. V., June 1, '64, dis. at expiration of time. James J. Fritz, corporal, June 21, '61; veteran; captured at Wilderness, Va., trans. to 190th P. V., June 1, '64, wounded at Gettysburg. James W. McGinley, corporal, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. W. H. H. Bell, musician, June 21, '61; dis. Feb. 5, '63. Robert B. Carrol, musician, July 15, '61; color bearer at South Mountain until relieved by Sergeant Hazlett; mustered out with company. John P. Bell, private, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. John Brinks, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. John C. Barkley, June 21, '61; dis. Jan. 8, '63. T. H. Butterfield, Sept. 21, '61; promoted to hospital steward Nov. 1, '63. James M. Brown, July 25, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62; William Carlisle, June 21, '61; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, '64. J. M. Clawson, June 21, '61; dis. May 17, '63. William Connor, Sept. 22, '61; prisoner at Wilderness; trans. to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Thompson Cramer, Sept. 12, '62; wounded at Fredericksville; trans. to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Thomas Carson, Sept. 9, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, '62. Robert W. Cathcart, June 21, '61; killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62. Alfred Canada, July 29, '61; died Sept. 29, '62. Martin Doran, Feb. 10, '62; dis. Feb. 10, '63; reenlisted in United States Regular army; killed at Wilderness, Va. Gillis D. Dunlap, Sept. 12, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg, Bristoe Station, and once afterward; trans. to 190th P. V., June 1, '64. Samuel W. Davis, June 21, '61; trans. to Company I; dis. Feb. 10, '63. William H. H. Doak, July 15, '61; died of wounds received at Gaines' Mill, Va. John Dunkle, Sept. 12, '62; died of wounds, date unknown. Joseph W. Elder, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. John W. Ewing, teamster, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Joseph B. Eakman, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Henry Eshbaugh, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. James M. English, March 1, '62; dis. Jan. 30, '63. Abram Eshelman, Dec. 9, '63; trans. to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Boyd E. Ewing, June 21, '61; died Oct. 31, '61. William T. Ewing, June 21, '61; died May 16, '62. Sol. S. Edwards, June 21, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, '62. Aug. A. Ferguson, June 22, '61; trans. to 10th United States Infantry. Scott M. Ferguson, June 21, '61; killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62. William C. Foy, June 21, '61; died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. Joshua L. Gray, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Joshua A. Groft, June 21, '61; wounded; dis. May 18, '63. George C. Gwinner, June 21, '61; dis. Jan. 13, '63. James Gourley, June 21, '61; dis. Nov. 24, '63. Samuel M. Garris, March 1, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg; dis. on surgeon's certificate. Robert Gordon, June 21, '61; dis. July 15, '63. David Griffin, Sept. 12, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. June 1, '64; died in Andersonville prison. Lemuel C. Harold, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Nicholas P. Hughes, June 21, '61; dis. May 20, '63; Sal. Hatch, June 21, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. John D. Hart, Sept. 9, '61; died of wounds received at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. Thomas J. Jenkins, June 21, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62. Jacob Kimple, July 25, '61; wounded at Gaines' Mill and South Mountain; mustered out with company. Jacob Libengood, June 21, '61; wounded in action and dis. Dec. 17, '62. George W. Miller, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Robert Makin, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. Alex. C. Miller, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Robert McKeen, June 21, '61; on detached service with artillery; mustered out with company. Thomas J. Moses, June 21, '61; prisoner May 5, '64, to Feb. 27, '65. John C. Myers, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. James S. McGuire, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Uriah

Marsh, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. James J. Marshall, July 15, '61; mustered out with company. William McPhilly, July 25, '61; dis. Dec. 7, '61. A. W. McCullough, June 21, '61 (Lutheran minister now); dis. May 11, '62. James S. Moorhead, July 29, '62; dis. date unknown. James E. Meanor, June 21, '61; dis. Aug. 23, '62. G. R. McElhaney, July 15, '61; dis. Feb. 2, '63. John N. McKelvey, June 21, '61; dis. Oct. 16, '63. John N. Means, June 21, '61; dis. date unknown. Nelson McCormick, June 21, '61; dis. May 10, '63. Norman L. Moore, trans. to veteran reserve corps July, '63. Samuel A. McLain, June 21, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. G. M. McFarland, July 21, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. Louis McFarland, July 29, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. William H. Mangaw, June 21, '61; died March 21, '64, at Alexandria, Va. William S. Marshall, June 21, '61; died at Point Lookout, Md., Sept. 14, '62. W. E. McCausland, June 21, '61; died July 8, '62, at Philadelphia, Pa. John McPhilly, July 25, '61; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62. Andrew R. Mitchell, June 21, '61; wounded and prisoner at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, '63. Robert A. Park, June 21, '61; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, '62. Jacob Pehel, June 21, '61; dis. Dec. 12, '61. Samuel Russell, Sept. 12, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg; trans. to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. Archibald C. Rankin, Feb. 20, '62; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, '62. Cornelius B. Riddle, June 21, '61; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62. Daniel S. Spires, June 21, '61; mustered out with company. Harrison D. Sacket, Feb. 24, '62; dis. Sept. 16, '62. Samuel M. Shields, June 21, '61; wounded at South Mountain and dis. James M. Shearer, Jan. 13, '62; dis. Jan. 19, '63. John W. Smith, Sept. 9, '61; dis. Feb. 7, '63. James Simpson, June 21, '61, wounded at Fredericksburg; dis. March 24, '63. Oliver H. Scott, June 21, '61; wounded; trans. to vet. reserve corps. '63. John P. Snowden, June 21, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps. '63. Josiah Sloan, March, 3, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. June 1, '64. James N. Simpson, June 21, '61; wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, '62; died Sept. 24, '62. Robert P. Sutor, June 21, '61; died at Snoketown, Md., Oct. 19, '62. Ira G. West, June 21, '61; trans. to naval service. George Watkins, June 21, '61; died Oct. 22, '61. Armstrong A. Wiley, June 21; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62.

Company I.—David Berry, second lieutenant, June 17, '61; promoted first lieutenant April 10, '63; mustered out with company. Mitchel R. Brown, corporal, June 17, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. Alexander Bruce, private, July 9, '61; prisoner May 10, '64; died in Andersonville prison pen. Oct. 23, '64; grave No. 11,329. John Brandon, Sept. 10, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. Washington Curry, July 29, '61; dis. Aug. 30, '61. Francis Cruise, June 17, '61; absent without leave, Nov. 9, '62. Thomas K. Crusaw, Sept. 21, '61; dis. Oct. 12, '62. Joseph J. Davis, June 17, '61; sergeant; promoted to first lieutenant of Company E, 177th P. V., Nov. 21, '61. Samuel W. Davis, June 21, '61; dis. Feb. 10, '63. Cyrus Eakman, June 17, '61; corporal; mustered out with company. John A. Flickinger, July 1, '61; trans. to U. S. regular army Nov. 9, '62. John Grumblung, July 1, '61; promoted to sergeant; transferred to veteran reserve corps. Oct. 3, '63. John A. Hill, June 17, '61; sergeant; promoted to sergeant major; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. Henry A. Harkins, June 17, '61; promoted corporal and sergeant; wounded and prisoner at Wilderness, May 5, '64, to Dec. 6, '64; dis. Dec. 12, '64. Joseph Henderson, June 17, '61; mustered out with company. John A. Hendricks, June 17, '61; dis. Dec. 5, '62. William S. (or I.) Hamilton, June 17, '61; missing in action at Wilderness, May 5, '64; supposed to have died in Andersonville prison. William Hosack, Sept. 10, '61; captured at Wilderness; absent at muster out. David R. Jenkins, June 17, '61; corporal; dis. Feb. 4, '63. Lemuel W. Jenkins, June 17, '61; corporal; mustered out with company. George Jones, Feb. 2, '64; trans. to 190th P. V.; wounded at Wilderness; missing at muster out. John King, July 18, '61; absent without leave, Aug. 25, '62. David Kinkaid, June 17, '61; sergeant; dis. Feb. 10, '63. John L. Kuhn, July 9, '61; missing in action at Bethesda Church, May 30, '64. William Kelley, June 17, '61; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, '62. Henry Mundorf, June 17, '61; killed at Bethesda Church, May 30, '64. Benjamin C. McDowell, Feb. 3, '62; trans. to 190th P. V.; captured and died in Andersonville prison. James W. McMasters, June 17, '61; corporal; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Huston Munshower, Aug. 24, '62; dis. Jan. 2, '63. Peter Palmer, Feb. 2, '64; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Absalom Palmer, Jan. 2, '62; dis. June 4, '62. Thomas S. Rutherford, Sept. 17, '61; dis. June 9, '62. William

Spire, June 17, '61; mustered out from hospital. Lawson Spire, June 17, '61; mustered out with company. Joseph Sides, June 17, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps. John Wilkins, July 1, '61; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 27, '62.

41ST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—12TH RESERVES

Company H.—A. J. Bolar, captain, July 24, '61; promoted to major, July 8, '62; wounded and prisoner at Fredericksburg; discharged on account of wounds received in action, June 30, '64. Samuel M. Elder, captain, July 24, '61; promoted to first lieutenant, Aug. 20, '61, to captain, July 8, '62; mustered out with company. James S. Kelly, first lieutenant, July 24, '61; resigned Aug. 3, '63. William H. H. Kern, first lieutenant, July 24, '61; promoted to first lieutenant, July 8, '62; dis. April 28, '64. Thomas H. Dix, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to sergeant; wounded May 8, '64; mustered out with company. John Bills, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. James Irwin, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company. John Evans, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to hospital steward, mustered out with regiment. M. T. Moorhead, sergeant, July 24, '61; dis. Oct. 31, '62. W. R. Bracken, sergeant, July 24, '61; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, Va.; died of wounds. John P. Griffith, sergeant, July 24, '61; promoted to sergeant; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. James D. Love, corporal, July 24, '61; wounded at Bull Run; prisoner from Dec. 13, '62, to May 8, '63; mustered out with company. Andrew Kerr, corporal, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. John H. Brown, corporal, July 24, '61; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Samuel H. McNutt, corporal, July 24, '61; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Samuel Johnson, corporal, July 24, '61; transferred to veteran reserve corps, mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel Cunningham, corporal, July 24, '61; wounded at Bull Run, and discharged (attorney at Indiana, Pa.). John C. Lardin, corporal, July 24, '61; dis. Dec. 13, '62. George W. Robertson, corporal, July 24, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, and dis. Henry W. L. Drips, musician, March 8, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. William Altemus, July 24, '61; wounded at Mechanicsville, Va., and

discharged. William W. Altemus, July 24, '61; wounded at South Mountain and dis. Franklin R. Barr, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. William Bracken, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Foster Bracken, July 24, '61; dis. June 20, '62. Thomas Barr, July 24, '61; dis. date unknown. Enoch Benson, July 24, '61; died from wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62. David W. Barkley, July 24, '61; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. George C. Cribbs, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. John C. Cameron, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. William W. Campbell, July 24, '61; veteran; trans. to 190th P. V. Timothy Connelly, July 24, '61; dis. Oct. 15, '62. John J. Crossmire, July 24, '61; trans. to 51st Regiment, P. V., Oct. 29, '61. John W. Campbell, July 24, '61; died Aug. 22, '61. Thompson Dick, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Samuel W. Drips, July 24, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V.; commissioned captain—not mustered. Ezekiel Davis, Feb. 25, '64; trans. to 190th Pa. V. Andrew J. Duncan, July 24, '61; died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62. Samuel W. Evans, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Robert C. Edelblute, Feb. 25, '62; wounded at South Mountain and dis. John C. Fulton, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Joseph Faloon, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Samuel J. Ferguson, July 24, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. William Grumbling, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. David L. Ginter, Oct. 16, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Jedediah Grover, July 24, '61; dis. Dec. 28, '61. William H. Gamble, July 24, '61; dis. Dec. 30, '61. J. Grumbling, July 24, '61; dis. Dec. 31, '62. Alexander N. Hart, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. J. D. Hilderbrand, July 24, '61; prisoner Dec. 13, '62, to May 17, '63; wounded at Spottsylvania; mustered out with company. Joseph D. Henderson, July 24, '61; dis. Dec. 5, '62. William M. Hadden, March 14, '62; dis. April 1, '63. Thomas Hogan, July 24, '61; served two years and deserted. William Junkins, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. John Lawson, July 24, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out from hospital. James McDonald, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. M. McLaughlin, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Henry Merritts, July 24, '61; wounded May 8, '64; absent sick at muster out. Samuel McClaran, July 24, '61; vet.; trans. to

190th P. V. James McClune, vet.; trans. to 190th P. V.; came home sick and died. Joseph Mintzer, July 24, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Benjamin May, July 24, '61; dis. Dec. 23, '61. Archibald Miller, July 24, '61; dis. Oct. 15, '62. William Mintzer, July 24, '61. dis. April 12, '63. George Merritts, July 24, '61; dis. Oct. 8, '62 (dead). Calvin Martin, June 15, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. William Myers, June 24, '61; promoted to sergeant major, to first lieutenant Company I, to brevet captain March 13, '65; mustered out with company. Alexander R. McMullen, July 24, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62. Stotler Mintzer, March 4, '62; died July 6, '62, of wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads. George Martin, July 24, '61; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, '64. Stewart Meredith, July 24, '61; died May 16, '64, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. William Makin, Feb. 18, '62; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62. Francis C. Overdorf, July 24, '61; dis. Sept. 24, '61. Harvey Overdorf, July 24, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads. David C. Overdorf, July 24, '61; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62. Thomas Painter, July 24, '61; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62, and dis. Henry Painter, July 24, '61; trans. to 190th P. V. Archibald M. Rogers, July 24, '61; wounded at Bull Run; mustered out with company. Bennett Rhodes, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Jeremiah A. Rhodes, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. Alexander Ream, July 24, '61; dis. Oct. 23, '62. William Ream, Aug. 26, '62; trans. to 190th P. V. William Reckord, July 24, '61; killed at Wilderness, Va. Robert B. Stewart, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. William B. Somers, July 24, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; absent sick at muster out. David Simpson, July 24, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg and dis. James S. Stewart, July 24, '61; wounded at Antietam, Md., and dis. Edward Stephens, July 24, '61; dis. Feb. 25, '62. George W. Stout-eagle, June 15, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Berd B. Sherman, July 24, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V.; died in Andersonville prison. Robert Stunker, July 24, '61; died at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 13, '64. Henry Shuman, March 19, '62; killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62. Oliver Sproul, July 24, '61; killed at South Mountain, Sept. 14, '62. John Swarts, July 24, '61; vet.; killed at Wilderness, Va. James F. Tomb, July 24, '61; prisoner, Dec. 13, '62, to May 17, '63;

mustered out with company. James E. Thomas, July 24, '61; died at Camp Pierre-pont, Va., March 21, '62. Abel B. Wilson, July 24, '61; mustered out with company. John W. Williams, July 24, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Henry Waltemeyer, July 24, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Andrew Wolf, July 24, '61; vet.; trans. to 190th P. V. Joseph Williams, July 24, '61; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, and dis. William Waltemeyer, Feb. 13, '64; trans. to 190th P. V.

43D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—1ST LIGHT ARTILLERY—14TH RESERVES

Battery A, "Easton's."—Levi Adams, Feb. 17, '64; wounded, and died near Chapin's farm, Va., Sept. 30, '64.

Battery F, "Ricketts."—Charles F. Farren, Feb. 22, '64; mustered out with battery; died since. John Myers, Feb. 16, '64; mustered out with battery. William Wissinger, March 8, '64; mustered out with battery.

Battery G, "West's."—Thomas C. Baker, Feb. 22, '64; Edward Boring, Feb. 16, '64; Reuben S. Boring, Feb. 16, '64; George S. Buchanan, Feb. 9, '64; Andrew Carney, Feb. 22, '64; James B. Elder, Feb. 17, '64; Frank R. Fleck, Feb. 24, '64; George Freck, Feb. 17, '64; Solomon Fulmer, Feb. 17, '64; mustered out with battery. William J. Fuller, Feb. 20, '64; veteran; on detached duty with 5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L; was killed at Winchester, Va., July 24, '64. James W. Hopkins, Feb. 24, '64; promoted to corporal; mustered out with battery. David Hancock, Feb. 25, '64; mustered out with battery. Cassius C. Harrison, Feb. 22, '64; mustered out May 23, '65. A. G. Kettering, March 5, '64; mustered out with battery. Isaac F. Kitner, Feb. 17, '64; mustered out with battery; died since. Daniel Long, Feb. 10, '62; Henry McDermitt, Feb. 9, '64; William R. Myers, Feb. 18, '64; Josephus Osborn, Feb. 17, '64; Robert W. Rowe, Feb. 8, '64; mustered out with battery. W. S. Shields, Feb. 22, '64; mustered out with battery; was physician at Marion. John D. Snyder, Feb. 17, '64. Orlando Snyder, Feb. 25, '64; mustered out with battery. Daniel D. Smith, Feb. 24, '64; vet.; died at Harper's Ferry, June, '65. John A. Vanhorn, Feb. 24, '64. Andrew Wissinger, Feb. 24, '64; mustered out with battery.

46TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

James T. Adair, Aug. 4, '63; promoted to first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of 77th

Pennsylvania Volunteers. John Barkey, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. John Ballentine, July 14, '63; mustered out with regiment. Joseph Clingenberger, July 30, '63; mustered out with regiment. James Duncan, July 13, '63; discharged by general order May 26, '65. James Frederick, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. George Grove, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. Andrew Hancock, July 14, '63; mustered out with regiment. William Hancock, July 14, '63; mustered out with regiment. Armstrong Henderson, July 14, '63; mustered out with regiment. Adam (or Elijah) Hefner, Aug. 11, '63; mustered out with regiment. George Kroft, July 14, '63; had feet frozen on picket duty; toes amputated. Dennis McSweeney, July 13, '63; wounded at Decard Station, Tenn.; mustered out with regiment. James (or John) McIntire, July 13, '63; served to June 20, '65. Matthew T. Rankin, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. William T. Smith, July 13, '63; promoted to corporal; mustered out with regiment. William Stivison, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. Robert K. Stuchel, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. J. Watt Smith, July 14, '63; dis. by general order, June 8, 1865. Jacob Strong, Feb. 27, '64; mustered out with regiment. Washington Wilhelm, July 13, '63; mustered out with regiment. James S. Nesbit, captain, Dec. 4, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., dis. by special order, Sept. 28, '64. John McElhany, first lieutenant, Sept. 19, '61; captured at Edisto Island, prisoner one year, resigned Feb. 6, '63. William W. Stewart, second lieutenant, Sept. 19, '61; promoted first lieutenant, March 26, '63; resigned Sept. 30, '63. Blaney Adair, first sergeant, Sept. 19, '61; promoted second lieutenant, March 11, '63, to first lieutenant, April 5, '64, to captain, Sept. 19, '64—not mustered; killed at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, '64. R. E. McCrea, sergeant, enlisted Oct. 14, '61; dis. Sept. 6, '62. Matthew Longrey, sergeant, Oct. 7, '61; promoted first sergeant, March 11, '63, commissioned captain, May 12, '65—not mustered; wounded in action, arm amputated. Jacob L. Shank, sergeant, Sept. 30, '61; veteran; wounded at Cold Harbor; mustered out with company. John Kelly, sergeant, Sept. 17, '61; trans. to United States regular army. Samuel Moorhead, corporal, Sept. 30, '61; vet.; promoted sergeant, then commissioned sergeant, then second lieutenant, commissioned captain, March 21, '65; killed at Petersburg, April 2, '65. William

J. Petticord, corporal, Sept. 30, '61; vet.; promoted sergeant; absent; sick at muster out. Curtis McCornish, corporal, Sept. 30, '61; vet.; promoted sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.; mustered out with company. Isaac Wilks, Sept. 19, '61; died at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 25, '62. William Cunningham, corporal, Oct. 21, '61; killed at Edisto Island, S. C., March 29, '62. John D. Glass, corporal, Sept. 26, '61; vet.; promoted sergeant; mustered out with company. John Houston, corporal, Sept. 26, '61; vet.; promoted commissioned sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant; resigned March 19, '65. George W. Stoops, corporal, Nov. 7, '61; discharged May, '62. C. S. McCrea, musician, Oct. 14, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. Mathias Altemus, private, April 8, '65; mustered out with company. Matthew Askin, Oct. 24, '62; died in hospital. P. W. Prindlenbach, Feb. 11, '64; mustered out with company. Barnabus B. Black, Feb. 20, '64; mustered out with company. Taylor Bryan, Feb. 9, '64; dis. by G. O. May 13, '65. Joshua Brown, Sept. 19, '61; trans. to United States regular army. J. H. Bridenbach, Feb. 13, '64; trans. to veteran reserve corps; dis. Aug. 28, '65. William Cummins, Oct. 25, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. John S. Coy, Oct. 14, '62; mustered out with company. Abraham S. Coy, Oct. 9, '61; vet.; captured; mustered out with company. Samuel Campbell, Oct. 15, '61; vet.; absent sick at muster out. William Cochran, Aug. 24, '62; wounded in action at Chapin's Farm; mustered out from hospital. Robert Crytzer, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; captured; mustered out with company. William L. Craig, Jan. 9, '65; mustered out from hospital. Westley Cameron, Oct. 14, '61; trans. to United States regular army. Nicholas Cramer, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; killed at Petersburg, Va. Nicholas Cameron, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; captured; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. Daniel Clawson, Feb. 2, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64, and died June 23, '64. Abraham D. Coy, June 8, '63; died in hospital. Ephraim Cramer, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; captured; died in Andersonville prison; grave No. 9,134. John Craig, Sept. 19, '61; promoted corporal; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.; mustered out with company; veteran. Anderson Carbaugh, Sept. 19, '61; promoted corporal; killed at Cold Harbor. Frank Davis, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. John W. Dick, Sept. 15, '62; dis. June 26, '63. Samuel D. Devlin, Aug. 21, '62; wounded at Cold Har-

bor; dis. by general order, June 11, '65. Benjamin F. Devinney, Feb. 11, '64; not on muster out roll. Thomas J. Davis, Sept. 19, '61; promoted corporal; died at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 27, '61. Joseph Everett, Aug. 21, '62; wounded; dis. on surgeon's certificate. Samuel B. Eckman, Feb. 10, '64; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64. Isaac Empfield, Sept. 19, '61; died Dec. 8, '63. John Fetterman, Oct. 7, '61; vet.; wounded at Cold Harbor; mustered out with company. Andrew Farren, Oct. 9, '61; captured at Edisto Island; on detached duty at muster-out. Noah Fisher, Nov. 5, '61; captured; trans. to United States regular army. James Fowler, Sept. 29, '61; dis. July 26, 1862 (by company roll book). Moses Fry, Feb. 9, '64; died near Petersburg, Va. Henry Fetterman, Sept. 26, '61; died Oct. 26, '63. Solomon Fetterman, Oct. 26, '62; killed at Chapin's Farm, Va. John Foust, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. Daniel George, Oct. 25, '61; vet.; wounded at Petersburg; mustered out from hospital. John D. Glass, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. John H. Green, Feb. 22, '64; mustered out with company. William R. George, Oct. 24, '61; vet.; promoted corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. Charles W. Gibson, Aug. 24, '62; promoted to corporal; dis. by general order June 11, '65. A. Hendrickson, Feb. 15, '64; mustered out with company. George J. Hadden, Feb. 10, '64; mustered out with company. Joseph Houston, Feb. 24, '64; wounded at Petersburg and dis. from hospital. Thomas Hamilton, Aug. 25, '62; killed at Petersburg. John Howearth, Sept. 30, '61; vet.; promoted to corporal; wounded at Drury's Bluff; mustered out with company. Eli Isenberg, Feb. 18, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor; trans. to veteran reserve corps; dis. Sept. 15, '65; was in the six months' service of 1863. John Jacoby, Feb. 10, '64; mustered out with company. J. T. Jamison, Feb. 12, '64; dis. by general order, June 18, '65. Joshua Jones, Feb. 6, '64; missing at Cold Harbor June 16, '64. William King, Feb. 15, '64; mustered out with company. David S. Kerr, Feb. 18, '64; wounded; mustered out with company. John Keller, Aug. 8, '62; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. Samuel King, Feb. 10, '64; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. Dominick Kennedy, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; promoted corporal; died at Saulsbury, S. C.; captured; company record says he was killed. William Lydick, Sept. 30, '61;

vet.; mustered out with company. Andrew Lydick, Oct. 7, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. Jackson Lemon, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. Noah Lohr, Feb. 12, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor and at Petersburg; leg amputated. John Lydick, Sept. 30, '61; killed at Petersburg. David Long, March 28, '62; died at Hilton Head, Aug. 1, '62. William H. Long, Sept. 30, '61; vet.; promoted corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. John Montgomery, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. William McDermott, Feb. 13, '64; mustered out from hospital. Edward D. Murphy, Feb. 9, '64; Joseph Muller, Feb. 1, '64; William S. McClain, Feb. 18, '64; William B. Myers, Feb. 18, '64; Henry Myers, Feb. 22, '64; mustered out with company. H. Munshower, Feb. 10, '64; dis. by general order, May 15, '65. George Milliron, Feb. 26, '64; dis. by general order, May 31, '65. John A. McGee, Feb. 12, '64; vet.; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Stephen Marker, Oct. 14, '61; vet.; killed at Chapin's Farm, Va. David Myers, Sept. 30, '61; vet.; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. Nelson McCormish, Aug. 24, '62; dis. by general order, June 11, '65. Robert E. McCrear, Nov. 5, '61; dis. Sept. 6, '63. John Martin, Sept. 19, '61; promoted corporal; died at Fortress Monroe. Samuel Overdorff, Oct. 25, '61; vet.; wounded at Petersburg; mustered out with company. Isaac Overdorff, Oct. 28, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. Alexander Ow, Feb. 18, '64; mustered out with company. Frank Overdorff, Feb. 13, '64; captured; dis. on surgeon's certificate. Harrison Overdorff, Oct. 12, '61; vet.; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Joseph Pittman, Oct. 14, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. Nathan S. Parson, Oct. 7, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. William Powell, Jan. 4, '65; mustered out with company. William P. Patterson, Sept. 19, '61; prisoner four months; mustered out at expiration of term. Jacob Replogle, Oct. 28, '61; mustered out with company. Josiah Risinger, Oct. 14, '62; dis. by general order, June 2, '65. James H. Roberts, Sept. 27, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Edward Roser, Sept. 19, '61; died March 16, '64. Joseph Reed, Oct. 15, '61; vet.; killed at Petersburg, Va. Daniel Shank, Oct. 24, '61; vet.; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. Jacob Shank, Oct. 24, '61; vet.; wounded at Chapin's Farm and Petersburg; mustered out with company. Thomas Simpson, Sept. 19,

56TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

'61; vet.; John Steffy, Oct. 9, '61; vet.; captured; Samuel R. Shank, Oct. 27, '62; Tobias Stiles, Oct. 23, '62; Abraham Steffy, Feb. 20, '64; David Simpson, Feb. 19, '64; vet.; Frederick Sprankle, Feb. 18, '64; Josiah Stake, Feb. 18, '64; Louis W. Smith, Feb. 18, '64; Michael D. Sprowle, April 11, '65; wounded at Chapin's Farm and Petersburg; mustered out with company. Jeremiah Stake, Feb. 18, '64; wounded; dis. on surgeon's certificate. William A. Stewart, Aug. 21, '62; dis. by general order, June 11, '65. Henry Strong, Oct. 17, '62; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. on surgeon's certificate. H. S. Swarts, Feb. 22, '64; wounded; arm amputated. Isaac Slippy, Oct. 31, '61; vet.; dis. on surgeon's certificate. Daniel Strong, Sept. 13, '62; dis. by general order, June 11, '65. Levi Shank, Sept. 13, '62; dis. by general order, June 11, '65. William Stout, Oct. 20, '62; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 29, '63. David Snyder, Feb. 19, '64; wounded at Petersburg and died from wounds received. John Strain, Feb. 9, '64; killed at Chapin's Farm. John C. Smith, Feb. 18, '64; promoted principal musician; mustered out with regiment. Alfred Slippy, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. John Sebring, Sept. 13, '62; promoted principal musician; mustered out with William W. Templeton, Feb. 18, '64; mustered out with company. L. L. Thompson, Nov. 5, '61; captured; trans. to United States regular army. John L. Taylor, Oct. 12, '61; vet.; promoted corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant; mustered out with company. George S. Willett, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. L. L. Thompson, Oct. 14, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. Robert Wilson, Sept. 19, '61; vet.; mustered out with company. Thomas B. Wilson, Feb. 20, '64; mustered out with company. George Waltemire, Feb. 13, '64; mustered out from hospital. George Walters, Oct. 21, '62; wounded in action and absent at muster-out. William W. Wolf, Feb. 18, '64; mustered out with company. Samuel Wolf, April 11, '65; mustered out with company. David Waltemire, Sept. 19, '61; dis. June 26, '63. James M. Watt, Feb. 18, '64; dis. by general order, June 8, '65. James B. Work, Feb. 18, '64; dis. on surgeon's certificate. George Wike, Oct. 28, '62; dis. on surgeon's certificate, date unknown. Daniel Waltemire, Oct. 9, '61; vet.; died of wounds received at Petersburg. Joseph C. Young, Feb. 1, '64; mustered out with company.

Company B. (All mustered as enlisted, Sept. 25, 1861).—Willard McIntire, captain; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, Oct. 15, '62. Jesse A. Cunningham, first lieutenant; promoted to captain; dis. Nov. 6, '63, on surgeon's certificate of permanent disability. David Davis, second lieutenant; resigned May 18, '62. Samuel McCune, first sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant and first lieutenant; dis. March 4, '63. Thomas D. Cunningham, second sergeant; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant and first lieutenant; dis. on account of wounds received in action, July 1, '63. Albert A. Kuhn, third sergeant; died from wounds received in action at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62. Joseph P. Lintner, fourth sergeant; dis. Nov. 11, '62, from wounds received Aug. 28, at Gainesville, Va. James Speedy, fifth sergeant; veteran; killed in action at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 7, '65. Privates—Alfred R. Anderson, wounded Aug. 28, '62, at Gainesville; dis. on account of disability. Absalom Brown, transferred to brigade band; mustered with band. William Brown, wounded Nov. 30, '63, at Mine Run; dis. Sept. 25, '64, at expiration of service. Joseph Blakely, wounded Aug. 28, '62, at Gainesville; dis. on account of disability, Oct. 14, '62. Archibald C. Brown, promoted to color sergeant Dec. 1, '61; died at Washington, March 30, '62. Samuel Bushman, dis. Sept. 24, '64, by expiration of term of service. George Clark, died in camp hospital, near Fredericksburg, June 15, '62. Daniel S. Brush, vet.; wounded June 18, '64, at Petersburg (arm amputated); dis. Feb. 22, '65. George Clawson, dis. Jan. 7, '65, at York, Pa. James W. Compton, died at Findly hospital, Washington City, Feb. 17, '63. Joseph J. Crate, dis. March 18, '63; disability. John W. Crusan, wounded in action at Gettysburg, July 1, '63; died Aug. 10, '63, from wound. John E. Cunningham, wounded April 29, '63, at Chancellorsville; promoted first lieutenant; wounded June 8, '64, at York River Railroad; dis. Oct. 24, '64, on account of wound. Samuel H. Charlton, trans. to veteran reserve corps; dis. on expiration of term of service. Harvey Dixon, died at hospital, Washington, D. C., March 23, '64. Anthony Earheart, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; dis. Nov. 14, '64, on expiration of term of service. William H. Evans. Matthew H. Falls, wounded Aug. 29, '62, at Bull Run; dis. Feb. 9, '63, on surgeon's certificate.

Henry Fox, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; dis. Sept. 24, '64, on expiration of term of service. Sylvester G. Gettys, dis. on surgeon's certificate, Jan. 28, '63. John D. Gordon, promoted to second lieutenant; killed at Gettysburg July 1, '63. Washington Hamill, died in hospital at Fredericksburg, June 29, '62. John F. Henderson, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; dis. May 5, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Morgan R. Hunter, wounded April 29, '63, at Chancellorsville; dis. on expiration of term of service. Jacob Hicks, taken prisoner Aug. 28, '62; dis. Feb. 23, '63. George H. Johnston, promoted sergeant; wounded April 30, '63, at Chancellorsville; arm amputated; dis. July 20, '63. Richard Kelley, wounded Aug. 29, '62, at Bull Run. James Kelley, wounded at Chancellorsville, April 29, '63; leg amputated at hip joint; dis. Dec. 7, '63. Robert Kelley, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, '63. John Kerr, died April 4, '63, in hospital, at Washington City. James E. Lant, dis. Nov. 1, '64, expiration of term of service. Christian Ling, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; died from wounds July 18, '63. George Marker, dis. May 19, '62, on account of disability. James S. Matson, wounded Aug. 28, '62, at Gainesville; dis. Feb. 20, '63, on account of disability. James A. Miller, dis. Feb. 9, '63, on account of disability. James McCrea, wounded May 25, '64, at North Anna River, Va.; died from wound, May 26, '64. Hugh McFadden, killed at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 18, '64. John Martin, dis. Feb. 9, '63. James McFarland, dis. Dec. 5, '62. Robert Miller, vet.; died in hospital Dec. 30, '64, at Beverly, N. J. James M. Neil, dis. May 25, '62. William F. Patch, vet.; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, '64; died from wound, May 26, '64, in Washington City. John C. Reid, killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62. William Richardson, dis. Sept. 28, '64, on account of expiration of service. Charles Seigfried, trans. to veteran reserve corps, Oct. 24, '63. James S. Stimmel, died Jan. 24, '62, in Blairsville. John W. Trice, wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, '62; died May 6, '64, at battle of Wilderness. John Walker, dis. Dec. 5, '62, on account of disability. Richard Wallace, wounded Aug. 28, '62, at Gainesville, Va.; dis. March 6, '63, on account of wound. David Weir, dis. Feb. 4, '63, on account of disability. Hugh Wiley, dis. on expiration of term of service, Oct. 28, '64. Lawrence Kesler, dis. in 1863. Theodore M. Carnev, promoted drum major; mustered out with band, Jan. 9, '65; vet. Frederiek C.

Black. James Repine. Benjamin F. Earheart, wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, '63; dis. on account of wound. Theo. A. Earhart, vet.; wounded Aug. 28, '62, at Gainesville, Va.; dis. March 2, '65. Joseph G. Marshall, dis. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 24, '64. George Uncapher, mustered out at expiration of term of service, Sept. 24, '64. Robert Ewing, died July 25, '62, in hospital near Fredericksburg, Va. David L. McPhilemy, dis. March 25, '63, on account of disability. Wallace Elrie, wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg, Pa., dis. Sept. 25, '64, at expiration of term. George U. Reid, dis. June 4, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability. James Laney, wounded May 8, '64, at Laurel Hill, Va., died in hospital, May 9, '64, from wounds. John A. Black, promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant; captain, major, lieutenant colonel; wounded July 1, '63, at Gettysburg, Pa.; wounded at North Anna River, May 23, '64; dis. July 5, '65. Westley Brubaker, vet.; promoted sergeant May 5, '65; mustered out with regiment July 5, '65. William Clark, vet.; wounded June 18, '64, at Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Daniel W. Dougherty, vet.; promoted sergeant, first lieutenant; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. David Frew, vet.; taken prisoner July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; mustered out with regiment. Johnston Lawson, vet.; taken prisoner July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; taken again at Spottsylvania, and sent to Andersonville prison; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Richard Neil, vet.; wounded Aug. 28, Gainesville, Va.; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65; vet. Samuel Nesbit, vet.; wounded at York River railroad, May 25, '64; promoted sergeant; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va.; Feb. 5, '65; mustered out with regiment July 5, '65. Henry O'Neil, vet.; promoted first sergeant; second lieutenant; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. John J. Rankin, vet.; wounded Aug. 28, '62, at Gainesville, Va.; wounded May 9, '64, at Wilderness; promoted sergeant, second lieutenant; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. William H. Richardson, vet.; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62; wounded May 10, '61, at the Wilderness, mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Joshua Swartz, vet.; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, '64; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Stewart Trimble, vet.; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, '64; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. Samuel McKisson, vet.; taken prisoner at Gainesville, Va., Aug. 28, '62; mus-

tered out with regiment, July 5, '65. John Z. Earheart, vet.; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; wounded June 18, '64, at Petersburg; promoted color sergeant, Oct. 10, '64; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65. John McClaran, vet.; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64; mustered out with regiment, July 5, '65.

61ST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

Company A.—George R. Lewis, surgeon; promoted from assistant surgeon of 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sept. 18, '63; mustered out with regiment June 28, '65. Jacob Creps, captain; wounded at Fair Oaks and Bamsford; mustered out at expiration of term. John Pollock, first lieutenant; wounded at Fair Oaks and died at Portsmouth, Va. George W. Brady, second lieutenant; wounded at Fair Oaks and resigned. Frank M. Brown, first sergeant, promoted to first lieutenant in Wilderness and died of wounds. Frank Donahue, sergeant; wounded at Fredericksburg; mustered out at expiration of term. William L. Buchanan, sergeant; promoted first sergeant; wounded at Fort Stephens, arm amputated. B. F. Rowland, sergeant; wounded at Fair Oaks; prisoner three months; killed at Spottsylvania. A. T. Brewer, sergeant; wounded at Fair Oaks; served three years. W. A. S. Work, corporal; wounded at Fair Oaks; mustered out at expiration of term. T. H. Brewer, corporal; wounded at Antietam and discharged. William Weaver, corporal; wounded at Fair Oaks, and died of wounds. James M. Ayers, corporal; wounded in Wilderness, and mustered out at expiration of term. Andrew Pearce, corporal; wounded at Fair Oaks, and dis. Lemuel Brady, corporal; wounded at Fair Oaks; promoted sergeant; wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, '63; killed at Spottsylvania, May 8, '64; best tactician in the regiment; drill sergeant. Isaac N. Price, corporal; promoted second lieutenant; wounded at Cold Harbor, and mortally wounded at Charlestown, Va., last day of three years' service. Israel Grey, corporal; promoted to sergeant; wounded at Fredericksburg, May 3, '63; wounded at Spottsylvania; promoted sergeant-major; mustered out expiration of term. John Snyder, musician and regimental postmaster; mustered out at expiration of term. A. B. Allison, private; died near Alexandria, Va., Feb. 11, '62. J. E. Allison, wounded at Fair Oaks, and at Wilderness May 6, '64; mustered out expiration of term. Fulbert

Alteband, wounded at Fredericksburg and trans. to veteran reserve corps. Thomas Anderson, wounded at Fair Oaks and dis. John C. Armor, vet.; wounded at Wilderness; promoted commissary sergeant Sept. 4, '64; served through the war. J. M. Brewer, wounded at Fair Oaks and dis. C. M. Brewer, dis. June, '62. Hugh Brady, wounded at Fair Oaks and dis. Isaac V. Brady, wounded at Fair Oaks; killed at Wilderness May 6, '64. Daniel H. Bee, wounded at Fort Stephens, D. C.; leg amputated. J. K. Black, vet.; served to close of war. Samuel Barr, died in hospital near Providence, R. I. Eli J. Campbell, wounded at Rappahannock Station; mustered out at expiration of term. C. W. Cessna, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, '62. J. M. Chambers, vet., promoted sergeant, then first sergeant; served through the war. Zach. T. Chambers, vet.; promoted corporal and sergeant; served through the war. Robert Cravan, dis. '62. Robert Craig, died near Alexandria, Va., November, '62. J. L. Crawford, wounded at Fair Oaks and dis. J. C. Cameron, dis.; date not known. Marion M. Davis, wounded at Fair Oaks and dis. Abram Davis, vet.; wounded at Spottsylvania; promoted second lieutenant of Company G, '65; served through the war. E. D. Daymond, died April, '62. Peter W. Dilts, promoted corporal; taken prisoner on skirmish line at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out at expiration of term. William S. Derby, wounded at Malvern Hill; mustered out at expiration of term. James Donahue, wounded at Fair Oaks and dis. Orlando A. Ellis, vet.; wounded at Fair Oaks; prisoner three months; wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, '63; wounded at Wilderness; arm amputated. Asaph A. Ellis, vet.; served through the war. William Donahue, wounded at Fair Oaks, died on the field. E. W. Fairbank, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, '62. R. W. Fairbank, killed at Fort Stephens July 12, '64. Perry E. Horn, wounded at Wilderness; mustered out at expiration of term; afterwards second lieutenant Company B, 74th P. V., in one year's service. John Herbison, wounded at Spottsylvania and dis. Alex. Harman, wounded at Wilderness and died of wounds at Philadelphia. Peter S. Justice, wounded at Spottsylvania and dis. T. W. Kinter, wounded at Fair Oaks; never found or heard from. William Johnston, cannot get record; mustered out from hospital. Robert Jamison, died near Alexandria, Va., Jan. 10, '62. Peter Keel, promoted corporal; wounded, think at Fort Stephens. Thomas

Lemon, wounded at Seven Pines; taken prisoner at Savage Station; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 10, '64, again May 12, and died at Fredericksburg, Va. Davis A. Lukehart, vet.; wounded at Fair Oaks and Fredericksburg; promoted corporal; wounded at Spottsylvania; promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, serving to close of war. Frank L. Lydick, taken prisoner at Bank's Ford; paroled; served three years. A. B. McQuown, killed at Fair Oaks. W. L. McQuown, dis. June, '62. Alexander Moore, wounded at Fort Stephens, foot amputated, died, sent home; buried at Gilgal, Indiana county. Thomas Moore, wounded at Fair Oaks, mustered out at expiration of term. D. McCullough, dis. August, '62. G. B. Mott, wounded at Fair Oaks; killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, '63. William H. Mott, veteran; wounded; promoted sergeant, served through the war. A. P. Neff, dis. June, '62. Benj. Neal, killed at Fair Oaks. J. S. Neal, wounded at Fredericksburg, May 3, '63, and trans. to veteran reserve corps. Hugh S. Pollock, wounded at Wilderness; mustered out at hospital. David Price, died at Point Lookout, Md., August, '62. J. T. Pearce, wounded by accidental discharge of pistol in hands of comrade and dis. John W. Row, trans. to Company B, promoted sergeant; mustered out at expiration of term. David Riddle, wounded at Malvern Hill and died in hospital. Joseph Rager, vet.; wounded at Fair Oaks and at Spottsylvania; promoted corporal. Luther Richards, wounded at Fair Oaks; promoted corporal; wounded at Spottsylvania. H. V. Stewart, wounded at Fair Oaks; promoted corporal; taken prisoner at Bank's Ford; paroled, killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64. J. H. Stewart, vet.; wounded at Spottsylvania; killed at Petersburg. William H. Stanley, wounded at Fort Stephens, mustered out at expiration of term. Henry Sylvius, killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, '63. John Short, killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, '62. James Short, good record, mustered out at expiration of term. John R. Stumpf, wounded at Spottsylvania; mustered out from hospital. A. J. Stuebel, killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863. William Smith, vet.; wounded at Wilderness; absent at muster-out of regiment. J. A. Streams, promoted corporal, wounded at Spottsylvania, mustered out at expiration of term. James S. Smith, dis. August, '62. Israel D. Speneer, vet.; wounded at Fair Oaks, first Cedar creek and Wilderness; dis. Nathaniel S. Tozer, vet.; promoted to sergeant; served through the war.

Thomas Tozer, dis. in the fall of '61. Thomas C. Thompson, promoted corporal; wounded at Wilderness. John P. Thomas, detailed for work at regimental hospital; mustered out at expiration of term. George R. Walker, transferred to Company B; killed in Wilderness. Calvin J. Work, promoted corporal; killed at Spottsylvania. J. A. Work, killed at Williamsport, Md., Sept. 20, '62. Harvey J. Work, wounded at Fair Oaks and Fort Stephens; mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel Wissenger, mustered out at expiration of term. William Wissenger, wounded at Malvern Hill and dis. George F. Weaver, wounded at Spottsylvania and dis. Alexander Walker, wounded at Fair Oaks and dis. Johnston Walker, wounded by accident and died in hospital. James T. Work, teamster; mustered out at expiration of term.

Company B.—William A. Allison, Aug. 22, '62; promoted sergeant of Company F, Nov. 1, '64. Christian Albright, July 14, '63; wounded at Cedar Creek, Sept. 19, '64. G. Aikens, July 14, '63; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64. Joseph Burton, July 16, '63; wounded and taken prisoner at Spottsylvania. John H. Beckley, July 16, '63; served to close of war. D. B. Brewer, August, '62; mustered out June 20, '65. J. E. Brewer, August, '62; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. by G. O., June 3, '65. J. H. Brown, August, '62; wounded at Wilderness, dis. by special order, June 20, '65. John S. Baker, Feb. 15, '65; dis. by G. O., June 15, '65. Samuel Barnett, February, '64; wounded at Wilderness; served to the close of the war. Philip Bowen, Feb. 25, '64; killed at Fort Stephens, July 12, '64. John D. Brown, Feb. 25, '64; mustered out June 20, '65. Samuel Brogan, Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company. A. S. Crawford, August, '62; dis. January, '63. Peter F. Custer, Feb. 18, '64; mustered out with company. George Coy, March 3, '65; mustered out with company. Joseph T. Dodson, September, '62; mustered out June 20, '65. George Duff, Oct. 12, '64; dis. by G. O. May 30, '65. Andrew Dick, Feb. 25, '64; wounded at Spottsylvania; trans. to veteran reserve corps. John N. Diek, Feb. 25, '64; trans. to veteran reserve corps. John Ellis, Feb. 25, '64; killed at Fort Stephens, July 12, '64. William Filmore, July 14, '63; promoted to corporal; served to the close of the war. Samuel Gibson, Feb. 25, '64; mustered out with company. Charles Hart, Feb. 25, '64; died at Alexandria, June 11, '64. Daniel Helman, Feb. 2, '64; wounded

at Spottsylvania; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Joseph Hoover, Feb. 25, '64; wounded at Wilderness; mustered out with company. Alexander Howe, Feb. 25, '64; wounded at Wilderness; mustered out with company. Jacob K. Helman, Feb. 2, '64; wounded at Wilderness; dis. June 5, '65. John Hazlett, Mareb 3, '65; mustered out with company. John Harper, Nov. 26, '62; wounded at Wilderness, May 5, '64. William H. Hewitt, April 4, '64; mustered out with company. Isaac S. Helman, Feb. 19, '64; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Alexander Jamison, Sept. 1, '62; dis. June 20, '65. James T. Jamison, Feb. 25, '64; missing at Spottsylvania. J. C. Johnston, Feb. 25, '64; wounded severely at Spottsylvania and dis. John L. Kaufman, Oct. 26, '64; died at City Point, April 25, '65. John R. Keel, Aug. 21, '62; dis. May 30, '65. George A. Kurts, Aug. 21, '62; wounded at Wilderness and dis. Irwin Lydiek, Feb. 25, '64; wounded at Spottsylvania. Daniel Loughrey, Feb. 15, '65; mustered out with company. Josiah Lockard, Feb. 23, '64; missing at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64. Nathaniel W. Lemon, Feb. 23, '64; died March 8, '65. Martin Moot, Aug. 21, '62; killed at Wilderness. J. McPherson, September, '62; wounded at first Cedar Creek and Spottsylvania; dis. June 20, '65. Samuel McMannus, Feb. 25, '64; wounded at Wilderness and died at Alexandria, June 1, '64. John McCullough, Feb. 25, '64; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va.; dis. June 9, '65. Amos A. Miller, Feb. 21, '64; wounded at Wilderness. John C. Matthews, Feb. 14, '64; wounded at Cedar Creek; promoted to sergeant and corporal; mustered out with company. S. W. McCoy, Feb. 2, '64; wounded at Fort Stephens; mustered out with company. Daniel Mock, Feb. 2, '64; mustered out with company. Jacob Mangus, Sept. 2, '64; dis. June 20, '65. Samuel L. Meyers; mustered out with company. N. S. North, August, '62; wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, '63; served to close of war. William Ober, Feb. 14, '64; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. F. M. Patterson, July 14, '63; promoted sergeant Company G, Nov. 1, '64. Daniel Palmer, Feb. 15, '65; mustered out with company. T. J. Postlethwait, Aug. 21, '62; dis. June 20, '65. Daniel Replogle, Jan. 25, '64; died same year. Edward J. Robinson, Aug. 2, '62; promoted sergeant Company F, Nov. 1, '64. Peter Stoy, Feb. 4, '64; wounded Oct. 19, '64. S. Swarts-walter, July 13, '63; wounded at Spottsylvania and Petersburg. Christopher Stuchel, October,

'61; dis. August, '62; became blind. John A. Stewart, July 21, '62; wounded near Bank's Ford, taken prisoner, lost one arm and part of other hand at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64; was in hands of Rebels eight days. Jonathan Stahl, Feb. 3, '64; wounded in Wilderness campaign. William B. Stahl, Jan. 29, '64; wounded at Spottsylvania; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. Edward Smith, April 7, '64; mustered out with company. William Smith, Feb. 13, '64; vet.; wounded at Wilderness and absent at muster out. John Titterington, Feb. 25, '64; taken prisoner in Wilderness; health and mind both impaired by starvation in Andersonville prison pen. Aaron Titterington, Feb. 25, '64; son of John; left at Cold Harbor sick, had permit for City Point in ambulance; was lost. Robert Torrens, Sept. 1, '64; dis. June 20, '65. R. N. Work, February, '64; killed at Wilderness. J. M. Webster, October, '61; absent without leave, December, '62. John T. Warden, Sept. 10, '62; promoted corporal; dis. June 20, '65. Simeon B. Wigle, July 16, '63; wounded at Wilderness; mustered out with company. Simon Weaver, July 14, '63; wounded at Spottsylvania; mustered out with company.

NOTE.—The veterans of Company H also served in Company A from Sept. 4, '64, to the close of the war; they were excellent men. There may be a half dozen names in above list not of Indiana county. The names known not to be of the county are stricken out.

74TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

Company B.—Mustered March 1 to 15, '65, for one year's service. Peter C. Spencer, first lieutenant, promoted to captain; had served in the 106th P. V. Perry E. Horn, second lieutenant; had served in the 61st P. V. Ezra Neff, first sergeant; Jackson McMillen, sergeant; Daniel Good, corporal; William Harklerood, corporal. Privates—Samuel C. Brown, Alexander Colkitt, William M. Colkitt, John W. Compton, Samuel Crawford, Frank Flienkenger, John Gall (or Gaul), James M. Hadden, Luther Henneigh, Nelson T. Hicks, Charles M. Hicks, Samuel P. Hoover, Samuel M. Jordan, Samuel Knox, James Knox, D. M. McCullough, John C. Pepper, John C. Pifer, John Pearce, Peter Pearce, James B. Rankin, John Rankin, Henry Rater, George Simpson, Jacob Sink, James R. Shields, Adam Shields, Frederick Walker, John Walker, John M. Weston, Conrad Zener.

Company F.—Mustered for one year's service March 1 to 6, '65; mustered out Aug. 29, '65. Gawin A. McClain, captain, discharged May 8, '65 (see Company B, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves). John Kinter, captain, promoted from first lieutenant. John McWilliams, first lieutenant, promoted from second lieutenant. Matthew S. Ray, second lieutenant, promoted from first sergeant. John W. Shields, promoted from first sergeant. Peter Freck (or Freeh), sergeant. Andrew J. Stumpf, sergeant. Thomas S. McClain, sergeant. William H. Kinter, sergeant. William C. Dilts, sergeant. Alexander Walker, corporal (61st P. V.). William P. Rowe, corporal. Samuel Wissinger, corporal. William Thompson, corporal. D. T. Faith (105th P. V.), corporal. Harrison H. Shields, corporal. John G. Barr, corporal. Henry L. Kinter, musician. Henry K. Shields, musician. Privates—John S. Agey, Thomas Anderson (died at Beverly, W. Va., May 19, '65), Samuel Bethel, Alexander Blue, Jonathan W. Brown, John Brown, of D. Wm. M. Buterbaugh, G. M. Buterbaugh, Jonathan Buterbaugh, Lewis Buterbaugh, Solomon Buterbaugh, James Baker, Thos. Baringer, John L. Baringer, David H. Brady, Samuel Clawson, William Craig, Henry Craig, William A. Conner, William Degarmin, Samuel Donahue, Geo. Donahue, James A. Dickey, Charles W. Davison, Samuel M. Falls, William Faith, John Faith, John W. Findley, Morton J. Fleming, Samuel Gibson, Robert Galbraith, Robert C. Hopkins, Albert Howe, Andrew Harman, George W. Hanna, John Hunter, William H. Harrison, Andrew Hoover, Joseph Johnson, Thomas A. Johnston, Archibald Kinter, Alexander Kimmel, John Lowman, Thomas C. Laughrey, John K. Lightcap, John S. Longwell, Samuel Munshower, H. Munshower, Henry M. Meyers, David Meyers, Isaac Meyers, Abraham Moore, Robert M. Morris, John McQuown, Thomas H. McQuown, William McQuown, M. McGlaughlin, W. McGlaughlin, John McCunn, James McLeister, R. C. McGaughrey, John McCoy, Alex. McMillen, James McMillen, H. K. McCallister, Andrew S. McCall, James W. McHenry, Frederick Pfeffer, William H. H. Price (died at Clarksburg, W. Va., April 24, '65), Augustus Pease, William M. Ray, Myers J. Rhodes, John J. Rowe, Daniel H. Rowe, Nicholas B. Short, David A. Short, John Shaffer, Hiram Stuechel, Silvester Swauger, Caleb Snyder, Henry Weiss.

64TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, 4TH CAVALRY

Company C.—Tobias Rosensteel, Sept. 12, '61; promoted second lieutenant Dec. 14, '64, first lieutenant July 1, '65; not mustered out with company. Gillis B. Cribbs, Feb. 27, '64; veteran; mustered out with company. John G. Doty, Feb. 10, '64; mustered out with company. Robert Y. Elder, Aug. 31, '64; dis. by general order May 15, '65. William J. Henry, mustered out with company. Samuel Frederick, mustered out with company. John G. Frederick, Feb. 3, '64; mustered out with company. James Kilgore, Feb. 17, '64; mustered out with company. W. G. Miller, Feb. 26, '64; mustered out with company. Isaac Miller, Feb. 24, '64; mustered out with company. John McGuire, Jan. 1, '64; vet.; sergeant; mustered out with company. Nelson Miller, March 14, '64; mustered out with company. James McKelvey, Feb. 28, '64; vet.; corporal; mustered out with company. James A. Miller, Jan. 20, '64; mustered out with company. John A. McNeil, Feb. 29, '64; mustered out with company. Elias Moore, Sept. 17, '64; dis. by general order May 15, '65. Theodore Marshall, Feb. 25, '64; vet.; mustered out with company. John Rosborough, Feb. 16, '64; mustered out with company. Daniel L. Rosentheil, Feb. 11, '64; vet.; mustered out with company. Jacob A. Scott, Sept. 12, '61; dis. on surgeon's certificate. Alex. Templeton, Jan. 11, '64; vet.; killed in action May 11, '64.

Company D.—John M. Black, Feb. 26, '64; mustered out with company. Benjamin Cabel, Feb. 4, '64; vet.; mustered out with company. Daniel F. Dick, Feb. 26, '64; wounded; died at Washington, D. C., May 16, '65. Samuel H. Johnston, March 13, '62; amount of service not known. J. N. Haskinson, Sept. 16, '61; mustered out at expiration of term. Isaac Johns, March 31, '64; dis. by general order March 8, '65. Phillip Lichenfelt, Sept. 16, '61; prisoner from October, '63, to August, '64; mustered out at expiration of term. John T. Lutz, Feb. 26, '64; killed in action June 11, '64. Isaac J. Robb, March 12, '62; prisoner October, '63, to August, '64; mustered out at expiration of term. William J. Ray, Feb. 15, '64; mustered out with company. David A. Stephens, Feb. 26, '64; died in the service. Samuel Trimble, Feb. 26, '64; killed in action June 26, '64. Elijah Taylor, March 21, '64; mustered out with company. David J. Wakefield, Jr., Feb. 24, '64; mustered out

with company. Henry C. Wakefield, Feb. 24, '64; mustered out with company.

Company E.—Abraham S. Martin, Aug. 16, '61; sergeant; mustered out at expiration of term, and commissioned second lieutenant, 1st U. S. Infantry, September, '64. Mark Ray, Feb. 26, '64; mustered out with company. Nelson M. Thompson, Feb. 26, '64; veteran; wounded at Deep Bottom; mustered out with company. Sylvester Thompson, Feb. 22, '65; mustered out with company.

67TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

Harry White, Oct. 31, '61, major; prisoner from June 15, '63, to Sept. 29, '64; commissioned lieutenant colonel Oct. 31, '64, colonel Jan. 28, '65—not mustered; promoted to brevet brigadier general March 2, '65, after discharge, Feb. 22, '65. John C. Carpenter, May 8, '62; second lieutenant Company E; promoted captain Company K Feb. 3, '63; captured; commissioned major May 1, '65, lieutenant colonel May 15, '65—not mustered; mustered out June 7, '65, expiration of term; afterwards mustered as colonel June 10, '65, and again mustered out with the regiment July 24, '65. John F. Young, March 15, '62; commissioned major Oct. 31, '64—not mustered; promoted brevet captain March 13, '65, but had resigned March 12, '65. Robert Barr, Nov. 8, '61; surgeon; mustered out at expiration of term; promoted surgeon in chief of 3d brigade, 3d Division, 3d Corps, and to surgeon in chief of 3d Division, 6th Army Corps. William A. Rager, May 2, '62; vet.; sergeant; promoted first lieutenant April 21, '65; mustered out with regiment. George W. Sloan, April 10, '63; promoted from private of Company K to hospital steward; sergeant; promoted first lieutenant of Company F May 16, '65. William Kellar, March 11, '62; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 4, '65; mustered out with the company July 14, '65. Robert T. Cornwell, Sept. 16, '62; captain Company B; trans. to Company I; mustered out Oct. 25, '64. Alexander Adams, October, '62; Company G; dis. June 2, '65. Robert Adams, Aug. 28, '62; F; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. J. R. Adams, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order June 20, '65. Jonathan W. Ayers, Sept. 10, '62; E; died at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 25, '62; burial record Nov. 17, '62. W. R. Black, Oct. 9, '62; G; prisoner from June 15 to July 25, '63; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, '65; leg amputated; commissioned first lieutenant—not mustered; mustered out

from hospital. James Bash, '62; old Company B; was lost, thought to be killed; never heard from. Solomon Brown, Oct. 29, '62; K; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. Jacob Brown, Nov. 4, '62; K; mustered out with company. William Black, Nov. 4, '62; K; mustered out with company. Abram Bennett, Nov. 4, '62; K; captured; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 20, '64. John R. Bryan, Aug. 28, '62; F; promoted corporal; dis. by general order June 20, '65. David Barry, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. on surgeon's certificate April 3, '65. Samuel A. Brown, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order June 20, '65. William Buchanan, Feb. 23, '65; K; mustered out with company. Jacob C. Bash, Nov. 18, '64; G; drafted in West Virginia; mustered out with company. John Barber, April 29, '62; E; dis. by general order June 2, '65. John S. Colgan, Sept. 20, '62; E; wounded at Cedar Creek; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Samuel Clawson; F; lost at Cold Harbor. Samuel W. Curry, Oct. 9, '62; G; dis. on surgeon's certificate September, '63. John R. Carnahan, Oct. 29, '62; K; mustered out with company. James Crawford, Feb. 15, '62; E; vet.; mustered out with company. Elias Cramer, Feb. 27, '62; E; vet.; mustered out with company. Thomas Dehaven, Nov. 8, '61; G; died at Annapolis, Md., July 28, '63. Robert Dyarmin, April 5, '62; E; vet.; deserted after serving over three years. Thomas A. Douglas, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order June 20, '65. Joseph J. Duncan, Oct. 29, '62; K; mustered out with company. Alexander Duncan, March 31, '62; E; vet.; dis. by special order Aug. 10, '64. Jas. W. Davidson, F; died at Berryville. Edward Dyarmin, April 5, '62; E; vet.; deserted after serving over three years. John Ebey, March 12, '62; E; corporal; vet.; wounded at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64; leg amputated. Levi Esch, Feb. 28, '62; E; vet. William H. Fairbank, March 12, '62; first sergeant; E; commissioned lieutenant—not mustered; recruiting officer for three months; mustered out at expiration of term. Hiram Ferrier, Oct. 9, '62; G; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 5, '65. John Ferrier, Aug. 28, '62; H; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. John S. Fleming, Oct. 29, '62; K; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64; mustered out with company. Henry Fisher, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. George Fisher, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. Jacob Fisher, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. John Fry, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20,

'65. Edward Fetterman, April 5, '62; E; mustered out at expiration of term. John Fetterman, April 5, '62; E; mustered out at expiration of term. Amos Graham, Sept. 20, '62; E; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Robert Gamble, March 31, '62; E; trans. to invalid corps; killed by accident at Kingston, N. Y. James R. Gailey, Aug. 28, '62; F; wounded April 5, '65. Andrew C. Glass, Feb. 6, '62; F; served three years. James W. Graham, Sept. 10, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. John Graham, Nov. 4, '62; K; mustered out with company. Adam Grumbling, Feb. 27, '62; E; vet.; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. John M. Hadden, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. Christopher Hill, April 5, '62; E; promoted corporal; vet.; mustered out with company. Abraham Hill, Feb. 25, '62; E; vet.; mustered out with company. William H. Henry, March 12, '62; E; served nearly three years. Samuel Irwin, Aug. 28, '62; F; promoted corporal; wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64; arm amputated. George W. Hill, April 5, '62; E; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, '64. Leonard Huey, F; killed in Shenandoah valley. Jacob Kookensbrod, Nov. 4, '62; K; mustered out with company. Westley Kinter, October, '62; died in Rebel prison. Benjamin Lloyd, Nov. 27, '62; K; captured; died at Andersonville September, '64. John B. Lucas, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. William Long, Oct. 9, '62; G; died in Andersonville Rebel prison. John Lance, Nov. 4, '62; K; mustered out with company. Johnson J. Miller, musician, Sept. 10, '62; G; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. David Mentzer, private, Nov. 4, '62; K; died November, '64; burial record Nov. 28, '63. John Miller, Nov. 4, '62; K; discharged on surgeon's certificate. William R. Miller, Aug. 28, '62; H; wounded at Winchester, Va.; dis. on surgeon's certificate May 11, '65. William R. Miller, Aug. 28, '62; F; wounded in Shenandoah valley and died. William L. Mahan, Oct. 23, '62; K; mustered out with company. Israel Moore, Feb. 23, '65; K; mustered out with company. William J. Miller, Oct. 9, '62; G; absent without leave, Oct. 6, '64. James Moore, Oct. 9, '62; K; dis. by general order, July 11, '65. Marshall McDermott, Oct. 30, '62; K; wounded; mustered out with company. Daniel Miller, Oct. 9, '62; G; mustered out with company. Uriah Moore, Oct. 9, '62; G; mustered out with company. John C. Marcle, Oct. 9, '62; G; trans. to veteran reserve corps; dis. July 25, '65. Amos S. Miller, Oct. 9, '62; G; dis. by general

order, June 15, '65. R. T. McConaughy, Oct. 9, '62; F; mustered out with company. Harman McAfoos, Oct. 9, '62; G; missing at Wilderness, May 6, '64; never heard from. George Mechling, Oct. 9, '62; G; died at Fairfax, Fairfax Co., Va., Aug. 25, '63. James Mahan, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. Thomas McClure, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. Albert Miller, Feb. 28, '62; E; vet.; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. James Murphy, Feb. 28, '62; E; vet.; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. Daniel Marker, March 31, '62; E; veteran; mustered out with company. James Michaels, March 29, '62; E; vet.; mustered out with company. John Michaels, Aug. 28, '62; E; dis. by general order, June 2, '65. Samuel Mumman, Sept. 20, '62; E; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. William P. Miller, Aug. 28, '62; E; died at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 18, '62. John H. Nupp, Oct. 9, '62; G; killed at Wilderness, May 6, '64. Henry Overdorff, died at Annapolis. Daniel Orner, Nov. 4, '62; K; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Reuben Overdorff, April 5, '62; E; dis. June 18, '62. Robert Orr, Oct. 9, '62; G; mustered out with company. Samuel D. Patterson, Aug. 28, '62; F; prisoner from June, '64, to April, '65; mustered out June 13, '65. Moses Richie, March 12, '62; E; mustered out at expiration of term. John M. Rumbach, Oct. 9, '62; H; mustered out with company. Amariah H. Reed, Oct. 9, '62; G; dis. by general order, June 26, '65. Jacob Replogle, Oct. 9, '62; G; trans. to vet. reserve corps April 1, '65; dis. by general order, July 31, '65. Charles M. Reimhart, Aug. 4, '62; E; dis. by general order, May 18, '65. Charles Riddle, '62; first B; taken prisoner; paroled came home and died of fever. Clark D. Rowland, '62; dis.; date unknown. Isaac Skiles, Nov. 4, '62; K; mustered out with company. W. S. Swarts, March 24, '62; old company B; dis. April 29, '64. George W. Sutton, Feb. 28, '62; E; vet.; mustered out with company. Jonas Sylvis, Sept. 20, '62; E; trans. to vet. reserve corps. Jacob Sterner, Oct. 9, '62; G; died at home, June 16, '64. James S. Strickler, Oct. 9, '62; H; dis. on surgeon's certificate, 13, '64. John W. Snyder, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. on surgeon's certificate, March, '65. Sebastian Sickenberger, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. Thomas P. Stephens, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by G. O., June 20, '65. Jeremiah S. Sebring, Oct. 29, '62; K; wounded; trans. to vet. reserve corps,

then commissioned lieutenant in a colored regiment. John Sylvis, Sept. 20, '62; E; promoted sergeant; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. John H. Shaffer, Feb. 24, '62; E; vet.; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. William H. Sterner, Sept. 20, '62; E; promoted corporal; dis. by G. O., June 20, '65. Adam Titterington, Oct. 29, '62; K; mustered out with company. R. T. Templeton, Aug. 28, '62; H; dis. by G. O., June 20, '65. George L. Vanhorn, Oct. 9, '62; G; mustered out with company. Alexander P. Watson, Aug. 28, '62; F; dis. by general order, June 20, '65. George W. Wilson, Nov. 4, '62; K; dis. by G. O., May 15, '65. Allen N. Work, Oct. 9, '62; G; died at home, Feb. 17, '64. Robert D. Williams, Aug. 18, '62; F; dis. by G. O., June 20, '65. W. N. Woolweaver, April 20, '62; E; mustered out at expiration of term. Franklin Wissinger, May 29, '62; E; trans. to veteran reserve corps; mustered out at expiration of term. Alexander Wilson, Nov. 4, '62; K; captured; died July 14, '64, at Richmond, of wounds received in action. John Warner, Feb. 4, '62; F; dis. '62. William Young, Nov. 4, '62; K; promoted to commissary sergeant, Aug. 31, '63.

Company B.—One year enlistment. Samuel McHenry, captain; commissioned major June 14, '65—not mustered. Nathan Z. Seitz, first lieutenant; commissioned captain June 14, '65—not mustered. Dallas Sutton, second lieutenant; commissioned first lieutenant June 14, '65—not mustered. John T. Kinter, first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant June 14, '65—not mustered. John O'Neil, sergeant; Francis Latimer, sergeant; Joseph M. Bell, sergeant; George W. Duncan, sergeant; Nelson O'Neil, corporal; Thomas C. Lytle, corporal; Silas W. Work, corporal; John H. Fyock, corporal; Michael Donnelly, corporal; Archibald McGaughey, corporal; James L. Rhodes, corporal (died July 2, '65); Alexander St. Clair, corporal (dis. June 19, '65); Daniel D. Fitzhugh, corporal; Nathan C. Giddings, corporal; promoted to hospital steward. Privates—William Blose, Samuel D. Bell, Isaac Beek, Alexander Brown, Wm. Boyles, Charles Boyles, Mathias Conrath, Washington Cook, Porter Clawson, Henry Cooper, Thomas Carpenter, John C. Crosby, Jacob M. Claudy, James E. Dickson, James Dixon, Marshall T. Dick, John O. Drawbaugh, James M. English, Daniel Fyock, George H. Fleming, Walter Gassate, John Goodermuth, John C. Harwick, Peter Henry, Charles Hibbard, J. H. Halderman, James P. Johnston, John H. Kimmel, Solo-

mon Kile, David A. Keefauyer, Samuel Lytle, William C. Lowry, William Lowry, Anthony Lowman, Jacob J. N. Lott, John Loughrey, David Mangus, Thomas Martin, William S. McHenry, Clinton D. McKee, George McComb, William M. McCreery (died July 2, '65), Jeremiah P. Nesbit, Richard Owens, David Pollock, Frederick Pfaff, John S. Plymer (died Aug. 21, '65), George Ray, Augustus Reed, Matthew Rankin, Robert A. Robertson, Hugh M. Reed, James H. Stumpf, William H. Smith, Madison A. Smith, M. B. Stomiller, Samuel F. Speedy, George Stahl, Bennett W. Vanhorn, M. B. Wyncoop, Robert C. Wyncoop, Jacob R. Warner, Joseph M. Wilson, William M. Wilson, Joseph C. Weamer, Henry Wentz, Daniel M. Zorger.

78TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

Adam Lowry, quartermaster, Oct. 18, '61; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 28, '63.

Company A.—Except where other dates are given for recruits, this company was mustered into service Oct. 12, '61. The veterans and recruits were mustered out Sept. 11, '65. William Cummings, captain, Aug. 2, '61; wounded at Stone River; promoted from first lieutenant; mustered out at expiration of term. David A. Rankin, veteran; promoted from corporal to sergeant, to second lieutenant, to captain; mustered out Sept. 11, '65. William R. Maize, first lieutenant, Aug. 26, '61; wounded at Stone River; mustered out at expiration of term; afterward lieutenant in United States regular army. John M. Fleming, first lieutenant, July 20, '63; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant, to first lieutenant; mustered out with company. Evan Lewis, second lieutenant; promoted from sergeant, mustered out at expiration of term. James M. Miller, first sergeant; mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel L. Smith, first sergeant; vet.; promoted to first sergeant, to second lieutenant; not mustered; mustered out with company. J. T. Gibson, sergeant; wounded at New Hope Church; dis. Dec. 28, '64. Samuel Fleming, sergeant; promoted from musician; mustered out at expiration of term. David Blue, sergeant; promoted from corporal; mustered out at expiration of term. James H. Robinson, sergeant; vet.; mustered out with company. John R. Stewart, sergeant; vet.; promoted from corporal; mustered out with company. William A. Miller, sergeant; vet.; promoted from corporal; mustered out with company. William Thomas, corporal; mustered out at expiration of term. George

Adams, corporal; wounded in action; mustered out at expiration of term. William Fleming, corporal; mustered out at expiration of term. John Stauffer, corporal; promoted to corporal; mustered out at expiration of term. Archibald McBrier, corporal; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. John Lukehart, corporal; vet.; mustered out with company. John Miller, corporal, Sept. 20, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps, June, '64. George E. Foy, corporal; promoted to corporal; captured; died at Richmond, Nov. 19, '63. John M. Brown, trans. to veteran reserve corps. John F. Rankin, musician; mustered out at expiration of term. Jackson Armstrong, private, Aug. 28, '62; dis. by general order, June, '65. John L. Adams; trans. to signal corps. Charles R. Aden; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at New Hope Church, Ga. Theodore J. Ballentine; mustered out at expiration of term. Nathaniel S. Bryan; mustered out at expiration of term. Andrew J. Belts; mustered out at expiration of term. Daniel Beyers; mustered out at expiration of term. James Buchanan; mustered out at expiration of term. John Bothel, March 2, '65; mustered out with company. Henry P. Brinker, March 14, '65; mustered out with company. Daniel Bothel; dis. March 21, '63. William W. Bell; dis. March 23, '63. George W. Brink, Aug. 1, '64; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. Leander Baylor; joined U. S. regular army, 4th Cavalry, Dec. 1, '62; wounded at Rome, Ga.; mustered out at expiration of term. George F. Currie; mustered out at expiration of term. John O. Campbell; mustered out with company. William Cochran; died of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn. John Conway, dis. June 28, '62. James Campbell, dis. March 23, '63. David Clowes, Sept. 10, '62; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. James Carroll, died of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn. James Carnahan, Aug. 28, '62; died at Stone River, Tenn., Feb. 11, '63. Joseph M. Crooks, died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, '62. William H. Dickie, trans. to signal corps. John Devlin, died at Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 4, '61. James R. Devlin, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 4, '62. Thomas M. Fleming, mustered out at expiration of term. Richard B. Fleming, Aug. 16, '64; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. Clay D. Ferguson, March 31, '64; dis. by general order, June 19, '64. William K. Gibson, wounded in action; mustered out at expiration of term. Andrew Gibson, March 31, '64; mustered out with company. Reuben George, March 28, '62; dis. by general order,

June 19, '65. Martin Gable, March 31, '64; mustered out with company. James A. Guthrie, wounded and died at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 23, '63. James D. Guthrie, Aug. 25, '62; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. James Hall, mustered out at expiration of term. Andrew J. Harman, March 31, '64; mustered out with company. John Hefflefinger, dis. Dec. 19, '62, and died at home soon after. George Helman, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, '61. Philip Harman, prisoner Sept. 20, '63, to Dec. 10, '64; dis. March 15, '65. John A. Huffan, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 13, '64. Robert Jewett, mustered out at expiration of term. Porter Kelley, mustered out at expiration of term. R. B. Kilpatrick, mustered out at expiration of term. J. H. Kilpatrick, mustered out at expiration of term. Henry Kanouf, Jan. 5, '64; trans. to veteran reserve corps and dis. Oct. 4, '65. Philip Kunkle, Sept. 10, '62; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. Thomas C. Kerr, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, '64. Thompson Kelley, wounded at Stone River, Tenn., and died at Louisville, Ky., April 6, '63. Josiah Lewis, mustered out at expiration of term. Josiah P. Lewis, mustered out at expiration of term. William T. Lewis, mustered out at expiration of term. John Lewis, Aug. 5, '62; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. Samuel Lewis, dis. by general order, June 19, '65. Westley Lossen, trans. to United States signal corps. James Little, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, '64. John C. Lewis; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15, '63. Franklin Marlin; dis. Feb. 20, '64. Scott M. Miller, Feb. 7, '65; dis. by general order, May 29, '65. Ebenezer Mahan, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, '64. G. W. McGaughey, mustered out at expiration of term. Daniel McMillen, Sept. 10, '62, mustered out with company. Eli McCall, Jan. 3, '62; mustered out at expiration of term. Eli McPherson, March 4, '62; mustered out at expiration of term. Peter McSweeney, Aug. 28, '62; dis. by general order, May 27, '65. R. H. McHenry, trans. to signal corps. J. J. Palmer, mustered out at expiration of term. George C. Palmer, trans. to 4th U. S. Cavalry, and died at New Orleans (the Palmers were step-sons of John Lucas, of Armstrong township, who also had five sons who served in the Union army, two of them wounded in service). David K. Rankin, mustered out at expiration of term. Israel Repine, mustered out at expiration of term. John Replogle, Feb. 1, '64; vet.; mustered out with company. William H. Ruffner, March 3, '64; mustered out with company;

now a resident of this county. Isaac Rowland, dis. June 28, '63. John K. Stear, mustered out at expiration of term. John Shetler, mustered out at expiration of term. Charles C. Simpson, mustered out at expiration of term. Alex. K. Stewart, March 31, '64; mustered out with company. Samuel Smith, Sept. 3, '63; mustered out with company. Joseph Shields, dis. Aug. 6, '63. Christian Stewart, Aug. 6, '64; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. Peter Smail, Sept. 10, '62; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. Peter Spencer, Sept. 15, '64; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. John Shaffer, Sept. 14, 1864; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. John C. Shaffer Sept. 14, '64; dis. by general order, June 19, '65. William Sowers, March 21, '65. James Thorn, Aug. 19, '62 (James Thorn, a Tennessee lad twelve years old, enlisted in this Indiana county company; was very brave and daring; survivors of the company think the government commissioned him or gave him some appointment; after the war the Rebels caught and hanged him). Joseph Uncapher, mustered out at expiration of term. Abraham Wallace, March 28, '64; vet.; dis. Sept. 19, '64. Jeremiah Wagoner, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, '62.

Company D.—Mustered in Oct. 12, '61, except where otherwise noted. Michael Forbes, captain; resigned January, '63. Robert H. McCormick, first lieutenant; promoted captain April 16, '63; served three years. William J. Nugent, second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant April 16, '63; served three years. A. C. Branghler, first sergeant; promoted second lieutenant April 16, '63; served three years. John W. Ross, sergeant; promoted first sergeant April 16, '63; served three years. Joseph L. Buterbaugh, sergeant; dis. June 9, '62. William W. Hamilton, sergeant; dis. Jan. 14, '63. David Barkey, sergeant, trans. to veteran reserve corps Jan. 30, '64. Lewis Z. Shaw, sergeant; died at Stone River, Tenn., May 29, '63. Thompson M. Bell, sergeant; died at Stone River, Tenn., March 20, '63. Jacob Durnmeyer, corporal; served three years. Cyrus Daugherty, corporal; served three years. Thomas T. Hill, corporal; served three years. Bartholomew Fleming, corporal; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 1, '63. Leonard A. Hallister, musician; served three years. David S. Ake, private; served three years. Jonathan Anderson, injured in service; dis. Jan. 20, '63. Aaron Burnheimer, served three years. Samuel Bartlebaugh, served three years. Mathias Bartlebaugh, dis. April 29, '63; Jeremiah Cook, wounded

at Stone River; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Albert Daugherty, served three years. William Duncan served three years. William S. Douthett, Sept. 20, '62; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25, '63. John W. Dougherty, dis. for disability. Frederick Fuller, served three years. Francis S. Fairman, dis. Oct. 17, '64. Samuel L. Fairman, died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 2, '62. Robert J. Fairman, Sept. 20, '62; wounded and died at Stone River, Tenn., April 7, '63. John Fuller, died at Louisville, March 21, '62. George Ginter, served three years. George Goss, died at Louisville, May 25, '62. John Hudson, served three years. John C. Irwin, captured; died in Andersonville prison. Samuel Irwin, dis. June 8, '63. Bethuel Johnson, dis. Oct. 28, '62, at Nashville. Charles B. Kerr, served three years. Andrew Kelley, died at Camp Hambright, Ky., Feb. 23, 1862. John Lancy, served three years. Christopher H. Lute, served three years. Alexander Lydick, trans. to veteran reserve corps. Joseph M. Lowry, promoted commissary sergeant; served three years. Archibald McLaughlin, died at Louisville, Ky., December, '61. Thomas McLaughlin, died at Camp Wood, Ky., June 24, '62. Harrison McLaughlin, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 4, '63. Obadiah McLaughlin, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., March 4, '64. Franklin Nupp, served three years. Cyrus Nupp, served three years. Jacob C. Neff, wounded at Stone River; served three years. Austin Rankin, served three years. George W. Rowley, died at Camp Hambright, Ky., Feb. 22, '62. James Rowland, trans. to veteran reserve corps; dis. for disability. Samuel Stahl (1st), served three years. William Stiffler, served three years. John C. Stephens, served three years. John Shetler, dis. June 23, '62. Samuel Stahl (2d), trans. to United States regular army, Dec. 1, '62, and was lost at Selma, Ala. Samuel Stuchel, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, '61. James M. Thomas, served three years. Silas F. Templeton, served three years. J. A. Woolweaver, served three years. Jacob Wise, served three years. Banks Woodford, served three years. Robert M. Walker, served three years. Abraham B. Wike, trans. to veteran reserve corps, Dec. 12, '63. John Yeager, Sept. 12, '62; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, '63.

Company G.—J. L. Myers, Oct. 12, '61; served three years.

Men mustered for one year's service.—Company F, Solomon Black, Jacob Clouse, William W. Elder, Alex. L. Gaston, Samuel

Groft, James Kelley. Company D, Taylor Potts. Company H, William Klingensmith. Company G, William A. Stuchel, Joseph Lydiek, Scott Miller. Company I, John Gordon. Company C, Daniel Switzer. Company G, J. A. Cessna, died in service; Henry Livengood.

103d PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

Company G.—Mustered in Jan. 10, '62, except where otherwise noted. John Stuchel, captain, resigned April 15, '63. James J. Morrow, captain, Dec. 1, '61, veteran; promoted from second to first lieutenant, January, '63, to captain July 1, '63; mustered out with company. William H. Irwin, first lieutenant, vet., promoted to adjutant, Nov. 29, '62; mustered out with company. William C. Bell, first sergeant, vet., promoted to first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant; prisoner from April 20, 1864, to March 1, '65; mustered out with company. Robert Whitacre, sergeant, vet., promoted to sergeant; prisoner from April 30, '64, to March 1, '65; mustered out with company. George Baker, sergeant, vet.; promoted to sergeant; prisoner from April 20, '64, to March 1, '65; mustered out with company. John Black, sergeant, vet.; promoted to sergeant; prisoner from April 20, '64, to Dec. 1, '64; absent on furlough at muster out. Andrew Shankel, vet., promoted to sergeant; prisoner from April 20, '64, to Dec. 1, '64; absent on furlough at muster out. John Clark, sergeant, vet., captured April 20, '64; died at Florence, S. C., Feb. 1, '65. Joseph W. Pearce, sergeant; dis. date unknown. Thomas Moore, Sept. 7, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps. William J. Stuchel; dis. date unknown. William McGary, corporal, vet.; promoted to corporal; prisoner from April 20, '64, to Dec. 7, '64; absent with leave at muster out. William Myers, dis. date unknown. Samuel Barr, corporal; vet.; prisoner April 20, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 7, '64. Jacob Weaver, corporal, Sept. 7, '61; died, date unknown. Christopher Stuchel, corporal, killed (date unknown). Samuel Spencer, died at Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 23, '63. Henry K. Barrett, musician, died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July, '62. George W. Anthony, private; vet.; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, '64. John Adams, vet.; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, '64. Jacob Anthony; dis.; date unknown. George W. Brink; dis.; date un-

known. John F. Bruner, Dec. 7, '61; vet.; prisoner, April 20, '64, to Dec. 7, '64; absent on furlough at muster-out. Frank Brothers, dis.; date unknown. Samuel Bagley, dis.; date unknown. Henry H. Bell, promoted to sergeant major, Jan. 10, '62; dis. on surgeon's certificate, '62. Peter Barr, Oct. 22, '62; prisoner, April 20, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 7, '64. George W. Bruner, vet.; prisoner, April 20, '64, to Dec. 7, '64; absent on furlough at muster out. William O. Black, vet.; prisoner, April 20, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 18, '64. William Carson, vet.; prisoner, April 20, '64, to Dec. 7, '64; mustered out with company. James Dunlap, vet.; prisoner, April 20, '64, to Feb. 26, '65; absent on furlough at muster-out. James Frederick, Dec. 1, '61; dis. on writ of *habeas corpus*, Jan. 3, '62. George M. Fee, vet.; prisoner, April 20, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 16, '64. Daniel Fee, died, date unknown. George M. Gourley, vet.; prisoner, April 20, '64, to Dec. 7, '64; absent on furlough at muster-out. Daniel Greek, mustered out at expiration of term. Washington Hazlett, dis., date unknown. James Hopkins, dis., date unknown. Thomas Jurat, mustered out at expiration of term. Isaac Kuhn, died at Beaufort, N. C., March 21, '64. David W. Lawrence. Thomas J. Laughlin, Sept. 7, '61; vet.; promoted to commissary sergeant; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, '65; died on the way from Andersonville, Ga., to Florence, S. C. John Miller, vet.; prisoner, April 20, '64, to April 1, '65; dis. July 1, '65. Alexander Maul, dis., unknown. Robert Montgomery, dis., date unknown. William McCullough, dis., date unknown. Andrew McCullough, dis., date unknown. William C. McCluskey, vet.; captured at Plymouth, N. C.; died at Florence, S. C., or on the way from Andersonville, Ga. Martin Neff, dis., date unknown. George C. Peirce, dis., date unknown. Moses T. Steel, vet.; prisoner April 10, '64, to Dec. 7, '64; absent on furlough at muster-out. John Spencer, dis., date unknown. Jesse C. Stephens, died June 28, '62. John M. Trimble, dis., date unknown. Andrew Whitacre, Feb. 24, '64; mustered out with company. Jethro Warner, dis., date unknown. John F. Weaver, vet.; prisoner April 20, '64; died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 25, '65. Henry Wyant, vet.; prisoner April 20, '64; died at Andersonville, June 15, '64. David White, died, date unknown.

105TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

Company A.—A. H. Mitchell, captain, Sept. 9, '61; resident of Indiana county since the war; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, to first lieutenant, to captain May 7, '64; not mustered; wounded at Spottsylvania, and discharged for wounds received at Petersburg, June 16, '64; received Kearney badge for bravery. Joseph Cummiskey, sergeant, Sept. 9, '61, veteran; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. Westley P. Hoover, sergeant, Sept. 9, '61; promoted corporal and sergeant; mustered out at expiration of term. William J. Mogle, corporal, Sept. 8, '62; promoted to corporal; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with company. John McHenry, corporal, Sept. 9, '61; vet., promoted to corporal; wounded, mustered out with company. Henry Weaver, corporal; April 3, '62; vet., promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Henry Aul, private, Sept. 9, '61; teamster, vet.; mustered out with company. Hardman Altebrand, Sept. 9, '61; wounded at Gettysburg and Petersburg; mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel W. Brewer, Sept. 9, '61, dis. Dec. 24, '61. Isaac Bowersock, Sept. 9, '61; vet., killed in action Aug. '64, near Petersburg. John Chambers, Feb. 9, '64; mustered out with company. Jonathan Chambers, Feb. 9, '64; killed in action Aug. 21, '64; buried at Petersburg, Va. John W. Cary, Sept. 9, '61; died at Philadelphia Aug. 15, '62. David Cochran, Sept. 9, '61; vet., wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company. John A. Dehaven, Sept. 9, '61; dis. June 22, '63. John Henneigh, Sept. 9, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Robert A. Jordan, Sept. 9, '61; vet., mustered out with company. Robert M. Jordan, March 3, '64; wounded, and dis. on surgeon's certificate May 11, '65. John Jordan, Sept. 9, '61; dis. Jan. 22, '63. John L. Mabon, Sept. 12, '61; dis. April 24, '62. James Mogle, Sept. 8, '62; wounded; dis. by general order, June 2, '65. John Odell, Aug. 2, '64; mustered out with company. William Painter, Sept. 9, '61; vet.; wounded and captured at Boydton Plank Road, Va.; mustered out with company. Henry Sutler, Sept. 9, '61, vet.; killed at Boydton Plank Road, Va. Jacob Sutter, Sept. 8, '62, died Dec. 20, '62. Berry C. Smith, Feb. 6, '64; wounded at Wilderness; mustered out with company. Peter Walker, Sept. 9, '61; dis. Jan. 12, '62; served a time in United States regular army. Philip Wining, Sept. 9, '61,

vet.; wounded at Wilderness; trans. to veteran reserve corps.

Company G.—Jacob Harshberger, Oct. 25, '61; dis. March 27, '63. David Keller, Aug. 28, '61, vet.; promoted corporal; mustered out with company. Perry Brink, Oct. 25, '61; dis. Jan. 19, '64. John Snyder, Oct. 25, '61; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, '62.

Company D.—James Silvis, Aug. 28, '61; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, to second lieutenant July 1, '61; discharged Aug. 6, '64, received the Kearney badge for bravery. J. P. R. Cummiskey, first lieutenant; killed at Fair Oaks, Va.

Company I.—Mathias Manner, Oct. 5, '61; promoted to sergeant; killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.

Company F.—Robert Kirk, captain, Sept. 9, '61; wounded at Fair Oaks and Bull Run; killed at Chancellorsville. William Kimple, captain, Sept. 17, '61; promoted to corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant and captain; mustered out with company. David Rateliff, second lieutenant, Oct. 25, '61; resigned Dec. '61. Ogg Neil, second lieutenant, Feb. 19, '62; veteran; promoted to corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, June 8, '65. William T. Stewart, first sergeant, September, '61, vet.; promoted to corporal, sergeant, first sergeant; mustered out with company. Jacob L. Smith, first sergeant, Sept. 9, '61; promoted from sergeant; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63. William W. Hazlett, sergeant, Sept. 17, '61, vet.; promoted corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. John M. Brewer, sergeant, Feb. 28, '64, vet.; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. S. H. Pounds, sergeant, Feb. 17, '62; promoted corporal and sergeant; wounded; mustered out with company. Robert Doty, sergeant, Sept. 9, '61; promoted corporal and sergeant; killed at Gettysburg; received Kearney badge for bravery. John W. Smith, sergeant, Sept. 9, '61, vet.; promoted corporal and sergeant; killed at Petersburg, June 18, '64. Samuel Adamson, sergeant, Sept. 9, '61; died May 20, '63, of wounds received in action. Jonathan Brindle, sergeant, Oct. 25, '61; wounded, transferred to veteran reserve corps. Joshua Pearce, corporal, Sept. 9, '61; vet.; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Joseph Taylor, corporal, Sept. 9, '61, vet.; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. William H. Hazlett, corporal, Sept. 17, '61, vet.; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. John N. Means,

corporal, Feb. 28, '64; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Ira F. Mott, corporal, Sept. 3, '61; vet., promoted to corporal; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64. George R. Hall, corporal, Sept. 7, '61; vet.; dis. on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 12, '64. Thomas Neil, corporal, Oct. 19, '61, vet.; wounded, dis. on surgeon's certificate March 4, '65. Irwin R. Nicodemus, corporal, May 7, '62; wounded; mustered out at expiration of term. John N. Vanhorn, corporal, Oct. 25, '61; dis. Feb. 6, '63. Jonathan Ayers, Feb. 25, '64; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, '64. Jas. Aul, Oct. 25, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps; William W. Brillhart, Feb. 10, '64; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with company. John H. Bush, Feb. 28, '64; and Jacob L. Bee, Feb. 11, '64, wounded; absent sick at muster-out. Thomas Brickel, mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel Coehran, Sept. 9, '61; deserted and returned; dis. at expiration of term. William A. Chambers, April 30, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps. William H. Dickson, Feb. 14, '64; absent on furlough at muster-out. Jonathan Doty, Sept. 9, '61; mustered out at expiration of term. Chauncey A. Ellis, Oct. 25, '61; good record; mustered out at expiration of term. John M. Fleming, Sept. 17, '61, vet.; mustered out with company. Samuel Fry, Oct. 26, '61; wounded in action and dis. Jan. 2, '63. John F. Fulmer, Sept. 9, '61; mustered out at expiration of term. Samuel D. Fulmer, Sept. 9, '61; wounded in action and dis. Aug. 24, '64. Joseph Graham, Feb. 23, '65; mustered out with company. George W. Hoover, Oct. 25, '61; wounded in action and died at Fortress Monroe, June 4, '62. Benjamin B. Hall, Feb. 29, '64; captured and died at Andersonville, July 17, '64. James Hopkins, Sept. 9, '62; served one year and deserted. H. H. Hollowell, Oct. 26, '61; served two years and deserted. Simon D. Hugs, Sept. 9, '61; dis. March 14, '62. John C. Hollowell, Oct. 26, '61; dis. Nov. 1, '62. Thomas M. Hawk, Oct. 26, '61; dis. Dec. 24, '62. Samuel Hanna, Sept. 9, '61; trans. to 1st U. S. Cavalry, January, '63. George K. Hoover, Oct. 26, '61; trans. to veteran reserve corps, October, '63; Methodist minister in Illinois. Daniel Johnston, Oct. 25, '61; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, '62. Robert J. Jewett, Feb. 16, '62, vet.; wounded in action and died at Washington, D. C., June 4, '64. Robert S. Loughrey, Feb. 24, '64; mustered out with company. William C. Martin, Sept. 17, '61, vet.; died Jan. 6, '65. George W.

Maynard, Sept. 9, '61; missing in action at Wilderness, May 5, '64. Robert McManus, Oct. 26, '61; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, '62. William T. Neil, May 7, '62; dis. Aug. 6, '62. David R. Porter, Jan. 11, '64; died at Philadelphia, Feb. 13, '65. James R. Pounds, Oct. 25, '61; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63, and never heard from. James W. Shaffer, March 19, '62; vet.; mustered out with company. George Shields, Sept. 8, '62; served four months, deserted and returned November, '64; mustered out with company. David Simpson, Feb. 14, '64; dis. by general order, June 27, '65. David L. Simpson, Sept. 9, '61; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63. Peter C. Spencer, Oct. 25, '61; dis. Dec. 31, '62; afterward first lieutenant of Company D, 78th P. V., one year's service; promoted to captain. John Stewart, Oct. 25, '65; dis. Jan. 30, '63. David C. Simpson, Feb. 14, '64; dis. by general order, June 2, '65. Samuel W. Walker, Feb. 18, '64; mustered out with company. David Willard, Sept. 3, '61; vet.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64. John P. Williamson, Oct. 26, '61; captured; died 1862. David K. Williams, Oct. 26, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps.

Company K.—Mustered in Oct. 23, '61, except where otherwise noted. Henry Altman, captain; resigned Dec. 1, '61; re-commissioned first lieutenant; resigned Jan. 15, '62. Samuel McHenry, Jr., captain; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, to second lieutenant, to captain March 26, '63; wounded at Chancellorsville, and discharged for wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, '63. Milton W. Adair, captain, veteran; promoted to corporal, to sergeant, to first sergeant, to first lieutenant, to captain May 15, '65; wounded; mustered out with company. J. M. Bruce, first lieutenant, vet.; promoted to corporal, to sergeant, to first sergeant, to first lieutenant May 15, '65; wounded near Cold Harbor, May 30, '64; mustered out with company. Daniel S. Drum, second lieutenant; resigned Nov. 22, '61. Vincent A. Keihin, first sergeant, vet.; promoted to sergeant, to first sergeant; died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.; buried in Catholic cemetery, Indiana, Pa. John McGaughey, sergeant, vet.; promoted to sergeant; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., and Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company. Robert T. Pattison, sergeant; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62. George J. Reed, sergeant, Dec. 31, '61; vet., died Aug. 2, '64, of

wounds received at Wilderness, Va.; received Kearney badge for bravery. John Shivler, corporal, vet.; promoted to corporal; wounded near Appomattox C. H., Va., mustered out with company. Daniel Shomber, corporal, vet.; promoted to corporal; good record; mustered out with company. J. M. Torrence, corporal, vet.; promoted to corporal; wounded; mustered out with company. Calvin S. Adair, corporal, killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62. Martin L. Smith, corporal; dis. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 14, '63. William S. McLain, musician; dis. on writ of habeas corpus September, '62. Robert S. Beatty, private; dis. Dec. 26, '62. John C. Bothel, wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62; trans. to veteran reserve corps Sept. 1, '63. Zach. Chambers, dis. on writ of habeas corpus Feb. 10, '62. Hugh C. Cravan, died at Camp Jameson, Va., Jan. 22, '62. Alpheus B. Clark, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '62, and dis. James M. Cannon, mustered out at expiration of term. Martin Davis, Feb. 8, '64, died May 18, '64, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va. James K. Deemer, Oct. 23, '61, dis. Dec. 17, '62. David T. Faith, March 18, '62, dis. August 14, '62. Michael Faith, Oct. 23, '61, dis. March 19, '62. Frank Grimes, died May 21, '62, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va. Joel A. Ginter, dis. Feb. 6, '63. Samuel T. Hays, dis. Aug. 9, '62. James Hall, wounded, trans. to veteran reserve corps. Solomon Keck, vet., good record, mustered out with company. Jos. Klengenberger, dis. July 14, '62 (see 46th P. V.). John Kelley, dis. Jan. 18, '62. Samuel A. Lydick, wounded at Bull Run August, '62, and dis. James McElhose, dis. June 14, '62. George W. McHenry, wounded at Gettysburg, leg amputated. James H. Peelor, wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62, and dis. James Pease, dis. Dec. 29, '62. Samuel Rhoads, dis. Oct. 22, '62. James S. Switzer, died at Yorktown, Va., April, 1862. James J. Shields, died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62. Marshall Shields, dis. Aug. 9, '62. George J. Snyder, wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, '62, and dis. John Swanger, trans. to veteran reserve corps February, '64. Henry Wining, dis. Jan. 29, '63.

135TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—

Nine months' service

James R. Porter, colonel, Aug. 26, '62; mustered out with regiment. Jesse Thomas, commissioned sergeant, promoted from pri-

vate, Company I. John K. Anderson, quartermaster sergeant, promoted from musician, Company D.

Company A.—Mustered Aug. 14, '62; mustered out, May 24, '63. Samuel T. Nicholson, captain; Benjamin F. Speedy, first lieutenant; Robert L. Ritchie, second lieutenant; Elisha L. Devinney, first sergeant; J. Stewart Thompson, sergeant; H. H. McCreight, sergeant; John A. Dickey, sergeant; Mathias Drake, sergeant; William D. Fleming, corporal; Theo. Stonrod, corporal; Samuel E. Couch, corporal; Samuel A. Shields, corporal; John A. Walker, corporal; John Wisinger, corporal; William M. Cribbs, corporal; William L. Johnston, corporal; William S. McLain, musician; A. H. Armstrong, musician. Privates—William A. Anderson, William Armstrong (died March 7, '63), Robert F. Armstrong (died Dec. 17, '62), Washington Allen (died Dec. 12, '62), George Bothell, John Bell, William Barnett, John Bothell, Calvin Bartley, William Beatty, William Blakeley, Alex. Buterbaugh (died March 28, '63), Washington Cook, Gillis D. Cribbs, Jacob Cribbs, Samuel Cribbs, John A. Cribbs, Joseph S. Carr, Robert Connor, George H. Cribbs, Daniel Clawson (died Oct. 3, '62), John Downey, Alex. R. Davis, William M. Dodds, John T. Drake, Martin Davis, D. F. Dickinson, John Davis (discharged on surgeon's certificate; died; buried at Washington, D. C.), Joseph S. Fry, Jacob Fry, Richard B. Fleming, William S. Gibson, William G. Hotham, William Henderson, John W. Henderson, Findley Hall, David Hall, George T. Hamilton, John M. Hosack, George M. Hildebrand, Isaac Hefflefinger, William Hanna, Alex. Irwin, John Isenberg, Robert Johnston, Joseph M. Johnston (dis. April 9, '63), Henry Knauf, Michael Kunkle, Thomas C. Lytle, John M. Long, Henry Long, Michael Miller, Henry Myers, John H. Miller, George McLaughlin, William McIntire, Samuel A. McNutt, William McNeal, John R. McAdoo, Ross McCoy, Samuel G. McCurdy (dis. March 6, '63), Nelson O'Neal, David Orts, Joseph Painter, Robert M. Reed, Mathias H. Reed, James Rosborough, James G. Rankin, Daniel Rosensteel, Joseph C. Repine, Martin T. Smith, Samuel S. Smith, Samuel A. Smith, Charles Spare, Daniel Strasler, Jos. Sharp, David Steveson, James R. Spence, Nelson M. Thompson (see 2d Cav.); Lewis M. Thomas, James M. Thompson, John Titterington (see 61st P. V.); John L. Thomas, John J. Taylor (dis. March 6, '63); Andrew

Wissinger, Alex. Weamer, Benjamin Walker, James W. Wiggins (dis. Jan. 8, '63).

Company D.—Mustered Aug. 14, '62; mustered out May 24, '63. John G. Wilson, captain; Joseph K. Weaver, first lieutenant; Thomas J. Moore, second lieutenant; Shepherd M. Hawkins, first sergeant; Eli W. Brady, sergeant; Samuel L. Graham, sergeant; Clarence Hart, sergeant; Hugh M. Thomas, sergeant, dis. Nov. 6, '61; Conrad Peiffer (or Piper) sergeant, promoted to sergeant; Alfred Murray, corporal; McLain Sutton, corporal; Daniel Rhea, corporal; Robert O. McGinty, corporal; Johnstone E. Walter, corporal; John R. Brickley, corporal; George W. Lafferty, corporal; John M. Lemon, corporal; Albert H. Hess, musician; John A. Hunter, musician; John K. Anderson, musician; promoted to quartermaster sergeant. Privates—Joseph W. Adams, Isaac Akeright, John Aul, John P. Barber, William Bee, Charles Bender, William G. Beatty, J. G. Buchanan (wounded at Chancellorsville); Solomon Conrath, William Colwell, William L. Craig, George W. Colkitt, David N. Conrath, D. A. Clawson, John C. Cochran (died at Belle Plain, Va.), Augustus H. Darby, James Duncan, William F. Dexter, Emanuel Earhart (died at Belle Plain, Feb. 22, '63), Theo. S. Fleming, Levi H. Fulton, James H. Frederick, Francis M. Fleck, Samuel Frampton, Martin V. Fry (dis. Nov. 5, '62), Thomas M. Guthrie, Thomas A. Hopkins, Alexander Hughes, Robert C. Hopkins, William M. Hamil, Andrew K. Hist, David Hilty, Andrew Horrell, Alexander Hopkins (dis. Feb. 11, '63), Jennings Heffelfinger (died Nov. 5, '62), Samuel V. Johns, John S. Johnston, Archer R. Jones, Reuben Kuhns, John Kelley, John B. Keely, Thomas G. Kelley, James W. Kelley, James M. Laughrey, Sampson Love, John W. Leasure, Daniel A. Laughrey, Abraham Leasure, Theo. S. Marshall, Elijah W. Moore, John C. Matthews, George Morrison, Robert McClanahan, Steele McGinty, William A. McHenry, Oliver S. McHenry, James M. McKelvey, William H. McQuown, William H. McCreery, Elisha B. McGara, William M. McGaughey, William K. McClellan, John C. McClellan (dis. Nov. 26, '62), John McWilliams (died Nov. 13, '62), Hugh R. Pollock (died at Indiana, Pa., on the way home from the army), David R. Pringle, David Pollock, Nelson McD. Piper, John J. Rodkey, Robert M. Ross, Daniel Replogle, John R. Robinson, Samuel Stahl, Robert A. Steel, Andrew J. Stumpf, John M. Stuchel (dis. Feb. 11, '63),

Hiram Titterington, John A. Vanhorn, John S. Work, Robert H. Williams, James J. Work, Robert N. Work (see 61st Pa. V.), John A. Work, Phineas A. Work, Stewart J. Wyncoop, James T. Welsh.

Company I.—Mustered Aug. 15, '62; mustered out May 24, '63. John A. Kinter, captain; William W. Adams, first lieutenant; George R. Bolar, second lieutenant; Samuel W. Campbell, first sergeant; William R. Loughrey, sergeant; Sylvester C. Thompson, sergeant; Christ. Grumbling, sergeant; John McElhoes, sergeant; promoted to sergeant; Peter Craig Kinter, sergeant; died Oct. 18, '62; John H. Miller, corporal; H. B. Campbell, corporal; James Dick, corporal; John Todd Kinter, corporal; Daniel Belford, corporal; Andrew M. Duncan, corporal; Samuel B. Harrison, corporal; Garvin S. Hise, corporal; Henry M. Kinter, musician; James M. Watt, musician. Privates—Isaac S. Alcorn, George Ballentine, Joshua Burkey, Samuel Bathurst, Leander Bush, James Bothel, Adam Black, Andrew Burkey (dis. Oct. 30, '62), William W. Campbell, Findley Campbell, William W. Crissman, William Coho, Matthew Cochran, John C. Cochran, Findley Carney, John M. Campbell, Daniel Crissman, Abraham Crissman, John Dodson, James E. Dilts, Foster W. Davis, James Elder (dis. Dec. 30, '61), Alexander Faloon, enlisted in '65 again; Samuel Fleming, Peter Frech, Daniel Fitchons (or Fitchugh), William Fleming, Franklin Geesey, Samuel S. Hileman, Isaac S. Helman (see 61st P. V.), John Harman, Francis Herlinger, Lewis M. Johnston, John Kinter, Henry Kelley, Thomas Landers, John W. Lomison, David Mardis, Daniel Miller, John K. Myers, Matthew Markey, James Mahan, James Moose, Morris C. Moore, George W. Mitchell, Edward D. Murphy, John N. McCormick, Joseph McGaughey, William H. McCallister, Hugh H. Pershing, Richard W. Porter, George Pepper, Isaac T. Pearce (dis. Nov. 24, '62), George W. Reed, Matthew S. Ray, William Row, George W. Rhude, Mark Ray (see 4th Cavalry), George Roush, Hiram Rager (dis. Nov. 24, '62), Thomas C. Ramey (dis. Jan. 24, '63), Harrison Spires, Abraham Smith, Peter Strausbaugh, William A. Stiffey, Samuel E. Shrock, John C. Stuchel, Samuel D. Stiffey, David F. Stewart, Jacob Sensebaugh, Nat. W. Stewart, Henry Y. Steer, W. H. B. Sprankle, Alfred Shaffer, J. L. Strausbaugh, William W. Stewart, James A. Stephens, Samuel Trimble, Jesse Thomas (promoted to commissary sergeant), Samuel

Wolf, William T. Wilson, Thomas Wilson, John P. Wineman, Mathias Yaney.

NOTE.—Many of these men served in other regiments. A few of the men named may not have belonged to Indiana county. We find it impossible, without great labor, to separate the list. Those who reenlisted in three-year regiments will find their credit in them. We find the list of one-year men in 67th, 74th, 78th and 206th, which embraces most of them, and we give this list that those who served but nine months get their credit, and those who served more get this credit also.

148TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—

Three years' service

Company E.—Mustered Sept. 2, '62. John F. Sutton, captain; promoted from first lieutenant, Nov. 15, '63; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., and Wilderness, Va.; mustered out with company. George Hamilton, second lieutenant; resigned June 1, '63; was in first three months' service; served in navy one year. James M. Sutton, second lieutenant; color sergeant from August to November, '63; promoted to first sergeant, to second lieutenant Jan. 13, '64; wounded at Po river May 10, '64; leg amputated; dis. Nov. 8, '64. John L. Mabon, sergeant; vet.; promoted to corporal and sergeant; mustered out with company. William Byers, corporal; promoted to corporal; good soldier; mustered out with company. Robert P. Thompson, corporal; promoted to corporal; captured at Ream's Station, Va., and died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 8, '64. Joseph Hallowell, corporal; promoted to corporal; good soldier; mustered out with company. Matthew C. Allison, corporal; promoted to corporal; died May 19, '64, of wounds received at Spottsylvania May 12, '64. Isaiah L. Wells, corporal; promoted to corporal; died at Philadelphia Feb. 26, '63. James Bear, private, dis. June 30, '63; died soon after. John A. Cunningham, wounded in thigh at Po River, May 10, '64. H. Clingenberger, dis. Aug. 3, '63. James Aden, died at Morrisville, Va., Aug. 17, '63. Thomas Garrett, wounded at Spottsylvania May 12, '64. George Groft, wounded at Gettysburg July 2, '63; dis. May 29, '65. John S. Harman, prisoner near Petersburg June 22, '64; mustered out with company. William M. Hallowell, good soldier; mustered out with company. Henry Horner, wounded at Gettysburg July 2, '63; trans. to veteran reserve corps. John Harman, died at Washington,

D. C., Aug. 17, '63. Lewis H. Irwin, died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, '64. Jacob Jamison, wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64; arm amputated; dis. Oct. 7, '64. John Kunkle, died of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, '63. Thomas R. Lukehart, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, '63; trans. to veteran reserve corps; dis. June 1, '65. David F. Lukehart, died at Washington, of wounds received at Po river, May 10, '64. William Landers, died at Point of Rocks, Va., of wounds received at Five Forks, Va., March 31, '62. John C. Moorhead, orderly at brigadier headquarters; mustered out with company. John Meekans, wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64; foot amputated; dis. May 29, '65. Thomas McElwee, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; mustered out with the company. William P. Oberlin, dis. by general order, June 5, '65. Samuel Pilson, wounded at Po river, May 10, '64; dis. by general order, June 5, '65. William Pringle, died Aug. 24, '64. Joseph Rising, prisoner at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 27, '64; mustered out with company. John G. Rowland, captured at Ream's Station, Va., died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 1, '65. Malchiah Rhodes, Sept. 22, '62; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; mustered out with company. Hezekiah C. Reed, trans. to veteran reserve corps; dis. June 30, '65. John B. Shall, prisoner Aug. 25, '64, to March 1, '65; dis. June 22, '65. Edward Sweeny, dis. May 29, '63. Joseph C. Speedy, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; dis. April 28, '64. Joseph L. Sutton, died at Falmouth, Va., May 25, '63. George D. Welsh, captured at Ream's Station, Va., died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, '65. Lewis A. Welsh, mustered out with company. Miles Wyncoop, mustered out with company. John S. Wyncoop, died at Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds received at Po river, May 10, '64. James K. Wells, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; dis. Jan. 25, '64. John S. Weamer, died at Cockeysville, Md., Nov. 30, '62. Clark Whitacre, died at Alexandria, Va., by company record June 20, '63, State record, July 7, '63, burial record, June 28, '63.

159TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—14TH CAVALRY

Company K.—J. B. McLaughlin, first lieutenant, Nov. 23, '62; promoted to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, and to first lieutenant, June 8, '65; mustered out with company. J. A. Austed, Nov. 23, '62. Alex. H.

Armstrong, Aug. 24, '64. Alex. Ballentine, Feb. 23, '64; mustered out with company. George Bothel, Feb. 23, '64. David C. Bothell, vet.; mustered out with company. Samuel W. Briggs, Nov. 14, '62; dis. by general order, June 6, '65. James M. Briggs, Nov. 23, '62; promoted to company quartermaster sergeant. John Byers, Feb. 23, '64; mustered out with company. James M. Chambers, Feb. 29, '64; wounded; dis. by general order, May 23, '65. Jeremiah C. Cooper, Nov. 23, '62; drowned in the Potomac and buried at Mount Olive cemetery, Md. John Downey, Aug. 24, '64; dis. by general order June 9, '65. John Feit, Nov. 23, '62; mustered out at expiration of term. Joseph S. Fry, Feb. 23, '64; promoted corporal; vet.; mustered out with company. Jacob Fry, reported for this regiment. Daniel A. George, Nov. 23, '62; killed at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 26, '63. Andrew J. Harman, Nov. 23, '62. David Johnston, Nov. 23, '62; served a term, as regimental commissary sergeant. James S. Kelly, sergeant; Nov. 23, '62. James M. Johnston, Feb. 23, '64; trans. to veteran reserve corps. Robert Johnston, Feb. 23, '64; vet.; mustered out with company. John A. Johnston, Nov. 23, '62. Morrow Lytle, Nov. 23, '62; died in service. Robert Lytle, Nov. 23, '62. H. P. Lewis, Nov. 23, '62; promoted to corporal. James M. Miller, Nov. 23, '62. Silas Miller, Nov. 23, '62. John Miller, Nov. 23, '62; died in service. William (or Wilson) Morrow, corporal. John W. Matthews, Nov. 23, '62. David Martin, reported to be of this regiment. Benjamin F. McCreight, Feb. 4, '64; mustered out with company. William H. Repine, Feb. 29, '64; mustered out with company. Henry F. Russell, March 3, '64; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company. Joseph Ross, Nov. 23, '62. Alex. M. Speedy, Nov. 23, '62; mustered out with company. Martin V. Smith, Feb. 23, '64; vet.; mustered out with company. Uriah Sheffler, Feb. 23, '64; vet.; mustered out with company. David Stivison, Feb. 4, '64; killed at Winchester. Frank M. Smith, Feb. 27, '64; mustered out with company. Thomas W. Thompson, Nov. 23, '62. Andrew Wissinger, Feb. 23, '64; vet.; mustered out with company. Levi S. Wissenger, Nov. 23, '62. James A. Walker, Aug. 24, '64.

206TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

Hugh J. Brady, colonel; Josiah B. Ferguson, major; James L. Crawford, adjutant; John Lowry, quartermaster; Hugh Brady,

sergeant major; Jesse Thomas, quartermaster sergeant; Peter K. Jamison, commissary sergeant; John M. Shields, hospital steward.

Company A.—Mustered for one year's service, Aug. 26, '64; mustered out June 26, '65. Thomas J. Moore, captain; Robert Cravan, first lieutenant; John N. Vaughn, second lieutenant; John Smith Work, first sergeant, died at Point of Rocks, Va., Jan. 8, '65; Robert J. Hopkins, promoted to first sergeant; Aaron W. Steele, promoted to sergeant; Conrad Peiffer, sergeant; William H. Work, sergeant; George Roush, promoted to sergeant; John W. Leasure, corporal; Joseph Ruffner, corporal; Daniel Snyder, promoted to corporal; Edward H. Ruffner, corporal; Daniel T. Baylor, corporal; William Bee, promoted to corporal; William Bowers, promoted to corporal; Edwin Chesley, promoted to corporal; Ephraim Lydiek, corporal, died Nov. 11, '64; Norman Park, musician; Frederick Smith, musician. Privates—Jacob Arthurs, George Arthurs, Thomas Arthurs, George S. A. Boyer, Jacob Boyer, John M. Bates, Leonard Bates, William H. Bee, Jacob Bee, George W. Bowers, Jacob C. Brilhart, Thomas Cravan, Benjamin M. Campbell (died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 25, '64); John Doty, James C. Dilts, James Daugherty, S. L. Frampton, Joseph Fisher, Samuel R. Fisher, Harrison Friedly, Thomas Ferrier, Alex. Gorman, George M. Grumley, Hugh Hopkins, George Hess, James Hazlett, Alfred A. Johnston, Joseph Kennan, Thomas Kerr, George W. Livengood, Joshua Lydiek, William Lydiek, George Lewis, Andrew Lemrick, David C. Leasure, Joseph L. Langham, Frederick Mock, Martin Myers, William McGara, J. A. McMannes, John McBrier, Samuel S. McCreary, John K. McElhose, Martin McMillen, John O'Harra, Harrison O'Harra, Andrew Pollock, John T. Park, George W. Painter, Levid D. Palmer (died May 29, '65), J. Oscar Richardson, Andrew H. Ruffner, David M. Ruffner, John Rowley, Augustus G. Rishel, R. Jewell Richardson, William H. Roush (died Feb. 11, '65), Milton Shields, Clark G. Shields, Daniel S. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, Ephraim Steffy, Samuel Snyder, John Snyder, Milton Stuebel, Tobias Snyder, Henry M. Thing, Daniel Thomas, Robert Trusal (or Truzel), Charles H. White, Harman Waddle, George W. Wright, David B. Work.

Company C.—Mustered in for one year, Aug. 27, '64; mustered out June 26, '65. William C. Brown, captain; Samuel W. Brewer, first lieutenant; James B. Hinds,

second lieutenant; Charles W. Brewer, first sergeant; Andrew Pearce, sergeant; James E. Dilts, sergeant; William L. McQuown, sergeant; David S. Downey, sergeant; John McHenry, corporal; Thomas H. Ewing, corporal; Abraham C. Pearce, corporal; Franklin Long, corporal; Patrick McGranner, corporal; John M. Hazlett, corporal; Joseph Shaffer, corporal; Thomas P. North, corporal. Privates—Robert B. Adams, Clark D. Allison (died at Point of Rocks, Va., Oct. 4, '64), David Black, Archibald S. Barclay, Samuel S. Beck, Joseph G. Baun, John Bennett, Isaac S. Bennett, Henry Bennett, John Bishop, William Barber, James Bruce, George Barrett, Michael Borts (died Nov. 24, '64), Benjamin Baird (on Clearfield county line), Alex. S. Crawford, Joseph Carey, Joseph Coy, William C. Downey, John M. Dilts, Timothy T. Duck, Henry Defenderfer, Samuel Frampton, James Graham, George M. Gromley, David G. Gorman, Samuel S. Gamble (died Dec. 1, '64), George S. Heneigh, James Hanna, John Hieker, Robert C. Huey, Samuel C. Hazlett, John Hill, Thomas Lunger, John Lunger, Obadiah Lockard, Robert Martin, Thad. C. Mogle, George Moot, Joseph Mauk (or Mock), William H. McComb, Addison J. McComb, Coriden J. McComb, David W. McMillen, Isaiah McCullough (killed at Fort Brady, Va., Oct. 8, '64), Abraham Nicodemus, Joseph P. North, Henry C. Peiffer, W. P. Postlewait, John F. Peiffer, David G. Peiffer, Samuel Pearce, John Rinn, Jacob Rish, William Riddle, James M. Rifemberick, George W. Shorthill, Joseph Shields, David Stiver, Daniel Stiver, John F. Smith, William Sutter, James Toy, James D. Taylor, William M. Urey, John Varner, William H. White, Alfred N. Walker, Sharp Wright, Porter Wright, John A. Winebark, Martin Winebark.

Company D.—Mustered for one year, Aug. 23 to Sept. 3, '64; mustered out June 26, '65. William C. Gordon, captain; Joseph Atkinson, first lieutenant; John H. Miller, second lieutenant; William C. Blakely, first sergeant; Robert T. McCrea, second sergeant; Mathew H. Fails, third sergeant; Nathaniel Davis, fourth sergeant; Edward McGuire, fifth sergeant; John C. Pattison, first corporal; William Ferguson, second corporal; Robert Thompson, third corporal; Henry Knee, fourth corporal; John Richardson, fifth corporal; William Ramsey, sixth corporal; Alex. R. Davis, seventh corporal; John Gibson, eighth corporal; Alex. Brown, principal

musician; died Feb. 28, '73; Robert H. Fulton, promoted to principal musician; Daniel Repine, musician; James Wilson, musician. Privates—William C. Anderson (died Nov. 23, '64), William A. Anderson, Charles D. Atkinson, James M. Altman, Albert W. Armstrong, John W. Bennett, Franklin Byers, David A. Brown, Joseph R. Brown, Richard A. Clawson, A. H. Calhoun, Lemmel L. Fair, Dan. M. Fair, William H. Fink, James Goe, J. W. Harbison, David M. Henderson, William J. Henderson, Josiah B. Hnston, John F. Hartsock, Thomas J. Hill, George W. Hill, Peter Harkins, Joseph A. Johnston, William Johnston, Isaac S. Klingensmith, James Kier, John Kelly, Timothy C. Layton, John B. McIntire, John L. McIntire, Hugh J. McIntire, Hugh McIntire, Jr., Alexander McCracken, George D. Miller, William Miller, John Miller, Hugh McGee, William McCabria, William McConnell, Robert McConnell, James M. Marshall, Solomon Mitchell, Thomas C. Maher, James Neil, David Nesbit, John A. Patterson, James E. Palmer, Charles Palmer, George Pease, Richard Porter, Charles M. Reed, Benjamin F. Reed, James Richardson, William J. Siegfried, Daniel Smith, William Smith, William Stewart, Porter Stisel, John A. Aaron, Robert Scott, Lewis Spires, James M. Shannon, James Thompson, John G. Thompson, Andrew L. Wiggins, John Walker, James Wilkins (died Nov. 29, '64), Milton Wylie (died at Point of Rocks, Va., Dec. 24, '64).

Company F.—Mustered for one year, Aug. 26 to Sept. 2, '64; mustered out June 26, '65. John A. Kinter, captain; William W. Bell, first lieutenant, captured, dis. June 5, '65; William T. Kinter, second lieutenant; William Duncan, first sergeant, promoted from private; Samuel B. Harrison, second sergeant, promoted from private; John Bothel, third sergeant, promoted to corporal and sergeant; D. J. Flienkenger, fourth sergeant, promoted to corporal and sergeant; James E. Riddle, fifth sergeant, promoted from private; George Rank, first corporal; William Smith, second corporal, March 12, '65, died at Rock Hospital, Va., June 26, '65; Steel McGinty, second corporal; Mathew Harbison, third corporal; William Black, fourth corporal; William St. Clair, fifth corporal; James A. McAllister, sixth corporal; Byran McSweeney, seventh corporal; Solomon Conrath, eighth corporal; John P. H. Shields, musician; Thomas S. Thompson, musician. Privates—Nicholas Altimus, Ellis Adams, William Bracken, D. J. Broughler, Thomas

D. Brady, William Barkey, William Beatty (died July 2, '65, at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburg, the day he was discharged), Henry Barkey, Hugh Brady (promoted to sergeant major), Henry K. Biss, Joseph Bell, Austin Cooper, Philander Churchhill, George W. Croyle (died Sept. 30, '64, at Point of Rocks, Va.), Andrew Groft, Israel Conrath, Samuel Clark, Gawin Drummond, Westley Drummond, Andronicus Drummond, Joseph Donahue, David H. Dunmire, Jonathan Edwards, Albert Gonts. Sol. J. Hankison, James Hazlett, Alex. Hazlett, Daniel Heneigh, William Harbridge, David Hamilton, Samuel J. Hellman, P. K. Jamison (promoted to commissary sergeant), Robert Kelly, Moses Kanarr, Aaron Kanarr, John Dowry (promoted quartermaster sergeant), W. C. Little, John W. Lewis, Tobias Long, James Laney, David McCardle, Mathias, Myers, Miles McSweeney, George Muller, J. D. McAfoose, George Mobly, William McGinity, William P. Meanor, Jeremiah Peterman, Jacob Peterman, James L. Park, William Ruffner, J. G. Stewart, Jacob S. Stuchell, George H. Snyder, Robert Smail, James Spence, William H. Shields, Georgian Slosson, Alfred Sterner, Samuel Stewart (wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., April 1, '63, absent in hospital at muster out), William Shields, John M. Shields (promoted to hospital steward), Fred. Smith (trans. to Company A), William Stuchell (died at White Hill, Pa., Oct. 31, '64), Robert M. Thomas, John H. Thomas, Jesse Thomas (promoted to quartermaster sergeant), Jefferson Wright, Henry Winecoop, Absalom Woodward, Shem White.

Company G.—Mustered Aug. 20 to Sept. 6, '64, for one year; mustered out June 26, '65. Robert N. McComb, captain; John C. Lardin, first lieutenant; Daniel Ramey, second lieutenant, Marsh G. Sanders, first sergeant; Wilson Cramer, sergeant; Jacob P. Uber, sergeant; Samuel X. McClellan, sergeant; Morris C. Moore, sergeant; Wallace Skiles, corporal; Joseph W. Long, corporal; James A. Miller, corporal; William Shiles, corporal; Robert N. Elrick, corporal; Andrew McCleary, corporal; Thomas Daren, corporal; dis. by general order; James G. Shields, corporal, dis. May 26, '65; F. F. Marshall, corporal, dis. May 30, '65; Christ G. Lose, corporal; J. F. Cunningham, musician; John F. Pearee, musician. Privates—Noah Byer, Dillman Caho, Samuel Carney, Henry Cay, Thomas W. Coleman, John K. Dick, Stephen Daymond, James R. Ewing, James Fleming, Samuel Fulkimore, Samuel Fisher, John

Fry, William Frior, John Gifford, Isaac Griffith, John C. Goddard, Abram Hale, Robert M. Hazlett, Henry Hess, W. N. Hildebrand, Samuel Huey, George W. Henry, Robert John, James John, Henry A. Kinter, James Kelley, George A. Kanarr, George W. Kelley, David B. Lute, Alexander Lytle, Calvin Lytle, James J. Lawson, Robert Lowry, Adam Lower, James M. Morrison, Robert P. Mears, Jacob Mardis, John McBroom, Andrew McQuistow; Robert McCurdy, James J. McAfoos, Matthew Oliver, David J. Palmer, Thomas W. Rhea, George Rish, Robert Reed, John C. Stuckel, Joseph Springer, Sol. D. Shaffer, Michael Stiles, David K. Stestle, Daniel Spicher, John W. Stewart, David K. Stiles, William C. Taylor, James Thompson, William U. Thompson, Augustus Urius, James Williard, Andrew Wilson, David P. Weaver.

NOTE.—There are a few names in this company that may be of adjoining counties—not many.

Company H.—Mustered into service for one year, Aug. 29 to 31, '64; mustered out June 26, '65. This company was almost all from Indiana county, and we have not been able to get the names from adjoining counties stricken out. Joseph C. Greer, captain; William P. Altimus, first lieutenant; John W. McElheney, second lieutenant; William B. Hoskinson, first sergeant; Thomas B. Hood, sergeant; David Cunningham, sergeant; John Harris, sergeant; John A. Dickey, sergeant; David S. Altman, corporal; Hugh C. McCullum, corporal; Thomas Dick, corporal; Joseph T. Brantlinger, corporal; Adam Sides, corporal; Thomas S. McKisson, corporal; John M. Campbell, corporal; Daniel Miller, Jr., corporal. Privates—Samuel S. Amsbaugh, George F. Bowers, D. W. Brantlinger, John H. Bowers, William T. Calhoun, Samuel Calhoun, James Campbell, Samuel Cline, J. B. Cunningham, William Cummins, William H. Campbell, John H. Cline, William H. Cunningham, David L. Deyarmin, William T. Deyarmin, Andrew W. Evans, John S. Evans, John A. Findley, William Fleming, Findley Fetterman, Henry Fritz, George S. Gailey, George Grumbling, George Hileman, Joseph S. Kerr, Francis Killen, F. M. Lichtenfels, James F. Lowman, David Lowman, Alexander Morgan, John R. Mullen, Robert Mack, David Mack, John Mack, John H. Miller, Andrew Marsh, James S. Mullen, Jeremiah W. Mikesell, Samuel McNutt, John C. McNutt, Joseph McCracken, Patterson McAdoo (died Jan. 12, '65, buried at City Point, Va.), Aaron Pennross, Samuel P. Palmer,

Silas J. Penross, William Palmer, Dennis Pedicord, Edward P. Palmer, Henry Penrose, Elijah T. Penrose, Samuel Reed, Josiah B. Riffle, William Robinson, John Shaffer, Andrew Sharp, Adam J. Sides, William Stills, Michael Stormer, John E. Swarts, John St. Clair, George A. Wood, Henry H. Wood, John Wagner, George Walbach, Levi Walbach, Josiah Wolf, Jacob Wagner.

Company I.—Mustered for one year's service, Aug. 30 and 31, '64; mustered out, June 26, '65. Josiah B. Ferguson, captain, promoted to major; William W. Nesbit, first lieutenant, promoted to captain; Arthur T. Steams, first lieutenant, promoted from sergeant; Samuel J. Conrad, second lieutenant, promoted from first sergeant; George M. Stephens, first sergeant; James Fowler, sergeant; William H. H. Adams, sergeant; William A. Steffey, sergeant; Charles Walbach, sergeant, Matthew W. Lowman, corporal; Samuel Pittman, corporal; William H. Orr, corporal; J. M. Bartlebaugh, corporal. Oliver Reed, corporal; Alexander Stuehel, corporal; John Bennett, corporal; William W. Campbell, corporal. Privates—Ephraim Adams, Adam Altemus, Isaiah Bartlebaugh, A. L. Bartlebaugh, Frederick Boyer, Henderson Bracken, Samuel Bowers, Jacob Bowers, Levi R. Brallier, Abraham H. Brown, John M. Byers (died at Hampton, Va., Dec. 28, '64), William Cameron, Philip Cramer, Michael Cramer, Henry Cramer, Andrew J. Campbell, Dan. Conrad, Oliver Clark, E. H. Daugherty (see 7th Cav.), James Dias, Thomas C. Dias, Jacob Fyock, George Farnwalt, John Fisher, John Fetterman, John D. Findley, John Frits, George W. Foulks, James B. Graham, W. H. H. George, Zach. T. Hatch, Nathaniel Hartman, Samuel Harbridge, George Hess, Edward Irwin, John Irwin, Samuel E. James, Robert T. Kidd, Henry Keller, William Lower, Jacob Lydick, Jacob Mangus, William Mills, Emanuel Miller, William L. McFeeters, Ham. B. McFeeters, Patrick McVey, Jacob McDonald, James McCracken, Frank McKelvey, (wounded at Petersburg, Va.), Samuel A. McKelvey, Christ. C. McCornish (died Feb. 27, '65, at City Point, Va.), Jacob Overdorff, Zach. T. Overdorff, Isaac Overdorff, John Patterson, Henry Reynolds, John Reynolds, John H. Rogers, Nelson Stephens, Westley Stephens, William A. Stephens, George Stewart, John Swank (wounded at Petersburg, Va.), Thomas Underwood, William Underwood.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE

Thomas Bell, Rev. J. P. Barber, Linus L. Barber, Johnston Baird, E. L. Buterbaugh, Samuel Cribbs, John Cribbs, Christ. Carbaugh, David W. Davis, John C. Devinney (nineteen months), James G. Devinney (nineteen months), James Dickson, Joseph Fry (nineteen months), John S. Hastings (over two years), McCartney Hildebrand, Samuel Hazlett, Reuben Kuhns, Elliott M. Lydick, (eighteen months), Porter McClaran (nineteen months), Jackson McMillen, William McAdoo, John McAdoo, Ross McCoy (now dead), Steele McGinity, Sidney Marlin (two years), Robert A. Park, Benjamin Park, J. A. Pearce (Livermore), Thomas C. Ramey, R. M. Reed (eighteen months), Thomas G. Rowe (nineteen months), Henry Shambaugh, Edward Shambaugh (killed in service), R. G. Sutton, John Sutton, James M. Stewart, N. W. Stewart, David Shepherd, Archibald S. Stewart (had served in volunteers six months; died March 18, '65, during Sherman's march), J. Wilson Thompson, Archy S. Thompson, James M. Thompson, George H. Warren, D. B. Weaver, James S. Wyncoop, Lucien J. Young (now dead), James A. Yingling.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST

W. P. Altman, first sergeant, Company A, 19th U. S. Infantry, three years. J. S. Amond, '63; G, 2d Battalion, six months' service. Henry Altman, '62; K, 177th P. V., nine months' service. Thomas W. Anderson, '62; captain of Company K, 177th P. V., discharged for disability. W. W. Alsbach, December, '61; sergeant Company K, 84th P. V., dis. Feb. 7, '63. George W. Altman, April 3, '62; I, 55th P. V., died June 23, '64, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va. Thomas Adams, '61; K, 84th P. V., died of wounds received at Port Republic, Va. David F. Brown, June 1, '64; dis. May 3, '65. Ralston J. Barr, March 17, '64; 1st P. V. (old 11th); died at Point Lookout, Va., Sept. 3, '64. David Bagley, C, 1st P. V. (old 11th), died of wounds received at Bethesda Church, Va. Zachariah Books, in three and nine months' service. Washington Butler, Sept. 23, '64; naval service, dis. June 30, '65. Albert C. Beatty, Sept. 3, '61; C, 15th U. S. Infantry, dis. Sept. '64. Edgar Beatty, Sept. 3, '61; C, 15th U. S. Infantry, died at Louisville, Ky., March 22, '63. Joseph Brentlinger, '62; K, 177th P. V., nine months' service. M. L.

Bracken, '62; second lieutenant of Company K, 177th P. V., nine months' service; promoted from first sergeant. J. M. Bartlebaugh, '62; K, 177th P. V., nine months' service. Henry A. Burkhardt, '62; E, 177th P. V., nine months' service. George W. Burkhardt, '62; E, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers, nine months' service. Wilson Cusick, '62, E, 177th Pa. Volunteers, nine months' service. Arthur Casedy, July 4, '61, D, 62d Pa. Volunteers; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, '63; arm amputated. John Clawson (or Cleuson), '62; 177th Pa. Volunteers; died March 6, '63. William Cunningham, '62; second lieutenant, Company E, 177th Pa. Volunteers, nine months' service. Elias E. Coffman, '62; corporal, E, 177th Pa. Volunteers, nine months' service. Joseph Chapman, '62; E, 177th Pa. Volunteers, nine months' service. Ritner Cramer, '62; E, 177th Pa. Volunteers, nine months' service. Porter Campbell, '62; K, 177th Pa. Volunteers, nine months' service. Ross Classen, '62; corporal, K, 177th Pa. Volunteers, nine months' service. B. F. Campbell, '63; E, 2d Battalion, six months' service. James G. Cogan, served in 37th Iowa Volunteers three years. Craig Carney, 63d Pa. Volunteers, transferred to 105th Pa. Volunteers; served to close of war. Thomas Coleman, 16th United States Infantry, three years. George W. Coleman, Dec. 7, '61; veteran, K, 84th Pa. Volunteers; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville; wounded at Petersburg. David Daugherty, June 1, '64; 101st Pa. Volunteers; discharged by general order, May 3, '65. Everett H. Daugherty, Dec. 16, '61; 7th Pa. Cavalry; dis. August, '63; nine months in 206th Pa. Volunteers. William Dougherty, Dec. 2, '61; vet.; G, 101st Pa. Volunteers; severely wounded in head at Plymouth, N. C. (became county commissioner). John D. Elder, July 24, '61, D, 62d Pa.; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, '62. John Ferguson, '62, E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. David Faloan, February, '65; served to June, '65, close of war. R. E. Finley, May 17, '64, D, 1st Pa. Vols. (old 11th); mustered out with company. H. J. Fulmer, 2d Virginia Cavalry, four years; resident of this county since the war. Samuel Faloan, nine months' service. F. E. Goodell, 60th Mass. Vols.; resident of Indiana county since the war. James Gorman, December, '61, K, 84th Pa. Vols.; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va. G. W. Hood, '63, six months' service. W. J. Hefflenfinger, '62, E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Barthol-

omew Hadden, '62, E, 167th P. V.; nine months' service. James Harbison, March 24, '64, C, 1st Pa. Vols.; wounded at Wilderness; prisoner at Weldon Railroad; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 25, '64. Jacob S. Haines, October, '61; vet.; sergeant, M, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; dis. June, '65. John H. Hill, Aug. 29, '64; 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers; dis. by general order June 10, '65. Henry Hargrave, Sept. 12, '61; Durell's independent battery D; served three years. Robert Harbridge, Dec. 7, '61; corporal, K, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers, vet.; mustered out June 29, '65. David B. Henry, Sept. 20, '61; corporal, I, 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers; vet.; mustered out Aug. 30, '65. David Irwin, B, 79th P. V., vet.; promoted first sergeant; served through the war; now resident of this county. Benjamin H. Jamison, six months' service, '64. Samuel H. Johnston, in 4th Cavalry short time, then assistant provost marshal for Indiana county. Henry Keller, E, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers, first sergeant; nine months' service. David Kelley, '62, E, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers; nine months' service. Daniel Killin, '62, captain company K, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers; nine months' service; promoted from first lieutenant. Clark Knott, about 1860; United States regular army; dis. '79. Michael Keith, I, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Adam Keith, Jan. 1, '64; vet.; I, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers; mustered out with company. George J. Keller, on special provost duty in 21st district over two years. Jacob Kanarr, June 1, '64; 101st Pa. Vols.; dis. by general order May 3, '65. Moses Livingston, E, 5th Heavy Artillery; Indiana county since the war. Noah Livingston, E, 5th Heavy Artillery; Indiana county since the war. Nelson Laughrey, '62, 177th P. V., nine months' service. Alexander Lowman, '62, sergeant, K, 177th P. V., nine months' service; promoted from corporal. James L. Lydick, '61, K, 84th P. V.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; arm amputated. Robert L. Lydick, Dec. 7, '61; vet.; company K, 84th P. V.; wounded; trans. to veteran reserve corps, January, '65. Jacob S. Miller, Dec. 21, '61; company K, 84th P. V.; vet.; prisoner from October, '64, to March, '65. John Marks, Dec. 5, '61; K, 84th P. V.; vet.; mustered out June 29, '65. J. T. Mahan, six months' service, '64. Samuel Mock, '62; E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. John Morton, '62; E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Andrew Morton, '62; E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Joseph

Maloy, '62; E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. David Mack, '62; K, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Edward Milliken, first lieutenant Company K, 177th P. V.; nine months' service; promoted from second lieutenant. John S. McIntire, '62; K, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Adam Moore, July 6, '61; F, 38th Regiment, 9th Reserves, three years; mustered out at expiration of term. A. H. McWilliams, June 19, '61; sergeant, B, 39th Regiment, 10th Reserves; served three years. William May, 15th U. S. Infantry; became lieutenant. Robert A. McAdoo, June 1, '64; 101 P. V.; dis. by general order, May 3, '65. Samuel H. Moore, G, 3d P. V.; three months' service; died at Harrisburg, Pa. William Moore, Nov. 3, '62; K, 177th P. V.; nine months. David McCurdy, October, '61; corporal company M, 2d Pa. Cav.; dis. October, '62. James A. McQuown, March 16, '64; C, 1st P. V. (old 11th); wounded at Wilderness, Va.; dis. May 31, '65. L. W. McHenry, March 15, '64; C, 1st P. V. (old 11th); wounded at Wilderness; captured Aug. 19, '64; died at Salisbury, N. C. William Miller, C, 1st P. V. (supposition only); dis. for disability. Benjamin May, 15th U. S. Infantry. William McClaran, chief clerk provost marshal's office, 21st district, Pennsylvania. James McCauley; in cavalry; badly wounded; wounded again on special duty for provost marshal, 21st district, Pennsylvania. Samuel McLaughlin, K, 84th P. V.; dis. March 9, '63. William McAfoos, '61, I, 84th P. V.; dis. Jan. 9, '63. John Neal, '62, E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. David Orts, A, 135th P. V.; nine months' service, and in 5th Heavy Artillery. Edward O'Neil, Oct. 4, '64, 88th P. V.; promoted to corporal, mustered out with company. —Pollock, July 25, '61, 62d P. V.; served three years, non-resident of this county. Theodore Pardee, '61, I, 84th P. V.; drowned at Hancock, Md. Joseph Rhea, '62, E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. David Risinger, '62, E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Samuel Ray, '66, 7th U. S. Cavalry; promoted corporal; dis. in 1870. B. D. Rochester, '63, A, 2d Battalion; six months' service. Augustus Row, commissioner of enrollment, 21st district, Pennsylvania, during the war. Robert L. Rodkey, Dec. 7, '61, K, 84th P. V.; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered out June 29, '65. Samuel J. Rodkey, Feb. 22, '64, K, 84th P. V.; mustered out June 29, '65. J. A. C. Ruffner, corporal, A, 1st Battalion, Pennsylvania Cavalry; six months'

service. George Snyder, '62, E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Archibald A. Stewart, '62, E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Joseph H. Steele, '62, E, 177th P. V.; nine months' service. Allison Shields, March 17, '64, C, 1st P. V. (old 11th); captured Aug. 19, '64, died at Salisbury, N. C. Jacob Strassler, March 17, '64, C, 1st P. V. (old 11th); wounded at Wilderness, Va.; captured Aug. 19, '64, died at Salisbury, N. C. James Speaker, P. R. V. C.; trans. to 190th P. V. George Syberts (or Sybert), July 6, '61, company F, P. V.; wounded at Antietam, Md.; dis. July 20, '64. Henry Shankle, June 1, '64, 101st P. V.; dis. by general order, May 3, '65. John B. Shankle, Dec. 7, '61, K, 84th P. V.; vet.; wounded at Wilderness and at Deep Bottom, Va.; died March 6, '65. John A. Shankle, March 31, '64, K, 84th P. V. A. Siebald, 40th P. V. 11th reserve, died May 16, '64. R. J. Tomb, M. D., assistant surgeon 2d Battalion, six months; surgeon of 193d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and fall of 1864 and to close of war acting assistant surgeon United States regular army. B. B. Tiffany, first sergeant, E, 36th Massachusetts Volunteers; resident of Indiana county since the war. John Teeter, C, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers, a resident of the county. John Waggoner, '62; K, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers, nine months' service. John C. Wakefield, '62; K, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers, nine months' service. James F. Wiley, Dec. 17, '63; vet.; 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; served to close of war. Samuel A. Walker, Aug. 1, '63; 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, served to close of war. John F. Weaver, March 31, '64; 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers; mustered out June 29, 1865. John Woodward, '61; I, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Joseph J. Young, Sept. 6, '66; 7th U. S. Cavalry; promoted to sergeant; wounded at Sheridan City, Kan., in fight with Indians; served five years. Robert Young, '63; six months' service. James T. Young, '64; six months' service. Albert Young, '62; 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers; died at Suffolk, Va., Jan. 21, '63. Augustus Yuckenberg, '62; E, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteers; nine months' service.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Post No. 28, Indiana, Pa.—The post was formed June 28, 1878, and the following were the charter members: D. S. Porter, Co. B, 11th Reserve; B. B. Tiffany, Co. E, 36th Mass. Inf.; William R. Loughry, Co. I, 135th Pa.

Inf.; Alex. H. Mitchell, Co. A, 105th Pa. Inf. James B. Work, Co. F, 55th Pa. Inf.; D. F. Heasley, Co. H, 136th Pa. Inf.; Albert H. White, Co. F, 78th Pa. Inf.; John T. Gibson, Co. A, 190th Pa. Inf.; M. J. Shannon, Co. D, 206th Pa. Inf.; Joseph J. Young, Co. F, 55th Pa. Inf.; Richard M. Birkman, Co. A, 190th Pa. Inf.; John McGaughey, Co. K, 105th Pa. Inf.; James M. Sutton, Co. E, 148th Pa. Inf.; John H. Hill, Co. K, 88th Pa. Inf.; William D. Cherry, Co. E, 206th Pa. Inf.; Archy S. Thompson, Signal Corps; E. E. Allen, Co. B, 11th Reserves; Thomas C. Ramey, Signal Corps; Robert Barr, 67th Pa. Inf. The only survivors are B. B. Tiffany, Wm. R. Loughry, Joseph J. Young, John H. Hill and T. C. Ramey.

The present members of the post are: B. B. Tiffany, Co. E, 36th Mass. Inf.; William R. Loughry, Co. I, 135th Pa. Inf.; Joseph J. Young, Co. F, 55th Pa. Inf.; John H. Hill, Co. K, 88th Pa. Inf.; T. C. Ramey, Signal Corps; George R. Lewis, 54th Pa. Inf.; A. C. Braugher, Co. D, 78th Pa. Inf.; Joseph Faloan, Co. H, 12th Reserves; John N. Banks, Co. I, 126th Pa. Inf.; John P. H. Shields, Co. F, 206th Pa. Inf.; Charles Shambaugh, Co. B, 11th Pa. Reserves; James M. Marshall, Co. F, 17th Pa. Inf., M., and Co. D, 206th Pa. Inf.; John M. Bruce, Co. K, 105th Pa. Inf.; Charles Kirchner, Co. C, 4th Pa. Cavalry; William T. Wilson, Co. I, 135th Pa. Inf.; Samuel Cunningham, Co. H, 12th Pa. Reserves; Henderson C. Howard, Co. B, 11th Pa. Reserves; John Laney, Co. D, 78th Pa. Inf.; E. M. Lydiek, Signal Corps; George W. McHenry, Co. K, 105th Pa. Inf.; William W. Brilhart, Co. F, 105th Pa. Inf.; Harry White, major, 67th Pa. Inf.; John H. Rodkey, Co. I, 2d Battalion; Edward Oneal, Co. E, 88th Pa. Inf.; Isaac Beck, Co. B, 67th Pa. Inf.; Aron W. Lang, Co. B., 103d Pa. Inf.; George W. Roof, Co. F, 78th Pa. Inf.; John Frech, Co. A, 88th Pa. Inf.; L. S. Wassinger, Co. K, 14th Pa. Cavalry; John R. Devlin, Co. B, 11th Pa. Reserves; William Kimple, Co. F, 105th Pa. Inf., captain; J. D. McKalip, Co. F, Independent Battalion; William L. Buchanan, Co. A, 61st Pa. Inf.; William A. St. Clair, Co. F, 206th Pa. Inf.; Jacob Harshberger, Co. G, 105th Pa. Inf.; John McAdoo, Signal Corps; S. G. Barnes, Co. K, 7th Pa. Cavalry; Joseph Risinger, Co. E, 148th Pa. Inf.; Leonard A. Hollister, Co. D, 78th Pa. Inf.; James S. Hilberry, Co. B, 78th Pa. Inf.; George Hamilton, Co. E, 148th Pa. Inf.; G. B. Roof, Independent Co.; David R. Pringle, Co. D, 135th Pa. Inf.; S. C. Kenedy, Co. I,

123d Pa. Inf.; J. Wils Thompson, Signal Corps; Henry Clingenberger, Co. E, 148th Pa. Inf.; David Osty, Co. A, 135th Pa. Inf.; James Campbell, Co. H, 206th Pa. Inf.; William Hoosack, Co. I, 11th Pa. Reserves; J. A. C. Ruffner, Co. A, 1st Pa. Cavalry; Joe M. Peirce, Co. A, 3d Heavy Artillery; J. M. Laughlin, Co. K, 23d Pa. Inf., M.; John S. Hastings, Signal Corps; Samuel A. Douglass, Co. H, 3d Battalion; Hugh P. Lewis, Co. K, 14th Pa. Cavalry; Noah Seanor, Co. F, 28th Pa. Inf.; Daniel W. Young, Co. A, 6th Veteran Reserve Corps; J. W. Harbison, Co. D, 206th Pa. Inf.; William H. Myers, Co. F, 2d Battalion; Findlay Carney, Co. I, 135th Pa. Inf.; J. Sloan Agey, Co. F, 74th Pa. Inf.; John S. Johnston, Co. D, 135th Pa. Inf.; George W. Wheeler, Co. D, 3d Pa. Inf.; A. B. Bennett, Co. E, 67th Pa. Inf.; Adam Black, Co. I, 135th Pa. Inf.; Noah Livingston, Co. H, 2d Battalion; Lewis M. Thomas, Co. A, 135th Pa. Inf.; William C. Downey, Co. C, 2d Battalion; John M. McAdoo, Co. A, 135th Pa. Inf.; T. S. Neil, Co. C, 2d Battalion; John R. Stumpf, Co. A, 61st Pa. Inf.; J. O. DeLaney, Co. M., 5th Heavy Artillery; John A. Bennett, Co. I, 206th Pa. Inf.; John Stewart Thompson, Co. A, 135th Pa. Inf.; Thomas J. Postlewait, Co. A, 61st Pa. Inf.; William Deyarmin, Co. F, 74th Pa. Inf.; James McHenry, Co. F, 74th Pa. Inf.; Thomas P. Stephens, Co. F, 67th Pa. Inf.; John Jacoby, Co. 3, Independent Battalion; Abraham Bowman, Co. B, 20th Pa. Inf.; Samuel V. Dye, Co. A, 132d Pa. Inf.; Robert N. Craig, Co. A, 89th Pa. Inf.; William B. Stahl, Co. A, 61st Pa. Inf.; Samuel Crawford, Co. B, 74th Pa. Inf.; D. M. Ruffner, Co. A, 206th Pa. Inf.; J. M. Imbrie, Co. E, 23d Ohio Inf.; J. C. Speedy, Co. E, 148th Pa. Inf.; Samuel Mundshower, Co. F, 74th Pa. Inf.; James B. Evans, Co. B, 17th Ohio Inf.; Alexander McCracken, Co. F, 57th Pa. Inf., M.; David Martin, Co. K, 14th Pa. Cavalry; William C. Mitchell, Co. B, 1st Battalion; Augustus Pease, Co. F, 74th Pa. Inf.; Wm. F. Grosse, Co. A, 14th New Jersey; John S. Amond, Co. B, 2d Battalion; Joseph H. Fulton, Co. G, 63d Pa. Inf.; G. A. McLain, Co. B, 11th Pa. Reserves; Smith M. Parker, Co. E, 144th New York; William D. Bash, Co. B, 10th W. Va.; George Muller, Co. F, 206th Pa. Inf.; Jacob Kulp; John Brown, Co. B, 4th New Jersey.

Findley Patch Post, No. 137, Blairsville, Pa.—Charter members as mustered in June 20, 1881: William H. Healy, M. H. Fails, Henry F. Rugg, Samuel Earhart, R. S. Davis, James C. Davis, Clark Knott, T. P. Dixon,

Samuel Stratten, Reuben Axe, John Taylor, E. M. Evans, M. C. Trimble, R. Thompson, Joseph Nelson, J. F. Altman, J. S. Campbell, John T. Gray, Joseph Atkinson, Joseph M. Cribbs, Thomas G. Rowe, William Clark, William H. Stitt, Morris Lewis, Joseph Moorhead, J. C. Burke, John Wynn, H. A. Torrance, Thompson Adams. The survivors are: T. P. Dixon, Reuben Axe, E. M. Evans, J. F. Altman, John T. Gray, Joseph Atkinson, Joseph M. Cribbs, Thomas G. Rowe, William H. Stitt and Joseph Moorhead.

The fifty members on the roll and in good standing now are: Reuben Axe, E. M. Evans, Joseph M. Cribbs, William H. Stitt, Joseph Moorhead, S. D. Stiffey, T. D. Cunningham, J. P. Lintner, Isaac Hicks, Samuel A. Crawford, Washington Butler, James E. Kelly, George W. Cribbs, David Muir, John C. Doran, John R. Curry, John T. Fry, John McIntire, Daniel McCadden, T. C. Watson, Chas. L. Tittle, Porter Clawson, George Cost, Hiram Rhodes, Isiah Kimball, Cyrus Stouffer, Thomas A. Baird, Marshall Dodds, James E. Murray, Wm. B. Jellison, James M. Altman, Cyrus Kirtland, Fred Jellison, James Rosborough, John S. McIntire, H. H. Munshower, Theophilus Graham, Daniel Henry, James D. Layton, Daniel Harkins, Peter P. Lefever, Robert Donaldson, William Meyer, Geo. W. Lamberson, William Walter, Rush Morgan, Joshua Richards, James Willard, William H. Campbell, J. H. Devers.

Total number of names on roster, 182.

Present officers: John C. Curry, commander; J. C. Doran, senior vice commander; T. A. Baird, junior vice commander; H. Rhodes, officer of the day; H. H. Munshower, O. G.; Marshall Dodds, chaplain; W. H. Stitt, quartermaster; T. C. Watson, adjutant.

Maj. A. J. Bolar Post, No. 533, G. A. R., Homer City, was organized August 16, 1886, by comrades from the Findley Patch Post, of Blairsville, and Post No. 28, of Indiana. The principal originators were Dr. John Evans and ex-County Treasurer George H. Ogden. The thirty-six charter members were as follows: Dr. John Evans, G. H. Ogden, Israel H. Kunkle, William A. McNutt, Thomas Varner, James W. Kerr, Nelson O'Neil, Joseph Shank, Harrison Mundshower, William Lucas, Martin Myers, Luman Gilbert, John K. Myers, Jonathan Edwards, David Risinger, Abram Wallace, Samuel Nowry, Jedidiah Grover, James K. Deemer, Samuel Sheffler, Levi Fritz, Stephen Sawyer, Joseph W. Uncapher, Henry M. Myers, S. H. Drenning, Samuel E. Harris, William Philips, S. M. McHenry, John A.

Kerr, William Irwin, Henry Fritz, W. H. H. Coleman, David Shepherd, William H. Dickie, Aaron Hendrickson, William S. Greer.

The total membership from the beginning to the present has been sixty. The following still survive, so far as known: Israel Kunkle, Harrison Mundshower, Luman Gilbert, John K. Myers, Jedidiah Grover, Samuel Sheffler, Joseph W. Uncapher, Henry M. Myers, S. H. Drenning, William Philips, John A. Kerr, William H. Dickie, John H. Devers, James Hagins, Isaac Griffith, John Laney, John C. Mills, John S. Evans, William Plummer. Some have removed, and it is not known whether they survive or not.

The present members of the post are as follows: William Philips, James Hagins, John Laney, S. H. Drenning, Luman Gilbert, John A. Kerr, John S. Evans, John C. Mills, Israel Kunkle, Samuel Sheffler, John K. Myers.

Cherrytree Post, No. 40, G. A. R., of Cherrytree.—The following members have been enrolled since the organization of the post: D. S. Ake, Jacob Arthurs, William Ayers, Adam Bowers, Edward Boring, David Barkey, Henry Barkey, John C. Bliss, William Bower, A. Byers, Zachariah Books, Isaiah N. Bartelbaugh, Adam Beck, John C. Biss, William Barkey, Robert Conner, Harry Conner, A. S. Coy, John Cunningham, Austin Cooper, John S. Colgen, J. S. Creery, W. H. Campbell, David Cardell, John Dehaven, William Duncan, D. F. Dunbar, C. C. Dunkle, A. B. Day, J. D. Dunlap, Jonathan Doty, Dr. N. J. Evans, Jacob Ferrier, David Fulton, Cyrus Fronk, Josiah Fronk, W. T. Fagen, G. W. Gooderham, Isaac Goss, Andrew Glass, John Garman, Samuel Good, H. B. Hawes, William Holen, J. T. Harkness, Robert Harbridge, E. Isenburg, Abraham Keim, John Kerr, Robert Kannan, Samuel Kerr, Jerry Keith, Adam Keith, Levi Keith, J. J. Keith, Michael Keith, J. R. Kulp, Thomas Kerr, Edward King, Alex Lesley, James R. Lydiek, A. C. Loveless, David Libby, T. J. Loveless, Daniel Long, David Langdon, Sam Lammer, George Lealement, Samuel Longenecker, S. S. Langham, Jacob R. Lute, George Myer, I. K. Myers, G. W. Mogle, Simon McDonnell, Henry McDermott, William McDonnell, A. T. Marthers, Michael McNulty, Isaac Mauk, Gideon Mock, Cyrus Michaels, Oring Michaels, Adam Moore, William Miller, Joseph Miller, John A. Magee, David A. McCordell, W. J. Nugent, H. O'Harra, Daniel Pittman, A. D. Powell, G. W. Prowell, Jackson Pettiecord, Thomas

Roger, David M. Ruffner, A. H. Ruffner, T. J. Robison, Ed. Rummel, J. W. Rearick, David Reifsnider, William Reed, J. E. Rorabach, William Rugels, C. T. Smyley, John Stouffer, B. C. Smith, Henry Shankel, Philip Smyers, Joseph Stiffler, John Sebring, J. C. Stewart, Philip Stiffler, G. H. Stewart, Daniel Spieher, J. B. Stall, Jonathan Stall, William Taylor, R. A. Vauetta, Jeff Wright, G. W. Walker, D. P. Weaver, J. W. Whited, John C. Whited.

The present members of the post are: William Ayers, Adam Back, Edward Boring, I. N. Bartelbaugh, Adam Bowers, Robert Conner, W. H. Campbell, W. T. Fagen, Samuel Good, H. B. Hawes, Edward King, Jerry Keith, Levi Keith, Alex Lesley, Sam. Longenecker, S. S. Langham, Simon McDonnell, I. K. Myers, Thomas Roger, Philip Stiffler, John Sebring, Henry Shankel, J. W. Whited.

William Armstrong Post, No. 303, G. A. R., Shelocta.—William Armstrong Post was organized May 28, 1889, the charter members being William Robinson, James Armstrong, Amos T. Anthony, Joseph Alshouse, William H. Ruffner, Isaac Heffelfinger, Robert Armstrong, Samuel Bothel, William L. Calhoun, William T. Calhoun, Alexander Campbell, David W. Davis, S. G. McCurdy, Jacob Fry, Joseph Fry, Thomas M. Fleming, Samuel Lytle, Joseph A. Sharp, Moses Miller and Loben Russell. They were mustered in Dec. 31, 1889, by Comrade Henry Hargrave, of Elderton Post. Samuel Lytle was the first post commander, William Robinson adjutant.

The following is a complete list of the membership of the post: Robert Armstrong (deceased), Thomas M. Fleming, David W. Davis, Amos T. Anthony (deceased), John R. Cox (deceased), S. G. McCurdy (deceased), Joseph Alshouse (deceased), Samuel Bothel (deceased), William Robinson, William L. Calhoun, Alexander Campbell (deceased), Francis Faith (deceased), Loben Russell, James Armstrong (deceased), Samuel Lytle (deceased), Joseph A. Sharp (deceased), Joseph McGaughey, William T. Calhoun, Moses Miller (deceased), Jacob Fry (deceased), John Russell, Alexander S. Crawford (deceased), George King (deceased), John M. Walker, W. H. McCreight (deceased), John R. Devlin, Henry Sheaffer, John H. Brown, William Ramsey (deceased), Isaac Heffelfinger (deceased), Jacob Silvis, Enoch Gillam—thirty-two members on the descriptive book, eighteen dead, fourteen living. The members have scattered, so that now there are only seven active members.

John Pollock Post, No. 219, G. A. R., Marion Center.—Organized August 20, 1881, with twenty-one charter members: James Frederick, A. S. McCall, Milton Stuchell, L. A. Hollister, H. P. Lewis, E. B. McGara, A. W. Lang, B. D. Rochester, C. A. Ellis, J. C. Brown, D. H. Bee, L. N. Park, A. S. McGinity, B. F. Laughlin, F. S. Chambers, J. A. Stewart, James L. Park, John L. Neal, J. H. Work, J. M. Byers, W. S. Shields. Commander, W. S. Shields; adjutant, L. A. Hollister. One hundred have been mustered in since. Ten charter members have died, and about forty others; now fourteen in good standing. M. T. Steeland is commander; N. W. Stewart, adjutant; A. S. McGinity, quartermaster.

Lieut. Frank M. Brown Post, No. 266, G. A. R., Rochester Mills.

James L. O'Neil Post, No. 537, G. A. R., Cookport.

Foster Robinson Post, No. 36, G. A. R., Saltsburg.

Richmond Post, No. —, G. A. R.

FIRST REUNION—INDIANA COUNTY'S HONOR TO THE GALLANT PENNSYLVANIA RE-SERVES—GRAND BANQUET AT NORMAL SCHOOL—LIST OF VETERANS

[From the *Daily Blade*, Indiana, Pa.]

Thursday, the 25th of September [1879] will never be forgotten by the citizens of Indiana county—will ever find a bright remembrance in the hearts of the old veterans of the gallant 11th Pennsylvania Regiment and visitors who were present at the first reunion services at Indiana.

Early Thursday morning our street presented a lively appearance, houses were being decorated, flags flung to the breezes and arches and words of welcome greeting the eye on every side.

At the Kinter House crossing, a large arch had been erected. At courthouse square, arches were stretched across with appropriate mottoes, while at the American House crossing, fronting the depot, another large arch, with the words "Welcome 11th Regiment P. R. V. C.," stretched across it, greeted your eye. We have not space to enter much into detail. Suffice it to say, the decorations were tasteful and appropriate, and numerous enough to show that the patriotic hearts of Indiana's citizens still held in grateful esteem and veneration HER SOLDIER BOYS.

Owing to the accident on Branch road, and the long detention of the train containing the band and the larger delegation of old veterans, the route of procession and various

routine business had to be curtailed. When the shrill whistle of the locomotive was heard, the cheers that rent the air from the masses assembled were perfectly deafening. The procession was formed in the following order:

- Gen. T. F. Gallagher, Chief Marshal.
- Aids—Capts. A. H. Mitchell, J. S. Nesbit.
- Committee of Reception.
- Invited Guests.
- Altoona City Band.
- 11 Regiment P. R. V. C. Commanded by General S. M. Jackson.
- Co. "D," Capt. Wm. D. Wilson.
- Co. "F," Lieut. A. C. Braugher.
- West Indiana Fire Company.
- Indiana Fire Company.
- Soldiers and Citizens.

The route was from Depot down Philadelphia street to Sixth street; south to Church; east to Fifth street; north to Philadelphia; west to the court house. The procession was a very fine one, and was an interesting feature in the day's doings.

Here General White made the address of welcome, which was responded to by Gen. T. F. Gallagher.

An adjournment for dinner was then made, and we know the boys must have appreciated this part of the programme as it was almost five o'clock, and some of them had not tasted food since early breakfast.

At six-thirty, the boys had reassembled at the courthouse, where the meeting was called to order by the election of Gen. T. F. Gallagher as chairman, Colonel Jackson and Captain Loudon vice presidents, and Col. R. Litsinger and Maj. R. M. Birkman, secretaries. Then the reunion services proper were gone through with, which consisted first—Oration of the day, by Capt. George W. Fleeger. This was truly a grand, noble, patriotic and flowery outburst of a gallant soldier, recounting the scenes and actions of the days ago, when the dark clouds of rebellion, blood and carnage were upon us. Captain Fleeger acquitted himself nobly in this effort, and was continually interrupted with storms of applause.

History of the 11th Reserves, Col. Robert McCoy. As the hour fixed for banqueting had now almost approached, Colonel McCoy was compelled to pass by page after page of his history, which called forth a motion to have the same published for the benefit of the survivors of the 11th, which was unanimously carried. This, we understand, will be done in a very short space of time.

Then Colonel Danks favored the boys, after

repeated calls, with a song, which was rapturously received. The meeting then adjourned, and the procession was again formed in front of the courthouse, when, headed by the Altoona city band, they wended their way to the normal school, where the banquet was prepared for them by the ladies of Indiana.

The scene on reaching the normal grounds was really a beautiful one. Chinese lanterns lit up the long walks from the entrance gate fronting Second street to the steps of the building, and as the wind swayed the variegated lamps to and fro the whole aspect was one of enchantment, and gave token of the good cheer within.

When the doors of the spacious dining room of the normal school were thrown open, what a sight greeted the eyes of the gallant boys! The many gas jets, sparkling Chinese lights everywhere, handsome festoons dropping down in beautiful confusion over the well filled tables, flags, the names of all the engagements of importance which the regiment participated in placed along the walls, bouquets, large ones, on all the tables and charming ladies to attend the wants of the hungry humanity gathered there.

Indeed, the normal dining hall presented an appearance of enchantment on this memorable evening of the first reunion to the 11th Reserves, and gazing around upon everything, one recalled to mind all the fairy tales and places of enchantment read of in early childhood.

The banquet set by the fair ladies of Indiana was superb, and they are certainly deserving of all praise for the manner they got up and managed this affair. We had intended printing the menu, but when we came to putting it together, we found we would have to take up the space of about a column alone, in this line. We will only say, therefore, that everything necessary to satisfy the wants of the inner man was there—not forgetting E. E. Allen's box of genuine hard-tack, which was generously distributed all around the different tables. The ladies vied with each other in their attentions to the old soldiers and visiting comrades, and we will just here insert a remark we heard let drop from the lips of an old battle-scarred veteran—"that they had the darndest (the old soldiers never—well, hardly ever swear, you know), finest, good looking and best hearted set of ladies in Indiana that he had ever seen or ran across." And "them's our sentiments, too," as the boys say.

After all had partaken heartily of the royal feast, the finishing point of the reunion cere-

monies was gone through with by the following toasts being proposed and answered in the following order:

"Our Old Regiment"—Responded to by Col. S. M. Jackson, of Apollo, in a few well chosen and patriotic remarks.

"Our Regiment's Friends"—Responded to by Sheriff J. R. Smith, very feelingly and appropriately.

"The Pennsylvania Reserves"—Rev. J. Day Brownlee, of the 8th Reserves, responded to this. Well, you all know the gentleman, and can form an idea of what he had to say, and he said it so nicely and feelingly, too.

Then Rev. Col. Danks, being vociferously called upon, recited the "Superiority of the Blue," and sang that glorious old song, "Glory Hallelujah," the audience all joining in the chorus.

"Our Educational Institutions, and especially the Normal School at Indiana"—Dr. French, of the normal. The Doctor made an elegant response, and was handsomely applauded on his conclusion.

"Our Dead Comrades"—Dirge, by the Altoona City Band.

"The Ministry of Peace"—Rev. Theo. Henderson, of Brookville. This was a very fine effort, and the speaker was greeted with great applause.

"The Press"—Responded to by M. J. Shan-non.

"Our Comrades of the Army of the Potomac"—Col. Chill Hazzard. This was the gem of the evening—brimful of wit, spice and story. The colonel made several "happy hits," and was roundly applauded when he concluded.

"To the ladies"—Response by Col. Robert McCoy. The Colonel paid a handsome tribute to the female sex, and concluded neatly by giving the ladies who were instrumental in getting up the banquet, and so handsomely entertaining the boys of the 11th, a very nice "send off."

Then the Altoona City Band favored the audience with another choice selection, and the first reunion of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves was concluded.

This reunion will long be talked of in Indiana and immediate vicinity, and that our good people here will always cherish kind remembrances of the gallant old 11th Regiment, and the 25th of September, 1879, the boys may be sure to count upon.

The members of the various committees of the reserves, notably the executive committee—Col. D. S. Porter, Maj. R. M. Birkman and Capt. H. K. Sloan—and the citizens' com-

mittee and our ladies, worked like beavers to make this reunion a success, which it was in every particular. Any one acquainted with the patriotism, spirit, enterprise and good will of the ladies of our place knows that whatever they undertake proves successful, and in this affair they added new laurels to their already famous endeavors.

Those who would cavil or find fault at any little omissions, or think they were not honored in an especial manner more than anyone else, considering the arduous task devolving upon all of them in an affair of this kind, and the consequent hurry and bustle and worry of the committees, are not worthy of the name of good citizens. It was impossible to entertain everyone, to extend invitations to all, and the good sense of our people understands all this.

We think, on the whole, Indiana can be proud of her first reunion, and we know the old vets. say it was boss, and that is all we care to know, so they were pleased.

That God, in His infinite mercy, may bless us all, unite us more closely together in peace and unity, and ever keep alive the fire of patriotism and love of country in us, is the heartfelt prayer of the editor of the *Blade*.

Below we give a list of the members of the organization present on Monday.

Company A.—Maj. Robert Litzinger, commanding. Thomas Jones, Thompson Carney, Dallas Patrick, John Scanlan, William Sechler, Benjamin Davis, Edgar Evans, Phillip Smyers, John Shoff, William Wagner, Thomas Dunn, Phillip Jones, John Maken, William Miller, Col. Robert Litzinger. This gentleman was the first captain of Company A; was afterward captain of Company C, and retired from service with the rank of major.

Company B.—Capt. H. K. Sloan, commanding. Col. D. S. Porter, Edward Chesley, Samuel Shick, J. G. McCurdy, John Waggoner, James Stephens, John L. Hall, Uriah Sheffler, Harry Coleman, T. M. Coleman, B. F. Laughlin, Henry Prothero, George Stewart, William Cummins, H. C. Howard, E. E. Allen, Thomas Hood, James W. Howarth, John Devlin, James Devlin, G. A. McClain, Rev. Theo. Henderson, Johnston Davis, E. J. Devinney, Charles Shambaugh, Harry Conner, William Hill, John T. Gibson, Dr. J. J. Oatman, W. T. Kinter.

Company C.—Capt. Samuel Loudon, commanding. Capt. G. W. Flegler, Lieut. John H. Sutton, John T. Kelly, M. Heckert, George A. Black, Samuel Cook, J. W. Campbell, John H. Meeder, J. S. Campbell, Robert Krause, Samuel Miller, F. H. Monie, D. H.

Russell, Thomas P. Lardin, George Rothmire, S. P. Shryock.

Company D.—Lieut. William C. Coleman, commanding. James McClelland, Alex. Kennedy, James K. Moore, D. McDonald, J. B. Hazlett, S. T. Hazlett, E. Nixon, J. G. Deviney, D. W. Graham, G. W. Huselton, Joseph Robertson, L. W. Graham.

Company E.—R. M. Birkman, commanding. W. H. H. Lyons, John Uncapher, Robert Carroll, William Conner, Thompson Cramer, Gillis Dunlap, John Ewing, Joseph Elder, Samuel Garriss, Jacob Kimple, J. S. Moorhead, A. W. McCullough, Nelson McCormick, James Meanor, George Miller, John Rugh, Daniel Spires, James Simpson, J. W. Smith.

Company F.—Lieut. W. F. Springer, commanding. G. W. Kerner, T. B. Whaley, Jacob Prettyman, Joseph Marshall.

Company H.—Capt. L. Johnston, commanding. J. A. Fulton, M. C. Cauders, Jacob Earnest, Daniel Carr, Adam Huff, Mariam Carnahan, Samuel Crawford, John Emmitt.

Company I.—Capt. E. Waugaman, commanding. Lieut. D. Berry, Lieut. J. D. Walckshaw, David Jenkins, Robert Hammond, James Robertson, William McRobinson, J. A. Hendricks, Samuel Stogdon, William Wagle, Daniel Harkins, William Pike, C. Hashman, C. Eakman, T. C. Layton, William Hosack, C. Cunningham, Thomas Graham, George McCormick, Israel Watterman.

Company K.—Benj. McClelland, P. A. Foster, J. P. Miller, E. Birk, John Ingle, William Knapp.

Band.—Sergt. Maj. William Hughes, commanding. Robert Davis, — Smith, Alex. Wagle, J. B. Hunter, Jas. Daugherty.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.—Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, A. G. O., dated April 25, 1898, the 5th Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., on April 27, 1898, left the respective home stations and proceeded by rail to Mount Gretna, Pa., arriving early on the morning of April 28th, being the first infantry organization in the division to reach the point of mobilization. The total strength of the regiment when it reported for duty was thirty-seven officers and 483 enlisted men, a total of 520.

On May 11, 1898, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States

by Maj. W. A. Thompson, U. S. A., and comprised thirty-seven officers and 604 enlisted men. Pursuant to telegraphic orders from the war department the regiment broke camp at Mount Gretna on the morning of May 17, 1898, and at twelve-thirty p. m. started by rail for Chickamauga Park, Ga., on the afternoon of May 19th at five p. m. bivouacked for the night on Snodgrass Hill, and on the morning of May 20th marched three miles and went into camp along the Alexander Bridge road. The regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps. On June 20th Majs. John P. Kennedy and Robert C. McNamara were detailed to recruit the companies of their respective battalions to 106 men, the full complement, being readily secured and all the recruits having reported by July 4, 1898.

Orders were received on June 29, 1898, to recruit a third battalion of four companies of 106 each. The work of recruiting and mustering the additional battalion was placed in charge of Capt. Hugh S. Taylor, Company B. Within three weeks all the companies had been mustered in, and had reported for duty at Camp George H. Thomas. Company I was recruited at Somerset; Company K at Wellsboro; Company L at Clearfield, and Company M at Gettysburg. Lieut. Col. Rufus C. Elder was placed in command of the 1st Battalion; Maj. John P. Kennedy, formerly of the 1st Battalion, was assigned to the command of the 2d Battalion, and Maj. Robert C. McNamara, formerly of the 2d Battalion, to command of the 3d. On August 12, 1898, the regiment moved about a half mile nearer Battlefield Station, and escaped along the Brotherton road. Here there was good drainage and high ground. On the afternoon of the 22d, the regiment left Rossville and traveled by rail to Camp Hamilton, near Lexington, Ky., a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, the first battalion reaching its destination on the 23d of August, and the other battalions on the 24th. The camp at Lexington was all that could be desired for health or beautiful surroundings.

On September 17, 1898, the regiment was granted a thirty days' furlough, and each company was directed to proceed to its home station. The headquarters of the regiment were established in Altoona, Pa. After the expiration of the furlough, ten days were given for muster out, and this time was afterwards increased an additional twenty days to give the regiment an opportunity to par-

ticipate in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, on October 27, 1898. The regiment was finally mustered out November 7, 1898.

ROLL OF THOSE WHO ENLISTED
FROM INDIANA COUNTY

Company D—Captain, Absalom W. Smith; first lieutenant, George W. Wakefield; second lieutenant, W. C. McKee; Zenea B. Adams, Oliver C. Akins, James R. Baker, Benjamin R. Barton, John K. Brallier, Edward G. Bridge, Robert D. Brown, W. D. Calback, George W. Campbell, Oscar F. Cummings, Jesse S. Curry, Edward E. Dixon, Robert S. Douds, Edwin D. Dunlap, Andrew B. Erb, Harvey Fails, William H. Fennell, Oliver S. Fisher, Jacob Fritz, James H. George, Calvin S. Gerhard, Harry Harkcom, Joseph A. Hill, Augustus E. Huston, John W. Iseman, J. Arthur Jenkins, Richard Jenkins, Edwin T. Jones, Harry J. Kelly, Paul E. Kiebler, Harry S. Kink, Lewis E. Landerkin, Charles F. Livingston, Rome V. McLaran, William McFeaters, William P. McKunkin, Ira B. Mike-sell, Thomas B. Miller, Robert J. Monroe, Logan R. Moore, Arthur L. Nesbit, William O. Patrick, Harry C. Patterson; Reese B. Pearce, Joseph A. Pierce, William A. Portser, Jr., Walter A. Reed, William G. Reed, Hall S. Rowe, John W. Shadle, Clarence E. Shaffer, Clarence S. Shearer, Harry W. Stuchell, Harry Stumpf, Leroy Taylor, Oliver T. Walton, Milton Wangaman, Edward W. Weaver, Benton H. Weimer, Charles C. Wilcox, Hugh R. Wiley, Scott A. Wiley, George H. Wilson, J. W. Woodend.

Company F—Captain, W. M. Mahan; first lieutenant, Samuel H. Hughes; second lieutenant, W. F. Elkin; Frank G. Agey, Telford M. Anderson, Walter H. Ayers, Harry M. Barrett, Jesse S. Bell, Joseph A. Blakely, Charles A. Brady, Myrl W. Brady, Burt A. Brown, Joseph B. Buchanan, Andrew H. Burnhimer, Joseph Burford, David M. Campbell, Lee Campbell, James A. Cathcart, Harry S. Clawson, Paul Coleman, William E. Coleman, William S. Coleman, Lonis L. Cramer, David N. Daugherty, Harry W. Earhart, Harry W. Fee, George J. Feit, James A. Fleming, David H. George, John W. Gorman, James S. Ham-mers, Zenas E. Harmon, Roy S. Hazlett, Don J. Hill, Charles E. Huey, Joseph N. Huston, James P. Jack, William F. Jamison, James S. Kaufman, John M. Kerr, Steel H. Kerr, Irwin H. Knupp, Orren O. Knupp, Charles L. Kunkle, Benjamin W. Lambing, Earl B. Langham, Robert M. Langham, Iddo M. Lewis, Charles B. Lindsay, Frank C. Lohr, Benjamin O. Marsh, George M. Marshall,

John R. Marshall, Charles D. McComish, Ralph C. McComish, Robert W. McCoy, Manuel McCrady, David McHenry, Frank W. McLaughlin, John A. McLaughlin, Stephen H. Mohney, Alexander R. Moorhead, Hugh M. Moorhead, Albertus L. Myers, Mack M. Palmer, John K. Parks, John M. Pierce, Harold N. Prothero, Ralph Radcliff, Charles B. Repine, Harry H. Rhodes, William H. Richardson, Lewis Ruffner, Arthur J. Russell, James B. Sansom, Wesley Shannon, William Shaffer, Wilmer A. Sharp, Ralph Shilling, William F. Stonebreaker, Harry B. Streams, Valentine Stuby, Michael F. Sweeney, Royden J. Taylor, Charles B. Thomas, Benton R. Thomas, Israel T. Walker, Harry W. Watson, John E. Weaver, Lewis B. Wetzel, Lewis A. Wheeler, Joseph C. White, William V. Wilhelm, Lawrence O. Williams, Samuel T. Wingert, John D. Wilson.

Joseph A. Blakley, corporal of Company F, residence Indiana, Pa. (N. G. P.); enrolled April 27, 1898; mustered into service May 11, 1898; died at Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., August 25, 1898. He was the only one of his company that died in service.

Harold N. Prothero, private of Company F, residence Indiana, Pa. (N. G. P.); enrolled April 27, 1898; mustered into service May 11, 1898; transferred to Reserve Ambulance Corps June 27, 1898, through special order.

David McHenry, of Company F, 5th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, also served in the Philippine Islands.

Edward F. Hamilton, Indiana, Pa. was sergeant in Company A of the 1st Regiment of West Virginia Volunteers.

George Bennett, Cookport, Pa., was a private in Company F of the 1st Regiment of West Virginia Volunteers.

Harry M. Stewart, private of Company C, of the 5th Regiment, Indiana, Pa. (N. G. P.); enrolled April 27, 1898; mustered into service May 11, 1898; transferred to Hospital Corps June 23, 1898.

David M. Caldwell, battalion adjutant, residence, Indiana, Pa. (N. G. P.); enrolled April 27, 1897; mustered into service May 11, 1898; mustered out with company November 7, 1898.

G. A. Feidt, private of Company E, of the 5th Regiment, residence Indiana, Pa.; enrolled June 21, 1898; mustered into service June 21, 1898; mustered out with company November 7, 1898.

Charles H. Somerville, private of Company B, of the 5th Regiment, residence Blairsville, Pa. (N. G. P.); enrolled 1898; mustered into

service May 11, 1898; mustered out of service with company November 7, 1898.

Herbert C. Davis, private of Company F, of the 14th Regiment, residence Indiana, Pa.; enrolled May 10, 1898; mustered into service May 12, 1898; mustered out with company February 28, 1899.

Joseph R. McFarland, private of Company L, of the 16th Regiment; residence Flora, Pa.; enrolled July 14, 1898; mustered into service July 15, 1898; mustered out with company December 28, 1898.

Alexander M. Stewart, Jr., private of Light Battery A, which was in the first volunteer organization mustered into the United States service from the State of Pennsylvania; residence Indiana Pa.; enrolled May 5, 1898; mustered into service May 6, 1898; mustered out with Battery November 9, 1898. They established camp in Porto Rico August 10, 1898; on August 30, 1898, they were ordered home—started September 3, 1898.

The 28th and 47th Regiments, Volunteer Infantry, of the United States Army, were organized for the Philippine service in July, 1899, to serve for two years, and were discharged June 30, 1901. They were sent to the Philippines for the pacification of the islands, arriving there in December, 1899. The 28th was first stationed on the Island of Luzon, later on the Island of Mindanao. The 47th was stationed on the southern part of the Island of Luzon after taking part in General Kobbe's expedition to open up the hemp ports on that part of the island.

The following persons from Indiana county entered the service in the Philippines: William F. Jamison, private of Company C, of the 28th Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers; residence Indiana Pa.; enlisted July 10, 1899, mustered out May 1, 1901. Engaged in the battle of Putol, January 7, 1900; engagement at Ponto Bana, November 2, 1900; skirmishes at Pesezdos, Marinos, June 8, 1900; at Calquitor, December 2, 1900; in General Wheaton's expedition to Northern Mindanao, December 31, 1900, to March 11, 1901. He reenlisted, as a private of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army, December 14, 1901, and served for three years. His record reads: Character, excellent; service, honest and faithful.

Charles C. McLain, captain of Company B, of the 47th Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers; residence Indiana, Pa.; mustered into service Aug. 17, 1899; mustered out June 30, 1899; received a medal for service on which is inscribed "Philippine

War United States Army for service on Philippine Insurrection, 1899."

Harry George, quartermaster sergeant of Company G of the 47th Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers' residence Blairsville, Pa., received a medal for service, same as one above mentioned.

Lewis A. Wheeler, Indiana, Pa., who served as first sergeant in Company F, of the 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was also first sergeant in Company K of the 47th Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank Smith and Herbert Fleming, Indiana, Pa., and James Fetterman and Frank Fleming, of Green township, Indiana Co., Pa. were privates in Company L of 47th Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Tait, Ernest, Pa., was a private in Company B, 28th Infantry, U. S. Vols.; John M. Sprankle, private company F, 14th Pa. Vols.

Louis E. Schucker, Rochester Mills, Pa.; private in Company L of the 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers; served in Porto Rico and afterwards was a commissioned officer in the Philippines.

INDIANA COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR—2D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

There were Indiana county men in at least three companies of this regiment. In Company B, "American Highlanders," Capt. John W. Geary, since major general of volunteers and governor of Pennsylvania; in Company D, Capt. James Murray, of Ebensburg; and in Company E.

Captain Geary was elected lieutenant colonel at Pittsburg, and after the death of Colonel Roberts, at Tukulaya, Mexico, was elected colonel of the regiment. This regiment did faithful service under General Scott.

At Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo the larger portion of the regiment was engaged, those not engaged having been detained on account of smallpox, and were not allowed to proceed with the regiment. These were assigned to duty as train guard, and an interesting incident of train guard work was related by the survivors. At El Hoya Pass (probably the same as Paso de Ovejos) they were attacked by a strong force of Mexicans, and detached companies were ordered on skirmish line, driving the Mexicans five miles. It so happened that Company B, 1st Regiment, Company B, 2d Regiment, Company B, Dragoons, were all in the chase, and it was exceeding rough country; it was sometimes difficult

to understand orders, so when Company B was ordered to execute a movement all the Company Bs were inclined to obey at one time, causing considerable confusion.

In the affray at Contreras the stronghold could not be reached without exposure to a destructive fire, except by a circuitous route up a ravine through chaparral and cactus; through this they went, often creeping to prevent their clothes being torn off by sharp thorns. Divested of all except their clothes and guns, they silently and cautiously crept through this supposed impassable approach, taking the garrison by surprise. It would seem that the Mexicans were surprised at all points, for instead of an enemy menacing their front at daylight, they too late discovered that the Americans had built a wagon road around the supposed impassable heights of Cerro Gordo. It was a night of terror preparing for the assault, but the battle of the morning lasted but *seventeen minutes*.

This regiment also participated in the terrible storming of the fortress at Chapultepee, and taking of the City of Mexico.

Several Indiana county men lost their lives during the Mexican war. Daniel Kuhns was killed at the gates of the City of Mexico, and James Kelley, William Matthews, and Mathias Palmer died there. Hugh J. Brady enlisted when only seventeen years old, and Pliny Kelly, a young and slender man, was refused twice, and going to Pittsburg got accepted by the Duquesne Grays, and stood the service much better than stouter looking men; in the war of 1861 to 1865 he enlisted again, in California. William Campbell came home worn down, and lived but a short time.

ROSTER OF INDIANA COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE MEXICAN WAR

William Matthews, Company B, 2d Pa. Vols.; died in Mexico. Mathias Palmer, Company B, 2d Pa. Vols.; died in Mexico. John T. Tincom, Company B, 2d Pa. Vols.; promoted to drum major. Henry Schnetberg, corporal, Company B, 2d Pa. Vols.; now resident of Indiana county. Jacob Kuhn, Company E, 2d Pa. Vols. Hugh J. Brady, Company E, 2d Pa. Vols.; colonel of the 206th Pa. Vols. in the war of 1861-65. George Hutchison, Company D, 2d Pa. Vols. Joseph Mardis, Company D, 2d Pa. Vols. Samuel D. Killen, Company D, 2d Pa. Vols. David Buchanan, Company D, 2d Pa. Vols. Samuel C. Moorhead, 2d Pa. Vols. William Campbell, 2d Pa. Vols.; died at home soon after

the war. David Kuhns, 2d Pa. Vols.; killed at the gates of the City of Mexico. Kirtland Keely. John Shoef. William Todd. Simon Wise. James Kelley, died in Mexico. William Hood, of Bairdstown, 2d Pa. Vols. Pliny Kelly, also served in war of 1861-65 in California battalion, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF 1814

[By Alexander McMullen, who, after the war, located in Center township. From Chambersburg "Repository" of 1820.]

During the late war, on or about the 20th of February, 1814, a draft was ordered by Simon Snyder, then governor of this State.

Col. James Fenton* appointed to command the detachment, and Robert Bull, lieutenant colonel. My brother James, being of the first class in a company of militia, was drafted for six months. He was twenty-one years of age, and of a delicate constitution. It was thought by a council of the family and friends that it would not do for him to go. My father was at that time an advocate and partisan for the measures of government, and he then saw the evils of the war. I was about two years older, and more robust than my brother, and offered myself, to which my parents with some reluctance consented. There were two companies of drafts under command of Capts. Samuel Gordon and Jacob Stake, and our company of volunteers, under Capt. Samuel Dunn. These were all under command of Maj. James Wood. William McClelland, brigade inspector, was to furnish the tents and rations for these companies, but from some cause they were detained, and we remained there for three days, amid a continual scene of dissipation. The tents arriving, we commenced our march for Lake Erie on Monday, the 4th. On the 16th we arrived at Pittsburg, and crossing the Allegheny river, encamped on the plains in view of that city. The Cumberland men, coming the next day, encamped on Grant's hill. Here we received six dollars, for three months' pay in advance, from the State. The Legislature had granted this in addition to the United States' pay, making together ten dollars a month. After a stay of three days we commenced our march for Erie, then a

* Colonel Fenton commanded for a time the drafted men from Westmoreland and Indiana counties. The incidents in this sketch apply also to the troops from the aforementioned counties.

small town, where we arrived after traveling through a deep snow and swampy roads, for ten days, with no better beds than hemlock branches and an Indian blanket for cover. We arrived in tolerable good health and fine spirits on the evening of the last day of March, and encamped on a hill east of the village, in view of Lake Erie. An old blockhouse stood between us and the lake, and a new one nearly finished beside it, with four pieces of brass cannon, belonging to the State, making us safe from the enemy on that side. The Cumberland volunteers and the drafts from York and Adams arrived, and the regiment was organized into ten companies of one hundred men each. In a few days dissatisfaction began to appear in several companies, owing to the quality of the provisions. The flour was mouldy and the beef and pork unfit to be eaten.

Desertions began to be frequent, but being followed and brought back they were placed in the guardhouse, and generally punished by being marched in front of the regiment to the tune of *Rogue's march*.

About the 20th, Major Martin, with a battalion of regulars, took his station at the blockhouses. He was an officer of possessing appearance, but of intemperate habits. About this time he made a call on Genton's regiment for volunteers to go with him to Put-in-Bay, to bring the shattered vessels of Perry's fleet, and a battalion of regulars, commanded by Colonel Campbell. He was furnished with about three hundred men, and set sail for Put-in-Bay in the fleet that had been anchored at Erie during the winter preceding. In about ten days they returned, in consequence of bad weather.

Our men, who had not been accustomed to nautical life, were glad to get their feet on solid ground once more. Campbell now took the command of the regulars, who were considerably reinforced, and in the course of a few days planned an expedition to Long Point, in Canada. He wanted as many volunteers from Fenton's regiment as he could get. Fenton agreed to go himself, and more than one half of his men. We embarked in the fleet in the evening, and set sail at dark. The weather was hazy, with very little wind, and the next morning we were still in sight, and not very far from the American shore. About eight o'clock the wind favored us, and towards sunset our fleet cast anchor at Long Point. The landing of the troops now commenced. A party of British light horsemen waited on the bank till the men came within

a short distance of the shore, then fired a volley and galloped off. We remained on the shore of the lake during the night without any disturbance. The next morning a scouting party crossed a creek which emptied into the lake at this place, and had not proceeded far before they were fired upon by a party of Canadians. The fire was returned, and we took up the line of march for Dover, a small village about three miles from the lake. The situation of this village was pleasant, the houses generally frame, near a beautiful creek, with a fine log fulling-mill, gristmill and sawmill. The inhabitants had principally left town on our approach. We were then placed in line of battle; the artillery in the center, the regulars on the right, a reserve in the rear, and a company, I suppose of observation, some distance off. An order from Campbell, to set fire to the houses, was now executed, by men detailed from all the companies. A scene of destruction and plunder now ensued which beggars all description. In a short time the houses, mills and barns were consumed, and a beautiful village, which the sun shone on in splendor that morning, was before two o'clock a heap of ruins. The women and children had remained in the village, and were permitted to carry out the valuable part of their movable property. A party of sailors, appointed to man the artillery, killed the hogs in the streets, and severing them in the middle carried off the hind parts, while the head and shoulders were left in the street.

The line of march was now taken up the lake. The army halted about a mile from the lake, at the house of a respectable looking German, and as it had been ascertained that the British had no force of any consequence in that neighborhood, the men were permitted to stroll from the ranks. A short distance from this house was a pasture lot, in which grazed a fine English cow. Some of us who were farmers had a curiosity to examine this fine animal more closely. This drew a small group together, when a private of Gordon's company fired his musket and broke both her fore legs. The farmer and his family said nothing, afraid, I suppose, their own turn would come next, and the officers, taken up in examining some Canadian prisoners, paid but little attention to it.

The sun was setting as the troops were re-embarked, and shortly after dark we set sail, expecting to awake in the harbor of Erie; but judge of our surprise in the morning to find that we were not more than a mile from

the Canadian shore, and four miles from where we started the evening before. The sails were lowered, the fleet stopped, and boats manned for the shore. A troop of horse formed on the shore appeared determined to oppose our landing, but the turning of a long thirty-two pounder on board the "Porcupine" gunboat, to bear on them, made them gallop off, without firing a gun. There was a grist-mill and sawmill, to which our troops set fire. Orders were then given to re-embark, and the fleet set sail for Erie, where we arrived the next evening at dark, generally disgusted at the conduct of Campbell. When we came back to the camp we found that a number of men belonging to several companies had deserted, taking advantage of the absence of the officers. A short time after this a mutiny was set on foot by some designing men, who made the soldiers believe that the field officers and contractors were swindling them by buying up bad provisions at a low price, and that good could be bought if the officers wanted it. Another reason was, they had now been in the service nearly three months, and had received but six dollars from the State, and as we expected in a few days to march to Buffalo, and be under the United States officers, they were told that unless they stood out for their rights then, there would be no use of doing it at Buffalo.

A paper was drawn up and signed by a number, who were resolved not to start without two months' pay. The officers, for some reason, appeared very little concerned about it. The morning came to start for Buffalo. Preparations were made by those who were not in the conspiracy, to start and leave the mutineers, if they were too strong to be forced off. The mutineers had loaded their muskets, and had supplied themselves with cartridges, apparently determined not to strike a tent without money. The regiment had been formed, roll called, and wagons all ready to load. Orders were given to strike the tents. About one half were struck. The remainder stood, the owners beside them with loaded muskets. Colonel Fenton began to remonstrate, but they treated all he said with indifference. The adjutant, Thomas Doe, standing beside him, indignant at such conduct, wanted the Colonel to use force, but he declined, and at Doe's request gave him leave to quell the disturbance. The first company, a finely uniformed company of infantry from Carlisle, had been active in the mutiny, but their tents fell before the drawn sword of the adjutant, and men who appeared determined

to die on the spot now shrunk like children before one man. The rest followed their example, and in less than an hour the leaders of the mutiny were placed in the blockhouse in irons, and the regiment was on its way to Buffalo.

This march was a very pleasant one—the vegetation was coming on with great vigor, and the country was fast being settled by respectable and intelligent looking men from the Eastern States. After a march of eight days we arrived on the banks of the Buffalo creek, where we were met by a fine looking band of musicians, who escorted us to the village. This village had been burnt the winter before by the British and Indians. The inhabitants were generally living in sheds of frame and lined with rough boards, a temporary protection from the inclemency of the weather. West of town, and between it and the lake, was the encampment of the grand army, said to be 2,500 strong. These were commanded by Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown. A regiment of artillery on the northeast. We encamped on the left of the regulars, in a piece of bushy ground which was soon cleared off, making it a beautiful spot, with a fine spring, close to the encampment.

Regulations new to us, and very strict, were now adopted. We arose at four o'clock (reveille beat), and answered to our names. We had fifteen minutes to prepare for drill, which generally lasted one hour. Breakfast being over, the regiment was formed, roll again called, guards detailed, and the regiment dismissed for a short time. The sergeants' drill came next, which generally lasted till eleven o'clock. At two, the Adjutant General drilled the regiment, which were then dismissed till nine, when the roll was again called and we retired to rest. The time passed away in this manner; constant exercise, wholesome provisions and strict discipline soon made our regiment have another appearance.

On the evening of the third day of July, the regulars left their camp, and marched down to the Niagara river, crossed during the night, and surrounded Fort Erie, which surrendered the next day. There was but one battalion in the fort, and two companies of artillery. These were brought to Buffalo, and from thence to Greenbush, in the State of New York, escorted by Captain Alexander's company of infantry. We crossed on the 5th; some out of each company refused to go; and some of their comrades were detailed to bring them by force, which we found to be no easy

matter, as they had taken possession of an old battery, and stood in their own defense. They were about eighty strong. A treaty was now commenced, and about twenty of them, with their leader, agreed to come over; the rest we left, our commander wisely considering them of little consequence.

In the morning we marched for Chippewa. The regulars had started the day before. About two o'clock we halted about two miles from the creek, where a large body of Indians of different tribes were preparing to go out on a scouting expedition. One of their chiefs, in a speech which for gesture and strength of lungs I had never heard equalled, was preparing them for bloody deeds. Volunteers were now called for from Porter's brigade. The Indians had started towards a pine wood, back of the fields, where we then halted. Having lost my sleep the night before, I had, like a simpleton, lent my musket to Lieutenant Dick, and laying down in a fence corner fell fast asleep. In a few minutes the sharp crack of the Indians' rifles waked me, the noise increased by the quick discharges of cannon and musketry. I was so much confused that I scarce knew what I was doing. I ran to Major Wood, who was forming, and asked them what they were doing.

"Fighting!" was the answer. "Fall into ranks!"

I now felt my situation—without gun or cartridge box. I ran to the bank of the river, where a boat was lying, which had brought the baggage down the river, and solicited a gun, which after some difficulty I obtained, and soon joined our company. Just at this time I saw the Indians and some of the volunteers flying across the fields towards us. They had received a warmer reception than they had expected.

Shortly after they crossed into the woods they came on a party of Canadians (Indians) and militia, who fired on them. The fire was returned, and the Canadians fled towards the bridge, our volunteers in full pursuit. A number of the Canadian Indians and their militia lost their lives in this running fight. Approaching the bridge they met the British army. A retreat now commenced, with the Canadians and some British regulars in full pursuit. In this retreat, Robert McClelland, a very respectable man of our company, lost his life. Almost all the companies of our regiment lost some men.

By the time the regiment came in view of the Chippewa creek, the battle was over and the British retreating across the bridge. A

number of killed and wounded lay on the plains where the armies had fought. We marched past them towards the bridge, saluted every few minutes by the cannon balls from the British works at Chippewa, which to us militia was a new but not a very pleasant sight.

After keeping us a considerable time formed in front, and exposed to the cannon of the British works, we were marched back to our camp. That evening we were joined by a company of Canadian volunteers, who had entered the service of the United States.

The next morning the dead of both armies were buried. The killed and wounded amounted to six or seven hundred, of which the greater part belonged to the British. Col. Robert Ball, second in command, Major Gallowsay and Captain White were taken prisoners, besides a number of privates.

About twelve o'clock, a number of men of different companies were detailed to take the prisoners, who were all wounded, up the Niagara, in boats to Buffalo. I was one of this party. The navigation of this stream, up the river, is very difficult and laborious. It was dark by the time we had got eight miles, and as we were very tired we landed opposite a house on the shore to rest till morning. The owner had left this when the army came down the river.

As some of the men were slightly hurt, and we in an enemy's country, a sentinel was sent to watch the boat. About midnight, my turn came. The moon gave but little light, and the prisoners and our men all laying quiet, when the sound of footsteps within a few paces startled me. I turned hastily around, and saw a large Indian, who, when he saw my musket presented, called out, "don't shoot." He proved to be one of our own side, on his road to join the army.

The next day we arrived at Buffalo, where we were detained for eight days, when we returned to join the army, who were encamped at Queenstown, below the falls of Niagara.

The river at this town is narrow, and very deep, and an eddy of backwater renders it an easy place to land boats. The houses were large and handsome. Above the town was a steep hill called Queenstown mountain, on the top of which was a fort, where the volunteers and Indians were encamped. The New York volunteers having joined us we were formed into a brigade, commanded by Gen. Peter B. Porter. After a march to the neighborhood of Fort George, where we re-

mained two days, we returned to our former camp at Queenstown.

On our march up the river, when we came in view of Queenstown Heights, we discovered a number of the Canadian militia, who had taken possession of our former encampment. On our approach they began to move off. We pursued them for some miles. Being on a flanking party with others, our route was principally through the woods. We returned in the evening with eight prisoners, most of them being officers.

Next day we marched to Chippewa and encamped. There was preparation making to march to Burlington Heights, but on the evening of the 25th of July intelligence was brought that the enemy were in pursuit of us, and coming up the river below the falls. Gen. Scott Moorhead, with his brigade, went to meet them, and gave them battle about three miles from the camp. The second brigade of regulars, under General Ripley, hastened to his support, and the contest became warm and bloody. The enemy's artillery being taken about the time we of Porter's brigade arrived on the battleground, the enemy, reinforced, came down the hill directly in front of us. The brigade was just formed into line, when I heard the voice of Porter saying to us, "show yourselves men, and assist your brethren," when showers of musket balls came over our heads like a sweeping hailstorm. We returned the fire from the whole line of the brigade. The firing was now kept up from both sides with great spirit, but it was soon evident that there was a great advantage on our side. The ground the British occupied was considerably elevated, which exposed them to the elevation that a musket will take in going any considerable distance, while their balls were passing high in the air over our heads. At length the call from the officers to cease firing and march forward was obeyed. I had twenty rounds of cartridges in my box when I went to the battleground, and when the firing ceased, on examining my box, I found that the last was in my musket. Cartridges and flints were now hastily distributed along the line, and our brave brigade, blackened with powder, marched forward toward the top of the hill to drive the enemy from his position there. In our march we passed over the dead and dying, who were literally in heaps, especially where the British had stood during the battle.

When we arrived at the top of the hill, we came to a thicket where an old fence had been. Crossing this disordered the line con-

siderably, and when through it, we found ourselves within a few rods of the British, who were strongly reinforced and turning to meet us. A deathlike silence for a few moments prevailed, and both armies stood still. One of the British officers asked, in a hoarse voice, if we had surrendered. There was no answer to this question. He asked again. Lieutenant Dick told him that we *never would surrender*. The Canadian company on our right began to falter, and firing irregularly, the whole body fled back over the British fence, they complimenting us with a shower of musket balls.

A number were killed, and others were wounded in this tumultuous retreat. Running about fifteen or twenty rods we thought ourselves out of danger, and several of us, at the request of the officers, stopped and were formed into line.

Colonel Nichols had joined us that evening with a regiment of regulars from Missouri, who had been kept as a reserve, who, by skillful maneuvers, placed themselves between us and the British, and kept up a destructive fire on the British, who soon fell back and the firing ceased. A murmur ran through the ranks of the volunteer companies, who were contending for places in the rear, and the groans of dying was all that was heard for some minutes.

The shattered remains of the brigade being formed, we were marched to the right of the line, and near the edge of the precipice of the Niagara falls. The cannon that had been taken from the British was at this place. We were formed in order of battle.

This time to me was one of the most trying moments of my life. Being warm during the engagement, I had opened my vest and shirt collar, and now the night air chilled me—Death, the common lot of all mankind, is generally feared the nearer he approaches us. I felt my situation to be an awful one, and I did sincerely wish that the British army, who were on the hill in view of us, might not come down to commence the engagement again. The British army retiring, our company with others, were ordered to haul the cannon taken from the British, and tumble it over the precipice. We hauled one and sent it over the precipice into the river.

We then went back and were ordered to haul another, but tired out, and half dead for want of water, the most of our faces scorched with powder, we refused to do any more, and our officers led us back to places in the line.

A retrograde march back to the camp now

commenced, the volunteers in front and the regulars in the rear to cover the retreat. When we arrived at the camp, a number of men who had run off from us during the engagement came back, and wished to fall into ranks, but were ordered off by Lieutenant Patton, who now had command of the company. The next thing was to make a speech to us.

He began by saying that he was surprised at us for not standing our ground at the brush fence. If the whole brigade had fled (as they actually did) Gordon's company should have remained firm.

This was too much; we believing that we had done all that men could do, and this our thanks! We broke loose on him with a volley of insulting language. He standing in front of us, with a smile, told us that we were dismissed, and might go to the river and get drunk on water.

I now learned that ten of our company were wounded. There was a number of men killed in every company except ours. Thomas Poe, adjutant of the regiment, was mortally wounded. He was my full cousin, a man of fine talents, a brave and meritorious officer, and treated us like brothers.

The next morning a scene of distress presented itself to my view, which I hope I may never witness again. I started early to see Thomas Poe, hearing that he was dying in a house at Chippewa, a short distance from our camp. Calling at several of the tents, as I passed along, nearly all of them contained one or more wounded men, their clothes covered with blood, and they suffering severely. John McClay, the quartermaster, was wounded by a musket ball, which cut him across the fore part of the head, and cracked his skull. He was lying on his back, his face in a gore of blood. The strange wild look, and deep groan he gave, just as I entered, drew a smile from me, so accustomed men become to blood, that they feel but little sympathy for their fellows.

Coming to the house at Chippewa, I found Thomas Poe lying on a blanket. He reached his hand to me and told me that he was mortally wounded; that he had but a few moments to live, and told me that he wished to be buried on the American side of the river.

The army was at this time on its march, and passed the house, going to attack the British. I had no wish to go with them, as I had become fully satisfied the previous day, and the officers telling me to stay and attend Poe. I stood in the door and with sorrow

watched the shattered remains of only twenty-five out of the hundred that had left Franklin county, as with slow and melancholy steps they were returning to the scene of action. In a short time the whole body returned, as it was found that the British were strongly reinforced, and were preparing to attack us. Our troops had suffered severely the night before, especially one regiment that the evening before had paraded four hundred men, now had but eighty-eight. Added to this, Major General Brown, the commander, and Brigadier General Scott, who commanded the first brigade, were both wounded, and the provisions were also destroyed. Lieutenant Campbell, a number of the regulars and myself carried the wounded Thomas Poe to the crossing place. Boats were waiting here to take the wounded across the river. Carrying him nearly a mile across a plain, in the middle of the 25th of July, appeared to exhaust what little strength he had left. I put him in a boat, in care of Lieutenant Dick and his waiter. He shook hands with me for the last time. He said to me in a weak voice, "Alexander, you will never see me again in this world." He expired in a few minutes. Thus fell one who had but few equals.

Landing the remaining part of the wounded now commenced, and there was at least forty two-horse wagons loaded with these unfortunate men. Their sufferings in this mode of conveyance appeared to be dreadful, and their groans distressing. I was now attacked with a high fever and violent headache, and had to give up my musket and knapsack and take a seat in the wagon, but the jolting almost deranged me. I then attempted to walk, but finding my strength failing, and being behind our regiment, I lay down in front of a house in despair, not caring what became of me. The regulars passing at this time one of their officers, seeing me, assisted me to rise, and made one of his soldiers support me for a short distance. I then felt better, and able to walk without support. It was now dark. We came to a wash house opposite the village of Black Rock, and I went into it. The night was cloudy, and appearance of a storm. There were a number of stragglers from different companies and we all lay down on the floor, and I soon fell asleep, but an affray of the regulars with some men soon ordered us out. He sent some of his men to conduct me to the meadow where our company was. He gave me my blanket, and I was compelled to lie down in a high fever, just as the rain began to come down in torrents. This, of all

nights I had ever spent, was the most dreadful.

In the morning I found myself lying in the water two inches deep. I was so weak that I could scarcely walk. The day before, I had given my messmates my canteen, which was full of French brandy. My first thought was to get it, and determined to drink as much of it as I could, but fortunately for me my comrades had disposed of it themselves.

I now went with company to Fort Erie. This was a small fort of sods, in which were several men at work, digging and carrying sods to raise the fort higher, and repair bastions.

My messmates insisted on me going across the river until I got better. An application was made to General Porter, and I crossed to the United States, after having been in Canada nearly two months.

I went to the hospital, and Lieutenant Dick, Peter Keefer, William Edwards and myself got a tent by ourselves. Some time passed, when the British crossed the river, and attacked a small body of Kentucky riflemen.

The main body being at Fort Erie, we left Buffalo and went about two miles to an Indian town, belonging to the Seneca Indians, who had removed to another about two miles from this, which also belonged to them. The situation of the first mentioned village was pleasant, the houses of one story, and in a straight line, about sixteen feet square, with a porch in front the length of the house. A beautiful meadow, orchard, and small fields of wheat surrounded the village. There appeared to be about twelve acres of cleared land. The Indians had left this village a short time before, in consequence of some of their people catching the smallpox; they, supposing that it belonged to the village, left it with all their furniture, and rush mats, which was their bedding.

Staying here one night and part of a day, we learned that the danger was over. The British, 1,100 strong, attempted to cross a small creek. The riflemen had thrown up a breastwork of logs within point blank shot of the ford, and being excellent marksmen and retired veterans, the British found it no easy matter to cross the creek, and after several ineffectual efforts, re-embarked, after having lost three hundred killed and wounded. The rifle regiment lost but few, being protected by their breastwork.

My companions now left me. The physician said my disease was dumb ague. I had high fever through the night, but during the

day was able to walk about though very weak.

The hospital was intended for the sick and wounded of Porter's brigade. The superintendent and his assistant were from the Pennsylvania regiment. I suppose there might have been sixty of us here generally, though I never saw the list. There was one who had charge of the medicine chest, and like all quacks was, in his own opinion, an excellent physician. Dr. Mady, the surgeon of the Pennsylvania regiment, generally attended us once a day, examined the patients, and left his directions with the Irishman who gave each one his portion of medicine, but he soon began to enlarge, and took the liberty of differing from his employer, and as he distributed he gave what he thought would effect a cure. Going to him one morning for Peruvian bark, he felt my pulse and began to talk very gravely of giving me something else. I told him I would go by the direction of the physician. He insisted. I then told him that he knew nothing about medicine, was an impostor, etc. He said but little more, but in the course of the day let me know the consequences of my hasty expressions. I had still kept the tent after my companions had left me. This he ordered to be taken from me. As I did not choose to go into the sick room, he let me know that I might find lodgings where I pleased. I took quarters in the jail in Buffalo, which was used at that time as a storehouse.

The noise of repairing old muskets, firing, etc., at this place, almost distracted me with the headache. Lieut. Dick procured boarding for me at the house of a respectable widow, named St. John, three miles from Buffalo. Her husband had died some years before, and left her five children to support. They had some property in Buffalo, where they had kept a tavern, but during the preceding winter the British destroyed it all except one small frame house, which they left her. I received all the kindness I could ask. Our life was economical in the highest degree, and I believe was a great means of restoring my health. In a few days I visited Buffalo and saw such of our company as were in the hospital. I had the company of Major Wood and Adjutant Kean, a New Yorker, and I soon began to feel at home.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN INDIANA COUNTY

[By an Official]

Although the subject of human slavery had occupied the minds of the people greatly

hitherto, it was not until the year 1840 that public attention was called to the matter in this vicinity in a way to cause careful and considerate deliberation. About this period meetings commenced to be held in school houses to consider the evil, and it became a matter of discussion pro and con at public assemblages of the people. The agitation of the question of slavery met with the most determined opposition from many good people, and at the same time was arrayed in its favor those base elements of society always found upholding the wrong against the right. At the period alluded to, several meetings were held in what was known as McMullen's schoolhouse, in Center township. Among the speakers who addressed these meetings in opposition to slavery were Ephraim Carpenter, William Henry, James Moorhead and Dr. Mitchell.

The seed sown by these pioneers of freedom fell upon good ground and brought into the ranks of the "abolitionists" such well-known and well-remembered men as Hon. Joseph Campbell, John Allison, Sr., Alex. McMullen, John Lytle, John B. Allison, James Hamilton, John Adair, A. C. Hall, John Ewing, J. R. Smith, and many others more or less prominent at that day in that neighborhood. Meetings in other localities rapidly followed, and the ranks of the advocates of the oppressed were swelled by the addition of hundreds—John Graff, John Ewing, John Ellis, John and Alexander Sutor being among the number. The Rev. David Blair then had congregations in Indiana, Conemaugh and West Lebanon, and his denunciations of the sin of slavery were constant, and the influence of his preaching was greatly felt in the accession of good men to the cause.

A paper published in Washington, D. C., entitled *New Era*, was circulated extensively through the county, and its influence aided in extending the work and increasing the ardor of the opponents of slavery.

In a few years from the commencement of the agitation there was no section of the country where the abolitionists were not recognized as a power, and while the members of the party challenged debate on the subject and lost no opportunity of presenting their views, they at the same time were not slow to avail themselves of opportunities to give practical assistance to the objects of their solicitude. For this latter purpose, what was then known as the "Underground Railroad" was organized. A description of this will

doubtless be interesting to many who were in life then, and cannot be devoid of interest to the generation which have succeeded, and to whom the workings of this road will be entirely new.

The fugitive slave law, enacted especially for the protection of slaveholders, imposed severe penalties upon any person known to give aid or comfort to the fleeing slave. Men of means and property were, in many instances, deterred by this law from openly giving aid to fugitives. Dr. Mitchell had been convicted of harboring runaways, and been mulcted in such heavy damages and costs as to seriously embarrass him. The United States courts, whose jurisdiction extended over infractions of the fugitive slave law, were extremely proslavery, and to gain favor with the Southern owners were ready to bow to their behests, and the slave power was so far-reaching and widespread that to oppose it was to incur social ostracism and political death. The rulings of the courts, consequently, were often one-sided and partial, and it was mainly through fear of not obtaining justice that the abolitionists organized the "Underground Railroad." Many of the slaves fleeing from bondage lived along the border counties of Virginia, and always traveling by night, and guided by the north star, their route led them through this county on their way to Canada. Once on the shores of Canada the slave stood in no awe of his master; but this was not the case within the States or Territories of the Union. In daylight the fugitives sought concealment in the thick woods or underbrush, and at night pursued his lonesome and toilsome journey towards the polar star, which to him was the beacon of hope and a ray of light which meant liberty.

The town of Indiana and the surrounding hills (then nearly all thickly wooded) was a great "depot" on the road. As soon as the presence of the fugitive was made known to the railway officials, he was taken in charge and piloted to the next station, and there delivered to the care of another "conductor," and so on until safely passed to the Canadian shore. The runaways were furnished with food, and frequently with raiment, it being sometimes the case that they were destitute of garments. The pursuers were often close at hand, and in some instances were in the town before the train had started. Many hairbreadth escapes were made under such circumstances. One instance I recall to mind will illustrate this. At one time four or five

stout negroes were discovered on Caldwell's (now Gomfer's) hill, in sight of town. They remained there one entire day, and at dark it was deemed desirable to have them removed to Hamilton's barn, a mile distant. This was safely accomplished. They were given much needed food, and after eating were secreted among the hay and straw to gain rest and sleep. About eleven o'clock that night the writer heard a faint tap at the door of his house, in Indiana. Upon opening the door and peering into the darkness, I discovered the form of old Sheriff James Taylor. Trembling and almost breathless he rushed into the house, closing the door in haste as though fearful of discovery. He informed me of the presence of the slaves at Hamilton's, and said they had scarcely crossed the pike when their pursuers—six or eight in number—came along; that the slave-hunters were now in town, and intended making a raid on Hamilton's barn before morning. He added that something must be done at once to save the fugitives; that he had property that if detected in assisting in their flight, the masters could secure, and that as I was possessed of little of this world's goods I must get them out of danger. I aroused James M. Hart (now of Saltsburg), and taking a direction opposite from Hamilton's, to mislead any enemy who might be watching us, walked rapidly to the residence of David Myers. At a gentle tap on his back window (a familiar signal to him), he quickly arose and piloted us through the woods and brush to "Jimmy" Hamilton's. Arousing him and informing him of the danger, we all repaired to the barn. Here the negroes were quickly awakened, and in a few minutes the "train" was under headway. "Conductor" Myers in charge, and passing laboriously but steadily through ravines and over rocks, fallen logs and other obstructions, was brought to a standstill at the house of Conductor Jacob Myers. Here they were safely secreted for several days, until the immediate danger was past. Then they were taken in charge by John Jones and the Sutors, and then by John Ewing, near Georgeville. From here, provided with food, etc., they once more set out on their journey, with the polar star as their guide. We afterwards learned that they arrived safely in Canada, and in all probability some of them are yet living to recount to their children their perilous escape from slavery. The conductors, I may add, all got home before daylight, and next morning resumed their usual avocations, the members of their families or

neighbors knowing nothing of the work during the watches of the night. I may as well state that the slave-hunters were informed by some sympathizer that the negroes had been seen in the evening going in the direction of Hamilton's. At two o'clock next morning the barn was surrounded by slave-catchers and carefully searched, but they were about thirty minutes too late. They were satisfied by their investigation that the negroes had been there.

They remained about the town and surrounding country for some time thereafter, continuing their search for the fugitives. They were kindly treated by the citizens, and appeared to be enjoying themselves very well; expressed a good opinion of the people, but said they were the most close-mouthed population they had ever seen—especially on the matter they were most interested in. They offered money for information, and counted down \$200 to Samuel M. Jamison, their hotel-keeper's son, but their bribes or money availed nothing. When they announced their departure for Virginia, they were closely watched, and when well out of the county the managers of the railroad so informed the conductors, and the train moved on with the result already stated.

At another time, five fugitives were secreted in a dense woods on the banks of Little Mahoning creek, near Georgeville. They were closely pursued, and their masters appeared in the locality, and had with them a large bloodhound. Ben. Warren had the run-aways in charge. He became alarmed and took Thompson Hays, of Plumville, into his confidence. Hays, accompanied by his wife, secreted themselves in a clump of bushes, some eighty rods from where the negroes had crossed the road. In a little while one of the slave-hunters, with the bloodhound, came along the road. When the dog came to the point where the negroes had crossed, he halted and gave evidence that he had got the scent. The case was desperate, but Hays was equal to the emergency. Bringing his rifle to his shoulder, he took careful aim, and shot the bloodhound down in his tracks. The slave-hunter was badly frightened, and fearing the same marksman would draw a bead on him, he put spurs to his horse and galloped rapidly back the road he had come. The hunt was not resumed, and the conductor got his train away safely.

These are mere recitals of hundreds of similar instances of the way the underground railroad was run in this county, and which

only ceased operations with the removal of the cause which had brought it into existence.

Many of those engaged in this work of assisting fellow beings in their flight to freedom, have gone to their long reward. Others of us still linger on the sands of time. Whatever may be the judgment of posterity, of our action in this matter, it should be tempered with the knowledge that we believed we were fully justified in assisting to liberty human beings, with human instincts and immortal inspirations and to whom liberty was as great a boon as to ourselves. We repudiated the doctrine that one man had a right to enchain in perpetual bondage and degradation his brother, and we only carried out our belief when we assisted to liberty and freedom the flying fugitive.

A BRANCH OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Robert Mitchell, Jr., relates the following incident: "On a Sunday night in February, 1856, seven colored men came from Johnstown by the way of Mechanicsburg, where their pursuers had preceded them two hours, to our house at Diamondsville, to which they had been directed by a colored barber at Johnstown named Williams. They were nearly exhausted with their walk and as soon as possible they were provided with supper, and about midnight were put to bed in our store-house. I awakened them about three o'clock in the morning and we started for Cherrytree by the back road, by way of Hustentville and Pine Flats, reaching the village by daybreak, and thence proceeded toward George Acheson's in Clearfield county.

"The only person who observed us on the road was David Kinports of Cherrytree, who saw us on the hill above the village. We got within half a mile of Acheson's by ten o'clock; so, leaving the slaves in the woods, I went to Acheson's home and informed him of the colored men's troubles. He at once went to the timber and took them to his house and gave them their breakfast. They went to bed and slept till four o'clock in the afternoon. He then started with them for a colored man's cabin, where they would be directed to Jason Kirk's house, who lived on the 'Grampian hills.'

"Meanwhile I started for home, and on the hill above Cherrytree I met eleven men in hot pursuit of the slaves. I passed them, and at about a mile's distance I met George Spalding, who had a letter for me, informing me of the close pursuit of the colored men.

"We turned and followed the party and noticed they had stopped at Gamble's mill and were about to put up for the night. We hastened to Acheson's, reaching there about eleven o'clock at night, and informed him of the close chase. Without waiting fully to dress, he, with a loaf of bread under each arm (and minus pantaloons), started for the negroes.

"When he reached the colored man's cabin, he took the slaves away to a dark wilderness, pine country, on Moss creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna, from whence, after remaining a week, they reached New York State in safety.

"I subsequently received a letter informing me of their safe arrival in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

"In the next morning, Spalding and myself apprised Gamble of how matters stood and he detained the pursuers as long as possible."

This is one of the many incidents which transpired on this branch of the Underground Railroad.

GEORGE ATCHESON

was the great hero of the antislavery men in this section. Born in Ireland, he was there an Orangeman, and removed to eastern Pennsylvania, whence, at an early date, he migrated to the Susquehanna valley, not far from the Cherry Tree, where he was among the earliest settlers.

He was over six feet in height, of strong build, with rugged features, and was a natural orator. For many years he was a pilot on the river, and he became a successful lumber merchant. He was passionately fond of the culture of fruit, and had his Orangeman's flowers, as well as the Irish hedge, growing in his garden.

He attended all the principal antislavery meetings of his time, and could entertain for half an hour at a time such men as Giddings, Pillsbury, Garrison and others. He expended thousands of dollars, and being a man of great energy and determination was regarded as the leader of the abolitionists.

Personally he was regarded with great favor by the leaders of the proslavery party, and he returned their courtesies, while he never abated in his plans to hurry on to freedom all the slaves who came within his reach.

He was at first a Protestant Methodist, but became a Wesleyan Methodist after the agitation of the slavery question.

He died in 1878, over eighty-four years of age.

PENSIONERS IN INDIANA COUNTY IN 1840 *

Names of pensioners for Revolutionary or other military services and their ages:

Blacklick township—Alexander Campbell, 86.

Brushvalley township—James Kelly, 71.

Blairsville borough—Zebulon Doty, 85; Mott Wilkinson, 75.

Conemaugh township—James Kane, 80; John Montgomery, 80.

Center township—Joseph Moorhead, 72;

*From Census of 1840.

James Huston, 82; Benjamin Williams, 65; John Ferguson, 76.

Green township—George Bowers, 82; Henry Kifers, 97.

Wheatfield township—Cornelius Hutecheson, 84.

Young township—John Ewing, sen., 75.

Armstrong township—Isaac Akeright, 56.

Washington township—James R. Bell, 46;

John Jamieson, 67; William McHenry, 70.

Mahoning township—John Leasure, 76;

John Brady, 63; Isaiah Vanhorn, 80; Thomas

Neil, 78; James Ewing, 73; James Shields,

101; John Brady, 64.

Montgomery township—William White, 84; Job Pearce, 88.

CHAPTER XVI

SCHOOLS OF INDIANA COUNTY

SCHOOLS OF OUR FOREFATHERS

The several religious denominations represented by the early settlers in the State built many schoolhouses and maintained many schools, while church and school were planted together in almost every locality where a congregation of Christians of like faith could be collected large enough to sustain them; yet the number of schools established in this way was entirely inadequate to the accommodation of all the children who desired to obtain an education. Had there been a school at every church, many children lived at too great a distance to attend. But vast sections of thinly settled country were wholly without churches, and in others the churches were so scattered that they could not be reached by young children going to school. Adults frequently traveled on horseback or in wagons five or even ten miles to church; it was impossible for little boys and girls to walk such long distances, often through unbroken forests. Hence arose multitudes of schools, sometimes composed of the children of a single family or of several families, and generally growing into schools of little communities or neighborhood schools. They were widely known by the name of "pay" or "subscription" schools. In England such schools are called "voluntary schools." The establishment of these neighborhood schools was most rapid in sections settled by people of differ-

ent religious denominations. In communities composed of a single denomination, and in towns, church schools were generally established in preference; but as the first settlers in Pennsylvania were divided into many sects, and as these soon became very much intermixed, it was not long before the neighborhood schools greatly outnumbered the schools of all the other classes. In proportion to population, the neighborhood schools were fewest in the oldest settled parts of the State; for as the people moved west into the Cumberland valley, along the Susquehanna and Juniata and over the Alleghenies, intermingling socially and in business, out of common toils, common privations, common dangers and common interests there necessarily came to be common schools. The churches in the early days were foremost in the work of education everywhere and always, but distinctive church schools were not numerous in the middle or northern counties, and very few of them were established in western Pennsylvania. Ministers founded schools in these sections of the State and taught them, but they rarely formed a part of the church organization, as was so frequently the case in the older settlements. After the Revolutionary war, tending as it did to unite the whole people into one body, and to stimulate enterprise and quicken intellectual activity, there was a rapid increase in all parts of the State in the number of schools the people established for themselves.

Without any controlling law on the subject and, therefore, necessarily without system, prompted by the wish to obtain at least some education for their children, but guided only by the light which a rough experience in an American wilderness furnished as to what should be provided, and limited always by the scanty means at their command, our forefathers built schoolhouses, employed teachers, and sent their children to school. McMaster, in his history of the People of the United States, speaking of the educational condition of America directly after the close of the Revolutionary war, states that "In New York and Pennsylvania a schoolhouse was never to be seen outside a village or a town." He is mistaken. In Pennsylvania there was scarcely a neighborhood without one. At the time of the adoption of the common school system in 1834, there must have been at least four thousand schoolhouses in the State, built by the volunteer contributions of the people in their respective neighborhoods. Thoroughly republican in principle, these schools of the people grew apace with the progress of republican sentiment, and it only required the legislation of after years to perfect the form and systematize the working of what had already in substance been voluntarily adopted by thousands of communities throughout the State. Such schools were at that day without precedent; they were established by the early colonists only from necessity; but as the people of different denominations and of none mingled more and more together, their sectarian prejudices and customs of exclusiveness acquired across the sea began to wear away, and they finally discovered that neither sect, nor class, nor race, need stand in the way of the cordial union of all in the education of their children. No movement in our whole history is of more significance than the process by which the neighborhood schools came to supply the educational needs of different communities, and frequently to displace other schools established on a narrower foundation, making, as it does, the formation of a common bond of union and the molding of the population into a common nationality. Nor does one who fully understands this movement require further light to direct him where to find the ground upon which our public school system was based, or how to account for the sentiment that produced and sustained it. Its growth is certainly indigenous to Pennsylvania.

The early schools established by the people

for themselves were at first necessarily crude in organization, narrow in their course of instruction, poorly taught, and kept in rooms or houses often extemporized for the purpose, and seldom possessing any but the roughest accommodations. As a class they were inferior to the church schools, for these were generally supervised by the ministers, who sought to engage the best qualified teachers that could be found, and to insure good behavior and fair progress in learning on the part of the pupils. As to the church schools, but probably with less discrimination, those able to pay for tuition did so, while the children of those unable to pay were admitted almost everywhere gratuitously. Doubtless many children remained away from school whose parents were too poor to pay for their schooling, and yet too proud to accept charity, but be it said to the credit of the schools of all kinds in Pennsylvania, from the earliest times, that inability to pay tuition fees never closed their doors against deserving children desiring admission.

Frequently a school was started in this wise: The most enterprising man in the community, having children to educate, would interest his neighbors with the proposition to start a school. If the proposition was well received, those interested met together and appointed a board of trustees, whose duty it was to procure a suitable room, or build a schoolhouse, ascertain the number of children who would attend the school, fix the tuition fee, employ a teacher, and in a general way manage the school. The trustees were usually elected annually at a meeting held for that purpose by those who were interested in the school. Women sometimes attended and took part in such meetings. Land was cheap and the site was usually obtained without cost, and the house erected by the gratuitous labor of those most interested. It is said that it was not uncommon for skilled workmen to build a rough log cabin, which they deemed suitable for a schoolhouse, in a single day. When money was needed for building it was raised by subscription.

In other cases the moving spirit in starting a school was one of the numerous peripatetic schoolmasters who wandered about from settlement to settlement, seeking employment. The name peripatetic is taken from Aristotle, who instructed his disciples while he walked about the Lyceum. Seeing an opening the needy schoolmaster would draw up a subscription paper, obtain a list of subscribers, rent

a room or a dwelling, or, it may be, secure the erection of a schoolhouse, and begin school.

The venerable Dr. Donaldson, of Eldersridge, thus describes a representative schoolhouse of Indiana county, in the year 1811: "Upon entering the door, we had to step down the breadth of one log to reach the floor of puncheons, laid on the ground without any sleepers. The fire was built on the ground. About three feet from the floor, holes were left between the logs for windows, the light being admitted through panes of greased paper. Along the windows, with their backs to the center of the house, sat the writers, on benches so high that their feet could not touch the floor."

About the only branch attempted to be taught regularly in the schools in the early times was reading, and this instruction was mainly given as a preparation for learning the catechism and taking part in other religious exercises. The schools at that day were generally established as auxiliaries to the church, and the first primers were quite as much church books as school books, containing hymns, prayers, creeds and catechism, as well as the alphabet and elementary lessons in reading. Such were the characteristics of the primers used by the Catholic Church before the Reformation; of Luther's "Child's Little Primer," which contained the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, the Creed, and the Catechism; of the "Prymer" that Henry VIII. in England directed "to be taught, learned and read" throughout his dominions; of the primers, or A-B-C books, with which the first colonists who sought homes in America were acquainted in the several countries from which they came and copies of which they brought with them across the sea and used in the instruction of their children; and, indeed, of the first books of the kind published in the New World. As soon as the child had fairly mastered the reading lessons of the primer he was expected to learn the catechism, and in connection therewith to read the Psalter and possibly other portions of the Bible, commencing with the New Testament. The nineteenth century had dawned before a regular series of readers, with graded lessons, was fairly introduced into the most progressive neighborhoods, and those more backward were compelled to wait many years for the coming of their improvement. Even the spelling book in its modern form is little more than one hundred years old.

When instruction in writing was first introduced into the early schools, it was con-

finied wholly to boys. Such an acquirement was deemed unnecessary for girls, and so deep-rooted was this prejudice that men who entertained it could be found almost down to the present day. Paper was costly in Colonial times, and it is said that birch bark was sometimes used in teaching children to write. Ink was made of nutgalls, a round gall produced on the leaves and shoots of the various species of the oak tree. The nutgalls were bruised and placed in a bottle with a proper proportion of water and some rusty nails. Less than fifty years ago ink was made from pokeberries. In some schools an ink boy was appointed, who carried ink in a bottle or horn to each writer as he needed it; but it was the general custom for each pupil to have his own ink bottle or ink horn. Pens were made of goose quills, not a little of the master's time being taken up in cutting and mending them. In arithmetic there were as many classes as there were pupils studying that branch. The teacher assisted such pupils as needed help, even while a class was reciting in spelling or reading. Afterwards an improvement was made on that plan, and at a certain time in the forenoon and afternoon the teacher passed around among the pupils and solved problems for them. In a large school, with about twenty in arithmetic, each studying in a different part of the book, or in a different book, with difficult problems, it would sometimes take from one to two hours to get around. Of course the little fellows were busy during that time, especially when the teacher was particularly interested in some difficult problem in Pike, Gough, or the Western Calculator; but woe to the unlucky fellow who was caught being busy at anything else than learning his spelling lesson, or looking steadily at his letters. If it took the teacher till noon to get through with the process, the spellers and readers would get their forenoon's lessons in the afternoon, unless, perchance, there were many "hard questions" in the afternoon, in which case they were almost sure to get them the next day. Slates and pencils did not come into use until after the Revolutionary war, and blackboards as an article of school apparatus are much more modern. During the last half of the eighteenth century, for the most advanced pupils, masters began to select problems from an arithmetic, or from a manuscript, called a "cyphering book," in which they had previously recorded both the problems and their solutions. Later, however, textbooks on arithmetic came into general use, and schools could

be found where pupils were taught not only arithmetic, but mensuration, surveying, algebra and astronomy.

Geography and grammar received no attention as studies in the earliest church or neighborhood schools, and were introduced into them as distinct branches only to a very limited extent before the adoption of the common school system. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the great defect was the want of education that was not satisfied with an acquisition so limited as that of reading, writing and arithmetic. There may have been an occasional teacher or member of the community who went beyond these simple elements, but the people, generally, thought that if their sons acquired a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, it was all-sufficient—their daughters were supposed to need a still less amount of learning than their sons. Soon after 1800, however, with the appearance of textbooks on these subjects, there was a marked increase in the number of schools where something of geography and grammar were taught.

Moral lessons were intermingled with the other lessons all through the books. "My view went," says the author, "not only to make spelling more easy, familiar and agreeable than usual, but also to cause the bent and aim of all the lessons from the beginning to the end to be such as tended to mend the heart as well as convince the judgment by raising in the tender mind principles of compassion and tenderness, as well to the brute creation as to their fellow-men, a nobility of mind and a love of virtue."

For many years, and down to a period within the memory of men now living, the study of grammar was confined for the most part to a few select schools. It required a great change in public sentiment and the superior attractions of the works of Kirkham, Smith, Brown and others, to secure its general introduction into country schools. Kirkham's Grammar was particularly serviceable in this respect, as its author was a Pennsylvanian, educated at Lewisburg, and his book published at Harrisburg. The prejudice against the study of grammar probably arose from the abstract method adopted in teaching it, from which unfortunately it has not yet wholly escaped.

Methods of teaching were as varied as were the characteristics or idiosyncrasies of teachers; but in the schools of our forefathers they had certain features in common which must be noted.

To begin with, there was little uniformity of textbooks. Children generally carried with them to school such books as they happened to have, and they were seldom asked to procure others. Instruction was imparted to the pupils as individuals, and not as formed in classes. The classification considered essential in a modern school was then an undiscovered art. Without any general control, the grading of schools into higher and lower was impossible. No attempt at such a thing was ever made, and, if made, could not have been successful. Each school was established without any reference to another; each had its own management, and would have considered its life sacrificed had it been forced to take an assigned place in an educational system.

Children were taught as if the only faculty they possessed needing culture was memory—as if the only intellectual appetite God had given them was for facts and forms. Spelling and writing were the branches best taught, and both of these almost wholly mechanically. Branches naturally requiring thought were taught in such a way by rule and example as to become a mere exercise of the memory.

In giving instruction in the alphabet no charts were used, no blackboards, no slates, no blocks. Each child was called upon in turn, four or six times a day, "to say a lesson," which was done by the master's pointing to each letter and calling upon the child to name it, and if unable to do so requiring him to repeat the name as given. No matter how many were learning the alphabet, each was in a class by himself; came up and named the letters from *a* to "izzard," as the last letter of the alphabet was generally called. At times the letters were repeated backwards; but it was an extraordinary teacher who had the ingenuity to teach his pupils to name the letters when pointed out miscellaneously, or when named miscellaneously to point them out. The time required "to say a lesson" was on the average scarcely more than two minutes, and during all the hours of intervening periods the suffering children were expected to sit on seats without backs and do nothing. The first term of the child's life in school was spent in learning the names of the letters.

"Spelling on the book" was taught by attempting to lead the pupils to give the names of syllables and words by naming the letters of which they are composed. The first lessons consisted of combinations of a vowel with one or more consonants, arranged so that a kind of rhyme aided the pronunciation; as, *ab*, *eb*, *ib*, etc.; *ba*, *be*, *bi*, etc.; *bla*, *ble*, *bli*, etc.

Months were frequently spent in exercises of this kind, before the pupil made any attempt to read or pronounce words without spelling them. It was customary for pupils to "spell on the book" until they had gone almost through the speller, before they were required to "spell off the book." While this custom was to the extreme, yet we believe at the present day the other extreme has been reached by teaching spelling exclusively by "spelling off the book" and by writing the spellings. "Spelling off the book" consisted in naming the letters of words pronounced for that purpose. Some columns in a spelling book were usually assigned as a lesson, and the task was to study the words until they could be spelled from memory. The studying was done by repeating the letters of the words over and over; and when the voices of all the pupils in a school were joined in concert, as they frequently were in preparing the spelling lessons, the constantly increasing volume of sound could be heard far beyond the walls of the schoolhouse. It seemed to be understood that spelling should be prepared by uttering letters and words in a loud whisper, and many masters, otherwise very strict disciplinarians, suffered the noise as an unavoidable annoyance, if not as an agreeable relief from schoolroom monotony. The whole process of learning to spell was purely mechanical, little effort ever being made to explain the meaning of words in a lesson, and none to use them in the construction of sentences. But it must be added that these old schools turned out many good spellers, the memory being strengthened by the continued repetition, and the effort to excel stimulated by "the trapping system" of the recitation and the frequent spelling matches that varied the life of the school in the days of our forefathers. Besides, the attention of the pupils was less diverted by a multiplicity of studies than in modern times.

The beginners in reading were accustomed to spell nearly all the words as they went along before pronouncing them, thus forming habits that rendered it almost impossible for them to become good readers. No attention was paid to the definition of words or to the meaning of sentences. Nothing whatever was required of young learners but correct pronunciation and some attention to arbitrary pauses at the several marks of punctuation. Force, emphasis, inflection, expression and, in most cases, sense were wholly ignored. To read well was in a general way to read fast, without being compelled to stop to spell any

of the words. When pupils of the same grade happened to have books alike they read in classes; but it was not uncommon for one half the pupils in a school to read each in his own book by himself. In such cases, even mistakes in pronunciation usually passed without correction.

Writing was probably better taught in the old schools than any other branch. There was no "system" of writing, no analysis of letters, no engraved copies of graded lessons; but the master wrote a fair plain hand and the pupils were made to copy it. True, the first lessons given were meaningless "strokes" and "hooks" and "hangers"; but the course usually left the pupils in the command of a hand neat and legible. The first copy books were made of sheets of foolscap paper folded double, cut open at the ends, sewed along the back and ruled with a lead pencil. The copies were set by the master, either by writing lessons for imitation along the line at the top of the page or at the end of the line down the left-hand side. The master made and mended pens, and skill in this art was considered one of the prime qualifications of a good schoolmaster. Makers of mischief thought themselves comparatively safe when a crowd gathered around the master's desk with pens to mend.

When pupils were without books, the master instructed them in arithmetic either by dictating suitable problems for them to solve or by copying same from a mathematical manuscript or an arithmetic kept for the purpose. With a book of his own the pupil solved the problems contained in it in their proper order, working hard or taking it easy as pleased him, showed the solution to the master, and if found correct generally copied his work in a blank book provided for the purpose. The matter copied embraced about the whole of the arithmetic, including headings, definitions, rules and examples. Some of these "cyphering books," the best, one may suppose, having come down through several generations, are still preserved among old family records, bearing testimony to the fair writing and the careful copying, if not to the arithmetical knowledge, of those who prepared them. When a pupil was unable to solve a problem he had recourse to the master, who solved it for him. It sometimes happened that a dozen or twenty pupils stood at one time in a crowd around the master's desk, waiting with slate and problems to be solved. By times the teacher was called to the pupil's seat by a loud rapping on the slate with the

pencil. When eight or ten rapped at the same time, as was the custom, there was a great uproar in the school. There were no classes in arithmetic, no explanations of processes either by master or pupil, no demonstrations of principles either asked for or given—the problems were solved, the answers obtained, the solutions copied and the work was considered complete. That some persons did obtain a good knowledge of arithmetic under such teaching must be admitted, but this result was clearly due more to native talent or hard personal labor than to wise direction.

So much of geography and grammar as was imparted in the early schools was taught mainly by question and answer. The master read the question from the book, and the pupil gave the answer he had committed to memory. Taught in this way, without maps, globes, illustrations, pictures of life past or present, even geography was a dull study. Much more dull must grammar have been, presented wholly in the form of abstract definitions and rules, uncombined with practical exercises of any kind.

There are some things which we must set down to the credit of the old schools. As a compensation to the girls for the paucity of their instruction in other respects, provision was sometimes made for teaching them needlework. Whatever may be said of their own conduct, old-time schoolmasters, especially those of foreign birth, would not tolerate bad manners in the pupils. They were required to show proper respect to the master by bidding him "good morning" and "good evening" as they came into the schoolhouse or left it, and to take off their hats when they met him in the street or on the highway. They were also required by some masters to lift their hats or make a curtsy to the strangers whom they met on their way to or from the school, and to receive visitors by rising from their seats.

As contrasted with the discipline of the modern school, oldtime school discipline was exceedingly severe. Its chief aim was to secure order, and force was the only means considered effective. Punishment was meted out for all grades of offense. The makers of mischief and the doers of evil in a school seldom escaped a full measure of chastisement, and small allowance was made for even the innocent indiscretions of youth. One of the first qualifications in the master of a school was considered to be his ability to keep order; and, to be prepared for an emergency, a bun-

dle of well seasoned rods was concealed in his desk, or looked threateningly down upon timid urchins from a shelf on the wall behind it. A long list of rules was generally read to the pupils at the beginning of the school term, and it often happened that without waiting for offenses to occur or to try milder modes of treatment, it was at once proclaimed that disobedience would be followed by punishment. Such a beginning was apt to be accepted as a challenge by the older pupils, and a contest immediately began between strength and vigilance on one side, and cunning and pluck on the other. The victory was generally on the side of the master, but not always, and instances of his being overawed by the opposition, or even of his being beaten and driven away, were not uncommon. When not openly defied, he was sometimes made the subject of personal indignities, and tricks unknown in modern school keeping were frequently played upon him. To secure a holiday or a treat, it was the custom to bar the master out of the schoolhouse, or to place some obstruction in the chimney that caused the fire to go out or the room to be filled with smoke. His wig might be ingeniously removed from his head, his cue tied to his chair, the legs of his chair so weakened that it would not bear his weight, or his dinner (including, most likely, the almost indispensable bottle of rum) mysteriously disappear.

Children were not spoiled on account of the sparing use of the rod in these old schools. None of them, probably, equaled in number the punishments inflicted by the famous "flogging schoolmaster," who in his fifty-three years of service, according to his own faithful record, administered the following: 911,500 canings, 121,000 floggings, 209,000 custodies, 10,200 earboxes, 22,700 tasks, 136 tips with the rule, 700 boys caused to stand on peas, 6,000 to kneel on sharp-edged wood, 5,000 to wear the fool's cap, 1,700 to hold the rod—in all, 1,287,936 cases of punishment. An average of ten or even twenty whippings a day for the whole term, in one of these schools, neither excited surprise on the part of the pupils within, nor provoked inquiry in the neighborhood outside. There were multitudes of boys who received their whippings every day as regularly as they recited, or attempted to recite, their lessons, and, in addition, these luckless youths were apt to be whipped at home for being whipped at school. Instead of a rod on the back, a ruler on the hand was sometimes used; and in certain schools, for missed lessons, pupils were compelled to

sit on a dunce block and wear a fool's cap or a pair of leathern spectacles. Petty punishments were common, such as snapping the forehead, twisting the nose, boxing or pulling the ears; and, sometimes, prolonged tortures were resorted to, like the following: holding a book in the open hand with the arm fully outstretched; bending the body so as to touch a nail in the floor with a finger; standing on one foot; sitting astride a sharp-edged trestle; etc. Offending pupils were frequently frightened by strong epithets such as "dunce," "blockhead," "booby," "pascal," etc. Somewhat of this severity in school discipline was owing to the stern manners of the times, and somewhat to schoolroom traditions, for which preceding generations must bear a share of the responsibility. Certain it is that neither in Europe nor America had the idea come to be entertained, except by a few, that the best school government is a government that rules by love rather than by fear; that tempers justice with kindness; that trains up the child in the way he should go, overcoming and rooting out the bad, sowing the seeds of good, and guarding well the growth of the tender plant; that a gentle hand and a loving heart shape a life which honors man and is well pleasing to God.

For the want of system in the management of the old schools, the want of grading and classification, there was some compensation. Such as it was, the pupils received individual instruction. Each was free in most studies to pursue a line of study by himself. He was frequently allowed to read from a book of his own selection, and he could move along in his arithmetic, mensuration or surveying, fast or slow, as suited his convenience or his ability. No force was brought to bear upon him to take up this study or drop that, and nothing was taken from his intellectual length or breadth to make him fit a fixed place in a class. A school was not then a mill expected to turn out grists all the same in quantity and quality, whatever the character of the grain. With our modern systems and grades we have leveled up and thus improved the less gifted classes of society; but there is a danger that we have leveled down as well, and may have in consequence deprived society of its born leaders. A loosely organized school of the old class could not do as much for the whole body of its pupils as a school graded and classified as is now the custom; but it might have done more for the few who possessed genius and marked individuality of character, for such as these thrive best when

allowed to work in their own way and according to their own bent.

SCHOOLMASTERS

Of the schoolmasters, a certain proportion were selected from the neighborhood of the school to be supplied. In the early days women were employed in teaching school to a very limited extent. They seldom held a more responsible position than that of head of a small private school, nor were they entrusted with the instruction of any but the younger children. The fact that so many women are naturally qualified for the work of teaching is a discovery made at a much later date.

In many neighborhoods teaching school as a distinct employment was unknown, and in many others the services of professional schoolmasters were hard to procure. Few people had then come to see that teaching a child as he ought to be taught is a task of extreme difficulty, requiring the most careful preparation. The opinion was then common that keeping school was a business so simple that almost anyone was equal to it. All the master of the school was expected to do was to keep order and to follow the usual routine method of giving instruction in the merest elements, reading, writing and arithmetic. Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the heads of families supporting a school should sometimes look around among themselves or their neighbors in search of a young man possessing the physical strength and courage and the limited literary attainments required of a schoolmaster; nor is it any wonder that such a young man, desiring to employ to the best advantage a few spare months, or to make a little extra money, should offer of his own accord to take charge of a school. Many such inexperienced young men were employed as schoolmasters. As a class, they were at first extremely unskillful and awkward in the performance of their duties, possessing very limited knowledge of the branches of learning in which they undertook to give instruction, and having no conception whatever of the great art of teaching school.

Young men became schoolmasters then as now for the purpose of obtaining the money for a course of higher instruction, or used the teacher's desk as a stepping-stone to a place in some other profession. Belonging to this class were some preparing to enter a classical school or college while teaching; some, half through their college course teaching in a

half-hearted way and longing for the day to come when their half-earned pay would enable them to escape from the uncongenial work of the schoolroom; and others, students of theology, of medicine, or of law, like parasites living on the school but yielding it nothing in return. This class of schoolmasters was not large in the early days; it is perhaps proportionately as large to-day as it was a hundred years ago, but unfortunately it has at all times been too large. When teaching comes to assume its proper rank among the learned professions, able to maintain its own dignity as a calling requiring the most elaborate special preparation, this one-handed, half-hearted, makeshift way of keeping school will be considered an insufferable degradation. Most of the teachers were without families and had no fixed residence, keeping school first in one place and then in another. Wandering homeless here and there, some of them came to be well known throughout the country. They were not all, by any means, like the one publicly advertised for in the *Maryland Gazette*, in 1771: "Ran away—a servant man, who followed the occupation of school-master, much given to drinking and gambling"; but, as a class, their knowledge was limited to the merest elements, they were odd in dress, eccentric in manners, and oftentimes intemperate. In the schoolroom they were generally precise, formal, exacting and severe.

If there were few competent teachers of any class in the early schools of the country, good reasons can be found in the general condition of educational affairs. There was little about the schools to attract young men of ability and energy. The schoolhouses were uninviting—an old shop, an abandoned dwelling, a log cabin, or, at best, a small house, built in the plainest manner of stone or wood. The furniture was about as rough as it could be made. The schools were generally open only two or three months in the year, the master's salary was often uncertain and always poor, seldom amounting to more than ten or twelve dollars a month, and frequently barely reaching one half of these sums. It was customary for the master to board around among the patrons of his school, remaining with each a stipulated time; and in some instances he was obliged to take in payment for his services, contributions in wood, wheat, corn, potatoes, pork or butter. The schoolmaster, except in the best organized church schools, had no assured social position. He was a man unrecognized among the positive forces of society outside of his own narrow sphere, and un-

welcomed by men of affairs in business or practical circles. The fact that there were at all times some men of ability engaged in the work of teaching, actuated as they must have been by the spirit of missionaries, is a green spot in the educational history of the early days.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF INDIANA COUNTY

One hundred years ago a comparatively sparse population, scattered over a wide extent of country, mainly covered with dense forests and destitute of roads and bridges, opposed many serious obstacles to the establishment of good schools within reasonable distances.

The occupations of the people in rural districts were also unfavorable to the support of schools, except those of an elementary character, and for short terms. The physical wants of people always claim their first attention. Before men will patronize schools, and cultivate their mental faculties, they will seek means to satisfy their bodily needs. Not until the means of shelter and subsistence had been secured for themselves and those dependent upon them, did the sturdy farmers who first settled these hills and valleys think of the claims of education. Labor-saving machinery being then almost unknown among farmers, agricultural operations were necessarily slow and tedious, and left but little time for intellectual pursuits. The threshing and marketing of a crop, which can now be easily performed within a week, was then a severe task, requiring all winter for its accomplishment. The sons of a farmer in moderate circumstances thought themselves fortunate if they could obtain one or two months of schooling during the year. With the farmers' daughters the case was even worse. The operations of the spinning wheel, needle and dairy, besides the manifold other duties of the household, occupied so much of their time and attention that their literary education was almost neglected, and was seldom pursued beyond the merest rudiments. It was not an uncommon thing for men and women to make their mark, as many could not read and write. Distance to school was also a hindrance to attendance—three, four or even five miles to the nearest school being nothing uncommon.

At the formation of Indiana county, in 1803, there were only two townships taken from Westmoreland county, Armstrong and Wheatfield, the former embracing the western and the latter the eastern part of the county,

both extending from the Conemaugh river to the Purchase Line. Soon after that portion of the county north of the Purchase Line was taken from Lycoming county, and added to Indiana, and was called Mahoning. These three townships were from time to time clipped of parts of their territory and other townships formed, until in 1835, one year after the passage of the school law, there were ten townships and three boroughs which elected school directors on the 20th day of March, 1835, as follows: Indiana elected Rev. N. G. Sharretts, Fergus Cannon, Woodroe Douglas, Ephraim Carpenter, John Patton and Joseph Thompson. Armagh borough and Wheatfield township elected Archibald Matthews and William Bracken. Young township elected William McFarland and Robert Hood. Mahoning township elected Hugh Hamilton and Robert Hopkins. Conemaugh township elected William Coleman and Samuel G. Miller. Center township elected Philip Rice and Adam Altimus. Washington township elected Hugh Canon and John Melhoes. Mechanicsburg and Brushvalley township elected D. W. Wakefield, James Stewart, John McNutt, Jonathan Adair, John Crisswell and William Bracken. Blacklick township elected Robert McCrea and Robert Smith. Green township elected William Sebring and John Price. Montgomery township elected John Decker and William Thompson.

Prior to 1803 there were several schools within the limits of the county. The first one of which the writer can learn anything was in the southwestern corner of what is now Conemaugh township, about half a mile from the Kiskiminietas river, in an abandoned dwelling house, being the first cabin built in the county, owned by Robert Robinson. The school was taught by James McDowell, and was kept open about three hours in the evening—the pupils bringing their own candles. The date of this school was not later than 1785, but there are reasons for believing that it was as early as 1777 or 1778. About 1790 there was a school on Blacklick near Campbell's mill. It was taught by a man named Atwell, and in 1795 or 1796 there was one on land owned by Samuel Earhart, in Blacklick township. There was a school above Blairsville, near Broad Ford. About 1790 there was a school three miles northeast of Indiana. In 180—a house was built on the Kelly farm two miles southwest of Indiana. In 1802 a house was erected five miles north of Indiana and about half a mile from the

Thompson blockhouse. In 1800 a house was located one and a half miles from Bethel church, now Center township. In 1802 and 1803 a house was built north of Lewisville.

About the time of the formation of the county or very soon after the following schools were established: One in the southwestern part of Conemaugh township taught by Robert Work, John Reed, McVicker, James May, and Cornelius Campbell; one on the Shields farm and one on the farm of Thomas Shirley, Sr.; one near the old Lapsley tavern, eight miles east of Indiana and one mile south of Greenville (John Evans, Esq., father of ex-Sheriff William Evans, taught in this school); one on the farm of James McLain, about one mile south of Indiana.

The slates and pencils used in those schools were dug out of the ground near the school-houses; and the ink was made by boiling oak and maple bark together, and adding cop-pers.

A schoolhouse was built in 1806 about three miles east of Armagh. Teachers: Thomas Dorney and Thomas Gallaher. A log house was erected near where the Presbyterian Church of Armagh now stands, and was used for a schoolhouse and a church. Some of the teachers were Thomas Elliot, John Armitage and Matthew Dill. Soon other schools were established down the river as far as Centerville, and north toward Mechanicsburg, and northeast to Strongstown and the Irish Bottom. There were early schools north of Marion in the Work and Leasure settlement along Plum creek, and along the Little Mahoning, in the neighborhood of Smicksburg, along Crooked creek in the Cummins neighborhood, and near Shelocta.

In 1806 a hewed log house was built in Indiana, on the south side of Water street, between Fourth and Fifth. It was two stories high, and had been built for a store and a dwelling house; but as the contractor was drowned after the openings had been made for the doors and windows, it was used for school purposes until some one could be found who could make doors and windows. Henry Coleman was the first teacher. This was the first school within the limits of the county seat. The first house built for school purposes was erected on the lot owned by John Sherman. It was put up about 1810 or 1811. The next one was on the northwest corner of Taylor's and Nixon's alleys. John Wilson and James Coulter taught in this house.

Upon the completion of the academy, in 1816, an elementary school was opened in

one of the rooms of the building. This room was used for that purpose until about 1826, when a brick building of one room was erected on the southwest corner of Water and Sixth streets, and soon after, the school becoming too large for one room, a second building of the same style and material was completed on the southeast corner of Church and Fifth streets. Some of the teachers in these buildings were: William J. Bruce, Fergus Cannon, John G. Coleman, A. W. Kimmel, Robert P. Reed and A. C. Patterson.

The schoolhouses in the rural districts were very much the same. A description of one built in 1805 or earlier, in the southwestern corner of Conemaugh township, about one and a half miles from the Kiskiminetas river, will give some idea of all of them. The building was about 18 by 22 feet, of round logs, one story high, the cracks daubed with mortar called "Kat and Clay." A large log (the mantel) was placed across the building, four feet from the end wall, and five feet high, upon which the chimney was built, of split sticks, the cracks and inside daubed with tough mortar. The floor was made of split logs, hewed, called puncheons; the hearth was of stone, about four feet wide, and as long as the width of the fireplace; the back wall and sides of the fireplace also of stone. At the end of the hearth a piece of mother earth was left without a floor, to afford the writers a place to stick their goose quills to make them of uniform pliability. There were three summer beams on which split logs were laid, face down, and grooved together with mortar on the upper side; this was the loft or ceiling. The roof was made of clapboards, eaves poles and weight poles. There was one ledge door in the side, with wooden hinges and latch. The windows were the whole length of the side or end of the building; they were from 8 to 12 inches high, with little posts set in about every foot, on which oiled paper was pasted in lieu of glass. Writing boards were laid on slanting wooden pegs even with the under edge of the windows, and there was a hewed slab bench (no back) of suitable height for the writers. There were lower slab seats for the spellers and readers. A short slanting board, in one corner, near the end of the hearth, was the teacher's desk. He had a small window near by.

The teachers were usually employed by the year, salary raised by subscription of from four to six dollars per scholar, and there were generally not fewer than twenty-five scholars; the teachers boarded round. The education

of the teacher was very limited. Teachers were not required to pass any examination prior to 1834, when the school law was passed. Very soon after this every borough and township in the county adopted the school system. This shows that many of our people were in favor of popular education but when the directors levied a tax and proceeded to collect it they found some people unwilling to pay. From 1834 to 1854 teachers were examined by the directors. During this time much interest was manifested by the directors in the schools, but the majority of them were very poor scholars, many not being able to read and write. We can imagine the extent of the examination.

At a joint meeting of the teachers of Westmoreland and Indiana counties, held in Blairsville in October, 1852, a resolution was passed recommending that the office of county superintendent be established.

The writer does not know the extent of the effort that was made toward securing such legislation as would create the county superintendency, except that, at the meeting of the institute at Blairsville in October, 1852, a resolution was adopted, as above related, which read thus:

"Resolved, that we believe the agency of county superintendent would be highly beneficial and would promote the uniformity, efficiency, and success of our common schools, in every respect. We, accordingly, approve the proposition to have these officers appointed by law."

FREE SCHOOLS

The constitutional enactments, the laws passed and their results, the executive recommendations, the reports of legislative committees, the petitions and memorials from the people praying for a better system of education—all therein spoken of, point towards the goal finally reached, a system of free schools. It is noteworthy, however, that during all this period of growth it is difficult, if not impossible, to find a single public utterance indicating a comprehension of the full requirements of a system of free schools as understood at the present day, including not only schools free to all children of proper age, without regard to class, race, sex or condition in life, but provision for graded and high schools and the means of preparing teachers. The light was dawning during all this long period, but the day had not yet broken. All the governors, from Mifflin to Wolf, rec-

commended the adoption of a general system of education, but they seem to have had in mind only such a system as would fully provide for the gratuitous instruction of the poor children throughout the State, or at best a general system of free primary instruction. The Legislature reached no higher ground in its many reports, bills, discussions and enactments. The short-lived Act of 1824 professed to lay a foundation for "a general system of education throughout the Commonwealth," but it was so narrow as to permit no child to attend school at the public expense for a longer period than three years. Up to 1830 the great free school idea was either yet unborn in Pennsylvania or concealed by parents fearful of the dangers that threatened the life of such an infant in those old times. Even Governor Wolf became an unconditional free school man only after he went to Harrisburg. In his first inaugural address he speaks of "primary" as synonymous with "common" schools, and of insuring "to every indigent child in the Commonwealth the rudiments of learning" instead of the broader expression he would have used in later years, to every child in the Commonwealth all the learning practicable.

A leading part in the final movement for free schools was taken by the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools. The Society's object was the promotion of education throughout the State of Pennsylvania, by the encouragement of public schools in which the elementary branches should be taught in the respective counties of the Commonwealth. For the attainment of this end the Society proposed to open and maintain a correspondence with such zealous, intelligent and patriotic citizens as might be induced to co-operate with it, and from time to time communicate to the public, through the medium of pamphlets and newspapers, such information as it might deem expedient, and adopt such other measures as might appear to be best calculated to accomplish the object of its creation. The Society continued to make annual reports for several years. That for 1830 had special reference to the necessity of preparing teachers. Careful and deliberate survey of the whole case led the Society to the conclusion that the most important step to be taken in the great work which the people of Pennsylvania had before them, in reference to this vital matter, was to provide well qualified teachers. The best school system which it were possible to devise must utterly fail in practice unless instructors can be had equal

in every respect to their high trust, in a moral and intellectual sense. The Society urged the necessity of establishing a seminary in each Congressional district in the State, where individuals might be prepared for conducting a uniform method of instruction in the common schools. The Society in making a report to the Legislature in behalf of "a system of public schools adequate to the wants of our rapidly increasing population" declares that: There are at least four hundred thousand children in Pennsylvania, between the ages of five and fifteen. Of these, during the past year, there were not over one hundred and fifty thousand in all the schools of the State. The proportion of children educated in any one year, compared with the entire number of children between the above specified ages, appears to be but one out of three. In 1829 two thirds of the children were not in school. Multitudes are living and continuing to live in ignorance, and multitudes more receive at best but the most superficial instruction. In every school system, it should be a fundamental principle that every child should have the opportunity of receiving an education which will fit him to fulfill his duties.

It was in great measure through the efforts of this Society that memorials similar to its own were sent to the Legislature from many counties during the year immediately preceding the passage of the Acts of 1831 and 1834, and that public meetings were held in divers places to further the interest of a better system of education.

Governor Wolf, in his annual message to the Legislature at the opening of the session of 1831-32, spoke strongly in favor of the necessity of establishing by law a general system of common school education, by means of which, in the language of the constitution, "the poor may be taught gratis."

Petitions for and against a general school system were presented in both Houses during the session, some of the latter protesting against the use of any portion of the public money for the support of the common schools.

Committees on education had been appointed from time to time that had reported in favor of the common schools, but the Legislature had failed to pass any law for the maintenance of public schools. In 1833-34, however, Governor Wolf's discussion of the subject of education in his annual message was lengthy and earnest. He seems to have thought that the time had come for a final effort in behalf of a cause near his heart, and he made it holdly, strongly, effectively.

The following will show its breadth and spirit:

"Universal Education, if it were practical to enforce it everywhere, would operate as a powerful check upon vice, and would do more to diminish the black catalogue of crimes, so generally prevalent, than any other measure. Our apathy and indifference in reference to this subject becomes the more conspicuous when we reflect that whilst we are expending millions for the improvement of the physical condition of the State, we have not hitherto appropriated a single dollar that is available for the intellectual improvement of its youth, which, in a moral and political point of view, is of tenfold more consequence, either as respects the moral influence of the State, or its political power and safety."

The vote in the Legislature for the free school law of 1834 was nearly unanimous, but this unanimity signified little more than dissatisfaction with the existing laws relating to education, and a general desire that a trial should be made of something that would be likely to afford better results. In the light of the events that speedily followed its passage, it is probable that many members gave it their assent without full comprehension of the law they enacted to establish schools, and it is certain that some of them were able to offer but a weak defense of their votes when they came to meet their enraged constituents. The victory of the free school men was too easily gained to be sure of its fruits without further struggle. The enemies of the new law soon rallied in terrible force, fiercely attacked it in all parts of the Commonwealth, and for a time things looked as if they would regain all they had lost.

The Act establishing free schools was approved of the first day of April, 1834. The first election for school directors was fixed for the third Friday of September following, and on the first Tuesday of November was appointed the joint meeting in each county composed of a delegate from the several boards of school directors and the county commissioners, for the purpose of deciding whether or not a tax should be levied for the support of the schools. The sheriff of each county gave by proclamation thirty days' notice of the election of school directors. As soon as these notices began to appear the discussion opened, and certainly no other question was ever debated so generally in Pennsylvania, or with the same warmth, with the same determination, and, if it may be added, with the same bitterness, as the question of

free schools. It was comparatively well received in the counties west of the Alleghenies, where a diversity in wealth had not yet bred distinctions of class, and where different nationalities and different religious denominations had become so thoroughly mixed as to recognize an educational interest in common.

Free schools were opposed by several classes of people, and for different reasons. First, there were then in greater proportion than now, in the oldest settled portions of the State, aristocratic families whose American life had not yet eradicated their Old World ideas of rank and privilege, and who had no sympathy with the doctrine of equality upon which the new law was founded. There must be, they held, here as in Europe, two classes of people, a higher and a lower, the first, the few, to ornament society and to rule and direct its affairs; the second, the many, under authority, to hew its wood and draw its water. To educate beyond the mere elements those who must forever remain at the bottom of the social scale was in their opinion to unfit them for the sphere of life for which they were intended, and to render them unhappy. The doctrine that all men are created equal, that brains and blood truly noble are as often born in a cottage as in a castle, they met with a sneer.

The bitterest enemies of the free schools, those who fought them longest and hardest, were the ignorant, the narrow-minded and the most pennurious. They argued that the education of the masses was dangerous, and would breed mischief of many kinds, idleness, vice, crime; that the taxes required to support free schools would greatly impoverish, if not entirely bankrupt, the people; that it was unjust to compel those who had no children to pay for the education of the children of others, unjust for the industrious man who had saved his money to support schools for the spendthrift who had squandered all he owned; that the compulsory features of the law would fasten on the necks of the people a tyranny worse than that from which their fathers escaped by the war of the Revolution; that the schools ought to be called forced schools, rather than free schools, and that, in short, as quoted by another in the harsh words used at that time, "free schools are the hotbeds wherein idle drones, too lazy for honest labor, are reared and maintained; the free school system was originated and supported by its partisans for the purpose of making places for men too lazy to work, and the school tax is a thinly

disguised tribute which the honest, hardworking farmer and mechanic have to pay out of their hard earnings to pamper idle and lazy schoolmasters."

The law was weak and defective in many points; but theoretically it embodied the great principle of universal education, and this its friends determined to preserve at all hazards. The election for school directors and the vote accepting or rejecting the system taken, it was found that of the 987 districts then in the State, 485 either voted outright, against free schools or stubbornly took no action whatever in reference to the matter. In Indiana county seven districts voted for and three against the system. Three districts were not represented.

The system met with much opposition in the Legislature of 1835. Thirty-eight counties out of fifty-one sent petitions asking for the repeal of the law. We can say to the credit of Indiana county that no petition was sent from the county. A strong effort was made in the Legislature to repeal the law and for a time it looked as though the opposers would succeed.

There were a number of devoted friends of free schools in the House of Representatives, but the acknowledged leader was Thaddeus Stevens. Competent judges of all parties who witnessed the fight agree that had he not stood like a rock, furnishing shelter and imparting strength to the free school combatants, and bidding defiance to the fiercest of those who would have struck them down, the law of 1834 would have been swept from the statute book or been saved only by the veto of the governor, and the day of universal education in Pennsylvania might have been indefinitely postponed.

The closing words of his speech were: "Who would not rather do one living deed than to have his ashes enshrined in ever-burnished gold? Sir, I trust that when we come to act on this question, we shall take lofty ground—look beyond the narrow space which now circumscribes our vision—beyond the passing, fleeting point of time on which we stand, and so cast our votes that the blessing of education shall be conferred on every son of Pennsylvania—shall be carried home to the poorest child of the poorest inhabitant of the meanest hut of your mountains, so that even he may be prepared to act well his part in this land of freemen, and lay on earth a broad and solid foundation for that enduring knowledge which goes on increasing through unceasing eternity."

The State Superintendent, Mr. Burrowes, in 1837 gave a summary of statistics as follows:

The whole number of districts in the State..	987
The whole number that had accepted the System	742
The increase during the year.....	209
The whole number of common schools in operation	3,384
The increase during the year.....	2,622
The whole number of teachers (male 2,428) (female 966)	3,394
The whole number of pupils in the schools.....	150,538
The number of children taught at public expense prior to 1834.....	35,544
The number of children in the State between the ages of five and fifteen, about.....	320,000
Average salaries of male teachers per month ..	\$18.38
Average salaries of female teachers per month ..	11.96
Average time schools were open, four months, 3 days.	

From 1838 to 1852 the school system sailed in quiet waters. The number of schools increased to 9,699; the number of pupils to 480,778; the number of teachers to 11,713; tax levied, \$982,196.22. The salaries of teachers had not advanced, and the average length of time the schools were kept open had been materially shortened. During this time the management of the school system was almost wholly in the hands of the district school boards. Little help came to them from Harrisburg, and none at all from any other quarter.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY

The act creating such an office was passed and, in accordance with that act, the directors of Indiana county met at Indiana on the 5th of June, 1854, and elected Rev. S. P. Bollman county superintendent, at a salary of \$500 per annum. He served nine years, having been re-elected twice. In 1863 Samuel Wolf was elected, at a salary of \$500; but at the end of a year and a half the salary was increased to \$1,000. In 1865 A. J. Bolar, a Presbyterian minister who had served faithfully in the Union army and been badly wounded, was elected at a salary of \$800. In 1869 J. T. Gibson, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and a student at the Allegheny Theological Seminary, was elected, at a salary of \$1,000. He served two years, and upon his resignation Samuel Wolf was appointed to serve the unexpired term, and was elected in 1872 and again in 1875, at a salary of \$1,000. In 1878 S. J. Craighead, of Eldersridge, Pa., was elected superintendent and served for two terms. In 1884 W. A. Cochran, a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School, became superintendent and

served two terms at a salary of \$1,200. In 1890 A. M. Hammers was elected superintendent and served three terms. When elected his salary was \$1,200, but was raised to \$1,600 the second term. In 1899 J. T. Stewart, a graduate of Indiana State Normal School, was elected superintendent and served for three terms. The salary when he was elected was \$1,600, but was raised to \$2,000 the second term. In 1908 James F. Chapman, the present incumbent, was elected superintendent at a salary of \$2,000; but in 1911 the salary was raised to \$2,200.

The schools of this county owe much to the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The Revs. James Power, John Jamieson and Joseph W. Henderson, of the Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches, helped to plant the first schools, and Rev. S. P. Bollman, the first county superintendent, was doubtless the best man that could be found at that time to make and keep popular an office which met with much opposition from the people. A. J. Bolar and J. T. Gibson were both ministers of the Presbyterian Church, the former for one year a member of the faculty of the State Normal School at Indiana and afterwards principal of the Blairsville Academy.

J. T. Gibson was born in Jefferson county in 1844, and moved to Creekside, Indiana county, in 1850. The borough of Creekside is located on the Gibson farm. He was educated in Dixon school, an old log schoolhouse near where the Creekside schoolhouse in Washington township now stands. He attended the select schools of the county, the Glade Run Academy at Dayton, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson Colleges in 1869. After serving two years as superintendent of the schools he resigned and completed his course at the Western Theological Seminary. He preached in Nashville, Tenn., in Baltimore, Md., for eight years, in Sharpsburg, Pa., for nine years, and served as secretary and treasurer of the Board of Missions for Freedmen for the Presbyterian Church for five years, resigning to become editor of the "Presbyterian Messenger," published in Pittsburgh. He served as editor of the "Messenger" and "Banner" seven years and has been on the staff of the "New York Observer" ever since. Commissioned by Governor Pattison as a member of the Chickamauga Military Park to represent Pennsylvania, he helped to locate the monument erected in honor of the Pennsylvania organizations engaged in that battle. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson and Grove City

Colleges. At present he is serving as a director of the Western Theological Seminary, trustee of Grove City College and trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh.

Samuel Wolf after his term as county superintendent for ten years taught in the public schools, completing his fiftieth term in 1898. He resided on his farm in Rayne township until a few years before his death, when he removed to Indiana, Pennsylvania.

S. J. Craighead, after serving as superintendent of the public schools, was a member of the State Legislature. He also assisted two years in visiting the schools of the county. He removed to the county seat, where he died.

During Mr. Craighead's term many of the old houses were reseat with patent furniture, and a number of new buildings erected. Superintendent Craighead recognized the need of uniformity of textbooks and a compulsory school law. At one time he reported that almost nine hundred children of school age were out of school. The benefit of the county institute became felt and a great interest was aroused and talent from a distance was employed. The financial report of that time showed that the expense for the institute did not exceed \$400.

W. A. Cochran after his term as superintendent engaged in the boot and shoe business in Moxham, Pa., which he still successfully carries on. He is secretary of the school board of Johnstown, Pa., and secretary and treasurer of the Mission Boards for the Conemaugh Presbytery, of the United Presbyterian Church. During his term more than the usual number of select schools were held in different parts of the county. He made a great effort to introduce vocal music into the schools, and examined the teachers in music. He required the teachers to subscribe for one or more educational papers and to take an active part in the local institute. The schools of Indiana, Blairsville and Saltsburg arranged a course of study, upon the completion of which the pupils graduated and received diplomas.

A. M. Hammers after his term became a member of the faculty of the Indiana State Normal School, was superintendent of the schools of Punxsutawney, Pa., and conducted a select school at Cherrytree, Pa. He died in 1908. The pupils and teachers of the county and friends of education erected a monument to his memory, and also one to the memory of Superintendent Wolf.

In 1890 Mr. Hammers, with the assistance of several other county superintendents, introduced a graded course of study. In 1892

a directors' association was established and in 1897 Visitors' Day was inaugurated. During his term thirty-nine schoolhouses were built and fifty-six supplied with new furniture. Notwithstanding the great increase in appropriation, the average salary of teachers decreased \$1.37 per month. The county institute was well attended.

J. T. Stewart, after serving nine years as county superintendent, spent eight months as a rest period at Greeley, Colo., and on returning home engaged in the real estate and insurance business. At present he also represents the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, a bond house of Baltimore, Md.

During Mr. Stewart's term the schools increased in number from 296 to 365. One of the needs at this present time was good school libraries. Good books were selected with reference to the ability of the pupils, and the schools in the majority of townships purchased libraries. Also a Teachers' Reading Course was established. Improvements were made in school buildings and school grounds. The Teachers' Institute then was better attended than ever before. A feature of the term of which all interested in the country schools of the county were justly proud, was the winning of the first prize—thirty dollars—awarded by the State for the best miscellaneous work done by ungraded schools. This work was afterwards sent the same year to the Exposition at St. Louis, where it won the medal for the best miscellaneous work of ungraded schools in the United States.

Of the eight who served our county as superintendents, three were Presbyterians, two United Presbyterian, one Methodist and one Lutheran.

The present county superintendent, James F. Chapman, was born and raised in North Mahoning township, Indiana county. He attended the country schools and after teaching two years, entered the Indiana State Normal, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1896. Immediately preceding his election to the office of county superintendent Mr. Chapman served in the capacity of supervising principal of the Indiana public schools for seven years. Superintendent Chapman is a teacher in the Lutheran Sunday school and a regular attendant at that church.

In 1875 there were 240 teachers employed at an average salary of \$30.74 per month, and 10,004 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 73 per cent. In 1880 there were 253 teachers employed at an average salary of \$30.44 per month, and 10,891 pupils en-

rolled, with an average attendance of 81 per cent. In 1890 there were 276 teachers employed at an average salary of \$32.92 per month, and 10,828 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 82 per cent. In 1900 there were 314 teachers employed at an average salary of \$32.48 per month, and 10,262 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 85 per cent. In 1908 there were 365 teachers employed at an average salary of \$48.42 per month, and 12,178 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 83 per cent. In 1912 there were 395 teachers employed at an average salary of \$50.82 per month, and 14,049 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 85 per cent. The growth is in part due to the recent coal developments of Indiana county.

Many of the new towns have made marked advancement in school affairs. In Heilwood and Clymer splendid brick buildings for school purposes have been erected.

Probably one of the greatest advancements educationally during the five years of Superintendent Chapman's term of office has been the establishing of high schools in a number of localities. In 1908 there were two high schools in the county. In 1912 there are eight high schools recognized by the Department of Public Instruction. These are located in Saltsburg, Blairsville, Homer City, Indiana, Clymer, Cherrytree and Glen Campbell boroughs; the Pine township high school is located at Heilwood.

THE SCHOOL CODE

On May 18, 1911, the new school law for Pennsylvania went into effect. The only noticeable change that the new law made in fourth class districts was in the number of directors, from six to five, and making the length of term six years. All school districts of the county (forty-two in number) are fourth class save Indiana borough and Green township, which are classified as third class districts. This grade of district is obliged to keep the schools open eight months each year.

The new code also made provisions, whereby Indiana county will have two assistant superintendents. The appointment depends upon the appropriation bill now in the hands of the State Legislature.

Great changes have taken place in regard to the amount of tax for school purposes, raised by local taxation, in comparison to the amount of State appropriation. The following shows the changes in an average township of the county: In 1875 the amount raised by

local taxation was \$1,969.08, and the State appropriated \$275.97. At this time ten teachers were employed for five months, at \$30 per month each. In 1880 the amount raised by local taxation was \$1,362.25 and the State appropriated \$296.74. At this time ten teachers were employed for five months, at \$27 per month. In 1890 the amount raised by local taxation was \$1,762.62, and the State appropriated \$576.81. At this time ten teachers were employed for six months, at \$30 per month. In 1899 the amount raised by local taxation was \$1,676.57 and the State appropriated \$1,743.46. Eleven teachers were employed for seven months, at \$30 per month. Prior to 1893, each of the thirty-nine districts

in the county raised much more by local taxation than the State appropriated. For the year ending June, 1899, there were only seven boroughs and three townships that raised more by local taxation than the State appropriated.

FIRST COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE IN INDIANA COUNTY

(From the *Pennsylvania School Journal*)

TO TEACHERS,

Male and Female, of Common and High Schools in Indiana, Westmoreland, and adjoining Counties.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the preliminary meeting held on the 11th inst., invite you

1912 Report of School Districts of Indiana County	Whole Number of Schools	Number Teachers Employed	Number of Female Teachers Employed	Average Salary of Males	Average Salary of Females	Number of Pupils	Average Daily At- tendance	Cost of Each Pupil per Month	Number of Mills Levied
<i>Townships</i>									
Armstrong	12	5	7	42	44	210	143	\$2.91	7
Banks	12	5	7	42	42	432	352	1.95	10
Blacklick	9	3	6	40	45	156	108	2.82	7½
Brushvalley	10	5	5	48	44	226	143	2.30	6
Buffington	11	1	10	70	47½	315	214	2.14	8
Burrell	14	4	10	47¾	46¾	514	320	2.14	10
Canoe	19	9	10	44	44	869	553	1.44	8
Center	17	7	10	50	48	533	395	2.41	6
Cherryhill	14	7	7	45	47¼	499	332	1.63	5
Conemaugh	13	3	10	46¾	42½	458	399	1.75	5
Grant	10	5	5	48	44	311	201	1.78	10
Green	23	11	12	41¾	45¾	1115	680	1.49	5
N. Mahoning	8	3	5	40	44	247	174	2.04	7
S. Mahoning	9	2	7	45	43	272	192	1.60	5
E. Mahoning	8	3	5	46¾	46	209	150	2.10	8
W. Mahoning	8	3	5	43½	42	211	163	2.11	7½
Montgomery	18	5	13	49	45	808	671	1.38	13
Pine	14	2	12	55	49	526	367	2.35	8
Rayne	19	5	14	51	46½	717	483	1.72	7
Washington	12	3	9	50	42¼	320	218	2.27	7
E. Wheatfield	9	2	7	45	47½	237	179	2.71	8
W. Wheatfield	13	7	6	44¼	43¾	349	249	2.89	6
White	10	4	6	47½	45	328	228	1.77	4
Young	15	5	10	44	46	486	360	1.72	9
<i>Boroughs</i>									
Armagh	1	1	..	50	..	32	27	2.26	7
Blairsville	21	3	18	100	53¾	824	660	1.96	15
Cherrytree	3	1	2	87¾	55	106	86	2.71	13
Creekside	2	1	1	55	50	121	78	1.10	8
Clymer	8	3	5	58¾	50	433	329	1.29	13
Glen Campbell	6	2	4	70	47½	299	208	1.52	12
Homer City	6	..	6	..	55¾	184	166	2.39	11½
Indiana	23	5	17	96	60	962	873	1.70	8
Jacksonville	1	..	1	..	50	29	21	2.17	11
Marion Center	2	1	1	55	50	80	67	2.42	12
Mechanicsburg	1	1	..	55	..	44	34	1.78	10
Plumville	2	1	1	55	50	89	67	2.04	8
Saltsburg	6	1	5	105	59½	235	176	2.07	8
Shelocta	1	1	..	50	..	27	22	2.41	7
Smicksburg	2	1	1	50	40	59	40	2.10	11
<i>Independent Districts</i>									
Clarksburg	1	1	..	60	..	56	..	1.33	6
Georgeville	1	1	..	50	..	41	32	1.57	5½
W. Lebanon	2	1	1	50	50	80	51	1.67	6

Total number of pupils attending the public schools in all the districts is 14,049. Number of male teachers, 134; female, 261; total, 395.

to be present and participate in a Teachers' Institute, to be held in Blairsville during the last week in October.

The Institute will be in session one week, commencing on Monday, October 25th, and will be open, free of expense, to all teachers who will attend it.

The Committee have engaged the services of Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, of Lancaster, formerly Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, in conducting the Institute; also those of Rev. S. Newbury, an experienced teacher from Cleveland, Ohio; and other gentlemen have been invited to be present as Instructors, in addition to the gentlemen above named, and who are also expected to deliver lectures, the following gentlemen, have been invited to deliver evening lectures before the Institute:

Rev. A. M. Milligan, Monday evening, opening lecture.

Rev. M. H. Wilson, Tuesday evening, on "The Cultivation of Taste."

T. E. Morgan, Esq., Wednesday evening, "Claims of the Teacher upon Society."

Rev. W. W. Woodend, Thursday evening, "Claims of Society upon the Teacher."

Rev. W. D. Moore, Friday evening, "Geology."

In order to enjoy the full advantages of the Institute, teachers should be present, as far as possible, at the opening. Each teacher should be provided with paper and pencil for taking notes, and if each would come provided with Ray's arithmetic, and some author in English grammar, an advantage might be gained.

The committee were instructed to present a special invitation to female teachers to be present and enjoy the advantages of the institute. The people of Blairsville have also kindly consented to entertain, free of all expense, all female teachers who may attend. Boarding for male teachers can be obtained at moderate rates.

The design of the Institute may be stated as two fold:

1. During the daily sessions, to review, under the direction of experienced teachers, the principal branches of common school education: thereby both making advances in actual knowledge of the studies, and receiving aid with regard to methods of communicating that knowledge.

2. During the sessions, to hear lectures on educational topics, deliberate upon methods of promoting the best interests of schools, discuss questions with regards to methods of teaching and governing, and by free interchange of sentiment, to give each the advantage of the experience and matured ideas of all others.

The holding of such an Institute will, we think, be beneficial to teachers themselves; imparting a professional spirit, producing uniformity in modes of instruction, causing harmonious action on every subject involving the interests of education, and elevating the standard of qualification for the business of teaching. On the community its influence will be not less salutary. By showing that teachers themselves are engaged conscientiously and earnestly in the work of self-improvement, the co-operation of the community will be secured in every proper effort to advance the good cause.

To teachers, then, we say, let your desire for self-improvement and your zeal in the cause of education be evinced by attendance upon the Institute. Why should not the Instructors in those scores of isolated school-houses located in every neighborhood in our region, recognize each other for once as fellow la-

borers, by embracing together this opportunity of mutual improvement?

Many of the fall and winter schools will have commenced their sessions previous to that time; but we think that few school officers, if the matter were fairly placed before them, would object to allowing the teacher to dismiss his school for a week in order to attend the Institute. Teachers of higher qualifications should be present that they may enjoy the imparting to others something of that with which nature and education may have favored them. Those less highly favored should be present that, as far as possible, the experience and counsel of others may make up this deficiency. About twenty teachers have already pledged their attendance upon the Institute. We hope the attendance may be such as to indicate that the teachers of Indiana and Westmoreland counties have spirit and energy commensurable with the greatness of the work in which they are engaged.

J. M. McElroy, R. N. Dick, J. Parker, G. S. Mendell, J. M. Barnett.

Blairsville, September 29, 1852.

MINUTES OF THE CONEMAUGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Blairsville, October 25, 1852.

According to the call published in the papers, a number of teachers and others met in the Public school house. Opened with prayer by Rev. A. M. Milligan.

A temporary organization was effected by appointing John M. Barnett, President.

After the reading of the call, the Committee of Invitation, through their Chairman, Geo. S. Mendell, reported that Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, of Lancaster; Rev. S. Newbury, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. A. M. Milligan, and others of the gentlemen invited as instructors and lecturers were present.

J. M. McElroy, from the Committee on organization, reported a constitution and by-laws, which, with some slight amendments, were adopted, as follows:

Each succeeding generation of the human family should aim and strive both to raise itself in the scale of excellence, and also to increase facilities for more general, more rapid, and yet more lofty elevation to be attained by generations following. Toward the execution of this noble work, education, in the most comprehensive sense of the term, is the greatest instrumentality to be employed. This science of sciences, this art of arts, claims from the enlightened friends of humanity, attention and encouragement in all its departments. Here, however, as in everything else, foundation work is of paramount importance. No matter how institutions of every higher grade may be multiplied, endowed, and manned with thoroughbred instructors, sound education, incapable of finding a nativity in any of these, must slumber on in embryo until, at the potent call of the proper authority, the cause of Common Schools emerges from beneath the waves of indifference and neglect, and becomes a new Delos to afford it a place of honorable birth. To wake to life and usefulness a region of such essential value, and "give it a local habitation," instead of the mere nominal existence it has so long possessed, and render it the true cradle of Science, is an object well worthy the associated effort of all whose arms of affection would unfold their race, and with soul of aspiration raise them to the skies. The Teachers' Institute, that wand which with more than magic influence has been wielded for a like purpose elsewhere, has at length fallen into our hands. Joyfully we gather together

from a wide extent of country "pueri in nuptaeque puellae"; eagerly we lay united hands upon it, and expend our combined energies in the pleasing endeavor to direct it aright. Desiring and hoping soon to see the day when every county in the Keystone State, and especially each of those counties represented in this present convocation, shall within itself furnish a sufficiency of trained hands for its management, we now in the incipency of the movement in this region organize ourselves temporarily, in the center of a wider circle, under the designation of the Conemaugh Teachers' Institute.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute called to order in the Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock. Opened with prayer by Rev. S. Newbury. Addressed by Rev. A. M. Milligan on the duties of the Christian ministry in regard to Common Schools. After the address, interesting statistics were given by a number of teachers, in answer to the following questions: 1. How long is your school open annually? 2. Number of scholars in attendance? 3. Wages paid? 4. What books used? 5. What length of time have you taught? 6. Is there a blackboard in your school, and do you use it? 7. What is your method of teaching penmanship? 8. What are your greatest difficulties?

The Institute was in session five days and at the close the following Resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That in terminating the first session of the Conemaugh Teachers' Institute, its members find even more than their reasonable hope of success fulfilled. Teachers in larger number than was expected have met; have been benefited and interested, by instruction of the most useful kind; have been associated together in a kindly professional fellowship, and now depart to their several posts, with their hands strengthened, their minds elevated and improved, and their hearts warmed for the better discharge of duty. We can therefore most cordially recommend the self-improving agency of similar Institutes to all fellow teachers in every part of the State and hereby pledge our utmost exertions for the continuance of its benefits in this region.

2. Resolved, That we believe that the small portion of the funds of the State, necessary to give existence and aid to a system of Teachers' Institutes in every county, would be an application of the public money which, at the present juncture, would yield more benefit to our public system of education than that of like amount to any other object; and accordingly we urge its demand by all citizens desirous of the perfection of that system, and most earnestly request its grant by the Legislature.

3. Resolved, That although much good can be effected by Teachers' Institutes, yet the full preparation of the teacher for the performance of his momentous duties can only be effected by a regular, thorough professional system of training. If it be true that "the right to punish crime involves the duty to educate for the prevention of crime," then it must be true that the same right involves the duty of providing all the means of education. Of these we consider Normal Schools, founded by the State, for the preparation of teachers, as among the most necessary and efficient; and therefore we strongly advocate their early establishment.

4. Resolved, That we believe the agency of County Superintendents would be highly beneficial, and promote the uniformity, efficiency and success of our Common Schools in every respect. We accordingly

approve the proposition to have these officers appointed by law.

5. Resolved, That reason, experience and economy alike demand the grading of Common Schools, so that pupils of widely different degrees of advancement may neither be associated in the same class to their mutual disadvantage, nor in the care of the same teacher to the great waste of his time and decrease of efficiency; and that whether these results be avoided in towns by the union of several graded schools in the same building, or in rural districts by the establishment of primary and grammar or secondary schools at separate localities, the good effect is alike desirable.

6. Resolved, That though the assistance of occasional teachers, who merely embrace the profession for a time with the intention of finally devoting themselves to other pursuits, is useful so long as a full corps of permanent teachers does not exist, yet we believe that the complete success of the schools will never be secured till not only a full supply of permanent professional teachers be secured, but till the present system of frequently changing the teacher of the same school shall be abandoned.

7. Resolved, That though we believe a full and familiar knowledge of the textbooks in use in his school to be indispensable to the efficient teacher, yet we believe that this is not all sufficient, but that a proper sense of the importance and responsibility of his calling and ability to understand human nature are essential.

8. Resolved, That as teachers we not only are willing to submit to, but demand at the hands of Directors, a thorough examination into the moral character and professional qualifications, as well as the literary attainments of all applicants; under the belief that though such investigation will not have the effect of creating perfectly qualified teachers where they do not already exist, yet it will at least give the due preference to the most worthy and thereby encourage self-improvement.

9. Resolved, That we most decidedly approve of the introduction of vocal music into every school, not merely as an agreeable and useful addition to education, but as a harmonizing agent in discipline and most efficient help in culture.

10. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Institute, it is a matter of high importance that a uniform system of textbooks in our schools be secured; that we regard any system as preferable to no system; and that we respectfully but earnestly urge the Directors of the Common Schools in every district to perform their duty in this respect, by adopting and requiring the use of a uniform series of textbooks.

11. Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due and are hereby most cordially tendered to the Hon. Thos. H. Burrows for his important services as principal of the Institute; to Messrs. David Parsons and Rev. S. Newbury for their invaluable daily instructions and evening lectures; to the Trustees of the Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Churches for the use of their houses of worship; to the School Directors of Blairsville for the free use of their house; to the teachers for suspending their school during the session of the Institute; to the people of Blairsville for the kind interest they have manifested in the Institute, and their liberality in entertaining female teachers free of expense; and to editors who rendered invaluable assistance by allowing us the free use of their columns.

12. Resolved, That in order to secure harmonious and efficient action by the friends of Education

throughout the State, and with a view to organizing a State Association, we recommend the holding of a State Teachers' Convention at Harrisburg during the coming winter.

13. Resolved, That this Institute is of opinion that there is an unjust inequality between the compensation allowed to male and female teachers, and respectfully commends to the consideration of Directors the justice of such an increase in the compensation of females as shall be in more near proportion to the value of the services rendered and the claims of the sex.

On motion, Resolved, That the blank in the 12th article of the Constitution be filled with "first" (making the meeting of the next Institute on the first Monday of October).

On motion, New Alexandria was fixed upon as the place of holding the next meeting of the Institute.

On motion, Resolved, That Messrs. McElroy, Dick, Mendell, Parker, and Barnett deserve our gratitude for their untiring efforts in getting up the Institute, and we therefore tender them our sincere thanks, and promise our hearty co-operation in their future exertions in the cause of the teacher and of education.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes for his able and instructive address.

After closing remarks by Messrs. Newbury and Parsons, and a parting song, the Institute adjourned to meet at New Alexandria, on the first Monday of October, 1853.

Thos. H. Burrowes, Principal.

John M. Barnett, Secretary.

[The Institute was composed of 120 members, whose names are omitted for want of room.]

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE

The first attempt to have a county organization at the county seat was a meeting called by County Superintendent S. P. Bollman, August 22, 1854. After discussing various topics, one of which was the expediency of forming a county association, Messrs. S. M. Clark, J. A. Ewing, Samuel Wolf, Thomas E. Morgan and William Loughry were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution to be presented at the next meeting. In December of the same year the Superintendent called a meeting and permanent organization was effected. A. T. Moorhead, Sr., was elected president, Thomas Gibson, vice president, A. W. Kimmel, recording secretary, John Barge, corresponding secretary, and W. H. Coleman, treasurer, each to serve for one year. The number of members present cannot be ascertained, but at some sessions there were from sixty to ninety, and at others twenty to forty.

The County Institute has been a potent factor in keeping alive public sentiment in favor of good schools. The institute has grown from time to time. In 1900 over 300 of the 314 teachers employed were present and during several sessions from 1,000 to 1,500 people were in attendance.

LOCAL INSTITUTES

Washington Township Institute

Washington township organized the first local institute during the winter of 1853-54. The meetings were held on Saturdays. During the forenoon the school where the institute was held was in session, and in the afternoon the teachers' methods of teaching were discussed. Washington township has been the banner township for local institutes. It has held them almost continuously ever since. White township organized an institute in 1854 in which lectures were delivered on grammar, arithmetic, penmanship, orthography and order. Center township organized the same year. Very soon every township in the county held local institutes.

Conemaugh Teachers' Institute

Met at Saltsburg, Indiana county, Monday, October 2, 1854, at two o'clock, P. M.

Officers: J. A. Brown, A. M., principal; W. H. Townsend, R. E. Richards, J. C. Thom, assistant principals; Samuel Kennedy, Esq., secretary; J. A. Thompson, treasurer.

Instructors: J. D. Cox, A. M., of Warren, Ohio; Mr. E. Lamborn, of Lancaster county; Mr. F. J. Thomas, of Pittsburg; Dr. Pearson, Massachusetts; Mr. J. C. Thom, Eldersridge Academy; Mr. R. Thorn, Crawford's Mills Academy.

Rev. W. W. Woodend, of Saltsburg, was called upon to address the audience on the subject of education. He kindly complied, and, after a brief apology for his unexpected appearance before the Institute, proceeded to the task by asking, what is it to be educated? The hand may be educated to obey the mandates of the will, as exhibited in the art of penmanship. The tongue may be brought under subjection to the will and be made by education a powerful instrument in directing and influencing the affairs of nations. Music is an important element in physical education. This, however, he conceived to be but a partial idea of education. A person may be able to read correctly and fluently, he may be able to write beautifully and solve every question in Ray's or Davies' Arithmetic, and yet not be educated. The requirements of our nature demand that the moral faculties must be cultivated. The pupil must be taught to think. Thinking closely and logically supersedes the necessity of rules. Moral and religious education are superior to the physical. A school without moral instruction, and the Bible as

the textbook, is worse than no school. He concluded by enjoining upon teachers to weigh well and consider the magnitude of the responsibility committed to them. He might, he said, commit with indifference the training of a dog or a horse to a groom, but his child being possessed of mind capable of being trained for higher enjoyments than those of earth, or of being hurried along the downward path to perdition, it became him to pause and consider under whose care and tuition he should place him. The address was listened to with interest and profit by the Institute. But as the reverend gentleman had given his thoughts on the subject without any previous preparation, they could not be procured from him for publication.

After some further business the Conemaugh Teachers' Institute was declared formally dissolved, and the meeting was adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Penny.

White Township Institute

Mr. Burrowes: It is some time since you heard from us, but we are still alive. Our township Association held its monthly meeting yesterday. It was very interesting. Essays and Lectures were read and spoken on various subjects, viz.: The Past and the Present; The Duties of Parents and Directors; Reading; Religious Instruction in School; The Effects of the Normal School; Vocal Music; Bible Instruction; Geography; The Shady Side of School Teaching; The Training of the Immortal Mind; and The Necessity of Discipline in School; accompanied with discussions.

I think we are overcoming the opposition that existed, and there is no mistake that our teachers and schools are improving. The fire-side notion that females are not fit for teachers is broken down, as may be seen by the following: Our district has eleven schools; two years ago, no female was permitted to teach in it. Last year there was one, this year there are seven competent females, who are succeeding so well, that those who were heretofore opposed to them, particularly in the winter, now remain silent, or say that they do better than they expected. So much for experience. January 6, 1856.

WM. T. HAMILL.

[Nothing like experience. Here it has taught a valuable lesson. The knowledge is needed elsewhere.—Ed.]

INDIANA COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL

The following is a letter written by County Superintendent S. P. Bollman to Mr. Burrowes, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Friend Burrowes: After great personal exertion, with the co-operation of some of the friends of education in our county, I have the satisfaction of informing you that we expect to open a Normal School in Indiana, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, which will be open for the term of one month. We could have wished for a longer term, but this being a new enterprise, does not meet with such favor as to warrant us in making arrangements with Professors for any longer period. We have secured the Indiana Academy and the basement of the New Associate Church, for the use of the school, and with them we will be tolerably accommodated. Our Professors are men of talent and rare ability in their respective departments, and we confidently expect good results. We expect indeed to revolutionize the common schools of Indiana County.

The services of Stoddard, Walker, Cutler and Cornell have been secured. They are all tried men and with even the imperfect accommodations with which we shall have to do we know they will make their work tell. We have now data sufficient to know that not less than from 50 to 75 Teachers will be in attendance. We shall expect, Mr. Editor, a friendly notice in the "Journal"; we need help and sympathy, and we are sure of yours.

Respectfully yours,

S. P. Bollman, Co. Supt.

Indiana, Sept. 10, 1855.

"This volunteer effort of the teachers of Indiana, which lately closed a four weeks' session, seems to have been most spirited and useful. One hundred and eight teachers were in attendance; and the effect produced promises to be great and lasting. Deputy Superintendent Hickok delivered an address; and the instructions are all said to have been appropriate and practical. Superintendent Bollman deserves great praise for the tact and perseverance displayed in getting up and managing this school."

From the "Pennsylvania School Journal" we quote:

"We see by the published list in the Indiana county papers that the Normal School, recently closed, in that county was largely attended. The catalogue presents the handsome aggregate of thirty-eight females and seventy males—in all 108. This Normal effort seems to have made the most happy impression, as may be seen from the following resolutions, highly complimentary to the County Superintendent, Mr. Bollman, and no less so to the talented gentlemen associated with him in the school.

Resolutions of 1855

"WHEREAS, a Normal School has been raised up and made to flourish in Indiana County, in the midst of not only a chilly apathy towards all educational advancements, but of active opposition arrayed against all improvement in the culture of the youthful faculties; and whereas this school has been brought into existence, cherished and sustained, by the disinterested and indefatigable energy and perseverance of S. P. Bollman, our County Superintendent, until the most satisfactory proofs have been afforded of the incalculable utility of this school, therefore,

"Resolved, That we the pupils of the Indiana County Normal School, hereby express our gratitude to our Superintendent, for his unwearying labors in behalf of education generally, and particularly for the improvement of teachers, and system of teaching, etc.

"Resolved, That we hereby tender our hearty thanks to all the teachers who have been connected with this institution, inasmuch as they have manifested their interest in our institution and its success, by their continued exertions put forth by night and day."

The following is a complete list of the pupils who attended the Indiana County Normal School. Quite a number were in attendance during the entire term and the majority from one to three weeks of the term.

Armagh—N. McCartney.

Armstrong—A. W. McCollough, S. M. Davis, Israel Thomas, J. Miller.

Blackliek—James McCrear, T. D. Ewing, Israel Rankin.

Brushvalley—John Evans, John Martin, R. B. George, Alex McBeth, T. S. Robertson.

Burrell—Richard Wallace.

Cherrytree—Mary J. Hamilton, Catherine Howe.

Center—Joseph Laughlin, William C. Stewart, William Kough, J. D. Stewart, Martin Simpson, John A. Virtue, S. W. Simpson, M. J. Hammill, William Pedicord, James Lucas, Mary T. Allison, Elizabeth Allison.

Conemaugh—R. A. Wilson, Andrew Getty, J. S. Templeton, A. C. Templeton, J. F. Moon.

Eldersridge—M. A. Nesbit, Sarah J. Shearer.

Greenville—P. D. Arthurs, J. D. Laughery, Elizabeth Todd.

Indiana—Joseph Flude, Samuel Wolf, John A. Keslar, David Whise, J. C. Donelly, A. C. Patterson, D. S. Porter, H. H. Shaffer, Robert P. Reed, Nancy W. Kelly, Adeline L. Dorney,

Sarah McClaren, Mary Tinthoff, Sarah S. Simpson.

West Lebanon—Kate McGaugh, S. E. Harrison.

North Mahoning—Robert Hammill, Josiah Work, David Warner.

South Mahoning—J. S. Stuchell, A. D. Richardson, Nancy T. Allison, Rebecca J. Griffith.

Mechanicsburg—Eliza W. Loughery.

Mitchells Mills—J. L. O'Niel.

Pine—John S. Coy, Henry Strong.

Rayne—Jacob Creps, E. C. Kinter, William M. Ray, J. N. Adams, J. K. Hanison.

Shelcta—E. C. McCollough, H. B. Miller, M. S. Speedy, Martha A. Patterson.

Washington—Andrew H. Diven, John Clowes, J. H. McEwen, David Mahon, G. J. McHenry, John Bothell, Louisa M. Diven, James M. Carroll.

Wheatfield—Elvira McCartney, Thomas Griffith, Sarah Ann Skiles, Mary J. Palmore.

Westmoreland—Mary A. Mathews, Mary J. Trimble.

White—N. C. Barclay, Charles B. Reed, C. Wiggins, Walter Bell, J. Evans Myres, Andrew Ingersoll, Joseph T. Beck, John S. Suiter, John McLain, Mary J. Moorhead, Eliza Adair, Jacinthia Reed, Susan Ferguson.

Young—T. R. Ewing, James Gray, Mary Lowry.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Indiana County Normal School in 1856:

"Whereas, We the members of the Indiana County Normal School are about to conclude a very pleasant and profitable session; Therefore

"Resolved, That as Teachers and friends of education we have renewed confidence in the utility of Normal Schools.

"Resolved, That the present session of our Normal School has been admirably adapted to prepare us for the important and responsible duties of the school-room.

"Resolved, That our untiring and efficient County Superintendent, Rev. S. P. Bollman, renewedly meets the esteem and confidence of the citizens, and the lasting gratitude of the teachers and friends of education of Indiana County.

"Resolved, That he has faithfully discharged the duties of his office; and that we express our earnest desire that he be re-elected.

"Resolved, That the talented and skillful Instructor, Prof. S. A. Terrel, has won for himself a reputation inferior to none who have visited our county as Educators; and that he has our sincere thanks for the interest he has manifested in our educational welfare.

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Prof. J. F. Stoddard, for his repeated favors in again visiting our county, and favoring us with his valuable instructions.

"Resolved, That Prof. E. D. B. Porter has proved himself a talented and able Instructor.

"Resolved, That we appreciate the favors of those who have addressed us during the present session of our school; and also the countenance and co-operation of the citizens of Indiana and vicinity.

"Resolved, That we consider Teachers' Institutes highly beneficial to the cause of Education; and that we will use our united efforts for their continuance and support.

"Resolved, That we consider the study of Physical Geography essentially necessary to the successful prosecution of the study of Descriptive Geography; and that we will endeavor to introduce it into the schools of our country.

"Resolved, That having experienced the good effects of our Normal School hitherto, we will do all in our power for the support of its annual sessions in the time to come.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Directors of Indiana County, the introduction of the following textbooks into the schools of this county, viz.:

"Arithmetic, Stoddard's Series.

"Grammar, Covell's Digest.

"Geography, Colton's and Fitch's Physical and Descriptive Geographies.

"Spellers and Readers, Tower's.

"Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Trustees of Indiana Academy, for the use of their edifice during the present session of the Normal School.

"Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Indiana county papers, and in the Pennsylvania School Journal.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Teachers of Indiana county the reading of the 'Pennsylvania School Journal.'

"Resolved, That we tender to Thomas H. Burrowes, Editor of the 'Pennsylvania School Journal,' our sincere thanks for his past favors, in publishing the minutes of our deliberations.

"T. Hindman,

"Geo. W. Lininger,

"Rebecca A. McClaran,

"Lizzie M. White,

"Louisa M. Diven,

"Committee.

"Indiana, October 25, 1856."

SCHOOLHOUSES

(By a Teacher in the Fifties)

It has never been our good fortune to teach in a building worthy the name of schoolhouse. Nor in all our peregrinations in rural districts have we ever seen a schoolhouse which, in our opinion, was the place in or about which the young idea might learn to shoot.

Is it any wonder that our jails and penitentiaries find so many inmates? Our children become so accustomed to gloomy walls, and uncomfortable seats, to dreariness within, in short, to what a child regards as imprisonment, that in after life they become fit subjects of civil restraint.

And we will not be disappointed at the day of final reckoning to find that many of the

good people of this earth are charged with violating the sixth commandment: "Thou shalt not kill," saith the giver of life and health; and yet nine tenths of our Christian fathers and mothers persist in shortening the lives of their offspring; yes, even in torturing them to death, by confining them in poorly constructed and badly ventilated schoolrooms. Oh, how often have we gone to our school in the morning, actuated by the noblest resolves to discharge the duties of our calling, and yet, just as frequently, have returned in the evening sick and discouraged.

You may write and talk till doomsday respecting good teachers, and of their capability to make the schoolhouse a pleasant place, where children love to go; but we say it cannot be done, in nine cases out of ten. The teacher may be patient—and he should possess the patience of Job; he may be educated—not in mere book learning, but in the practical duties of life; he may possess the peculiar gift of being able to communicate his knowledge to others; he may be willing to perform faithfully the duties of his high and responsible office; and yet, we say, he may fail to accomplish what might be done. Never can he render satisfaction to those who have entrusted to him the education of children; never can he satisfy his own conscience that all is right, so long as he is compelled to toil on, from week to week and from month to month, in our present schoolrooms. Parents complain that their children are unhealthy, and too frequently punished at school, and teachers retort by saying that children are feverish and ungovernable. Both are correct, the parents and the teacher, so far as regards bad health and want of attention on the part of the pupil. But the parent has power to apply the remedy, and until it is applied no one has the right to complain of the teacher's discipline, even though it be of the sterner kind. And we do not hesitate to say that so long as forty or fifty and even a greater number of children are crowded into small rooms, uncomfortably seated, and unventilated, just so long, if the teacher is expected to preserve good order, will he be obliged to resort to corporal punishment. We are no defender of the rod except in extreme cases, and it always gives us pain to inflict punishment upon a child. We have great confidence in the power and influence of kindness, and are firmly convinced that a "good time is coming," when love will be the great incentive to improvement, and the best preserver of good order in the schoolroom.

But establish normal schools in every coun-

ty; provide the best instructors for educating teachers; permit no one to engage in training the infant mind who has not previously undergone a thorough course of physical, moral and mental discipline; remunerate them with words of sympathy and encouragement and the highest salaries yet make no improvement in the construction of schoolhouses, and your object—that of having good schools—will be far, very far, from being accomplished.

When the thousand and one unsightly schoolhouses, or, more appropriately, school prisons, that now stand at the street corners, cross roads and on the barren hilltops shall be regarded as unsuitable for the development of mind and muscle; when large and commodious buildings shall be erected in the very best locations; when the seating shall be arranged with strict regard to comfort and order; when the walls shall be covered with blackboards, maps and charts, and the teacher supplied with suitable apparatus; when the school grounds shall be neatly inclosed, and tastefully adorned with shrubs and flowers, with sufficient space for recreation; then, and not till then, will the schoolhouse be an inviting place, and going to school a pleasant duty; and not till then will the teacher be appreciated.

—
We quote from the "Pennsylvania School Journal":

A WORD TO PARENTS HAVING SMALL CHILDREN
AT SCHOOL

I have often been almost overcome with the thought that there is such a weighty responsibility upon the teachers of the common school; to think that the patrons of a district appear to take so little interest in the welfare and advancement of the pupils in the school; and that many are so inconsiderate as to leave the education of their children solely to the teacher, and expect him to inspire them with ambitious thoughts, encourage them in their labors, and gain the love, respect and confidence of all intrusted to his care. True, this can all be done by him; but would not a little assistance from you (the parents) be of very great service to your teacher?

Your children are, no doubt, as near and dear to you as the apple of your eye. Their success at school is indeed near your heart, and you cherish high hopes of them in the future. You are anxious to help them along in their studies, provided such assistance will not too seriously tax you. Then, we say, listen

to one or two of the leading points, very briefly stated, wherein you may vastly assist their instructor.

Keep them regularly at school. The absence of a single day is very bad—they "drop a stitch" by so doing, which the next two days cannot "lift." It deranges the teacher's plans and makes it vastly easier for the absence to occur again. Better by far suffer inconvenience than to keep them at home a single day. It would, indeed, be better to spare several dimes and some hours besides, and do the errands yourself, than keep your children home to run them.

Be sure they are punctual. Ten or fifteen minutes in the morning do you but little good and them a great deal of harm. Arriving at the schoolroom five or twenty minutes too late, they disturb the punctual ones, lose an exercise or two, provoke the teacher, and cultivate a careless and lazy habit of always being behind time. It is the habit, thus formed in the child, we look at more particularly. In after life it clings to him like frost to a lump of ice. The more he tries to free himself of the habit the closer it hugs him, as though there was truly some dignity in being late in coming.

Teach them to respect the rules of school. Show them wherein such regulations are necessary. Talk to them about the many tricks practiced by some pupils at school, and convince them that it is as easy to do right as wrong; and also when the wrong is preferred and the right rejected, that they will be most assuredly accountable to you for the offence. In this way you can teach your children to think before they act, and then to prefer the right always. They learn to act from principle, not prejudice, and therefore the childish disposition is purged out, and a manly principle established in its stead, which will carry them through in after life. Let parents adopt this plan, and the teacher rarely, if ever, will have any rule in governing.

If they have lessons to learn out of school, assist them. By this the teacher judges of your interest in their progress; if they always go prepared in these home lessons, he is careful that they progress rapidly in their school studies. He knows he is watched, he feels doubly interested in your children's welfare, and consequently he labors more faithfully for their advancement. But if the evidences are that you pay no attention to them at home, and permit them to loiter their time foolishly, without making any inquiry as regards their progress and behavior at school, or seeing that they study during the morning and evening,

he has no evidence that you are taking an interest in the school; he therefore does his duty mechanically, with little hope for the better. Many children get the idea, thus, that he is the only one interested in the school, and if they study at all do so to please only their teacher, sometimes not so much.

Sometimes you are at leisure and scarcely know what to do with yourself. Then bestir yourselves—assist your children, visit the school and encourage the teachers; and whenever you have opportunity of rendering service to either, do it; for you can more than double the usefulness of the teacher, if you only have a willing mind.

When the school closes, do not suffer them to leave off study, but give them, every day, tasks as a review. Pay strict attention to them and see that they are faithful to their charge. In this way, if not constantly advancing, they will be at least retaining what they have learned. Then, when the school commences again, they will be ready to commence where they left off at the former school. In these western counties, where we have only four to five months school in the year, in how many schools do we hear the teacher say, "I began where my predecessor did." Now, with a little care on the part of the parents, this could all be remedied, and our schools would immediately begin to advance towards perfection.

I sincerely hope that the time is not far distant, when every parent will be aroused to a deeper sense of his duty, and put forth all his energies for the furtherance and advancement of the cause of common school education. With best wishes for your abundant success and for the enlarged circulation of your most valuable Journal, I subscribe myself,

R. A. W.

Clarksburg, Indiana Co., Dec. 5th, 1855.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES

The Indiana Academy was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature approved March 28, 1814, in which Act Rev. Joseph M. Henderson, Rev. John Jamison, James McComb, James Smith, Thomas Sharp, Robert Sutton, James McLain, Joseph Moorhead, Blaney Adair, James M. Kelly, James McKnight, Daniel Stanard, John Denniston were named as trustees, to serve until others should be elected, as provided for in the said Act.

The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated on behalf of the Commonwealth, to be drawn out of the State treasury whenever \$1,000 in ad-

dition should have been raised by private subscription. One half of said appropriation was to be invested in stocks and the interest thereof applied to the support of the academy; in pursuance of which provision, stock to that amount was purchased in the "Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania," seventy per cent of which was finally lost by the failure of the institution. The remaining \$1,000 appropriated was used in the erection of the building.

The trustees met at the courthouse on the 2d of May, 1814, and elected James M. Kelly secretary, and James McKnight treasurer, and on the 18th of June, 1814, James McLain was chosen president. The site of the academy was purchased and an agreement entered into with John Henry and John Loughry for the erection of a stone building, which was completed in 1816. The building was located where the residence of Hon. Silas M. Clark (deceased) now stands. One room of this building was used ten or eleven years for an elementary school.

On June 1, 1818, the academy was opened under the direction of Rev. John Reid, for the reception of pupils wishing to study the higher branches, and from that time forward teachers were generally employed for regular sessions, Rev. John K. Kirkpatrick, Thomas E. Morgan, Rev. Henry S. Koons, Silas M. Clark, E. D. B. Porter, J. Willis Westlake, R. T. Cornwell, and others having charge of the school. In 1846 the old stone building was replaced by a neat brick structure, one story high, with three rooms, and was used for an academy until 1862. This school had, most of the time, a large number of students. Many of the leading men of the country acted as teachers in this institution, and an impetus was given to the educational cause that the passing years have rather increased than retarded.

Female Seminary.—There was for a short time a female seminary on the northwest corner of Church and Sixth streets, in Indiana.

Eldersridge Academy.—Eldersridge Presbyterian Academy is situated in Indiana county, four miles from the Kiskiminetas, a branch of the Allegheny river. It is about forty miles from Pittsburg, sixteen from the town of Indiana, and thirteen from Blairsville.

A few persons began reciting privately to Rev. Alexander Donaldson, at Eldersridge, as early as 1832, in the second story of a log springhouse. The writer has information to the effect that at first four students were in attendance: Jacob Kiers, who became a physician and practiced in Detroit, Mich.; Mat-

threw Wilson, who became a minister and preached at Jacksonville, Pa.; Mr. McAdoo, who settled in the oil regions; and Peter McGoff, who became a banker and located at Franklin, Pa. This was the beginning of Eldersridge Academy.

Without at all anticipating the establishment of an institution such as it became, Mr. Donaldson had been induced to give private instruction in the classics and other branches to young men who were preparing to enter college, or otherwise fitting themselves for usefulness. During the winter and spring of 1847 the number of applicants for instruction had so increased as to render it necessary either to relinquish the matter entirely, or procure assistance in teaching.

Accordingly Mr. J. M. Barnett, of Blairsville, then an undergraduate in Jefferson College, was engaged as assistant, and on the 16th of April in that year the academic school was opened in Mr. Donaldson's "study" with sixteen pupils. The whole number admitted during the first two sessions was thirty-one. During the second year (1848) twenty-five new students were received; third year, thirty-five; fourth year, forty-one; fifth year, fifty-eight; sixth year, fifty; seventh year, sixty-two.

The first schoolroom erected was very small, yet a neat and convenient one-story frame, designed to accommodate from twenty to thirty students. The founder built it at his own expense (\$320). This proving too small, the present building, a substantial and convenient two-story brick edifice, 50 feet by 30, was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$2,000 besides the grounds and inclosures. It is situated on a beautiful and conspicuous eminence, and contains a large study and recitation room capable of accommodating from sixty to one hundred persons; a second, smaller, recitation room; two society halls, and two smaller rooms designed for library, cabinet of minerals, apparatus, etc.

The institution has the advantage of an entirely rural situation, in an agricultural community, on the ridge of farm land running parallel with the river, and which has for many years borne the name of one of the early settlers. The school was called into existence by the wants of the community and surrounding country.

Mr. Barnett remained as assistant in the academy until October, 1853, with the exception of two intervals of one year each, the first of which he devoted to finishing his collegiate education. In the second of these in-

tervals J. M. McElroy, also a graduate of Jefferson College, engaged as assistant, and continued in connection with the institution until October 1, 1853.

The design of the institution was from its commencement twofold: To prepare young men for advantageously entering college; and to provide properly qualified teachers for common and other schools. In both of these it has had a large measure of success.

As might be inferred from what has been already stated, the majority of the students have been young men grown. It was not designed chiefly for small boys, who would need the constant oversight of the teacher both in the schoolroom and at their place of boarding. A number of such have, indeed, at different times, been received, and some of them have made very gratifying progress in study. Still, it was not designed to be a boarding school in the commonly received sense of the term; and little boys who must have constant attention and oversight as a condition on which depends their improvement, parents were not encouraged to send.

One important element of success in Mr. Donaldson's governing we believe was a kind of silent, unexpressed, unthought-of consciousness of power over students—an assurance entering into and forming a part of himself, and pervading every action and movement, that the students will do right; it must be so; it cannot be otherwise. This conscious power, united with a kindly disposition, superior scholarship, and a commanding moral character, gives the possessor an almost boundless control over those within his influence.

To illustrate our meaning: We have seen the principal enter the academy the next morning after an unpleasant rumor had reached his ears, and at the close of the exercise slowly rise to unburden his mind to the students. A more than usually grave countenance betokened deep feeling within. A pause ensued, during which every eye in the room was fixed upon him who was about to speak. Slowly, and in tones of solicitude and sorrow, he enunciated the question, "Do any of our students swear?" Another pause, during which a pinfall might have been heard, and which was only interrupted by the guilty person, a magnanimous young man, rising, in presence of teachers and fifty fellow students, to acknowledge his fault! The scene we shall never forget. It was worthy of the painter's pencil.

Assistant teachers have been numerous,

sometimes one at a time, but mostly two. The income from tuition has always been divided equally between the principal and each assistant. The following teachers, generally aiding themselves in professional studies, have been employed for shorter or longer terms: John M. Barnett, James A. McKnight, Matthew Clark, John M. McElroy, D. W. Elder, John C. Thom, T. B. Elder, J. W. Smith, S. Kennedy, James E. Caruthers, J. H. Donaldson, F. J. C. Schneider, S. J. Craighead, A. W. McCullough, Eben B. Caldwell, G. B. Smith, S. S. Gilson, A. M. Donaldson, W. B. Donaldson, W. W. McLane, H. B. Knight, W. J. Bollman, John Brownson, R. H. Carothers, J. M. Duncan, John B. Donaldson, C. F. Galaher, John A. Scott, G. W. Gilbert, S. M. Jack, Rev. A. S. Stewart, L. A. Frantz, Maggie M. Elder, Maude Elder, P. A. Love and Wilson Grove.

Soon after the opening of the school patronage came from Clarion county on the north and Cambria county on the southeast, and all the intervening counties, some even from Huntingdon, Bedford and Franklin. The position taken and maintained by students from the academy in what was then Jefferson College attracted attention, and numbers who had enrolled there in the lower classes were thus drawn to this institution as a more profitable place to spend the earlier years of a college course. In this way the academy came to have representatives from all the surrounding States, principally the middle and western, but even from Mississippi and Louisiana.

Of its students who have attained distinction over 150 have become ministers of the gospel, one at a youthful age sitting as moderator of the General Assembly. Many, crowned with the honorable title of D. D., are found occupying positions of eminence in the church, and nine are foreign missionaries. Over eighty have become physicians. More than ninety have been admitted to the bar, and of these at least six have honored the bench. In educational work many are prominent, one as a college president, others as distinguished professors or as principals of academies or high schools. Three are editors of papers, secular and religious. One lieutenant governor and numerous State senators and legislators are included. Many sleep in the national cemeteries or in their own churchyards in graves honored by the nation, while others still survive with military titles to testify to honorable service. One

had the distinction of marching on Sherman's staff from "Atlanta to the sea."

Ten or twelve families within a circuit of two miles for a few years at first accommodated the students with boarding at one dollar per week. Within ten years John Smith, Christopher Iman and John Thom had erected boarding houses. During the same time boarding rose to \$1.25 and increased from year to year until it was raised to \$3.50. But a large number of students have, during all these variations, rented rooms and boarded themselves at an expense of little more than one dollar per week, and while practicing the close and useful economies of such a life have taken high grade in scholarship, and as high a position in the respect and esteem of a community which has learned to look kindly and encouragingly upon that class of students. For a number of years "boarding clubs," as at colleges, were introduced and the cost of boarding reduced to the minimum.

Literary Societies.—While in the building first erected all the students were included in one society, the Amphibeteon, which held weekly meetings. When the two-story building came to be occupied they divided themselves equally between two new societies, called Ereuneteon and Matheteon, in which, as before, their meetings were held weekly. In these the exercises consisted of delivering declamations, essays, original orations and debates, either prepared or extempore. To these much and profitable attention was given, and the interest in them was greatly stimulated by a wholesome rivalry between the two societies. Decided opinions have been expressed by students of this institution, after having graduated at college, that the societies here were incomparably better conducted and more profitable than at colleges where the members of two societies are distributed into fraternities, which are more highly regarded. These societies have annually held contests in all their various exercises. For many years they were held in April, but recently they have been held just before the holidays. Picked men are chosen from each society to contest with each other in declamation, essay, original oration and debate, and three literary men are chosen to decide the palm of superiority between them. An exhibition is also held at the close of every academic year, in which advanced students of both societies indiscriminately read essays or deliver orations, four of the performances being awarded special merit, viz.: Salutatory, Latin and Greek orations, and Valedic-

tory. In later years the German oration was added to the contest. The greatest honor was conferred upon the winner of the Valedictory and the next honor upon the winner of the Greek oration, which is not contested for at present. This occasion afforded another opportunity of enjoying "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" as well as of bringing together in pleasant social intercourse prized patrons, their friends and acquaintances.

Control.—Immediately after the organization of this academy, when such connections were popular, the Presbytery of Blairsville, in which this region was then included, appointed a committee on the subject of a Presbyterial Academy, and required those who aspired after such connection to report the particulars of their respective schools to that committee. When this had been done, on the report of this committee, Eldersridge, in 1848, was taken up as the Blairsville Presbyterial Academy, and trustees or, more properly, visitors were appointed annually to attend its examinations and advise respecting its management. Very soon, however, as several members of the Presbytery became interested in other schools, which were starting up one after another within the bounds of the Presbytery, they lost their interest in this institution, and the connection became merely a nominal one. In the year 1876 Dr. Donaldson, wishing to secure in a legal way its perpetuation after he must be separated from it, selected a board of nineteen trustees (to be self-perpetuating) from the different religious denominations in the vicinity, with this condition, that in choosing the faculty the principal should always be a Presbyterian. To this board he conveyed all his right, title interest and claim to the academy building, its grounds, appurtenances and franchises, asking in return that whenever any of his descendants, one at a time, should be sent to it as pupil, no charge should be made for tuition. The board, having accepted the trust, reroofed the building and made other repairs to the amount of six hundred dollars, and reelected the faculty. Dr. Donaldson was retained as principal and reelected each year. In 1884 he asked to be relieved from all further connection with the institution, but the board unanimously refused to consent. They acceded to his request, however, in the year 1885. He had filled the office for a period of over thirty-eight years, with such marked success in training mind and stamping character as to justly place him in the front rank of successful educators.

On the release of Dr. Donaldson from further active participation in the cares and labors of the institution Prof. T. B. Elder, who had been associated with him as an assistant for nearly half the time since its organization, was chosen principal. The principals since Mr. Elder have been: Messrs. N. B. Kelly, James Gailey and brother, W. S. A. Wilson, W. B. Elder, R. A. Henderson, Preston Urey and Professor Smith, who has charge at present. The school has been small for a number of years, at present not averaging more than thirty students.

The school became involved financially and was about to be sold for debt a few years ago, when Lucius W. Robinson agreed to give \$3,000 to help pay off the debt and turn the school over to the board of trustees in five years, provided the school could be conducted in such a way that it would be self-supporting. This offer was accepted by the trustees and the school continues to exist.

Jacksonville Academy (By H. B. McIntyre).—Rev. M. H. Wilson, a minister of the U. P. Church, laid the foundation for Jacksonville Academy by teaching two young men in his own residence in the village. These young men were Abraham Lowman and a Mr. Kerr. Acting upon the suggestion thus made, some of the fathers set to work to raise a stock company to erect a building and start an academy. This was accomplished in the fall of 1849, when a board of trustees was chosen to watch over and further the interests of the young institution. These trustees were Samuel G. Miller, John McCurdy, William Robinson, George S. Lowman, William McFarland, Samuel McCartney.

The principals of this academy in succession were as follows: Rev. M. H. Wilson, five years; Rev. J. M. Jamison, one year; Rev. M. H. Wilson, four years; Rev. Franklin Orr, two years; W. A. Leggett, A. B., one year; H. B. McIntyre, A. B., one year; Professor Robb, one year; Rev. Samuel Hood, one year. The term of the last named closed with the year 1867. By this time institutions of like grade had sprung up all over the land, and almost every village had its select school, and as a consequence the academy ceased to be self-sustaining. Some time afterwards the building was sold by the trustees to the school directors of the borough for a public school-house.

The institution was a flourishing one during the greater part of its existence, and sent out to battle for the right some very valuable men. A very large proportion of them found

their way into the gospel ministry, as many, perhaps, as forty, while others are doing good service in other professions and callings. Its bell no longer summons an eager band to their daily portion of classic lore; its name belongs to the list of "the departed"; but it yet lives influentially in the persons of many who once were students within its humble walls.

Blairsville Academy.—In 1868 measures were taken by Revs. H. P. Shepley, A. M., and D. W. Collins, D. D., to found an academy for the "higher instruction" of young men. \$6,400 was raised in scholarships of \$260 each, and a large and commodious two-story building, with three rooms above and a large room and vestibule below, was erected in 1869. Seventy-five pupils attended the first session in the fall of 1869.

First year, principal, Dr. Collins, assistant, Rev. Mr. Shepley; second year, principal, Dr. Collins, assistant, Rev. J. W. Swaney; third year, principal, Dr. Collins, assistant, William Bogle; fourth year, Mr. Eaton, principal, and wife, assistant; fifth year, Rev. N. R. Johnston, principal, and wife, assistant; sixth year, William A. Vis, principal, and seventh year, Mr. Bately, principal. In April, 1876, Maj. A. J. Bolar became principal, and his assistants were William Neuraghan, Harry St. Clair, Austin Clark, D. M. Shedd and W. M. Turner. Major Bolar was followed by John A. Marquis as principal; Dr. Marquis is now president of Coe College, Iowa.

In 1886-87 the academy was closed and the building sold to the borough of Blairsville for a public school. This brick building, on North Walnut street, has been enlarged and is now a very neat structure.

The public school building on South Walnut street was erected in 1837, and first occupied in 1838. Martin Brainard and nephew were the male and Miss Sarah Stansberry and Miss Pollock the female teachers. This building has been enlarged and remodeled from time to time.

Blairsville established the first high school in Indiana county.

Blairsville Ladies' Seminary.—In January, 1851, there were only two female seminaries or academies in western Pennsylvania. These were situated in Pittsburgh and Washington. In the previous year there had been considerable talk of establishing a seminary of this character at some town in Westmoreland or Indiana county. Saltsburg, New Alexandria and other places were agitating the question, but it had not yet reached the point where

the decisive step which would guarantee a beginning could be made. Meanwhile Rev. Dr. George Hill, of Blairsville, after some conversation with the members of his congregation and a friend of "higher education of young ladies," secured a house, made arrangements with Porter Turner and wife to board the pupils if there should be any, obtained the cooperation of Miss Sarah Knott, afterwards the wife of George S. Mendel, and Miss Cornelia Clark, now Mrs. Col. Campbell, of Altoona, as assistant teachers, and inserted an advertisement in the "Presbyterian Advocate" of March 5, 1850, and other papers, which announced the commencement of a seminary for young ladies in Blairsville on the first Tuesday of May, 1851. The school opened in May, as announced, with forty pupils.

After the first session he made an effort to secure a permanent building, which would have the requisite accommodations for a school of this character. He foresaw the possibility of a flourishing school, provided that in its inception the foundation should be laid upon a substantial basis. He had able and experienced teachers at command. But the accommodations for the school were so meager that he resolved to have a building appropriate for the purposes intended. With him to resolve was to act. Without a subscription paper, or written bond or contract, he secured \$7,000. He himself pledged \$500 to the project, and the friends of the school, as they were approached on the subject, gave according to their means. John Graff acted as treasurer and the several sums were paid into his hands.

The brick main building was commenced in the winter of 1851-52 and was completed in time for the ensuing fall session. James McKee of Jacksonsville was the supervising builder. The house is three stories in height and 80 by 44 feet in dimensions. Its cost was about \$1,000 in excess of the money already raised, but this was provided for amicably.

After having placed the school on a solid foundation Dr. Hill retired, and Rev. S. H. Shepley, A. M., assumed charge in October, 1852. The latter added the south wing, 50 by 44 feet, and two stories in height. Another story was added by Rev. J. Jewett Parks, a later principal of the school. Under Mr. Shepley and wife, Mrs. P. P. Shepley, and the Misses Sherrard and Howes, the seminary increased in numbers and influence. It was his desire to make it the equal of Mount Holyoke and other noted New England schools. How well his labors were appreciated, the fruition

of his hopes gratified, we leave to the many graduates of the school to speak.

Mr. Shepley was succeeded (in March, 1865) by Rev. J. R. Hughes, (August, 1867) Rev. J. Jewett Parks, (August, 1878) Miss Mary A. Homans, Rev. T. R. Ewing, Hubert Rex Johnston, N. S. Fiscus, S. B. Linhart and Miss Hays.

The assistant teachers have been Nancy Sherrard, Abbie Hawes, Emily Bennett, Mary Martin, Elizabeth N. Pond, Jane W. Baird, Elizabeth L. Clark, Annie Conwell, Julia R. McClosky, Marcia A. Cutler, Margaret McLaren, Sarah McLaughlin, Julia A. Parker, Harriet Hawes, Martha Hazlett, Olive A. Baker, Emma A. Noyes, Anna S. Noyes, Harriet A. McFarren, Elizabeth A. Shepley, Julia A. Berry, Mary Martin, Catherine McFerren, Mary A. Homans, Jennie L. Atkinson, Marie D. Parks, Zilpha DeForrest, Mary Pellock, Mary R. Jenks, Hattie Corbett, Lizzie H. Dever, John W. Trabert, Helen U. Sturtevant and Ella Williams. Of these twelve were from the New England States, and the best results of "eastern culture were added to the native judgment of the Pennsylvania workers."

In 1880 the teachers were Rev. T. R. Ewing and Mrs. M. H. Ewing, principals; French and German, Prof. John W. Trabert; English branches and penmanship, Miss Ella Williams; English branches and calisthenics, Miss R. M. Gallaher; vocal and instrumental music, Miss Zilpha DeForrest; and drawing and painting, Miss Hattie A. Hill; matron, Mrs. Mary P. Craig.

Among the missionaries who were pupils of the seminary we find: Catherine C. McFerren, who went to Bogota, S. A.; Martha Torrence, wife of Rev. T. F. Torrence, Bogota, S. A.; Elizabeth Culbertson, deceased, wife of Rev. Hunter Corbett, Cheefoo, China; and Hattie J. McCoy, Tullahassee, in Indian Territory.

Cherrytree Male and Female College.—The accompanying copy of an Act of Assembly explains itself. That the feeling for the public good was general in the community is evidenced by the fact that even at that day, a quarter of a century ago, twenty-seven of the citizens subscribed to the stock of the proposed school.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHERRYTREE MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Common-

wealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Porter Kinports, E. B. Camp, John E. Johnson, Jackson Patchin, R. H. McCormick, Jesse M. Harter, Robert McKeage, Templeton Hazlett, John F. Notley, B. F. Douglass, John Curry and Robert Hughes, of the counties of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria, and their associates and successors forever, be, and the same are hereby, made and constituted a body politic and corporate under the corporate title of Cherrytree Male and Female College of Indiana County, and under that name shall have perpetual succession, and are hereby empowered and made capable in law to purchase, take hold, and enjoy to them and their successors land, tenements and hereditaments, stock, goods, chattels, and effects, and to sell, demise, convey, assure, transfer and dispose of their estate or interest therein, and also to improve, augment and apply the same with rents, issues and profits thereof to the purpose of their institution; and the said corporation, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity; and to have power to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to change, alter and renew at pleasure, and also to make and execute such by-laws, ordinances and regulations, not contrary to the laws and constitution of this Commonwealth, as to them shall seem meet for the successful management of said institution.

Section 2. That the said corporation be authorized to establish and maintain a school and college for the purpose of imparting to persons of both sexes knowledge in the various branches of science, literature and the arts, and the board of managers shall have power to confer upon the graduates of the said college, and upon others, who by their proficiency in learning may be entitled thereto, by the regulations and by-laws of the said board of managers, such degrees as are conferred by other colleges or universities in the United States.

Section 3. That the original capital stock of said corporation shall be \$10,000, divided into shares of \$25 each, with the privilege to increase the same to any amount not exceeding \$40,000, and the said school or college may go into operation when the sum of \$3,000 has been subscribed, and 10 percentum of the same paid in, and the stock shall be transferable in conformity with the rules and by-laws of the corporation. The meetings shall

be held on the first Tuesday of January in each and every year, and a majority of the stockholders either in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings shall be called by the managers at their discretion, but notice shall be given of the annual meeting and special meeting, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board of directors. The persons named in the first section, or a majority of them, shall constitute the board of directors until the annual meeting on the first Tuesday of January, 1869, at which time the stockholders, or a majority of them, shall proceed to elect five of their number to serve as directors of the said corporation for the term of three years, or until their successors are elected, each stockholder to have one vote for each and every share he owns. Any vacancy that may occur in the board of directors shall be filled by the remaining members thereof until the next triennial election. No failure to elect a board of directors on the day fixed by this act shall work a dissolution of the corporation, but the directors then in office shall continue to discharge the duties thereof until a new board be elected. The board of directors shall have all the authority, and do and perform all the duties, of boards of similar institutions, in the State of Pennsylvania. They shall elect a president and secretary out of their own number, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a director, and shall appoint and employ professors and other officers, and shall have the full and entire control of the institution and shall make an annual report of all their operation to the stockholders.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES L. GRAHAM,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868,

JOHN W. GEARY.

The first board of directors organized by electing R. H. McCormick, president; I. A. Hollister, secretary; R. C. McCurdy, treasurer.

We note from the minutes that there was a strong determination in the beginning to make the institution a success. For instance, when the treasurer reported a deficiency, a motion to accept his report was lost, but at the next meeting, when he managed to find a balance of \$8.08 in the treasury, the report was accepted and agreed to.

For some time the school seems to have prospered, there being some eighty pupils entered

at one term, but when talk of a State normal school at Indiana began to be indulged in the promoters of the local school seemed to lose heart, and the school was finally abandoned in 1874.

The Greenville Academy.—The school at Greenville was a regularly organized academy. It was founded as a union enterprise in 1877, with Thomas McMullen, M. D., William Fair, Giles Stephens and William Evas as trustees. The first principal was William T. Galloway, who taught two years. He was succeeded by John P. Hearst, who taught five months and then became a Presbyterian minister and a missionary to Siam. The third teacher was Rev. A. N. McCullough, a Lutheran minister who remained in charge two and a half years. Under these teachers the school prospered, but afterward declined, and is now open only in the summer as a select school. The sessions of the school have been held in the public school building erected in 1876.

Select Schools.—Since the academies have closed their doors, select schools have been held continuously during the summer in all sections of the county. These schools are attended principally by those who are preparing to teach. At first the term was twenty weeks, but it has been shortened from time to time until it is but ten weeks. This is due to the fact that the public school term has increased from four or five months to seven months.

The select schools have been a decided success and have been taught by the most competent educators of the county. The schools have been a great benefit to those who were in moderate circumstances, as it gave them an opportunity of securing an education at home at very little cost.

Recently the largest and most successful select schools of the county were conducted at Armagh, Mechanicsburg, Greenville, Pine Flats, Grisemore, Cookport, Purchase Line, Hillsdale, Glen Campbell, Dixonville, Marion Center, Marchand, Covode, Smicksburg, Richmond, Plumville, Shelocta, Parkwood, West Lebanon, and Saltsburg.

Since teachers now receive free tuition at the State Normal School the select schools of the county are not so numerous. The high schools that have been established in Saltsburg, Indiana, Blairsville, Homer City, Clymer, Cherrytree, Glen Campbell and Heilwood are substitutes for the old academies and af-

ford young people an opportunity of securing a college preparatory education.

Covode Academy.—This school was organized by the congregation of Mount Pleasant. At a meeting of the session in the spring of 1862 it was determined in order to meet the educational wants of the community to build an academy. A meeting of the trustees of the church was called April 26, 1862, and a building committee was appointed consisting of John Gourley, A. J. P. Crawford, and William G. Lewis, with George H. McCombs as treasurer. In this movement the congregation at a meeting expressed hearty concurrence. The academy building is located on a lot belonging to the congregation and was erected in 1862-63. It is named for Hon. John Covode of Westmoreland county, who about the time the school was founded was a prominent member of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. He recognized the compliment intended in the name by presenting an excellent bell to the academy. This academy was under the management of the session and trustees of the Presbyterian Church until 1870, when in order to unite the interests of all in its support, and widen its field of influence, an equal share in the management of the school was offered to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Covode and was by same accepted. Since then, the board of trustees has consisted of six persons, three being selected from each church.

If this school has not been one of the most famous of the land it has yet done a good work in its own sphere. It has had a yearly enrollment of from thirty to forty students and has enjoyed the services of many competent and faithful teachers, most of them, however, for only short periods. From 1864 to 1872, inclusive, the teachers in their order were the following: W. A. Leggett, J. B. McIntire, J. A. Richey, David Brown, S. Miller Davis, Joseph T. Gibson, W. J. Moore, M. T. Howe, Mr. Sloan. After these, the teachers in order were as follows: J. McGaughey, 1873-74; A. Forbes Irwin, 1875; W. E. Oller, 1876; F. Swartz Crawford, 1877-78; Rev. W. F. Gibson, assisted by Rev. D. H. King, 1879; Samuel Taylor Lewis, 1881; R. H. Hood, 1882; J. M. Boggs, 1883; S. A. Saxman, 1884; Rev. W. F. Gibson, 1885; Samuel T. Lewis, 1885; W. F. Shields, 1886; M. J. Money, 1887; D. Elder Craighead, 1888. Of the foregoing, Messrs. Brown, Davis, J. T. Gibson, McGaughey, Irwin, Oller, Crawford, W. F. Gibson, King, Boggs, are Presbyterian min-

isters. Mr. Hood is a United Presbyterian minister.

The Saltsburg Academy was established in 1851. In that year the brick building, 52 feet long by 30 wide, and two stories high, with a cupola, was erected at an expense of thirty-three hundred dollars. The stock was divided into shares of twenty-five dollars in order to permit persons of limited means to become interested in its operations. The incorporators were: Adam Robinson, William Stewart, J. W. Robinson, S. S. Jamison, Rev. W. W. Woodend, J. S. Robinson and John M. Marshall. The school opened in May, 1852, with seventy-five scholars, Rev. W. W. Woodend being the principal and president of the board of trustees; J. Allen Brown and wife, Mrs. Amanda C. Brown, assistants. Rev. Mr. Woodend (afterward Dr. Woodend) continued as principal for seven years. His successors were: J. H. Stokes, principal; Bell Dunlap, assistant; Dana, principal; G. W. Chalfant, principal; Lewis L. Williams, principal; Albert Brown, principal; J. W. Foster, principal; S. B. Mercer, principal; Rev. Dr. Woodend, principal, and Frank E. Dow, M. D., assistant; Robert Harvey, principal; S. B. Mercer, principal; G. C. McJunkin, in 1879; William J. Alexander, principal, and John M. Leech, assistant (the last mentioned were graduates of Lafayette College in 1878); Miss Sarah L. McGee, J. H. Ellwood, S. B. Mercer, E. L. Earhart, E. B. Earhart, J. M. Foster.

After the Presbyterian reunion, in 1869, the General Assembly having decided to raise a memorial fund of \$5,000,000, theological seminaries, colleges, etc., were designated as acceptable objects for offerings when chartered and donated as property to the Presbyterian Church. In accordance with this ruling, the Presbyterian congregation of Saltsburg purchased the Saltsburg Academy and appurtenances. Several hundred dollars were subscribed to repair and furnish the building, the late W. W. Woodend, D. D., superintending the work. The building and grounds were put in proper order, pastor and people desiring to present a clean offering unto the Lord.

On motion of Mr. William I. Sterett, it was resolved that a public meeting be called, April 3, 1871, for the dedication of the Memorial building. At this time, the name was changed to "Memorial Institute." Rev. George P. Hayes, D. D., delivered the dedicatory sermon. Gifted with rare descriptive powers, he portrayed in a graphic manner the dedication of that grandest of temples projected by the "sweet singer of Israel" and completed by

King Solomon. Having donned its new dress and new name and charter, the institute was donated as part of the Saltsburg Presbyterian Congregational memorial offering. When this change was being made some of the original stockholders who were not members of the Presbyterian Church voluntarily transferred their stock in whole or in part to the committee having the business in charge. Public worship was held in the Memorial Institute while the new Presbyterian Church was being built.

This institution has been closed for a number of years. The building was afterwards used for the public school until the present school building was erected in 1912. The old Memorial Institute building is now used by Mr. A. E. Ray for a carpenter shop.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
INDIANA, PA.

The plan of this institution was conceived in the sixties. In 1870 a meeting was called in the office of J. T. Gibson, who was then the superintendent of the schools of Indiana county, and had his office on Sixth street, just south of the "Indiana House," Indiana. In response to the call John Sutton, A. W. Wilson, Silas M. Clark, Harry White, John H. Lichteberger, Prof. McCreery, principal of the schools at Indiana, and J. T. Gibson, county superintendent of schools, met and organized the Normal School Association, electing John Sutton president, Silas Clark vice president, and J. T. Gibson secretary. During the following winter joint institutes were held throughout the county and were addressed by Silas M. Clark and others, in behalf of the normal school. During the winter, they raised \$40,000 in subscriptions.

The first recognition by the State was through an Act of the General Assembly in 1871, but the school was not opened until May 17, 1875. Its first principal was Dr. E. B. Fairfield, who afterwards as the first chancellor of the University of Nebraska so largely influenced the future of that institution.

Among the notable men present upon the opening day of the school was one of Pennsylvania's most famous educators, then State superintendent of public instruction, James P. Wickersham, who stated in his public address that it was his opinion that Indiana's first building was the largest, finest and best planned structure devoted to normal school education in the United States. A monument to its founders, that building still stands, and

in honor of the first president of the board of trustees it is known as John Sutton Hall.

In 1893 there was erected upon the campus a brick residence for men students. The building was 40 by 100 feet and consisted of a basement and three stories. In February, 1906, this building burned to the ground. There were excellent fire escapes, so not only were no lives lost, but there were no serious injuries.

The ruins were not cold before the trustees were planning for a larger and better dormitory for the young men, and in January, 1907, the Indiana boys took possession of one of the best school residences for men in the State. The building stands upon the site of the old one, but is somewhat larger and is known as Clark Hall in honor of the board's second president, the late Justice Silas M. Clark of the Supreme bench.

In 1893, also, the board erected to the northward of the main building the model school, and named it in honor of their third president, the A. W. Wilson Hall. This building contains eight large airy classrooms with ample playrooms in the basement for use on stormy days.

The following have served as principals of the Indiana Normal School: Edmund B. Fairfield, D. D., LL.D., from 1874 to 1876; David M. Sensenig, M. S., 1876 to 1878; John H. French, LL.D., 1878 to 1881; Leonard H. Durling, A. M., 1881 to 1888; Z. X. Snyder, A. M., Ph. D., 1888 to 1892; Charles W. Dean, Ph. D., 1892 to 1893; David J. Waller, D. D., 1893 to 1906; James E. Ament, LL. D., from 1906 to the present time.

The first trustees elected by the stockholders were: John Sutton, Silas M. Clark, William B. Marshall, Daniel S. Porter, Alex M. Stewart, William B. Hildebrand, Joseph R. Smith, Andrew W. Wilson, George S. Christie, James R. Daugherty, Irwin McFarland, George R. Lewis. Trustees appointed by the State were Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown; Hon. John K. Thompson, Marion Center; Gen. Thomas F. Gallagher, New Alexandria; Col. S. M. Jackson, Apollo; Hon. E. S. Golden, Kittanning; Hon. J. C. Clark, Greensburg. Officers of board: John Sutton, president; Silas M. Clark, secretary; Peter Sutton, treasurer; W. B. Hildebrand, assistant secretary.

First faculty: Edmund B. Fairfield, D. D., LL. D., principal; Hiram Collier, A. M., chemistry and physics; J. H. Young, A. M., languages; Thomas J. Chapman, A. M., English grammar and literature; David M. Sensenig,



MAIN BUILDING
Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.



PARTIAL VIEW OF ANNEX
Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.



M. S., mathematics; A. H. Berlin, M. S., superintendent of model school; A. J. Bolar, A. M., mathematics and English literature; Miss Jane E. Leonard, history and geography; Mrs. Anna M. Senseinig, English branches; Miss Grace Oviatt, penmanship, drawing and bookkeeping; Mrs. M. S. Berlin, vocal music; and Miss Maggie Lichteberger, instrumental music.

Present board of trustees: Representing the stockholders—Messrs. Thomas Sutton, Edward Rowe, Griffith Ellis, J. Wood Clark, John P. Elkin, Harry W. Wilson, Harry White, John W. Sutton, William S. Daugherty; representing the State—Messrs. Summers M. Jack, S. J. Telford, W. R. Loughry, J. C. Wallace, J. Dick Wilson, John A. Scott, John S. Fisher, Tom E. Hildebrand. Officers of the board: President, Thomas Sutton; vice president, Hon. John P. Elkin; secretary, J. Wood Clark; treasurer, Harry White, Jr.

Indiana's student growth has never been phenomenal, but it has been steady, and has increased from 328, the total enrollment of that first term back in 1875, to nearly 1,500, the number for the year just closed, the largest in its history.

The year 1903 marked a strong advance in Indiana's material equipment. The Normal's Recitation Hall was then erected. It stands just to the southward of Wilson Hall, completing the east wing of the quadrangle. A stately structure it is and one of the most beautiful on the campus. The dimensions are a frontage of 130 feet and a depth of 123. The building is the school proper of the Normal and contains twenty-four large, beautiful rooms. The trustees honored themselves by naming this building after one of their most widely known and most faithful teachers, Jane E. Leonard.

During that same year there was erected to the westward of the south wing of John Sutton Hall another most beautiful and imposing structure, 123 by 92 feet in size and three stories high. In the basement of this building are the laundry and storage, while on the first floor are the kitchens, dining-rooms, and the steward's office; the musical conservatory occupies the second story, while the third floor is used as a dormitory. This building is known as Thomas Sutton Hall, in honor of the president of the board of trustees.

During the last few years something more than \$60,000 has been spent in improving the institution's plant, the most noteworthy improvement being the erection of a cold stor-

age plant in connection with the refectory. This cold storage plant is pronounced by experts to be one of the very best in all the country. It enables the school to manufacture its own ice, and to furnish its students at all times with the choicest fresh meats.

In 1913 a power plant was built at a cost of \$100,000, which will furnish heat, light, power and hot and cold water.

During the past year two notable additions to the buildings have been made—an annex to the dining hall, seating from eighty to one hundred; and an annex to the girls' dormitory, accommodating sixty-two girls. The dining-room annex contains a very large fire-place, which promotes good cheer and helps the ventilation materially. The annex to the girls' dormitory affords to each two girls occupying it a suite consisting of a sitting-room and bedroom. There are two large wardrobe closets, one for each girl. In the bedroom each girl has her own bed, and there is a porcelain lavatory supplied with hot and cold water. No dormitory, however high the charges of the school, affords its occupants better rooms than these. This building is practically fireproof, and its bathrooms—one on every floor—are tiled and finished in Italian marble. Occupants of these rooms pay from seventy-five cents to one dollar a week extra.

All the buildings are built of stone and brick in the most substantial manner, and are heated by steam, direct or indirect, with the fan system. The main building, used as the girls' residence, is equipped with two large passenger elevators—one hydraulic, and one electric—running from the basement to the top floor, which makes the upper floors more desirable in some respects than the lower ones. This entire building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Every floor is supplied with an abundance of hot and cold water, and the bathrooms, lavatories and waterclosets are of the most approved patterns.

On account of the method of lighting and heating the possibility of a fire is small, while danger from it is reduced to a minimum by ample arrangements for extinguishment, and by fire escapes abundantly provided for each floor and for each room. Two new and improved fire escapes were added this last year. In brief, this immense building is planned and furnished throughout for the convenience, safety and success of its occupants.

Each student's room is furnished with a bedstead, a bureau, a washstand with necessary china, two chairs, a study table and a

neat case of bookshelves. All rooms are carpeted and have plain shades to the windows. The night watchmen have their headquarters in this building, and make the rounds of all the buildings on the campus four times each night.

Each student's room in the boys' dormitory is furnished with two single iron bedsteads, a bureau, a washstand with necessary china, two chairs, and a study table. The windows are provided with plain shades.

The laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology are located on the first floor of Leonard Hall. Few, if any, normal schools in this country are better equipped for science work than is Indiana. These laboratories are supplied with every necessary instrument and equipment for individual study.

A good reference library is accessible every day to all students. Here are found the leading encyclopedias, dictionaries and other standard reference books, historical charts, maps and other conveniences so essential to successful student life. There is also a large library of choice works of history, biography and literature free to all students. It is not the aim to mass books merely for the sake of making a large library; but the aim is to have every usable book and periodical. The additions to the library during the year will aggregate about five hundred volumes. In connection with the library is a reading-room, supplied with newspapers and periodicals.

The infirmary is pleasantly located in a retired portion of the south wing of John Sutton Hall. This infirmary, by every physician who has ever seen it, has been pronounced to be one of the finest and best in the State. It contains three tiled bathrooms, a dispensary, a kitchen and dining-room, nurses' private quarters, ample closets, ward for girls, private room for girls, ward for boys, and private room for boys. The west end is fitted for boys, the east for girls. These two apartments are separate and distinct, being divided by a hall. Every sanitary precaution is here taken, and every necessary arrangement is provided for the intelligent care of the sick. A graduate nurse is always in charge. Many a serious illness has been averted by early caring for the student in this infirmary. The excellent health of our girls is proverbial, and the infirmary is responsible in no small degree for it. No extra charge is made for care in the infirmary, not even for the consumption of common remedies, a stock of which is always on hand. But in case the illness is such as to require the care of a

physician or special nursing, the student pays that cost, and the cost of filling the physician's prescriptions. At some distance from the main buildings, and off the campus, the institution maintains a small hospital to which cases are confined if there is cause to suspect contagion. In short, every precaution is taken to protect the health of the Indiana student; and during more than a third of a century but two deaths have occurred in the institution, and it has never suffered from an epidemic, notwithstanding the thousands who have been under its care.

The boarding department of this school is under the charge of a steward of wide experience. All who visit the institution are delighted with its beautiful, spacious dining-room, and its immaculately clean kitchens, fitted up with every modern appliance of worth. The kitchen is presided over by an expert chef. There are four assistant cooks. The great bake-ovens are in the basement. All the bread (white, Vienna, Graham, whole wheat, cornbread and biscuit), pies and puddings are baked here. A professional baker has charge of the ovens.

It is the steward's aim to provide good, substantial, wholesome food. While it is plain, it is always the best quality to be found in our markets. It is doubtful if there is another school in the country, whatever its character or charges, that provides a greater variety of, or more wholesome, food for its students than does Indiana. The bills-of-fare vary with the seasons. Ice cream is regularly served twice a week. Special meals are prepared for the sick.

All water served on the tables is from the wells at the school, drilled to a depth of more than two hundred feet.

Each table seats from eight to twelve and so far as possible is presided over by a teacher. Students are permitted to room and board with private families, or to room in private homes and take meals in the school, at the discretion of the principal only.

The institution owns a first-class laundry, and has it under the management of competent people. The price of board here includes free laundry to the extent of ten plain pieces a week, in addition to towels and napkins. In the basement of the girls' residence is a place to do washing and ironing for the use of girls only, and many of them attend to the laundering of their own handkerchiefs and other small pieces. All water in the laundry is sterilized, in order to eliminate any possibility of spreading infectious diseases.



THE TRAINING SCHOOL—WILSON HALL
Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.



JANE LEONARD HALL, NORMAL RECITATION BUILDING
Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.



The institution is fortunate in its location, the site being one of great natural beauty, while the surrounding town is characteristically beautiful, and has developed those moral influences so desirable in the seat of an institution of learning. The town has a population of more than 6,000, and maintains churches of the following denominations: Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, German Lutheran and Christian.

Growth and improvement have especially marked Indiana in the past few years, and bid fair to continue. Many blocks of excellent brick pavement have been laid, and contracts for many more have been let.

The place is reached by rail without difficulty, being the northern terminus of the "Indiana Branch" of the Pennsylvania, the change from the main line being made at Blairsville Intersection, where the Indiana train awaits the main line train. The Indiana Branch connects at Blairsville with the West Pennsylvania division. Indiana is also on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, which gives connections with all northern points. The institution is within ten minutes' walk of either depot. The Pennsylvania stops all its trains at the "Campus Landing" on the first day of each term. Both the railways put on extra coaches at the opening of each term in order to accommodate all, if possible, with seats. The Pennsylvania now runs a special train for Indiana students only, from the campus direct to the Union Station at Pittsburg, at the close of each term. The train is chaperoned by teachers.

Telephone connection can be made from the main building with all leading points.

Reference has been made to Indiana's naturally beautiful location. Here, in the foothills of the Alleghenies, thirteen hundred feet above sea level, with a clear, pure atmosphere, its inhabitants have always been free from miasmatic or malarial complaints. For more than a third of a century the health record of the school has been phenomenal.

The campus, comprising twenty-three acres, has its natural beauty greatly enhanced by the constant care of a landscape gardener. It is the belief of the institution's authorities that such surroundings are a potent factor in the upbuilding of the student's character.

Pennsylvania, in common with most of the American States, realized practically from its founding the necessity of an educated citizenship. It is axiomatic that a just and efficient

government must and will be controlled and administered by the educated; hence, the genius of our government implies an educated citizenship. This attitude of the State toward the instruction of its people makes it the one competent agency in supplying qualified teachers for its schools. This the State of Pennsylvania does through its public normal schools, whose function is the preparation of teachers for the common schools of the State. The learning and training imparted by the State through its normal schools has not for its purpose the bettering of the condition of one class of persons at the public expense; the school does not exist for the benefit of its students simply, but for the benefit of the whole people, and its work is done with the general welfare always in view.

It is sometimes declared by some well-meaning critic that the normal should be "a purely professional school," meaning that the school should not do academic work, but devote itself to the teaching of pedagogics, psychology, the philosophy of education, etc. All experienced trainers of teachers realize the inefficiency of such work. Those so trained rarely make successful teachers. As well might medical students devote their time to the study of diagnosis and the theory of disease, apart from *materia medica* and the common diseases encountered in actual practice. The average high school graduate has been away from the common school subjects for from four to five years. His knowledge of those subjects was obtained at an immature age. In his normal school course they must be reviewed from the standpoint of a teacher. His view will be very different from the view he had as a child. The normal school must not only teach how to teach, but what to teach and the educational value of study subjects. True, it cannot and does not confine its courses to common school subjects, realizing the necessity of having the content of its courses broad and cultural. These facts make the normal school a desirable institution in which to obtain a general education for any purpose in life. More and more farseeing parents have recognized this, and have insisted upon the privilege of paying full tuition for having their children educated in the normal school, thus benefiting by its peculiar excellence.

For thousands of years thoughtful men have realized the educational and cultural value of music, and its psychological effect in giving tone and sanity to mental life. American educational leaders believe in music

as a school study, and insist upon the common school teachers possessing a fair degree of musical knowledge and ability. To meet this demand in training the leading normal schools have founded strong departments of music. The department at Indiana has grown into a well-equipped conservatory, second to none in this section of the country.

The life of a community determines the practical side of its school education. America is a business country; hence, in its cities everywhere high schools are offering business courses. To prepare teachers for this class of high school work, this Normal maintains a business school. So thorough and excellent is the course that many graduate from it, not to teach, but to take up business careers. In short, it is the purpose of this institution to prepare teachers for every grade and kind of teaching of wide demand.

All questions of internal organization in a school must be determined by the fundamental conception of the function of the school. In determining the nature and character of discipline in a normal school, the function of the institution makes it necessary that it be but slightly, if at all, reformatory in its nature. The general welfare of the State would not be promoted by licensing one of evil tendencies or certain shortcomings to teach in the schools of the Commonwealth. It is, therefore, the policy of the administrative authorities to ask any student who does not conduct herself or himself in all things as becomes the lady or gentleman, or who is found

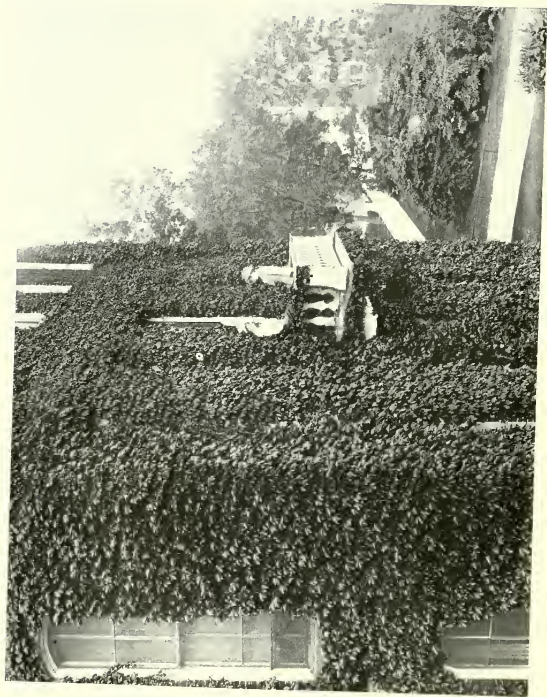
not to be adapted to the life and work of the school for other reasons, to withdraw from the institution.

In the government of the school the largest liberty consistent with good work and order is allowed. The disciplinary power of the institution is brought to bear upon the student only to bring him to a rational understanding of freedom, and to lead him to such self-government as will make him capable in the future of wisely governing others who shall become his pupils. It is the desire and aim of the faculty to make the government in the school ethical in its basis.

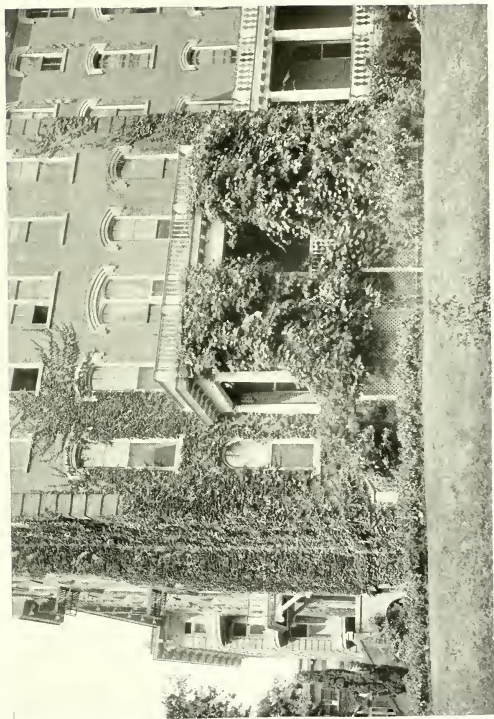
This school is not denominational in any sense. Its authorities, however, aim to make it a place of gentle but positive Christian influence. To this end family worship is held daily, and students are required to attend the church of their own choice on Sunday mornings.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. aid in the religious culture of all whose homes are in the institution. They include a large portion of the students. These associations have charge of the Thursday evening prayer-meetings, and hold a joint meeting Sunday evenings. Endeavor is made to promote Sabbath observance. Students are thus encouraged to become Christian workers, and school life is made to minister to the elevation of Christian life.

Besides these associations, there are various others of a practical type and in a highly prosperous condition.



THE OLD EAST BALCONY
Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.



THE PRINCIPAL'S PRIVATE VERANDA
Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.



CHAPTER XVII

CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN

The Presbyterian Churches of Indiana county are principally in the Kittanning Presbytery, the present boundaries of which are identical with those of the two counties of Armstrong and Indiana, except that a small portion of the latter county at the southern border, about one tenth of the whole in extent, and separated from the rest of the county by Blacklick creek, is attached to the Presbytery of Blairsville. The Allegheny river, a noble and historic stream, flows through the western border of the Presbytery in a southerly direction, dividing the county of Armstrong into unequal parts. The Kiskiminetas river with its chief branch, the Cone-maugh, and Blacklick as above, outline its southern boundary.

The territory now covered by the Presbytery of Kittanning has been included, by turns, in whole or in part, within the bounds of several other Presbyteries. First of all, it was a part of Redstone, that mother of Presbyteries west of the Alleghenies, erected by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, May 16, 1781, and formally organized at Laurel Hill Churen, now in Fayette county, September 19th of the same year. This pioneer Presbytery was not described by bounds by the body creating it, but only by the ministers and churches originally under its jurisdiction, and hence it reached from the summit of the Alleghenies to the setting sun, or, at least, to the farthest western border of civilization. This arrangement continued undisturbed for twenty years.

That part of the Kittanning Presbytery east of the Allegheny continued in Redstone Presbytery until by the Synod of Pittsburg, in October, 1830, the Presbytery of Blairsville was erected with the "Pittsburg and Stoystown turnpike" as its southern boundary. Its first meeting was held at Ebenezer, presumably in April following. In this connection it continued twenty-six years, or until the

Synod of Pittsburg erected the Presbytery of Saltsburg, October 21, 1856.

SYNODICAL CONNECTIONS

The synodical connection of this Presbytery has been nearly as varied as its Presbyterial. In the first place the original Synod of New York and Philadelphia had jurisdiction over our whole territory; then, at its organization in 1788, the territory became part of the Synod of Virginia, and finally it was included in the bounds of the Synod of Pittsburg, the first in the West, formed by the General Assembly in May, 1802, and whose first meeting was held in Pittsburg on the 29th of September in the same year. When the Synod of Allegheny was erected, in May, 1854, its first meeting being held at Allegheny in October of the same year, that part of this Presbytery, as now bounded, lying west of the Allegheny river was included within its limits. At the reconstruction in 1870, this Presbytery was one of the six assigned by the General Assembly to the Synod of Erie. Finally, upon the consolidation of synods in 1882, it became a part of the Synod of Pennsylvania. Thus, in whole or in part, the Presbytery has had six different synodical connections.

PLANTING AND GROWTH OF CHURCHES

The early settlers in this region were largely of the Presbyterian faith, and the membership of the churches here now is largely composed of their descendants, a sturdy, conservative people, trained in the faith which they hold, nourished from infancy on the Bible and the Westminster standards, and devotedly attached to the church of their fathers. While there are churches of numerous other denominations of Christians within the bounds of this Presbytery, no other in the number of its churches and members, it is believed, is nearly equal to that of which this article treats.

Few rural districts are more solidly Presbyterian than this. In connection with the early settlements, churches soon began to appear, but in most cases, it is believed, without any formal ceremony of organization conducted by Presbytery, as the earliest Presbyterial records contain no account of any such proceedings. The churches seemed to have been recognized as enrolled by the early Presbyteries just as they reported themselves or appeared at the meetings to make "supplications for supplies." For many years churches were few in number, and far separated from each other as well as weak in numbers, and resources, and the early ministers in supplying their congregations and attending ecclesiastical meetings often had long and tedious journeys to make, a circumstance that, while involving hardship, contributed, no doubt, to make them the hardy and heroic men that they were.

In the bounds of this Presbytery, previous to 1800, there were two churches, Bethel and Ebenezer, in Indiana county, about ten miles apart, each dating from about 1790. The records of the Presbytery of Redstone show that on October 15, 1799, the "congregations of Union and Fairfield" (now Slate Lick) "in Allegheny county" (now Armstrong) "asked for supplies, and at the same meeting" of Presbytery presented a call to Mr. Andrew Gwin, a licentiate of the Presbytery, which call he returned to Presbytery on December 25th of the same year in order to accept another. Thus there were before the close of the eighteenth century four established congregations in the territory now occupied by this Presbytery.

ORGANIZATION OF PRESBYTERY

In view of the extent of the territory included in the Presbytery of Blairsville and the necessary labor involved in attending meetings of the body and performing other Presbyterial work, it began to be felt, as churches and ministers increased in numbers, that convenience would be promoted and the cause of religion better subserved by dividing the Presbytery. Accordingly, in Presbytery at Saltsburg, October 8, 1856, the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That the Synod of Pittsburg be requested to detach from this Presbytery the ministers and churches north of a line commencing on the Allegheny river, at the Penn township line; along said line to the Warren grade; thence to the Kiskiminetas river; along

said river to the Conemaugh, to the mouth of Blacklick, and up that creek to the Blairsville and Hollidaysburg turnpike road, and thence eastward along said road to the eastern boundary of the Synod, and that the ministers and churches so detached be erected into a Presbytery to be called the Presbytery of Saltsburg; that said Presbytery be directed to hold their first meeting at Indiana on the first Tuesday of January, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M."

The Presbytery as thus defined included in its bounds parts of three counties: The northwestern part of Westmoreland, about one tenth; the eastern part of Armstrong, about two thirds, and the northern part of Indiana, about nine tenths. Its first meeting was held, according to appointment, at Indiana, January 6, 1857, Rev. Joseph Painter preaching a sermon on "The Ministry" from Ephesians iv. 12, Rev. Samuel M. McClung being chosen as its first moderator and Rev. William W. Woodend as its stated clerk. At the time of its organization the Presbytery of Saltsburg contained seventeen ministers and had under its care thirty-three churches.

After the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, consummated amid general rejoicing in the city of Pittsburg by a joint convention of the two assemblies held Friday, November 12, 1869, great changes in ecclesiastical boundaries were made. In accordance with action taken by the first reunited assembly which met in Philadelphia the third Tuesday of May, 1870, Synodical and Presbyterial boundaries were made to correspond, as far as practicable, with State and county lines.

Accordingly in reconstructing the Presbyteries under its care in accordance with the general principles prescribed by the General Assembly, the Synod of Erie which met at Erie, July 7, 1870, defined this Presbytery to consist of the ministers and churches in the county of Armstrong and so much of Indiana county as lies north and west of Blacklick creek, and this Presbytery shall be the legal successor of the Presbytery of Saltsburg.

At the time of organization the Presbytery of Kittanning had under its care twenty-four ministers and forty-four churches. By the transformation of the Presbytery from Saltsburg into Kittanning there was a loss of two ministers and three churches. On the other hand, there was a gain of three ministers and nine churches, a net gain of one minister and six churches.

By way of accounting for the deviation from the boundary line of Indiana county in the formation of this Presbytery at the reconstruction, it may be remarked that that portion of the county lying south and east of Blacklick creek contained the town from which the Presbytery of Blairsville was named, and as the brethren of that Presbytery expressed a great attachment to their name as well as to the portion of territory whence the name was derived, Synod was prevailed upon to make an exception to general rules in this case and to accede to their wishes.

SMICKSBURG CHURCH

The desire for a Presbyterian Church in this village, situated in the northwest corner of Indiana county, was indicated in a subscription paper drawn December 20, 1852, for the purpose of erecting a building. This paper was signed by over one hundred people, many of them members of other denominations, with sums promised varying from one hundred dollars to one dollar: Joseph Robinson, \$100 in material, J. H. McComb and Robert Jordan each \$25. Smaller sums are shown with other names. The donations totaled about \$540.

Early in the next year Joseph Robinson, R. Jordan, J. T. Kerr, J. H. McComb, J. A. McCormick, and Lysander Barrett were selected as a building committee, who purchased two lots of J. Y. Brady and James Work, and proceeded to build a frame church, 40 by 45 feet, one story, according to a draft prepared by William M. Findley. The contract was let to George Condron August 19, 1854, for \$350. He appears to have only completed the building as far as the walls, roofing and floor. It was afterwards finished by Jacob H. Jamison, and painted by John McCormick. The cost was from \$1,300 to \$1,400, which was raised by various subscriptions, extending beyond the congregation. The church was organized June 9, 1854, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Blairsville, consisting of Rev. C. Forbes, Rev. John Caruthers and William Kirkpatrick, elder. The following appear to have been the members enrolled at the organization: Thomas M. Travis, Mrs. Jane Y. Travis, Mrs. Margaret Hill, Mrs. Margaret Adams, Mrs. Margaret and Miss Sarah Richey, Mrs. Catharine Irwin, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, John C. Alcorn, Mrs. Susan Alcorn, Andrew L. McCluskey, Mrs. Eva McCluskey, David and Mrs. Nancy Warner, Marcus and Mrs. Nancy

and Mrs. L. Barrett, Mrs. Sarah Y. Lannum, Lysander and Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, Mrs. Rachael McCormick, James and Mrs. Margaret Y. Gourley, Miss Louisa B. Gourley, John and Nancy and Mrs. Elizabeth McClelland, Mrs. Sarah Jane Barrett and William and Mrs. Jane Travis.

Elders.—John McClelland, Joseph W. Marshall and David Warner were elected and ordained elders. The last soon removed West, and our knowledge of his history ceased. J. W. Marshall afterwards united with Plumville Church, and, therefore, ceased to be an elder in this church. Mr. McClelland, aged and infirm, was very devoted to the work of the church to the last. Robert Jordan and William G. Travis were ordained in September, 1866. Mr. Jordan died a member of the church of Gilgal. Mr. Travis died June 5, 1886. For twenty years he was devoted to the sustaining of this church by his prayers, time and means. His loss was greatly felt. He had been clerk of the session for many years. William H. Crawford, Cyrus E. Barrett and Robert Marshall were ordained and installed by Rev. G. W. Mechlin in 1879. Mr. Marshall died in August, 1885. His death was another very serious loss to the congregation. Liberal with his means, respected by all who knew him and sincerely devoted to the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the church, his removal left a void in the flock hard to fill.

Pastors and Supplies.—Rev. C. Forbes supplied this church with preaching occasionally while he remained at Glade Run. Rev. J. H. Kirkpatrick, G. W. Mechlin and others preached as supplies from time to time, until Rev. J. M. Jones began his labors in 1862. He was installed September 29th. Rev. J. Caruthers preached the sermon, Rev. D. D. Christy gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. G. W. Mechlin to the people. He was released June 23, 1868. Rev. Carl Moore was installed August 31, 1869. Rev. W. F. Morgan preached, Rev. J. Caruthers presided and charged the pastor, Rev. J. Logan Sample, the people. He was released June 23, 1873. These are the pastors who have served this church. Each was installed for one-fourth time.

Revs. W. F. Morgan, C. C. B. Duncan and James Caldwell were stated supplies each for a time, dates not known.

The following students preached during their vacations while taking their seminary course, about five months each: L. Mechlin, 1875; H. T. McClelland, 1876; J. C. McCrack-

en, 1877; John S. Helm, 1879-81; A. J. Herries, 1882.

Occasional supplies were appointed by the Presbytery until the fall of 1884, when the Presbytery of Kittanning requested the church of Glade Run to allow its pastor to give Smicksburg Church some portion of his time for afternoon service. Glade Run acceded to this request at their annual meeting, January 3, 1885, granting "Rev. G. W. Mechlin, D. D., their pastor, liberty to supply Smicksburg Church once or twice each month in the afternoon and two Sabbaths of each year to hold Communion." In 1888 the membership roll contained 126 names, of whom only about twenty remained, and some were quite old and feeble. The others died or moved. Several of the largest families emigrated to the West. Those still remaining held on in hopes of greater strength in days to come. They were united and harmonious. The inhabitants of the vicinity were nearly all allied to churches of other denominations. The Lutheran Church kindly opened its building to the use of the Presbyterians for years, until their house of worship was ready for occupancy, and in other ways has shown kindness to its younger sister.

A charter of incorporation, which legally secures the property of the church, was obtained from the courts of Indiana county about 1885.

MECHANICSBURG CHURCH

This church is located in the village whose name it bears, and was the first organization in the place. It was organized by the Presbytery of Blairsville May 12, 1851, the committee being Rev. Samuel Swan, Rev. John H. Kirkpatrick and Elder William G. Stewart, M. D.

The original members were twenty in number, as follows: George Robertson, Margaret Robertson, Mary McDonald, James Dick, Mary Dick, Elizabeth Stewart, Nancy Wilkins, Eleanor Wilkins, Sr., Eleanor Wilkins, Jr., Robert Ray, Abraham Flickinger, James McMullen, Margaret McMullen, James G. Stewart, Rebecca Stewart, James Stewart, Margaret Stewart, Susan Robertson, Andrew J. Wilkins, Mary Wilkins, Susannah Flickinger.

The first house of worship was erected by the Presbyterians and Associate Reformed Presbyterians, aided by members of other churches, in 1851, and was jointly occupied by them. It was a frame structure and cost about \$950. This partnership lasted till 1881, when the Presbyterian congregation sold its

interest to the United Presbyterian congregation. In that year the present house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$1,900. It is a frame structure, 32 by 48 feet, and will seat about two hundred persons. This congregation is now under the supervision of the Homer City Presbyterian Church, on account of the decrease in membership. The church is now occupied by the United Presbyterian congregation.

In one respect the history of this church is peculiar. During thirty-seven years of its existence it never had an installed pastor. It had, however, a pretty regular succession of stated supplies, and enjoyed the services of many able and faithful ministers. The first of these was Rev. Samuel Swan, who preached here as early as 1849, and continued until 1855. The others were as follows: Rev. John Rice, from 1856 to 1864; Rev. A. S. Foster, 1866-67; Rev. J. Logan Sample, 1867-68; Rev. B. Shields Sloan, 1872-74; Rev. D. L. Dickey, 1875-76; Rev. J. S. Axtell, 1876-78; Rev. T. R. Ewing, 1879-80; Rev. F. Orr, 1886. During the intervals between the terms of service above indicated, occasional supplies were sent from Presbytery. The congregation has been served since Rev. Mr. Orr's time by Rev. Mr. McPherran, Rev. Mr. Webb and Rev. Mr. Sproull.

At the time of the organization Abraham Flickinger, James G. Stewart and James McMullen were chosen elders. Mr. Stewart continued in service until 1863 and Mr. Flickinger and George W. Robertson were added to the session. In 1860 William M. Findley and William P. Gregg were inducted into office, both serving until 1864. In 1883 Nicholas Paige and William G. Hovis were chosen. James McMullen was chosen clerk of session.

The following persons have served for longer or shorter periods as superintendent of the Sabbath school: James McMullen, William P. Gregg, John A. McFeaters, John C. McCracken, George W. Robertson.

The membership of the church, as reported for 1887, was fifty-seven.

BLACKLICK CHURCH

This church is located on the creek, and in the village whose name it bears, in the southern part of Indiana county. It was organized by the Presbytery of Blairsville October 31, 1867, with twenty-four members. For a time it was statelily supplied by Rev. James Davis. It was also supplied for a time by Rev. James R. Hughes while he was principal of the

Blairsville Ladies' Seminary. Mr. D. G. Robinson became its pastor by ordination and installation February 2, 1871; he served also as a supply to the new organization at Homer City. The church of Blacklick being in the Presbytery of Blairsville, steps were being taken to have the Homer Church set over ecclesiastically to that Presbytery, but "before the Assembly met, pulmonary disease running a rapid race had brought to an early end his promising labors and life April 3, 1873." Further notice of him may be found in connection with the church of Homer.

The church of Blacklick belongs geographically to Blairsville Presbytery, its connections with Kittanning being only incidental and temporary. On April 7, 1874, the church of Homer presented to the Presbytery a call for the service of Mr. J. S. Axtell, then a licentiate of Wooster Presbytery, who was granted leave to prosecute said call in the latter Presbytery. Mr. Axtell, however, was dismissed by the Presbytery of Wooster to the Presbytery of Blairsville, which ordained him and installed him pastor of both Blacklick and Homer, July 28, 1874. To this action the Presbytery of Kittanning took exception so far as it related to the church of Homer. Correspondence between the two Presbyteries ensued. The Kittanning Presbytery, joined by Clarion and Blairsville, overtured the Assembly of 1874 for a rule for the formation of pastoral charges in such cases, and the following was adopted: "When two churches in different Presbyteries or Synods are so situated as to make it apparent to the Presbyteries to which they belong that they should be united in one pastoral charge, the pastoral relation may be constituted, and both churches shall, for the time being, be under the care of that Presbytery of which the pastor is a member, and this Presbyterial relation shall continue only so long as they retain the same pastor." Mr. Axtell having his residence at Homer, and this circumstance determining his proper connection to be with the Presbytery of Kittanning, he was at length, July 13, 1876, received and enrolled by this Presbytery. Mr. Axtell had in the meantime been released by the Presbytery of Blairsville from Blacklick. His pastorate at Homer continued until October 17, 1877, when he was released at his own request. He later had charges at Clyde and at Celina, Ohio.

On the 10th of July, 1878, the Presbytery of Blairsville having signified its willingness that the church of Blacklick should be transferred to this Presbytery with a view to the

constitution of a pastoral charge, it was accordingly enrolled, and a call from it was presented for the services of Rev. John Gourley, then pastor at Bethel, where he was ordained and installed June 6, 1878. This call he accepted, and his installation at Blacklick took place September 5, 1878, Dr. Donaldson presiding and preaching the sermon, Rev. F. Orr giving the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Woodend to the people. Mr. Gourley was released from this part of his charge with a view of accepting a call from Homer, June 30, 1880. He left the Presbytery October 15, 1883. He later had charges at South Lyon, Mich., and at Lewistown, Pa. On the release of Mr. Gourley from this church, in 1880, it fell back to the Presbytery of Blairsville by the rule of the Assembly. It was reported in 1887 with forty-eight members and Rev. W. B. Carr as a stated supply. The present pastor is Rev. W. C. Wallace. The membership is 151. The Sabbath school numbers 180.

Elders.—The elders chosen at the organization of this church were John Wright, James H. Fair and F. M. Kinter. The ruling elders at present (1913) are: John R. Galey, clerk; James A. Hayes, M. W. Diviney, William Hodden, Samuel M. Fails, J. W. Clark.

BLAIRSVILLE CHURCH

In 1821 Rev. Thomas Davis came into the region near the forks of the Conemaugh and began preaching to the few early "settlers" who had taken up their homes there. The first service was held under the protecting limbs of a large oak tree. The text of that memorable sermon is still on record: "Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh and also the night, if ye will enquire, enquire ye: return, come." Mr. Davis continued to preach occasionally from his pulpit under the oak tree. The congregation sat in moss-covered log or stone pews while some of the younger people reclined on the green sward. In the fall a log building was erected and before the roof was finished and without stoves, the congregation worshiped in it. The carpenter's bench served for the pulpit for years and the congregation now exchanged their log and stone pews for roughly hewn wooden benches.

Rev. Mr. Davis was at this time a licentiate of Redstone Presbytery, and so when he wished to have his church regularly organized he summoned an ordained man, Rev. Francis Herron, to his aid. Mr. Herron was a young

man at this date and a fast friend to Mr. Davis. He became afterwards the venerable Dr. Herron, of Pittsburg. On September 21, 1822, Mr. Herron organized the church under the name of West Union. There were thirty-three constituents, sixteen males and seventeen females. This church was not located in the town of Blairsville, as that place had not grown to even a hamlet. It was located about a mile and a half northeast of town, on a lot now attached to the Elizabeth McCrea farm. On October 11, 1822, a call was presented to Redstone Presbytery by the newly organized church, in connection with the old Salem congregation, for the ministerial services of Rev. Thomas Davis, and in November of the same year he was installed over these two congregations, one half of his time being given to each.

As the town grew in size and the members of the church increased in it, the keen eye of the pastor saw in it the strategic place for the location of the church. He accordingly began preaching in the village on the evenings of the Sabbaths he preached at West Union. In 1828 measures were taken to build a church in town, but much opposition arose on the part of the country contingency. To solve the problem, Mr. Davis purchased the old West Union Church building, moved it to town, and converted it into a dwelling house. This house still stands on Spring street and is occupied by Mr. Joseph Moorhead, the oldest living member of the church. In the year 1831 a commodious brick church was built in Blairsville and services were transferred to it. The next year, at the request of the congregation, the Presbytery changed the name of the church from West Union to the First Presbyterian Church of Blairsville.

In December, 1839, Mr. Davis, being sixty-seven years and feeling that traveling fourteen miles and preaching three sermons each Sabbath, besides looking after a large parish scattered over a wide territory, was too much for his failing strength, requested the sessions of the two churches to procure a co-pastor. The sessions complied with this request, and in May, 1840, Mr. George Hill was called from the graduating class of the Western Theological Seminary. In December, 1842, he was ordained and installed as co-pastor with Rev. Mr. Davis over the churches of Salem and Blairsville. This co-pastorate continued until the death of Mr. Davis, which occurred in May of 1848. Speaking in after years of this co-pastorate, Dr. Hill said: "It is with pleasure and gratitude I record the fact that the fears

which had been previously entertained and expressed in reference to the practical working of such a relation were, by the result of experiment, proven to be groundless. Nothing whatever occurred during these more than six years to interrupt the harmony or destroy the mutual confidence of those who sustained this relation."

Rev. George Hill now took full charge of the field and continued as pastor of both churches till October, 1849, when Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation existing between himself and the old Salem congregation, and thus terminated the union which had existed between these two churches since the organization of West Union. Mr. Hill from this time until his death was the pastor of the Blairsville Church. As the church had prospered under Mr. Davis it continued to prosper under Dr. Hill. In 1881 the old brick church was torn down and the present fine Gothic cathedral-like edifice was erected and dedicated free of debt. By the year 1888 the congregation had grown so large and the work so arduous that Dr. Hill felt that he was too aged and feeble to carry the burden alone, and the congregation called Mr. J. W. Criswell from the senior class of the Western Theological Seminary to the co-pastorate. Like the former co-pastorate, this one was also harmonious and fruitful of much good. It terminated with the death of Rev. George Hill, D. D., August 22, 1895. Perhaps very few ministries have been so abundantly blessed as that of Dr. Hill. He has left an impress on the Blairsville community which the lapse of years cannot efface.

A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns, he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place.

On the thirtieth anniversary of his pastorate the congregation and friends assembled at the house of the pastor and Thomas D. Davis, M. D., grandson of the former pastor, in behalf of their many friends, presented an elegant silver table service of nine pieces inscribed as follows:

PRESENTED TO
REV. DR. AND MRS. G. H. HILL,
by the

LADIES OF THE BLAIRSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

With their affectionate regards, on the 30th anniversary of his pastorate, June 21st, 1871.

Rev. Adam Torrence, the only living representative of the Presbytery then a member of it, that belonged to it when Blairsville Church was organized, presented a silver ice pitcher, goblets, bowl and salver bearing inscription which explains itself:

TO
REV. GEO. HILL, D. D., AND WIFE,
FROM

HIS MINISTERIAL BRETHREN OF THE PRESBY-
TERY OF BLAIRSVILLE,

On the 30th anniversary of his pastorate,
June 21st, 1871.

The younger man, Rev. J. W. Criswell, now carried the work on alone. He was a worthy successor to a worthy ministerial ancestry. Mr. Criswell was noted for his scholarship in and out of the pulpit and genial ways with his people. Under his wise direction the church reached a high point of efficiency. Mr. Criswell was compelled through failing health to give up his labors in February of 1904. He retired to his home in Vandergrift, Pa., where the next year, amidst the flowers which he loved so well, he yielded up the pure lily of his consecrated life to adorn the mansion of his Master. He was loved and honored by his people in life, and in death they mourned for him many days.

For the first time in its history the pulpit of the Blairsville Church became vacant. Rev. S. B. Linhart, president of Blairsville College, supplied the pulpit for more than a year. In October, 1904, the congregation called to the pastorate Rev. W. L. Barrett. He accepted the call and was installed pastor on January 19, 1905. Mr. Barrett, like his predecessors, was highly successful in building up the church, spiritually, numerically and financially. He also organized the church into a strong working force. Much to the sorrow and regret of his people, Mr. Barrett resigned his charge December 31, 1910, to accept a call from the First Presbyterian Church, Bellefontaine, Ohio. The following Saturday, January 7, 1911, the congregation called to the pastorate Rev. M. M. McDivitt. He accepted the call and was installed pastor over the church, Tuesday, April 25, 1911.

Mr. McDivitt was born in Clearfield county, Pa. His father, who was a miller by trade, migrated to Westmoreland county, where Mr. McDivitt received his education in the public schools. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in the class of 1904, and afterwards graduated from the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg, Pa., taking

a fellowship which gave him a year of post-graduate study in Scotland. Mr. McDivitt's first pastorate was at the Center Church of Canonsburg, Pa. From this place he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Blairsville.

What a remarkable history has this church had! In all these ninety years she has really called only two pastors, Rev. Messrs. Barrett and McDivitt. The church has been wonderfully blessed in its eldership and other officers. They have all been faithful workers in the Master's vineyard. And so it was with a great deal of gratitude and thanksgiving that the members of the church came together to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary, in 1912.

On Friday, September 20th, Prof. James H. Snowden, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, opened the anniversary services with a most appropriate, keen, masterful address on "The Church and Its Value to the Community." The evening of the same day the choir of the church gave a classical musicale which was much enjoyed by all who heard it. Saturday was Old Home and Historical Day. In the morning the sons of the church paid their respects to the mother church and gave interesting reminiscences of the old days and the old-time people of the congregation. Among these sons were Rev. George H. Hill, Rev. Hermann M. Hossack, Rev. John C. Laughlin and Rev. R. Frank Getty. At noon the ladies of the church served an old-time dinner, at which sat over five hundred persons. The after dinner hour was spent in toasts from prominent visitors, and then the people enjoyed a delightful mingling of old friends, the renewing of old ties and the forming of new ones. Saturday afternoon was historical. The ministry of Rev. Thomas Davis was reviewed by Thomas Davis, M. D., his grandson. Maj. T. D. Cunningham spoke on the ministry of Rev. George Hill, D. D., and Rev. C. C. Hays, D. D., and gave the history of the ministries of Rev. J. W. Criswell and Rev. W. L. Barrett.

In connection with the anniversary services were held the rededictory services of the remodeled church. In the past year the congregation made needed and artistic improvements. An addition has been made to the church, in which there are twenty-four large individual classrooms for Sunday school purposes. All the rooms face into the commodious chapel. Each classroom has been equipped with slate blackboards and a set of maps placed in easy access of each class. These blackboards and maps, together with chairs

for the infant rooms, were given in memory of Dr. Hill. In the basement of the addition have been built a dining room, kitchen, toilets, gymnasium, and a modern steam heating plant. A new pipe organ has been installed. The auditorium has been refrescoed, repainted and recarpeted. A new lighting system has been placed in the church. Concrete walks and steps adorn the outside of the church. The total cost of the improvements is \$16,000, all of which has been given by the people, with the exception of a donation of \$1,250 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the organ. A feature of the rededication was the presentation of two hand-carved walnut pulpit chairs by Mr. John Loughry. Mr. Loughry placed these chairs in the church in memory of his father and mother, who were honored members of the church in the early days.

The rededication services were held on Sabbath, September 22d. President James D. Moffat, D. D., LL. D., of Washington and Jefferson College, preached the rededicatory sermon. It was a fitting and powerful address on Pure Religion.

The average increase of membership from 1822 to 1840 was $16\frac{1}{2}$ per year, and from 1840 to 1871, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per year. The increase from 1822 to 1871 was 971—this amount of course subject to usual decrease by death, removal, dismissal, etc., so that the comparative exhibit of actual membership results thus: In 1822, 33 members; in 1871, total members in communion, 222; in 1913, 608.

The contributions of the church, as by comparative statement, show for two years, 1840-41, the sum of \$161.20, and for 1870-71, total for two years, \$3,114.15. The contributions for benevolent purposes for a period of thirty years, from 1841 to 1871, show an average per annum of \$487.85, not including private donations, expenses for house of worship, poor fund, Sabbath school, or pastor's salary.

The Sabbath school was started in 1820 or 1821, and has been continued ever since with excellent results to church and community. It now has a membership of 558. Mr. Frank B. Andre is the superintendent.

The first ruling elders were Michael Campbell, Daniel Smith and John Cunningham. The next was John McCrea, June 5, 1830. W. T. Smith, Samuel Matthews and Mathias Lichtenhaler were ordained September 8, 1838. These were reduced by removal and death till in 1854 there was none but Judge Cunningham left, and on June 25 of that year James Speer, H. A. Thompson and Mathew George

were added to the session, the latter by ordination, the others by installation, having been ordained in other churches. In March, 1861, James H. Fair, Joseph Moorhead, Jacob Zimmers and J. M. Turner were ordained and installed, and on April 26, 1868, Joseph Henderson, Jesse A. Cunningham and Samuel M. Bell were added, the former by installation, the latter two by ordination and installation. Of these seventeen Dr. Hill says in 1871, "but five now remain with us; five others are office bearers in other churches, and seven have gone to their reward in heaven."

In 1855 the congregation for the first time elected a board of deacons, consisting of James Baird, David Lintner, James H. Fair, Samuel Kennedy, W. A. Loughrey, Thomas Campbell and Jacob Zimmers, and subsequently to fill vacancies James Alexander, E. G. Still, Thomas Hatham, S. M. Bell, Samuel Barr, M. H. Hassock and William Lintner.

The present officers are: Michael M. McDivitt, minister; Samuel Martin Jordan, minister abroad, Teheran, Persia; session, William Pounds (clerk), George L. Clawson, J. M. Turner, Joseph Moorhead, Coulter Wiggins, A. W. Smith, John W. Moorhead, R. P. Douglass, T. D. Cunningham, Joseph France, Clark Dunlap, Frank B. Andre; deacons, T. C. Watson (president), William Pounds, E. H. Curtis (secretary), Clark Dunlap, N. M. Baker, M. S. Grumbling, Dr. J. B. Carson; Charles H. Moore, teacher of Men's Brotherhood Bible class and president of the Brotherhood; William B. Slonaker, caretaker.

ROCKBRIDGE CHURCH

The Rockbridge Presbyterian Church is one of the five located in the village of Richmond (Rochester Mills P. O.). At a meeting of members of the Presbyterian Churches in the vicinity held July 4, 1868, it was resolved to invite Rev. John Caruthers, then pastor at Gilgal, to preach one fourth of the time at Richmond, to which invitation he acceded, his active labors there dating from June 1, preceding. An organization seeming desirable, Robert Lowry was commissioned to carry a petition to the Presbytery of Saltsburg. This petition was presented to the Presbytery, and the request granted, December 29, 1868, and Revs. S. P. Bollman and John Caruthers, with Elders Robert Thompson, Sr., John Gourley and James S. Martin, were appointed a committee to effect the organization. This committee met January 27, 1869, and after a sermon by Rev. S. P. Bollman from Romans

i.16, the church of Rockbridge was duly organized.

The original members were thirty-three in all, as follows: From Gilgal—Eleanor Ayers, Mary Leasure, Mary Leasure, 2d, David C. Leasure, Eveline Leasure, S. Porter Black, Mary R. Black, Violet Arthurs, Isaac Simpson, Sarah Simpson, John Moore, Lucy Moore, Hannah Doty, Thomas Johnston, Isabella Johnston, Elizabeth Johnston, Sarah J. McAfoose, Jemima Moore, Samuel Stuchell, Phoebe Stuchell, George Richardson, Elizabeth Richardson, Jane Stanley: from Mount Pleasant—Thomas Arthurs, Samuel Calderwood, James Saltgiver, Mrs. Saltgiver, Robert Lowry, Mary A. Lowry; from Marion—Samuel Wingart, Keziah Wingart; from Clarinda, Iowa—William T. Collins, Harriet J. Collins.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. John Caruthers, who was installed for the fourth of his time, May 6, 1869, and continued to serve until October 1, 1872. During the summers of 1873 and 1874 Mr. Johnston MeGaughey, a licentiate, supplied the church a period of six months each year, and in the intervals there were occasional supplies from the Presbytery. During the winter season of 1875-77 Rev. Andrew Virtue, then pastor at Center, held a series of meetings and preached occasionally, and through his labors the church was revived and blessed. For six months in the summer of 1876 Mr. A. F. Irwin, a licentiate of the Presbytery, supplied with acceptance this church and Mount Pleasant. In the spring of 1877 Mr. William F. Gibson, then a licentiate, began to supply this church in connection with Mount Pleasant and Gilgal, giving one third of his time to each place. Calls being made out for him, he accepted them, and was ordained at Marion, June 28, 1877, and installed in the charge July 7th following, the services being at Gilgal. His pastorate continued until April 25, 1882, when he was released at his own request.

At a meeting of the congregation held March 1, 1883, a call was made out for the services of Mr. A. S. Elliott, in connection with the other two churches of the charge. Having accepted these calls, and been ordained at Mechanicsburg June 26, 1883, he was duly installed in the charge, July 31 following, the service being in this church. He was released April 23 of the following year.

Rev. William F. Gibson began preaching November 9, 1884, and being called to the churches of his former charge he was installed May 12, 1885. He remained to November 9,

1886, having been released by the Presbytery October 12th preceding.

Rev. Franklin Orr supplied the church for four months, ending April 17, 1887, and Rev. J. C. Ambrose for six months from June 1st of the same year. This church was also served by Rev. William M. Devors and H. W. Warnshuis as regular pastors.

Until recently Rev. Douglas Warden was stated supply of the church, but at present there is no pastor.

In connection with a communion service held October 1, 1871, by Rev. John Caruthers, assisted by Rev. James Caldwell, at a congregational meeting, a committee consisting of D. C. Leasure, Samuel Calderwood, George Richardson, Samuel Stuchel and Robert Lowry was appointed to secure ground, and to build a house of worship. A lot of about half an acre, valued at \$150, was secured as a donation from Mr. Q. Armstrong. The house was built in 1872. It is a studding frame, 35 by 55 feet, with vestibule, belfry and steeple, the latter about 70 feet high. The audience room is finished in chestnut wood. The spire was struck by lightning June 20, 1887, and damaged to the amount of \$100, which was paid by the insurance company.

At the time of organization Samuel Stuchel, Robert Lowry, Samuel Calderwood and D. C. Leasure were chosen elders. The last named declined to serve. Mr. Stuchel, who had been an elder at Gilgal, was installed, and the other two were ordained and installed. Additions to the session were as follows: March 3, 1869, James Saltgiver, who was dismissed September 2, 1871; November 13, 1875, Aaron H. Braugher and William H. Stanley. Robert Lowry first served as clerk of the session. On April 9, 1887, this office was filled by William H. Stanley. The present elders are: William H. Stanley, clerk; Samuel Calderwood, Aaron H. Braugher, R. Clark Doty, Herbert H. Black, William Harvey Lowry.

The following have served as trustees: D. C. Leasure, S. P. Black, F. S. Black, D. J. Braugher, J. D. Johnston, Thomas Johnston, Johnston Sutton, T. M. Moore, W. M. Stuchel, R. H. Work, Jr., R. Lowry, George Richardson, J. H. Black, William H. Stanley. The trustees serving in 1888 were Robert Lowry, president; William Stuchel, secretary; J. D. Johnston, treasurer; Johnston Sutton, R. H. Work, Jr., William H. Stanley.

The present trustees are: S. C. Work, F. B. Work, L. A. Philippi, A. L. Braugher, Ed. Altman, J. S. Doty.

Previous to 1872 the Presbyterian and

United Brethren Churches held a union Sabbath school. But in the spring of that year the U. B. Church decided to organize separately, and as the Presbyterians were using their building they also then organized separately, meeting for two summers in the upper story of an unfinished house belonging to Robert Miller. At that time Samuel Stuchel was superintendent. Others who have served in the same office for longer or shorter periods have been Robert Lowry, William H. Stanley, Aaron H. Braughler, R. H. Work, Jr.

Seasons of special interest in the church were in the winter of 1875, in connection with the labors of Rev. A. Virtue, and early in 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Gibson. The report made in April, 1885, showed 22 additions on profession for the year. In 1888 the whole number of names on the roll of communicants was 131; the number of active members, 82; the number of infant baptisms recorded, 29. The number of active members at present is 91. The Sabbath school has an enrollment of 80. W. H. Lowry is superintendent.

MOUNT PLEASANT CHURCH

During the summer of 1839 Mr. John Nott, a licentiate, preached occasionally in the barn of John Gourley in North Mahoning township, about two miles north of Covode. The Presbyterians of this neighborhood, most of whom were members of Gilgal Church, about eight miles southward, with a few of Perry Church, the same distance northward, were thus brought together, and made to feel that they were one and should have greater convenience in public worship than was afforded by existing organizations of the Presbyterian denomination.

Not feeling able as yet to support a new organization, an arrangement was made with the churches of Gilgal and Perry, then the pastoral charge of Rev. John Caruthers, each to grant the pastor time to preach two sermons annually. They thus met for worship four times a year in a log schoolhouse that stood near the place where the church was afterwards built. This arrangement continued for fourteen years.

The church of Mount Pleasant, located at Covode, formerly called Kellysville, was organized September 8, 1854, by a committee of the Presbytery of Blairsville, consisting of Rev. A. McElwain, Rev. C. Forbes and Rev. John Caruthers. The original members were thirty in number, twenty-eight being received

on certificate from the Church of Gilgal and two from Perry.

About the time of the organization a parcel of ground was purchased, and on it was erected, in 1855, a frame building, in size 45 by 60 feet, which is still occupied by the congregation, and is a fairly commodious and comfortable place of worship. The congregation has also a neat and comfortable parsonage, with five acres of ground attached, and also ground upon which was erected in 1862-63 an academy building, all of which property is held under the provision of a charter.

At the time when the erection of a church building was undertaken, the "dry summer" had just ended, causing a time of financial depression, so that with great difficulty the church was completed. The members were mostly farmers, crops had failed, and prospects were gloomy. At one time the workmen demanded "flour" or "money," and as neither could be procured, it seemed that the work must stop. Just then some timely aid was received from a friendly church in the East, and this was followed by help from some of the churches of the Presbytery. Thus the people were encouraged, and the work completed. The new church was dedicated September 9, 1855, Rev. A. McElwain, who was present, assisting in a communion service, and preaching the dedicatory sermon from the text, "And his rest shall be glorious." At this time nine were added to the church, the total membership being then forty-six.

At the time of its organization, Rev. John Caruthers, pastor of Gilgal, the mother church, took charge of the daughter also, and became pastor of Mount Pleasant, for one fourth of his time, continuing faithfully to serve the congregation until he was released, October 16, 1867. It has been said of him, that "his labors were abundant; he was instant in season, out of season." A fuller notice of his life and work will be found in connection with the churches of Gilgal and Marion Center.

For the time after the release of "Father" Caruthers the church had only occasional supplies. At length another pastor was secured in the person of Rev. Carl Moore. On the 13th of April, 1869, at which time he was received by the Presbytery from the Presbytery of Cincinnati, he accepted calls from this church and from Plumville and Smicksburg, giving to Mount Pleasant one half of his labors in the gospel, and to each of the other two one fourth. From this church he was released October 2, 1872, but continued to serve the

other two for about a year afterward. As a pastor he was earnest and untiring.

For several years after this the pulpit was vacant. During this time Rev. J. L. Sample and Rev. A. T. Bell held communion services, and other occasional supplies held services. During the summer of 1874, for six months, the church was supplied with preaching by Mr. J. McGaughey. Mr. A. T. Irwin, a licentiate at the time of Kittanning Presbytery, supplied the church in connection with Rockbridge for six months, during the summer of 1876. On June 27, 1877, this church, Gilgal and Rockbridge presented to the Presbytery calls for the services of Mr. W. F. Gibson, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Allegheny, each asking for one third of his time. These calls he accepted, and on the following day, June 28th, was ordained. He was installed in the charge July 7, 1887, Rev. G. W. Meehlin, D. D., preaching the sermon. Rev. J. L. Sample delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. A. T. Bell presiding and delivering the charge to the people. Under Mr. Gibson's labors the churches were greatly strengthened and encouraged. But deeming the work upon this field beyond his strength, and having a call from the church of Cherrytree, Mr. Gibson, on June 22, 1881, asked the Presbytery to release him from his charge. To this request the churches made such objection that at its meeting, in October following, the Presbytery decided not to effect his release. But the request being renewed upon the same grounds as formerly, and the churches expressing reluctant assent, after each church had presented a call for one half of Mr. Gibson's time and he had declined to decide between them, the Presbytery released him from his charge, April 22, 1882, and January 2d, following, dismissed him to the Presbytery of Bloomington, where he had charge of the church at Heyworth, Illinois.

A vacancy for a year ensued, when, April 24, 1883, a call was presented from the charge, each church asking third time for the services of Mr. A. S. Elliott, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Clarion. Having accepted these calls he was ordained at Mechanicsburg, June 26, 1883, and installed in the charge at Rockbridge, July 31st following. Rev. J. Spencer presiding and preaching the sermon, Rev. A. T. Bell giving the charge to the pastor, and Rev. James Caldwell that to the people. But this relation was of short duration, for on the 23d of April, 1884, he asked of the Presbytery to be released from his charge, and the congregation expressing acquiescence the request was

granted, and Mr. Elliott was dismissed to the Presbytery of Central Dakota. During the following summer the churches were supplied by Revs. J. Spencer, B. S. Sloan and A. H. Jolly. During the fall of 1884 Rev. W. F. Gibson, being released from his charge in Illinois, returned to this region, and at the request of these churches he began to labor among them. Calls were presented for him to the Presbytery at the December meeting, each church asking third time. At the spring meeting the Rockbridge call was changed to half time, and the others were modified accordingly. These calls Mr. Gibson accepted, and he was installed for the second time in the charge at Mount Pleasant, May 12, 1885. In the services Rev. A. H. Jolly presided and preached, Rev. L. Meehlin gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. A. T. Bell to the people. The old love being thus renewed, the churches of this charge indulged the hope that they had secured a pastor for a long time to come. In this hope, however, they were destined to be disappointed. Mr. Gibson, having received a call to the church at Clyde, Kans., again asked release, which Presbytery reluctantly granted October 12, 1886. The churches were then vacant, having only occasional supplies, chiefly from Revs. G. W. Meehlin, D. D., L. Meehlin, B. S. Sloan, J. C. Ambrose and Messrs. J. C. Meehlin and L. E. Keith. Later the church was served by Rev. William M. Devors as regular pastor, and afterwards by Rev. W. H. Warshuis. Until recently Rev. Douglas Warden was stated supply of the church, but at present there is no pastor.

At the time of the organization of the church four ruling elders were ordained, viz.: William Black, John Gourley, J. L. McComb, William G. Lewis. Mr. Black died February 2, 1874, and Mr. McComb was dismissed to Heyworth, Ill., in 1866. The following additions have been made to the session: A. J. T. Crawford, who was installed September 3, 1859; John North and James H. McAlister, ordained and installed August 2, 1868; James Wachob, Thompson McConaughy, J. L. McAlister and J. Milton Shields, ordained and installed December 17, 1875. Of these J. H. McAlister died October 21, 1874; John North was dismissed to the C. P. Church, Punxsutawney, November 22, 1875, and J. Milton Shields, M. D., was dismissed to Santa Fe, N. M., February 18, 1878. The elders at present are: G. W. McConaughy, clerk; J. S. Fleming, J. M. Hamilton.

Sabbath school has been maintained in the church from the time of organization, being

kept open the entire year. In the superintendency of the school there have been but few changes.

The membership of this church has never been large. The number reported for 1887 was 66. The membership at present is 31. The Sabbath school has an enrollment of 25.

ROSSITER CHURCH

In 1900 the church was organized as a Union Church and later dedicated as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church with a membership of 35. In 1909 the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches were taken into the Presbyterian Church, hence the church is now Presbyterian. The present officers of the church are: John Harvey, elder; Harry Vandyke, Andrew Thompson, Allen Stewart, deacons. Until recently Rev. Douglas Warden was pastor, but the church has no pastor at present. There is now a membership of 34. In connection with the church is a Sabbath school which numbers 160; also a Christian Endeavor Society, in which the young people are very active.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ARMAGH

Armagh may be regarded as a continuance of Wheatfield, and so dates its origin back as far as October 7, 1786. Probably, however, it had a sort of reorganization, such as was then common, about 1820. For a number of years, supplies had been sent about alternately to Wheatfield and Fairfield. Fairfield, with Donegal and Wheatfield, called Rev. George Hill April 17, 1792, four months after he had been licensed. He was ordained and installed at Fairfield November of that year. Rev. Samuel Porter preached and J. Power gave the charge. Wheatfield ought to have been reported to the first Assembly. It was situated in what is now Indiana county midway perhaps between Rodgers' Mill on the Cone-maugh river and Armagh. Probably it never had a house of worship; if any, it was doubtless an humble one. It was ten miles distant from the pastor's residence. To reach it he sometimes swam his horse across the river, preached and returned home in his wet clothes. Doubtless exposure like this had much to do with the premature breaking down of his mighty constitution. From this branch he was released April 11, 1798, and gave afterwards two thirds of his time to Fairfield. For

about twenty years Wheatfield was vacant, receiving occasional supplies.

Mr. J. H. Kirkpatrick was ordained and installed at Armagh, December 13, 1826. Rev. S. Swan preached and David Barclay gave the charge. Harmony Church had half of his labors. From Armagh he was released October 3, 1833. Afterwards this was stately supplied by Rev. S. H. Terry, pastor at Johnstown, for half time from June 9, 1835, till October 6, 1840, when all his time was given to Johnstown. Then for four and a half years there were occasional supplies. Rev. S. Swan, pastor of Johnstown, then supplied stately until May 22, 1846, when for half time he was installed as pastor. Rev. A. Donaldson preached, Rev. R. Johnson charged the pastor, and Rev. G. Hill, the people. He resigned the charge April 13, 1855, and removed to northern Illinois, where he supplied at various points until June 18, 1871, when he came back to reside in Blairsville. On April 15, 1857, Armagh in connection with Centerville obtained as stated supply Rev. Ross Stevenson, who continued in that relation about two years, doing a great work for the Master. On January 16, 1861, Rev. O. H. Miller was installed as pastor at Armagh in connection with Centerville. Rev. D. B. Harbison preached, B. L. Agnew charged the pastor, and J. W. Walker, the people. He was released June 17, 1863. On December 2, 1867, Rev. G. W. Shaffer was installed over the same charge. Rev. S. H. Shepley preached, G. Hill charged the pastor, and J. A. Marshall, the people. He resigned the charge October 7, 1873. Since that time the pulpit has been filled by the following ministers: D. L. Dickey, J. P. Kennedy, D. M. Miller, Mr. Shearer (who died in Armagh after being there but a short time), J. M. Hamilton, J. S. McCutcheon, M. B. Kline, J. R. McMillan, R. M. Fulton, C. A. Waltman, the present minister. In 1879 there were 120 members, but at present there are only 67.

Hugh D. Tomb is the clerk of the session. Mr. J. C. Tomb is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 45.

WASHINGTON CHURCH

In 1872 a few of the citizens of Washington township agreed to erect a building for the public worship of God. Inasmuch as the association contained adherents to various branches of the Christian Church, the house was to be open to the use of all Christian denominations. To complete the project some

contributed money, some gave building material, and others labored at the building. The house was soon completed. It was 30 by 30 feet, of heavy logs, "shingle roof"—then a distinguishing feature, furnished with "plain seats," and named Washington Church.

The lot of ground, containing about fifteen acres, upon which this church was erected, two miles west from the village of Kellysburg (Home P. O.), had been donated by Mr. William Patterson for church and school purposes, and so deeded without any restrictions. The nearest Presbyterian Churches were Indiana and Gilgal, then under the care of Rev. John Reed.

The first stated supply of Washington was Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts, then pastor of the Lutheran Church, Indiana. He was engaged to preach during the year 1829, one sermon each fourth Sabbath afternoon. The next year Rev. David Barclay, Presbyterian, was engaged for each fourth Sabbath for one year. In the autumn of this year the congregation appointed Mr. Joseph Diven to present before the Presbytery of Blairsville a petition for the organization of a Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery granted the request, and appointed Rev. John H. Kirkpatrick to effect the organization, who accordingly convened the Washington society in the springtime of 1831, and organized Washington Presbyterian Church. At the organization Messrs. Joseph Diven, John McGara and Abraham Moore, Jr., were elected elders. Mr. Diven having served in the office at Glade Run was installed, Messrs. McGara and Moore were ordained and installed. The roll of members at the organization cannot be produced.

Soon after the organization Rev. David Barclay moderated a congregational meeting, at which a call for one half of the ministerial labors of Rev. John H. Kirkpatrick was made out. Elder Joseph Diven was chosen to lay the same before the Presbytery. The call having been placed in the hands of Mr. Kirkpatrick, was by him accepted on the condition that the time be changed from one half to one third for the first year, and arrangements were made for his installation. At the installation Rev. D. Lewis preached the sermon, Rev. John Reed delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Elisha D. Barrett that to the congregation.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first administered here in April, 1832. Up to this time forty-four members had been received, twenty-three by letter and twenty-one by profession of faith. Soon after this Messrs.

Christopher McEwen, John Shields and Samuel Lewis were elected, ordained and installed elders.

In 1834 a second church building was erected on ground a short distance east of the present site, donated by Mr. Godfrey Lightcap. This was a frame building 40 by 40 feet, and cost about one thousand dollars.

In 1848 Rev. John H. Kirkpatrick was released from the pastoral care of this church. In 1850 the pulpit was supplied by Presbyterian appointments. This same year Messrs. Jesse Marlin and Robert Allison were elected, ordained and installed elders.

On April 20, 1852, Rev. S. P. Bollman was installed pastor for one half time, Rev. C. Forbes preaching the sermon, Rev. A. Donaldson charging the pastor, and Rev. D. Lewis, the people. After serving the congregation for fifteen months, Rev. S. P. Bollman was released from the pastorate on account of failing health, yet continued occasionally to supply the pulpit.

On September 1, 1857, Rev. William G. Shand was installed pastor for one half time, the other half being given to Center, which pastorate continued for but little more than one year, or to October 6, 1858. Then the congregation had to depend on the occasional supplies until 1860, when Rev. D. D. Christy supplied the church for a time, and having accepted calls from this church and Center, he was installed July 3 of that year. His pastorate continued to May 4, 1863, when he was released from the charge. During the three years following the church was without a pastor, Rev. S. P. Bollman, however, serving as stated supply for six months in 1864, and for three more months in 1865.

On August 21, 1865, Rev. S. P. Bollman, being then pastor at Center, was installed pastor of this church for one half time by a committee consisting of Revs. Caruthers, W. F. Morgan and Andrew McElwain. This pastoral relation was dissolved April 12, 1870. Mr. T. B. Anderson, a student of theology in the Western Theological Seminary, preached one sermon each Sabbath during the summer of 1871. The following summer the Presbytery sent Mr. E. G. McKinley, another student of the Western Theological Seminary, to supply the pulpit for five months.

Having decided to build a new house of worship the congregation in the fall of 1871 appointed Messrs. John Prothero, Solomon Lightcap, Joseph M. Bell, J. M. McLaughlin and William Wallace, a building committee. The ground was purchased from J. M. and

Oberlin McLaughlin, a few feet southwest from the old building, and the house was built thereon in the summer of 1872. This building was also a frame one, having a main auditorium 40 by 57 by 18 feet, a vestibule 6 by 40 feet and a lecture room in the half basement, 40 by about 30 feet. Its cost when completed and furnished was \$4,000. The church was formally dedicated to the worship of God June 1, 1873. In this service the scripture was read by Rev. George W. Meehlin, who also preached the sermon, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Carl Moore.

Commencing in the fall of 1873 Rev. Carl Moore preached one sermon every two weeks till the following spring. At the spring meeting of the Kittanning Presbytery, April 7, 1874, a call was presented for one half the ministerial services of Rev. Carl Moore. It was placed in his hands, by him accepted, and arrangements made for his installation June 6, 1874, at which time the installation was effected. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. Hall, D. D., the charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. A. T. Bell, and the charge to the congregation by Rev. Andrew Virtue. This pastorate continued till June 27, 1877.

From July 1, 1877, Rev. C. C. B. Duncan supplied the pulpit steadily for one half time one year. In the meantime a call was placed in his hands to become pastor of this church in connection with Plumville, and was by him declined at a meeting of the Presbytery, July 10, 1878.

On January 2, 1879, Rev. A. T. Bell, then pastor at Rayne, was installed for one half time. Revs. C. Moore, D. H. Sloan and H. Magill taking part in the services. On June 6, 1883, the call was so modified as to secure the entire time of the pastor.

The church edifice was repainted, frescoed and carpeted during the summer of 1884 at a cost of \$700. Of the sons of Washington Church up to 1888 but one, J. Marshall Shields, had entered the ministry. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Blairsville, April 11, 1854, and ordained August 29, 1855, by the Presbytery of Erie. He was pastor successively at Georgetown, Fairfield, Bridgewater, Millvale (Pa.) and Orville (Ohio). He died in November, 1887. Mr. George B. Diven, a candidate for the ministry, had reached the junior year at Washington and Jefferson College when he was stricken down with typhoid fever, and died November 4, 1884. Robert Joseph Diven, recommended by the session April 11, 1886, was taken under care of the Presbytery of Kittanning, April 14,

1886, as a candidate for the gospel ministry. Rev. Frank J. Woodard, a missionary in the Gilbert Islands, was reared in this congregation.

The church has been served in the eldership by Joseph Diven, Robert Allison, Abraham Moore, Jr., Peter S. Lewis, John McGara, John Shields, Alexander Blue, Samuel Lewis, Jesse Marlin, Christopher McEwen, Patrick Lydiek. On June 24, 1900, the following elders were ordained and installed: William Schurr, L. G. Shields, Lewis Wallace, and J. Lincoln Groft.

The following have served in the office of trustee: John Bell, Madison McLaughlin, Patrick Lydiek, John K. McElhoes, Peter McGara, John Gordon, Henry K. Shields, Samuel McQuilkin, W. J. Buchanan, J. W. Shields, David Anderson, Alexander Blue, Jerry Peterman, Wilson R. Wallace, Andrew Harmon, S. C. Lewis. The present deacons are Edward Thompson, John Sharp, C. J. McElhoes, Charles McLaughlin, Charles Bell.

The Sabbath school has been superintended by Samuel Lewis, Wilson R. Wallace, John Prothero, Matthew Baird, Wallace Diven, William H. Lydiek and John Calvin Shannon. Since 1884 there has been an afternoon session of the Sabbath school held in the village of Kellysburg, superintended by John K. McElhoes and Samuel McQuilkin. The present superintendent is J. Lincoln Groft. The school has an enrollment of 111.

The years in which there were the largest accessions to the church are 1868, when 29 were received; 1877, when 45 were added, and 1885, when 34 were added. In 1888 a very general work of grace was in progress, by which the membership of the church was revived and 37 persons publicly professed their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

For the last twelve years Rev. W. J. Wilson has faithfully served this congregation and the membership is 138.

FIRST CHURCH, INDIANA

Organization.—The date of organization is not known. Indiana county was organized in 1806, but there was no stated preaching in the county seat at that time. From 1800 to 1806 there were occasional supplies furnished by the Presbytery of Redstone. The people assembled in the woods and the hardy missionary spoke to them from a rough platform erected under the open sky. Rev. Joseph W. Henderson was the first stated pastor in the county, and the Presbyterian Church of In-

diana was organized by him, it is thought, in 1807. After the organization Mr. Henderson preached as stated supply one third of his time for one year. The names of the original members are not on record. At the time of the organization services were generally held in the county jail, but from the erection of the courthouse, in 1809, it was used as a place of public worship by all denominations having preaching in Indiana till 1826-27, when houses of worship were erected.

Pastors and Stated Supplies.—Rev. Joseph W. Henderson was stated supply for one third of his time during the year 1807. The Revs. George Hill, Samuel Porter, Thomas Davis and William Speer preached occasionally during 1808. The first settled pastor was Rev. James Galbreath. He was installed pastor over the united congregation of Gilgal and Harmony in 1808 and was called to Indiana and installed for one third of his time in 1809. In 1810 he resigned at Harmony and came to Indiana, where he remained until 1816, when he resigned and went to Huntingdon county. He died at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, in 1857. The next pastor was Rev. John Reed. He came as a licentiate from Washington county and was engaged in October, 1817, to preach to the congregations of Gilgal and Indiana as stated supply. He was ordained and installed pastor of these churches in October, 1818, by the Presbytery of Redstone. In 1839, he resigned the charge of Gilgal and gave the whole of his time to Indiana until his death, which occurred September 27, 1840. Mr. Reed was a man of fine presence, genial manners and great energy, and was held in loving remembrance by the survivors of his ministry. He was followed by Lewis W. Williams, who came as a licentiate in 1840, soon after Mr. Reed's death, and in May, 1841, was ordained and installed pastor by the Presbytery of Blairsville. He resigned in the spring of 1844, and died at Landisburg, Pa., in 1858. During Mr. Williams' pastorate, the number of members reported was 153, the same as reported by his predecessor, Mr. Reed. During Mr. Galbreath's ministry, the number did not exceed 80 or 90.

The next pastor was Anderson B. Quay, who was ordained and installed in May, 1844. He resigned in 1850, and died at Rochester, Pa., in 1857. During his pastorate, the membership had increased to 190. Rev. Mr. Quay was succeeded by Rev. Andrew McElwain, September 7, 1852, who resigned in 1872 after a long and eminently successful pastorate of twenty years. Rev. Mr. McElwain was an

able theologian, an earnest, effective preacher and a most faithful pastor. His work in Indiana was twice sealed with a special blessing of the Holy Spirit resulting in large ingatherings. When he was installed there were reported 169 members. When he resigned there were 362, with a Sabbath school of 360 members. During this favored pastorate the church was an example of beneficence, its gifts in 1872 to Home Missions, \$596, Foreign Missions, \$430, Education, \$100, etc. Few pastorates have been more fruitful in good than this one running through the fifth of a century.

Dr. McElwain was succeeded by Rev. D. Hall, D. D., who was installed June 30, 1874. In the installation, Rev. Drs. W. W. Woodend and D. J. Irwin, with Rev. J. Francis, officiated. Early in his pastorate the Congregational Church was disbanded, and the members united with the Presbyterian, where most of them had held membership before. In 1876 there was an ingathering, mainly from the youth of the congregation, of 60 on examination at one communion, and 82 during the year. In 1887 a quiet interest resulted in an addition of 27 on examination in nine months. The membership at this time was about 480. Four young men entered the ministry during his pastorate. Within a year a debt of \$1,400 was paid, repairs costing \$1,800 completed, with a new pipe organ in place costing \$2,000.

Ruling Elders.—At the organization of the church, in 1807, James McClain, John Ross, John Wilson and Joseph Moorhead were ordained and installed ruling elders, and in 1810 James McKnight. During the pastorate of Mr. Reed, from 1818 to 1840, John Douglass, William Lucas, James Todd, Jacob Peelor, Robert A. Hamilton, James Hamilton, Clements McGara and Robert Walker were ordained and installed; Thomas Laughlin, John P. Lloyd and Woodrow Douglass, in 1840; Joseph Thompson, James McClain, James Moorhead and John Sutton, in 1851; A. W. Wilson, W. B. Marshall, and Alexander Fair, December 27, 1868; James M. Sutton, Thomas Sutton and Coulter Wiggins, January 5, 1879.

The present session consists of Dr. William Hosack, clerk; Messrs. J. N. Elder, Frank Learn, Elmer W. Allison, William A. Evans, J. Gamble Fleming, David C. Brown, William A. St. Clair. Mr. Elmer W. Allison is deacon.

Houses of Worship.—The entire square on which the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches now stand was donated to the town for church purposes by the Clymer family of eastern Pennsylvania, who

owned much land in the county. Much of this ground so generously and wisely donated was afterwards sold to private parties, and is now occupied by handsome residences. On the land thus acquired, the old brick church was erected in 1827. A second church was built in 1858. Its length was 85 feet and its breadth 56 feet. The original cost of the building was about \$12,000. It was dedicated October 24, 1858.

The present building is the third church to be erected upon this choice site. It is built of Hummelstown brownstone, and was dedicated in May, 1906. The location is ideal, being as it is within a square of the business district and having the quietude of the residence districts as well. The building sits well back from the surrounding streets, displaying to fine advantage the splendid architectural lines of the Gothic structure. The interior contains all the appointments of a modern church, such as an auditorium with a gallery, having a seating capacity of one thousand persons; a chapel with a seating capacity of five hundred persons; a parlor, trustee room, pastor's study, choir room, primary department, kitchen and large social hall. The building is fitted throughout with beautiful art glass windows, the largest and finest of which is that erected to the memory of the late A. W. Wilson and John Sutton, men noted for their religious activity as well as for their business interests.

The life and energy of the congregation, now consisting of nearly one thousand members, has placed it well up among the first five hundred largest Presbyterian Churches in the United States. The organizations are the same as may be found in all churches and are most efficient. The Sabbath school shows an enrollment of 600 persons with an average attendance of 435; and with Mr. S. W. Guthrie as superintendent and Mr. Harry W. Earhart as assistant superintendent, the school is advancing in good work daily. A strong feature of the Sabbath school is the teachers' training department under the direction of the pastor's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Crawford. This with the home study department places the school among what is known as the "Front Line Schools."

The other church organizations, such as the Christian Endeavor Society, Ladies' Aid Society, and the missionary societies, are fully awake to their great responsibility and bring great honor to the church, and since the work as a whole is most efficient the congregation is justly proud of its achievements.

A number from this congregation have taken up the direct work of advancing the Master's kingdom. Among the most noted who have entered the ministry are Dr. Robert Dick Wilson, now of Princeton Seminary and a world authority on Semitic languages; Rev. McLain Davis, Jr., Rev. Mr. McCoy; those who have taken up the work in the foreign field are Dr. Samuel G. Wilson, Missionary at Tabriz, Persia; Rev. William Kinter, sometime missionary in South America; Rev. Frank J. Woodward, missionary in the Gilbert Islands, and Miss Marie Woodward, missionary in the Shantung Province, China.

STRONGTOWN CHURCH

This was a small congregation with a short and not specially brilliant record. It was in the eastern part of Indiana county, at the hamlet whose name it bore, on the highway leading from Indiana to Ebensburg. It was organized by the Presbytery of Blairsville November 19, 1849. How many were its original members has not been ascertained. Its name first appears in the statistical reports of this Presbytery in 1860, when it is credited with twenty-two members, and as having paid \$34 for congregational purposes. The next year, and each succeeding year to 1865, it is credited in the reports with 13 members. In 1860 and 1861 it was recommended to the Board of Domestic Missions for aid to the amount of \$30. For a time during the earlier part of its existence it enjoyed the services of Rev. J. H. Kirkpatrick as a stated supply. Aside from this arrangement it had only occasional supplies. Dr. Donaldson, in 1873, thus summed up its history in the respect under consideration: "No pastor, one stated supply, and a long, long vacancy." At that time, however, the church had no separate existence, as Presbytery had formally dissolved it October 4, 1865. The record is as follows: "On motion of Rev. A. McElwain the members of Strongtown Church were transferred to the church of Harmony, and the name of Strongtown was stricken from the roll of Presbytery."

CENTER CHURCH

Center Church is located on Crooked creek (Creeside P. O.), about six miles northwest of the county seat. It was organized by the Presbytery of Blairsville September 3, 1851. The number and names of original members have not been ascertained. Dr. Donaldson in

his historical sketch of this church says that it "was organized from Currie's Run and Washington to complete, with the latter, a pastoral charge for Rev. S. P. Bollman." He was licensed by the Presbytery of Blairsville, in April, 1851, and ordained and installed in the charge in October of the same year. The two churches were reported to Presbytery the following April as having 192 members. This charge he resigned previous to April, 1856, the churches being then reported vacant with an aggregate membership of 295. About this time Mr. Bollman was elected superintendent of common schools for Indiana county, in which capacity he served for nine years.

At the organization of the Presbytery of Saltsburg, January 6, 1857, Mr. William G. Shand, then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Cedar, obtained leave to labor in the bounds of the Presbytery, and so began his labor in these churches. Calls for his services being made out he accepted them, August 25, 1857, and was ordained and installed in the charge at Center, September 1, following, Rev. W. F. Morgan preaching the sermon, Rev. John Stark offering the ordaining prayer, Rev. John Caruthers giving the charge to the pastor, and Rev. G. W. Meehlin, the charge to the people. The relationship thus formed was of short duration, Mr. Shand having been released from the charge October 6, 1858. The following April he was dismissed to the Presbytery of Cedar, whence he came. He seems to have had no regular pastoral charge after this. In 1867 his name last appears in the Assembly's minutes. He was then reported as without charge, with his residence at Davenport, Iowa, where he died at a date not definitely ascertained.

The next pastor of the church was Rev. D. D. Christy. He was received as a licentiate from the Presbytery of Columbus June 26, 1860, at which time he accepted calls from this church and Washington, and was ordained and installed July 3, following. The services were at Washington, Rev. G. W. Meehlin preaching the sermon, Rev. A. McElwain giving the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. Caruthers that to the people. The relation thus constituted existed to May 4, 1863, when the pastor was released and dismissed to the Presbytery of Allegheny. He was reported as stated supply at Zelienople in that Presbytery (now Butler) in 1867-68. His name last appeared in the Assembly's minutes of 1870, his address being Coultersville, Pennsylvania.

With the beginning of the year 1864 Rev. S.

P. Bollman, a former pastor, began supplying the church. On April 12, 1865, he accepted a call and was installed July 5, following. Rev. J. M. Jones preached, Dr. Donaldson gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. Caruthers that to the people. A year later he again became pastor at Washington. He was released from the charge April 12, 1870. About this time he removed from the bounds of Presbytery. Presbytery, having learned that he had joined the M. E. Church, dropped his name from the roll December 17, 1872.

Rev. A. Virtue, of the Presbytery of Clarion, having begun to supply at Center, the congregation decided to avail itself of the provisions of the sustentation scheme then in force and to call him for his whole time. This was done, the call was accepted, and Mr. Virtue was installed October 15, 1872. But the burden of support seemed too great, Mr. Virtue was released for one fourth of his time December 9, 1873, and afterwards became pastor at Cherry Run, and also preached at Atwood, which was organized during the time of his ministry, in 1874. His pastorate continued until April 4, 1882, when he was released and dismissed to the Presbytery of West Virginia. Mr. Virtue was "in labors abundant" and his preaching was earnest and practical, and to a marked degree expository of the Scriptures. During the first winter of Mr. Virtue's pastorate at Center the church experienced a revival of much power. The additions on profession as reported for that year were 38, and the whole number of communicants, 128.

From April, 1883, Mr. W. T. Garroway was supply for a period of three months; from May, 1886, Rev. A. T. Bell was supply for a year or somewhat more. At other times the church had occasional services, chiefly from Rev. F. Orr, B. S. Sloan and A. T. Bell. The membership as reported for 1887 was 73. Rev. William J. Wilson has served the congregation since 1891 and has increased the membership to 133. (See biography of Mr. Wilson in biographical section.)

The ruling elders in this church, so far as ascertained, have been the following: William Stuchell, from September, 1848; Philip Uncapher, Robert Spence, James Carroll, from May, 1866; Alex. McCune, from January, 1874; John Stuchell, Byron McGara, Michael Kaufman, from September, 1876; James Hamilton, Joseph Johnston, from June 4, 1880. F. E. Fairman and Samuel McGara were installed in 1883; T. Blair McGary and John C. Kunkle were ordained and in-

stalled May 22, 1892. The present elders are: T. Blair McGary, clerk; David Calhoun, Anthony S. Stuchel, William D. Fairman. The last three were ordained and installed March 14, 1898. The membership of the Sabbath school is 72.

The house of worship first built having been destroyed by fire, a new house was built at a cost of about \$1,200. It is a frame structure, 36 by 50 feet, with sittings for about 300 persons. It was first occupied October 2, 1886.

CLARKSBURG CHURCH

The Clarksburg Church was organized in the spring of 1857, as we learn from the following minutes taken from the sessional records: "At a meeting of the Presbytery held at Indiana on the second Tuesday of January, 1857, a petition of sundry persons, members of the Presbyterian Church, residing in Clarksburg and vicinity, was presented, praying that a congregation might be organized by the order and under the care of said Presbytery. On motion it was resolved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and the Rev. Alexander Donaldson, D. D., Rev. George Morton and Rev. Franklin Orr, ministers, and William McElwain, James Marshall, and Joseph Harbison, elders, be appointed a committee to organize said organization."

The above committee met in Clarksburg on the last Wednesday in March, 1857. Rev. George Morton was chosen chairman, and Franklin Orr, clerk. By this committee the church was at this time organized, and the following named twenty persons who presented certificates of dismissal from other churches constituted its original membership: From the church of Elders Ridge—Samuel Cochran, Nancy Cochran, Mary Cochran, Samuel Cochran, Jr., J. G. Thompson, Louisa Thompson, Jane E. Thompson, Emily J. Thompson, William M. Hazlett, Mary Ann Hazlett, Samuel M. Russell, Polly Russell, Dr. John Kennedy, Mary Jane Kennedy, J. H. Caldwell and Martha Caldwell. From the church at West Lebanon—Alexander Hazlett and Mary Hazlett. From the church of Ebenezer—William C. Marshall and Esther Marshall.

On the same day Mr. John G. Thompson and Mr. Alexander Hazlett were chosen ruling elders, and Mr. Hazlett was ordained and installed. Mr. Thompson being absent from home that day, and shortly afterwards remov-

ing from the bounds of the congregation, was probably never installed as an elder.

For a year little or nothing seems to have been done by the congregation, as the first meeting of the session after the organization of the church was in April, 1858. On the first of May, 1858, the congregation employed Mr. J. E. Caruthers, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Saltsburg, as stated supply until the fall meeting of the Presbytery. Mr. Caruthers preached during the summer, while at the same time he filled the position of assistant teacher in Eldersridge Academy. He also continued his services for one half his time during the following winter while completing his studies at the Western Theological Seminary. Under the faithful ministrations of this devoted servant of Christ the church entered upon a remarkable career of prosperity, as the following extract from the narrative of the state of religion found in the minutes of the session dated April 11, 1859, will show: "During the year the presence of the good shepherd has been maintained among this little flock. The membership has been increased fourfold, the greater part of which increase has been gathered in from the world. The Sabbath school during the summer was well attended and very interesting. At the close of the summer the Sabbath school was merged into a Bible class, which has been kept up with interest during the winter. There are now three weekly prayer meetings carried on. The first is a congregational meeting, under the control of the session. This had been largely attended during the year, and often gave manifest indications of the presence of God's spirit. Next a meeting of the ladies, conducted by themselves, well attended, interesting and profitable. Lastly a meeting of the young men, which has been carried on during the winter months, much to the edification and spiritual growth of those who attend."

Brother Caruthers having completed his studies entered upon his Master's work in another field of labor, but the life and energy infused into the congregation during his ministrations were kept up the following summer under the faithful labor of Mr. R. J. Evans, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Allegheny. He was a faithful and earnest preacher, and one of the most amiable and godly of men. Having completed his studies he devoted himself to the cause of domestic missions, and was sent by the Board of Missions to Washington Territory, where he en-

tered with zeal and earnestness into the work assigned him. He was, however, not permitted to labor long. The Master soon saw fit to release him from the toil of earth, and call him to the rest of Heaven. "Brother Caruthers has also ceased from his labors and gone home to glory. These devoted servants of Christ have passed away, but their power and influence are still felt and their names are tenderly cherished in the memories of those among whom they labored and by whom they were dearly and tenderly loved."

This state of prosperity in the church continued to a considerable degree during the following year, part of which the congregation engaged the ministrations of Mr. J. B. Dickey. After this, for two or three years, the congregation was in a very languishing condition, enjoying only occasionally the ministrations of the brethren appointed as supplies by the Presbytery.

On October 1, 1864, the congregation procured the services of Rev. David Harbison, pastor of the church of Livermore, as stated supply for one third of his time. He continued to supply them for about two years, preaching every third Sabbath. His ministrations were greatly blessed, and under him the congregation entered upon a career of prosperity.

During the summer of 1867 and part of the following winter the congregation was supplied by Mr. T. R. Ewing, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Saltsburg, for one half his time. By his ministrations the congregation was greatly profited, and continued in its former condition of spiritual prosperity and Christian activity. After this, for about two years, the congregation passed through another season of great discouragement and trial, owing to the difficulty of procuring supplies, and there being no congregation in the bounds with which a pastoral charge could be conveniently formed. At length, after several earnest but ineffectual attempts, an arrangement was made in the spring of 1870 with the church of Ebenezer, by the pastor being released for one third of his time, in order to take charge of the church at Clarksburg. This agreement having been made, a call was made out and presented to the Presbytery, which was accepted, and on the 29th day of April, 1870, Rev. D. J. Irwin was, by a committee of the Presbytery of Saltsburg, installed pastor of the church of Clarksburg for one third of his time. After that time he continued to serve both churches, generally preaching at Ebenezer in the morning and

at Clarksburg in the afternoon. Rev. Mr. Irwin was followed by Revs. A. E. Hubbard, E. W. Byers, G. A. Fulcher and A. D. Fraser, the present minister.

In 1859 the congregation erected a neat and substantial house of worship. In 1870 there were 60 names on the roll of the church, but the actual membership was perhaps not more than 40 or 50. The present membership is 150.

On the 14th of June, 1856, Mr. Henry Robinson was installed as ruling elder, having been formerly ordained a ruling elder in the church of Congruity. Mr. Robert Anderson was ordained and installed as elder March 11, 1859. The following persons have also been elders in this church: William Kier, installed June 22, 1860; George Reed, S. P. Marshall, Thomas Anderson, installed February 20, 1876; James Hazlett, John Ashbaugh and Robert A. Harbison were added to the session March 15th, 1878. The present session are Messrs. R. A. Harbison, T. S. Marshall, T. S. Ashbaugh, J. C. Rose.

The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition. The following have been superintendents: Henry Robinson, Thomas Anderson, Thomas Getty, Robert Harbison, Nelson Coleman, James Hazlett, John Ashbaugh, John Cunningham, Matthew Elliott. Mr. R. A. Harbison is the present superintendent and the school numbers 105.

The ladies' missionary societies and bands have been, with fidelity to the Master's cause, actively engaged in the special department of the Lord's work committed to them. From a feeble beginning and having overcome its early difficulties and trials, Clarksburg has, by the blessing of God, grown to be quite a strong and vigorous church.

The present trustees are H. P. Sandles, J. T. Young, J. S. Ferguson, Charles Stormer.

Rev. Charles C. Cribbs, a former teacher of the county, was reared in this congregation and is now a minister located at Beechwoods, Jefferson Co., Pennsylvania.

CENTERVILLE CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church of Centerville, West Wheatfield township, was organized by Rev. S. Swan and W. Colledge May 12, 1852, with 20 members and four elders. Rev. S. Swan, pastor at Armagh, was stated supply from that date until April 3, 1855, and from April 15, 1857, Rev. Ross Stevenson was supply, with eminent success for two years, while he was supplying also at Armagh. Revs.

O. H. Miller, G. W. Shaffer and D. L. Dickey were pastors for the same respective time at Armagh. For a time this church suffered seriously from frequent changes of citizens when changes occurred in the management of the canal. When the canal was done away with, the condition became still worse, as Centerville began to retrograde and New Florence, on the Central railroad and across the river, where most of the members resided, became a steadily growing town. This church was disbanded more than thirty years ago and no traces of the building now remain.

CLYMER CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1908 with eleven charter members, John G. Lexfield and wife, George Cole and wife, Mrs. Mary Good, Dr. H. Ney Prothero and wife, Harry Lynn Prothero and wife, J. Ward Houk and Alexander Hunter. Only six of these are still residents of Clymer. The first meetings were held in the woods, with rough board seats for pews. The first pastor was Rev. W. J. Sproull, who also preached at East Union. The congregation is now united with Rayne Church, and the pastor is Rev. A. L. South, who was installed in September, 1912. The handsome brick church is located on the corner of Sixth and Hancock streets, and there are 53 active members.

CURRIE'S RUN CHURCH

Currie's Run Presbyterian Church was organized July 7, 1838. The committee on organization was appointed by the Presbytery of Blairsville, consisting of Revs. Reed, Barrett and Johnston. Robert M. Walker and William Anthony were elected ruling elders, and on the 7th of July, 1838, were ordained and installed by Revs. Reed and Barrett.

The original members were twenty-nine in number, as follows: R. M. Walker, Mrs. Jane Walker, John Robinson, Mrs. Jane Robinson, R. T. Robinson, Mrs. Nancy Robinson, Samuel Bothel, Mrs. Elizabeth Bothel, Alexander Beatty, Mrs. Deborah Beatty, Robert Beatty, Mrs. Nancy Beatty, Ruben Jewell, Mrs. Jemima Jewell, David Anthony, Mrs. Floranna Anthony, James McElhose, Mrs. Nancy McElhose, Thomas Lucas, Mrs. Mary Lucas, Joseph Peelor, Mrs. Nancy Peelor, John Lucas, Mrs. Susannah Lucas, William Anthony, Mrs. Nancy Anthony, Miss Sarah Beatty, Miss J. E. Anthony, Miss Margaret Anthony.

The first house of worship occupied by the congregation was erected in the fall of 1837, but was not finished until the summer of 1838. It was a frame building 40 by 45 feet, 14 foot ceiling, resting upon six posts, two aisles running in front of the pulpit. There were four outside doors. In 1865 the house was repaired, and the door at the south end of the cross aisle was taken out and a window put in its place. The repairing at this time cost \$500. Mr. "Stiller" Jemmie Bothel was the contractor. The cost of the building completed was \$1,400.

In the fall of 1837, when Mr. William Anthony presented a memorial asking an organization, the Presbytery complained that steps had been taken for the building of a church already, and passed a resolution then that such step would be a barrier to the organization of a church. The church is located one mile and a quarter east of Shelocta, on the Kittanning and Indiana pike, near Crooked creek.

Pastors and Stated Supplies.—Mr. Alexander Donaldson preached for the congregation on the second Sabbath of June, 1838, while the scaffolding was still up in and around the house. It was supplied for the next three months by Rev. Edward R. Geary, when the Presbytery of Blairsville appointed Mr. A. Donaldson stated supply for six months. At the expiration of this period he was unanimously chosen pastor, and was installed for one half of his time on the 20th of June, 1839. He continued to be the pastor for fourteen years. "Then, with warm affection subsisting between the pastor and every member of the flock, and the other part of the charge wanting all the time, the relation was dissolved in the spring of 1853." The Scotch version of the Psalms was in use all this time. The singing was led by two clerks, who stood in front of the pulpit, and for about three years the Psalm was lined out in couplets at a time. The communion was administered with the communicants seated around tables placed in the cross aisle, and tokens of admission were also used.

Large numbers walked to church, some of them as far as six, seven or even eight miles. It was no unusual sight on Sabbath morning to see as many as forty walking to the house of God in company. The church was greatly blessed during these fourteen years.

Rev. Franklin Orr was unanimously elected pastor October 3, 1853, and was installed for half time on the 11th of November following. He served the congregation with acceptance

and good success for nearly five years, when the pastoral relation was dissolved in the spring of 1858, in order that he might give his whole time to the territory then covered by his other church. There was peace and harmony among the members and a good degree of religious interest. No communion season passed without some additions to the membership. In the beginning of his pastorate the change of Psalmody took place. "Some few families and individuals left on that ground and united with the United Presbyterian Church, organized about that time near Shelocta." "I must add," says Mr. Orr, "that the congregation was blessed with a good, intelligent and faithful eldership at that time, who stood by their young and inexperienced pastor faithfully."

Mr. M. M. Shirley supplied the pulpit from April 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, when he was chosen pastor, ordained and installed for two thirds of his time, giving the other third to Cherry Run. Serious opposition arising he resigned in the spring of 1863. Mr. Shirley was born near Saltsburg, Pa., February 27, 1829. At the age of twenty years he professed faith in Christ, and united with the Presbyterian Church of Saltsburg. He prepared for college at the Saltsburg Academy, and entered Washington College, but did not graduate. He studied theology with Dr. W. W. Woodend and at the Western Theological Seminary, though not graduating. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Saltsburg April 7, 1858, and was ordained by the same Presbytery June 30, 1859. His first charge was Cherry Run and Currie's Run. He was dismissed to the Presbytery of Clarion, and received by that body October 9, 1864, and was installed over the churches of Academia, Emmenton and Rockland June 20, 1865. He was received by the Presbytery of Erie in 1868, and was appointed stated supply of the churches of Utica and Waterloo until May 11, 1873, when he was installed pastor over the churches of Utica, Waterloo and Mount Pleasant. He was released from Waterloo October 20, 1877, and remained pastor of Utica and Mount Pleasant until his death, which occurred at Waterloo, Pa., July 22, 1879, of consumption. He left a wife and six children.

The congregation was supplied by the Presbytery and otherwise until March, 1865, when Rev. H. K. Hennigh became stated supply for the remainder of the year. He then left and soon after removed from the bounds of the Presbytery. He later became

a member of the Iowa Presbytery, reported an evangelist, with post office address at Bonaparte, Iowa. Then, after a vacancy of three years, supplied meantime by the Presbytery and students from the Western Theological Seminary, some of whom the congregation would gladly have called as pastor, Rev. George K. Scott was elected pastor in the spring of 1869. Although his pastorate was the briefest in the history of the congregation, yet he did good work and was kindly remembered by all. He tendered his resignation and the pastoral relation was dissolved in the spring of 1871.

In 1872 the congregation made out a call for Mr. Jacob L. Thompson, who had been supplying them for some time. He did not accept the call, but continued to supply the pulpit until July, 1874, when a second call was presented to him from the congregation for half time, which he accepted, and was installed July 2, 1874. Mr. Thompson had previous to this time received and accepted a call from Elderton Church, and had been ordained and installed for one-half time. He served the congregation with a good degree of acceptance for three years, when he tendered his resignation, and at his earnest request Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation at its spring meeting in Freeport, Pa., 1886. He was dismissed to the Presbytery of Blairsville, and accepted a call from the church of New Salem.

The congregation through its delegate, Dr. R. McChesney, secured the services of Rev. Lyeurgus Meehlin for six months, to begin the first Sabbath of May, 1876. At the end of that time an arrangement was made to supply the church from the seminary during the winter. In the spring of 1877 he accepted a unanimous call and was installed pastor for one-half time the 6th of September following.

The next pastor after Rev. Mr. Meehlin was Rev. W. J. Wilson, who was installed June 1, 1891, and was released in 1907. Following Rev. Mr. Wilson was Rev. Mr. Auffet, who is pastor at the present time, giving one half his time to this church.

The Eldership.—Mr. R. M. Walker and Mr. William Anthony were the first ruling elders elected. They were ordained and installed July 7, 1838. Mr. Walker died July 29, 1847. Mr. Anthony died May 12, 1856. The second election was held August 30, 1839, when Alexander McNutt, Joseph Henderson, James Speedy and James Lewis were elected. Mr. McNutt died December 4, 1840. Mr. Henderson was dismissed to the Presbyterian Church

of Blairsville, Pa., in 1861. Mr. Speedy died October 20, 1866, and Mr. Lewis March 20, 1852. The third election was held August 23, 1847, when Mr. R. T. Robinson and Mr. John McGara were elected. The date of their ordination and installation is not recorded. Mr. McGara was dismissed August 17, 1851. Mr. Robinson was also dismissed, August 19, 1854. On January 4, 1851, Mr. Hugh Miller and Mr. William McKnight were chosen ruling elders. The date of their ordination and installation was not recorded. Mr. McKnight was dismissed in 1857. Mr. Miller was the senior member. Robert McChesney, M. D., James L. Lewis and John Walker were elected December 19, 1854, and were ordained and installed a few weeks later. Mr. Walker died April 4, 1882. He was truly a good man, and highly esteemed by the congregation, the oldest member of the Sabbath school. Mr. Lewis was dismissed February 4, 1882, to the Presbyterian Church of Indiana, Pa. The sixth election was held in 1865, when Joseph Cribbs and Mr. Samuel Fiseus were elected. They were ordained and installed in August following. Mr. Cribbs died November 6, 1881. At the election held May 18, 1880, William Fleming, Thomas N. Fleming, Michael Kaufman and W. A. McChesney, M. D., were chosen. Their ordination and installation took place June 13, 1880. The present session consists of Dr. William McChesney, Michael Kaufman, J. C. Walker, Harry Boyer. The present membership of the church is 129.

The present church was built in 1889 at a cost of \$4,500. The trustees at this time were Messrs. Jesse Thomas, James H. Allison, R. M. Fleming, William Robinson, J. C. Walker. The building committee consisted of Jesse Thomas, William Fleming, James H. Allison. The new building was erected on the William Robinson farm a short distance from where the old building was located. The present trustees are Messrs. Verne Thomas, Arthur Miller, Perry McCreight, Albert Miller, Milo Hileman, J. C. Peelor.

Sabbath School.—The Sabbath school began with a Bible class taught by the pastor, Rev. A. Donaldson. The class increased in numbers and interest until it was found necessary to organize a Sabbath school in the regular order. The first Sabbath school in all this region was organized in 1829 or 1830, by Francis Fairman, Jesse Marlin, James Speedy and James Lewis, at the house of Francis Fairman in Washington township, Indiana county. Mr. Fairman was superintendent. A few years later the school was moved to a

public schoolhouse, near James Speedy's. Mr. James Lewis was chosen superintendent. The school was moved again to the Cribbs schoolhouse, when James L. Lewis became superintendent. This school disbanded a few years afterwards, and the scholars nearly all went to Currie's Run, which, with the Bible class taught by the pastor, formed the Currie's Run school. Mr. Joseph Henderson is thought to have been the first regularly elected superintendent. He was succeeded by Mr. Hugh Miller, and he again by Mr. James L. Lewis, who served until the spring of 1875, when William Robinson was chosen his successor. He served two years and was succeeded by William Fleming. He served until the spring of 1881, when Michael Kaufman succeeded him, serving as superintendent until May 1, 1887. William Fleming was again elected by the session as superintendent, with Thomas N. Fleming as assistant. A good many young people were brought into the church through the work of the Sabbath school, so that it is a very important branch of church work. The present superintendent is Mr. Perry McCreight. The school has a membership of 60.

SALTSBURG CHURCH

In 1769 a patent for a large tract of land lying between Black Legs creek and the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers was granted to Hugh and Thomas Wilson. From this time the wave of emigration rolled in rapidly. The patentees divided their lands and sold portions to actual settlers. In the early part of the eighteenth century William Johnston, who is described as a man of "remarkable energy, courage and nobility of character," purchased and occupied a large tract on both sides of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas at the mouth of the Loyallhanna. Salt, which had been worth \$5 a bushel, became during the war of 1812-15 exceedingly scarce and dear, and Mr. Johnston, with his characteristic enterprise, determined to bore for salt near one of the "licks" which he had noticed. If he failed he was a ruined man. But after the expenditure of three thousand dollars, ten days after his partner had abandoned the enterprise in despair, and at a depth of between three and four hundred feet, the rude drill, driven by a spring-pole, "struck brine." Immediate promise was given that the unsurpassed beauty of the Kiskiminetas valley would soon be rivaled by its population and wealth. A

third interest in the well was sold for \$12,000. New wells were sunk. Settlers and capital from the East flowed in, and soon the valley for miles was dotted with salt works. Mr. Johnston gave to his sister, Mrs. Boggs, that part of the land which originally belonged to the Wilson patent. There, in the winter of 1816-17, Andrew Boggs, her husband, laid out the town of Saltsburg. Prior to this the locality was known as the salt-works. In the minutes of the Presbytery of Redstone, in session at Beulah, April 16, 1817, we find the record of an "application for preaching at the salt-works," and soon after this "October 21, 1817, the Rev. Porter, second Sabbath of November, at Saltsburg." From this time occasional supplies were sent by the Presbytery until April 21, 1824, when "application was made by the people of Saltsburg to be organized into a congregation, which was granted." In accordance with this action, and by appointment of Presbytery, Rev. Thomas Davis organized the Saltsburg Presbyterian Church August 21, 1824. The number and names of the original members were not known, the early records being lost. Five years later the number of communicants was about fifty.

Houses of Worship.—When Mr. Boggs laid out and sold the first lots in the village of Saltsburg he deeded to the "Saltsburg congregation" one lot at the northern end of the plot. In 1819 a lot adjacent to the one donated was purchased, and the people, although not yet organized as a church, proceeded to erect a house of worship. This edifice was of stone, and cost when finished about six hundred dollars. It was first occupied for public worship in 1820, and the bare walls and rafters resounded to the praise of God ascending from glad and grateful hearts. The preacher on this occasion was Rev. Joseph W. Henderson, the pulpit a workbench, and the pews, the sleepers on which the floor was not yet laid. For several years little more was done toward completing and furnishing the house than glazing the windows and laying the floor. It was finally completed and furnished with pews and pulpit in 1831, and a few days later (April 1st) was destroyed by fire.

Soon after the second house of worship, a substantial brick structure, 60 by 75 feet, was erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars. This building continued to be used by the growing congregation until early in 1873, when upon examination by the architect employed for the purpose it was pronounced un-

safe. The location being at the extreme lower end of the village, a new and central site, at the corner of Salt and Washington streets, was selected, and two lots, making a plot 180 feet square, were purchased for the sum of \$3,000. April 1, 1874, found the new church edifice under roof, and \$7,261.39 paid on the work. During the erection of this building the congregation worshipped in the main hall of the "Memorial Institute," the property of the church, and a history of which, by an able pen, will be found elsewhere.

On November 20, 1874, the church, being completed at an expense of \$27,765, was dedicated with appropriate and impressive services. The following carefully arranged programme was fully carried out:

Opening sermon by the pastor, W. W. Woodend, November 19th, 7 P. M.

Dedication sermon by Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Hays, November 20th, 11 A. M.

Sermon by Rev. Wm. M. Robinson, November 21st, 11 A. M.

Sermon to Young People, by Rev. J. W. White, November 21st, 7 P. M.

Sermon on Missions, by Dr. James Allison, November 22d, 11 A. M.

Sermon to Youth, by Rev. Dr. T. A. McCurdy, November 22d, 7 P. M.

Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Alexander Donaldson, November 23d, 11 A. M.

Sermon to Young People, by Rev. Geo. W. Chalfant, November 24th, 11 A. M.

Sermon, by Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, November 24th.

Sermon on Temperance, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Swift, November 25th, 7 P. M.

"Thanksgiving," November 26th.

Up to this time there was paid on the building and grounds \$20,336. The principal part of the remaining indebtedness was allowed to continue, little more than the interest being paid, until the year 1882-3, when the balance of \$6,500 was fully provided for by subscriptions, to be paid in three semi-annual installments. It should be added here, that the usual effects of a church debt had been felt in all these years, in the direction of the benevolent work of the church, of needless postponement of needed improvements and the provision of accommodations for the congregation.

This edifice is Gothic in style of architecture, and one of the most substantial brick and stone structures in this part of the State. The walls are respectively 18 and 22 inches in thickness. The main audience room is 80 feet long, 43 feet, 6 inches wide, and 33 feet high,

inside measurements. The wing is 46 feet, 4 inches, by 28 feet, 8 inches, and is built in two stories. It contains a lecture room below, and session and infant Sabbath school room above. The windows are modern in style and filled with a good quality of stained glass, while the main front window is large, of beautiful design and yet unpretentious. The spire is justly regarded as very beautiful, and has a height of 145 feet. It, with the entire building, is covered with slate. It stands today, to all passers by, as a just testimonial to the character of an enterprising and worthy people.

Pastors and Stated Supplies.—In October, 1824, two months after the organization was effected, Rev. Joseph Harper, a member of the Presbytery of Richland, was appointed stated supply by the Presbytery of Redstone, half of his time to be devoted to this congregation, and the remainder to that of Warren (now Apollo), until the next meeting of the Presbytery. On the 3d of May, 1825, he was installed as pastor for half time, by a committee of the Presbytery consisting of Revs. John Reed, Jesse Smith and Thomas Davis. Little is known concerning him. He is said to have been an ardent and impulsive man. His administrations were evidently attended by tokens of the divine favor. One season of refreshing during his ministry resulted in the addition to the membership of the two churches under his care of sixty-five persons upon profession of their faith. The pastoral relation existing between him and this church was dissolved in April, 1829. Dr. Woodend in his history written in 1870 says: "We have not been able to trace Mr. Harper's history after he left this field. He spent some time missionary in Venango county and died about twenty years since near Beaver, Pa. The membership of the church at the close of Mr. Harper's pastorate was about one hundred."

Mr. Walter Hughes, who succeeded Mr. Harper, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hartford in October, 1829, and began preaching here soon afterwards (November 1, 1829). He was ordained and installed pastor of the united charge of Saltsburg and Warren by the Presbytery of Redstone October 26, 1830, during the sessions of the same meeting at which steps were taken for forming the Presbytery of Blairsville. He continued his labors in both congregations until April 3, 1838, when he was released from Warren and devoted all his time to this place. His activity and usefulness were much impaired at

times by family and personal afflictions, yet it was not till April 9, 1845, after fifteen and a half years of earnest toil and care, that he was constrained on account of his health, and loss of his voice, to seek a dissolution of the pastoral relation. At the close of his pastorate the membership of the church was 219, a net increase of 119.

The largest amount of benevolent contributions in any one year was that of 1838, being \$422, and the highest salary which he received during all those years was \$475. In the history referred to above, his successor, Dr. Woodend, says of him: "Few could speak more affectionately than he. All felt while drinking in his words that they were the sincere utterances of an honest and pious heart. It does not often happen that a people so long retain their warm attachment to a former pastor, or that a successor finds in his predecessor so kind a helper and so faithful a friend. I would be doing injustice to my own feelings not to express my high appreciation of Mr. Hughes and my entire confidence in him as a faithful friend and devoted minister of the gospel."

The "History of the Pastoral Charges in the Presbytery of Kittanning," by Alexander Donaldson, D. D., contains the following reference to Mr. Hughes: "He continued until 1845, when on account of throat disease he resigned his charge, and soon after moved away, chiefly that his successor might have a fair opportunity to gain the undivided affections of his people. Afterwards he was pastor for a while at West Newton, in Redstone Presbytery, and supplied occasionally or statedly at various other places." He finally made his permanent residence at Pittsburg, Pa., where he died very suddenly, March 26, 1870, ripe in years, in dignity, and in meekness for heaven.

W. W. Woodend, D. D., graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1839. He was private tutor in the family of Hon. Henry St. G. Tucker, of Virginia, one year; principal of the County Academy at Greensburg, Pa., for four years; and served the church of Corinth, in the Presbytery of Steubenville, Ohio, for one year, previous to his settling in Saltsburg. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Redstone October 5, 1843, having pursued his theological course privately under the direction of Dr. J. I. Brownson, of Washington, Pennsylvania. He preached his first sermon in Saltsburg on Sabbath, April 28, 1845. From this date he served the church as stated supply until January 14,

1846, when he was installed as pastor. This relation, which may be truly designated as a long, happy and fruitful one, terminated only after the lapse of thirty-four years. It was modified by the Presbytery April 23, 1879, at the mutual request of pastor and people, so as to constitute Dr. Woodend pastor emeritus, with a salary of \$200 per annum. Not proving satisfactory, as standing in the way of securing a successor, this relation was dissolved at the November meeting of the Presbytery. In his quarter centennial discourse later referred to, Dr. Woodend gives a brief summary of his ministerial labors, which clearly indicates the character of this faithful, laborious and successful workman in the Master's vineyard. This is as follows: "Sermons, lectures and public addresses delivered, 4,607; pastoral visits paid, 3,676; funerals attended, 204; marriage ceremonies performed, 187; communion seasons officiated at, 198; adults baptized, 89, infants baptized, 506; total, 595; admitted on examination, 466, admitted on certificate, 334, total, 800; ecclesiastical meetings, conventions, etc., attended, 177; distance traveled (in miles), 31,918."

In addition to the above he served seven years as principal of Saltsburg Academy, and sixteen years as stated clerk of his Presbytery. Though ceasing from the service of this church in 1879, he could not cease from the work he loved so well, and in which he had engaged so long. To him, inaction was impossible, nay, to him inaction would have been misery. On the prairies of Kansas, at Highland, and among the mountains of his native state, at Philipsburg, he continued the labors of a pastor until increasing years and gathering infirmities compelled him to cease from the full service of the pastorate. Even then he did not cease the hallowed work of preaching the gospel which he loved, but accepted appointments by his Presbytery, and carried the bread of life to the poor in the weak and vacant churches, where the people hailed his coming with delight, receiving his messages as from an honored servant of the Lord. He died at his residence in Indiana, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1886, and after appropriate, solemn and tearful services in the church at Saltsburg, of which he was so long the faithful and beloved pastor, his remains were interred in Edgewood cemetery, Saltsburg.

Samuel W. Miller, D. D., entered upon the full duties of the pastorate in this church May 16, 1880, but was not formally installed until a year later. Hickory, Washington Co., Pa., was the place of his nativity. He grad-

uated at Jefferson College in the class of 1860, and at the Western Theological Seminary in that of 1864. He was licensed to preach in April of the same year; pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Wooster, Ohio, six years; of the First Presbyterian Church, Mansfield, Ohio, six years.

Rev. George MacKinney Ryall became pastor in June, 1900, and is still serving. The present membership of the church is 560.

Ruling Elders.—The elders ordained or installed between 1824 and 1887 were: John Robinson, April 1, 1824 (died April 25, 1865); John McKee, April 1, 1824 (died August 18, 1849); William H. Wray, April 1, 1824 (dismissed or ceased to act April 24, 1854; died January 1, 1869); Andrew Love, 1825 (died March 16, 1852); Alexander White, 1834 (died October 21, 1842); William McIlwain, 1840 (died March 11, 1884); Samuel Patton, 1840 (dismissed); James Rhea, July 22, 1849 (died November 29, 1867); William Moore, July 22, 1849; Thomas McKee, May 23, 1852; James B. Robinson, December 3, 1858 (died November 2, 1877); James Rodgers, December 3, 1858 (dismissed or ceased to act March 18, 1880); Isaiah White, December 3, 1858 (died May 10, 1864); Simon B. Mercer, September 8, 1867; James H. Ewing, September 8, 1867; Johnston Glass, September 8, 1867 (died April 22, 1886); Daniel Rhea, September 8, 1867; Valentine Blank, June 2, 1878; Alex. W. Beatty, June 2, 1878; W. G. McConnell, June 5, 1887; John Weister, June 5, 1887. The elders at present are: A. W. Wilson, Jr., T. S. Stewart, Elmer Onstott, M. D., Harry F. Carson, H. F. Dixon, R. W. Hair, J. C. Moore, R. Y. Elder, A. J. W. Robinson, W. T. Richards, W. H. Ewing.

The trustees are: A. J. W. Robinson, president; R. B. McNeil, James W. Lemon, J. W. Robinson, Archibald G. Campbell, James R. McKee.

Sabbath School.—From Dr. Woodend's "Quarter Centennial" discourse we again quote: "Perhaps the first distinct movement of a religious kind looking towards organization within our bounds was the opening in the early part of the nineteenth century of a little Sabbath school and prayermeeting united, in the Robinson and Wilson neighborhood. This, on days when there was no public worship at Ebenezer, was held in their private dwellings. The families came together to one place on Sabbath mornings and spent the day in giving and receiving instructions from the Scriptures, and offering their prayers and praises before the mercy seat. The school was

usually taught by Messrs. Robert and John Robinson, and is believed to have kept up until finally transferred, when our first church edifice was erected, to a little log schoolhouse standing at the end of the railroad bridge. This little Sabbath school and prayer-meeting was the germ out of which the Sabbath school grew, and was probably the earliest movement of the sort in this region of western Pennsylvania." Although it was certain that a Sabbath school was maintained in connection with this church from the time of its organization, no records for the first forty-eight years being found, dates cannot be given. It is believed that Robert or John Robinson continued to superintend the Sabbath school for some time after its transfer from the country. Several years after the organization of the church, John M. Robinson, son of John Robinson, became the superintendent, and so far as can be learned continued to hold the office for perhaps a score of years. He was succeeded by James Moore, and later by William Moore. These brothers filled the position for the next ten or fifteen years, except one or perhaps two years, during which it was filled by Prof. S. B. Mercer. On March 1, 1872, another brother, Chambers S. Moore, was elected superintendent and continued in that office four years, and was succeeded as follows: David S. Robinson, two years, from April 1, 1876, until April 1, 1878; John S. Smith, one year, from April 1, 1878, until April 1, 1879; John W. Robinson was chosen superintendent April 1, 1879. Mr. J. C. Moore, the present superintendent, has served for the last twenty-three years.

The first election of Sabbath school officers by the session of the church was in 1872, and inasmuch as the Sabbath school records were not preserved great uncertainty attaches to order of incumbency, and to dates previous to that time.

The Sabbath school numbers at present 214 members.

Roll of Ministers of the Gospel Formerly Members of the Saltsburg Church.—William M. Robinson, John Allen Brown, George W. Chalfant, Alexander S. Foster, James E. Lapsley, Matthias M. Shirley, John W. White, Henry H. White, Moorehead Edgar, John W. Van Eman, Walter L. Lyons, A. J. Bolan, Johnston D. White, Albert H. Brown, J. C. R. Ewing, John C. Gilkerson, Andrew J. Gregg, Arthur H. Ewing, J. Stewart Kunkle, Newton Andrew, Joseph Ewing. Mrs. Mary C. Peck, nee Moore, and Hannah Kunkle went from this church as missionaries to China.

Seasons of Special Interest and Large Gatherings.—In addition to that during the pastorate of Mr. Harper, and already noticed, two stand out with great prominence, and are esteemed worthy of special mention. In the summer of 1875 there seemed to be much in the state of religion in the church to discourage, and little to cheer, the hearts of God's people. Many professors seemed to have lost their first love, and some to have fallen asleep; mournful inconsistencies and scandalous sins, in regard to which attendant disciples had seemed to fail, threatened to rend the church. The word preached and taught appeared to produce but slight impression, and few were inquiring the way to Zion. At the June communion only two, at the September communion only one, and at the December communion none were added on examination. About the close of the year many Christians became sensible that something was wrong, and through humiliation, confession and prayer they sought earnestly a revival of religion. The Week of Prayer was well observed, but although the services were continued from day to day for more than two weeks the interest slackened, the attendance diminished and the meetings were closed amidst discouragement. Just then, by the liberality of the people, the pastor was enabled to attend the Christian Convention at Philadelphia, held during the labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in that city. His report on his return seemed to awaken new interest, and meetings were resumed and continued for two months, and as a result God's people were greatly quickened and 105 added to the church on examination.

The other marked season of interest was enjoyed during the winter of 1884-85. In the closing days of 1884 the pastor and session found that certain professing Christians were rearing again the family altars which had fallen into decay, and that certain parents were evincing an unusual concern for the salvation of their children; they also observed a deeper interest and spirit of inquiry on the part of non-professors isolated from each other. At the close of the very interesting service of the Week of Prayer the meetings were continued, but without any visible results until the third week, when, in response to a personal and individual request, the session made an appointment to meet inquirers. When the hour arrived the session was no less surprised than the different inquirers present when, instead of one, they found twenty-two gathered for spiritual counsel, and indeed

all desiring to make a profession of their faith in Christ. Preaching services were held once or twice a day for three months and as a result the church was much revived and ninety-nine received into membership in the church on examination and profession of their faith. The services differed little from the ordinary Sabbath services. The preaching, or rather talking, was done entirely by the pastor, and the people held up his hands by prayer and work. One special feature of the work was the judicious distribution of tracts. Never did we feel or see more clearly the fact that success in such work depends upon the presence and power of the Holy Spirit, and not on eloquent preaching or exciting services.

Go on, people of God, go on praying, preaching, teaching, hoping, trusting only in the Lord, for the Lord will yet give years of grace. He will bless His people, He will bless His people with peace, and greatly multiply the number of those who will turn unto Him and be saved. Hosanna! Amen and amen!

HEILWOOD CHURCH

The church was built in 1906 by the Penn-Mary Coal Company and remained a union church for six years. It was organized as a Presbyterian Church October 27, 1912, with twenty-one charter members. The elders were H. R. Rupp, Fred Vinton, James Hawkins. The organization was consummated by Rev. Mr. Sproull of Penn Run, Pennsylvania; Rev. Mr. Worrall, Cherrytree, Pennsylvania; and Elder W. N. Templeton, of Clymer, Pennsylvania. In 1910 and 1911 Rev. J. A. Lesh, a teacher of the Indiana State normal school, served the people, and in 1912 Rev. H. L. Smith. The church has no regular pastor at present, but has supplies.

Mr. A. W. Donaldson is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 180, with an average attendance of 150. The Men's class taught by Mr. H. R. Rupp has an enrollment of forty-two, with an average attendance of thirty. When the Sabbath school was organized there was but one man in it. The Men's class is well organized and holds socials monthly, and the different committees are assigned special work.

HARMONY CHURCH, PENN RUN

Harmony Church is situated about nine miles east of Indiana, Indiana county. With the exception of Ebenezer and Bethel it was

the oldest church in the northern part of Redstone Presbytery, having been organized by that Presbytery in the year 1806, three years after the formation of the county of Indiana and the year the town of Indiana was laid out. The first settlers within the bounds of this congregation were chiefly from eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the rest from Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Wales. The names of these were as follows: John Evans, David Fulton, Thomas Barr, James Dunwoody, John Huston, Charles Gibson, James Stewart, Thomas Lapsley, Robert Johnston, Andrew Wilkie, Joseph and Thomas Erskine, James and John Lydick, Isaac Griffith, Ad. Carson, Alex. and Samuel Ferguson, John Coleman, Peter Gordon, Matthew Ray, Samuel Moorhead, William Fowler, Thomas Craven, Alex. Telford and John Martin. Three of the sons of the last named were elders in this and other churches.

Some of these persons, feeling the necessity and desiring the privilege of religious ordinances, commissioned one of their number, Thomas Barr, to ask the occasional services of Rev. Joseph Henderson, minister at Bethel and Ebenezer, to which some of these belonged, but which churches were inconvenient to reach on account of distance. Mr. Henderson readily consented to preach once each month, on Friday evening, so as to return to his regular charge on the Sabbath. He organized the church with ten members. Mr. Henderson gave the church its name, and Mr. Barr relates, "that it was undeserving of the name at that time, yet it was as a little oil cast upon the troubled waters" (its life had not been a very harmonious one). Three years after its organization it had only doubled its membership. In these years the famous Kentucky revivals took place and their influence extended to this region. Prayer-meetings were held and effects similar to those recorded in other places took place here. There were doubts in the minds of many whether this was the genuine work of the Holy Spirit or not, but great awe and solemnity pervaded the meetings.

Grounds.—In the year 1821 a grant of about three acres and thirteen perches of land was obtained from Mr. Thomas Bradford, of Philadelphia. The deed for the same was made to Thomas B. Morgan, James Dunwoody, James Lapsley and David Fulton, trustees, for the consideration of one dollar. On this lot were the schoolhouse, church and cemetery. In 1861 an additional lot of

ground adjoining the church lot, containing one acre and twenty-six perches, was purchased from Mary Fairchild, of Boston, Mass., for the sum of \$25, and made over by deed to Dr. Thomas McMullen, James M. Barr, George Ray, James Hadden and William Martin, trustees, and to their successors in office. In 1883 a half-acre lot was purchased in the village of Greenville, one mile from the old ground (which the congregation still holds), and on it was erected a new church building.

Church Buildings.—Harmony Church first worshipped under the oaks in one of "God's first temples." After a time they built a little log schoolhouse and held services therein. Some time after a large tent was erected and generally well filled, for people then came long distances to church. About 1820 a log church was built which served till 1844, when a large frame church took its place. It was in size 40 by 55 feet, costing seven or eight hundred dollars. In 1883 a frame church was built in the village of Greenville, costing over \$4,000; size 58 by 38 feet.

Pastors and Stated Supplies.—Rev. Joseph Henderson was supply from 1806 to 1809. Rev. James Galbreath, a son-in-law of Mr. Henderson, was the first pastor, serving from 1809 to 1816. Rev. David Barkley and others then supplied the church during a vacancy of ten years. Rev. J. H. Kirkpatrick, of Armstrong county, became the second pastor, from 1826 to 1856. Rev. John Rice, a lively Scotchman, of the Reformed Church, was third pastor, from 1867 to 1870, for half time. Rev. B. Shields Sloan, from 1872 to 1882, became stated supply the first two years and a half, and then was installed the pastor. After that time occasional supplies were appointed by Presbytery. In addition to these Mr. William T. Garroway was stated supply for six months and Rev. F. Orr for three months. Rev. J. McPherrin supplied from March, 1884, to May, 1885. In 1886 Rev. W. W. Woodend, D. D., supplied for six months. Rev. Mr. Woodend was followed by Revs. Lewis E. Keith, Henry Webb, Laird R. Wylie, and William J. Sproull, the present pastor, who gives one half of his time to this congregation, which numbers 122.

This was the mother church of this region and from her many other churches have sprung up. Her membership never was very large. The following will serve as an exhibit of alternate growth and decline: In 1806 there were 10 members; in 1809, 20; in 1833, 106; in 1848, 87; in 1856, 86; in 1864, 123; in

1872, 140; in 1875, 150; in 1887, 100; in 1913, 122.

This church has seen many changes and has come up through great tribulation. But she has done a good work that the Master will own and reward at last.

Ruling Elders.—At the organization of the church, in 1806, the ruling elders were Charles Gibson, Alex. Telford and Isaac Griffith. We find no sessional records for this church from its beginning till the end of forty-two years. In 1833 (we learn from another source) the elders were—John McFeaters, John Huston, Sr., Robert Johnson, Isaac Hamilton, James McFeaters and Robert T. Allison. In 1848 William Evans, Samuel H. Johnson, John W. Huston and Robert C. Martin were ordained and installed as elders. In 1860 Mr. Patrick Lydick was added to the session. On the 27th of February, 1874, Mr. James M. Dickey, Joseph Lida, and James T. Dresser were ordained as ruling elders. On July 15, 1876, Mr. Samuel S. Gibson, Samuel Rugh, John O'Neil and Alexander Stuchell were ordained. On November 21, 1885, the "rotary system" being adopted, Mr. John O'Neil and Alexander Stuchell were re-elected; Calvin S. Gibson, Elmer E. Hadden and James C. Fair were elected and ordained and all were installed. On March 6, 1887, Mr. James E. Ray was added to the session. The present elders are J. E. Ray, G. D. Lowman, E. E. Hadden.

The trustees are A. J. Stewart, J. M. Gibson, J. L. Bence.

Mr. E. E. Hadden is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open the entire year, with an enrollment of 175.

NEBO CHURCH (formerly BETHESDA)

Bethesda Church was situated about sixteen miles east of Indiana. This church was an offshoot of Harmony Church. It was organized Dec. 5, 1857, by a committee of the Presbytery of Saltsburg (now Kittanning), consisting of Rev. J. H. Kirkpatrick, Rev. John Caruthers, and Elder E. B. Camp. Mr. Caruthers preached a sermon after which the church was organized with twenty-two members. Some of the original members were Alexander Long and wife, John and David Martin, Alexander Stephens, Lewis Coy, James Ellwood, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Williams, Mr. Roberts, Thomas McDowell and wife, Mrs. Nancy McDowell, James Kelly and wife, Andrew Kelly, William Long and wife, William Dunwiddie and wife, and James Dun-

widdie and wife. This church was located where the Bethesda cemetery now is. The lot on which the church stood was given as long as used for church purposes and when deserted was to fall back to the original owner.

The first church was built in 1850 by the Congregationalists and Presbyterians. It was frame, 25 by 35 feet, costing four or five hundred dollars. The building was burnt down by a forest fire in 1883, but had been vacated prior to that time. The congregation made arrangements with the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists to worship in their house, about two miles from the old ground. The Welsh Methodists, who had invited the Presbyterians to worship with them, finally joined the Presbyterian Church by certificate. When the Presbyterian Church was organized at Nebo it was joined by a number of the members of the Cherrytree Presbyterian Church.

Pastors and Supplies.—Rev. J. H. Kirkpatrick was stated supply from 1857 to 1860, and Rev. J. P. Kennedy from 1860 to 1868. Rev. S. S. Wylie supplied the summers of 1869 and 1870, and Rev. Thomas Parry the summer of 1871. Rev. B. Shields Sloan became stated supply for one-fourth time from 1872 to 1882. Rev. Julius Spencer was stated supply from 1882 to 1885. Since that time the church has been supplied by Revs. L. E. Keith, Harvey Shaw, Henry Webb, Laird R. Wylie, W. H. Robinson, R. J. Roberts, Hugh H. Shaw, James Waite.

Elders.—At the time of the organization the elders ordained and installed were Alexander Stephens, Lewis Coy, James Dunwiddie and John Martin, the last of whom died in 1885. On September 9, 1883, Richard D. Williams, Robert M. Williams and John D. Martin were added to the session. The present elders are: Robert F. Templeton, clerk; A. S. Elliott, John J. Williams, George M. Joiner, C. S. Gibson. William Williams, who died in January, 1913, was a member of the session.

In 1857 there were 22 members; in 1876, 62 members; in 1886, 76 members; in 1888, 66 members, and in 1913, the membership is 67.

Richard R. Williams is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 65. This church has not had a rapid growth, yet it has helped onward the cause of the Master.

MARION CENTER CHURCH

The Marion Presbyterian Church was organized June 15, 1860. A petition signed by thirty-six members from Gilgal Church was presented to the Saltsburg Presbytery, asking for an organization. The Presbytery appointed a committee consisting of Revs. G. W. Meehlin and J. P. Kennedy and Elder Joseph Diven to complete an organization. A meeting was held in the barn of Mr. James Richey, when a sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Kennedy, from the text, "He that winneth souls is wise," Prov. xi. 30. After the sermon an organization was effected consisting of forty-eight members, two being received upon profession of their faith in Christ, the rest by letter. The following day four more were received, making in all a membership of fifty-two. Following is a list of the original members: William Anthony, M. D., Jane Anthony, Maria G. Armor, Mary B. Brady, Hugh M. Canon, Mary B. Canon, Jane S. Canon, Samuel Craig, Jane Craig, James Hunter, Susan Hunter, Milton Lowman, William Midkirk, Rebecca Midkirk, Elijah Moore, James McGinity, Elizabeth McGinity, Keziah McClusky, David McClusky, Nancy McClusky, Sarah McClusky, Mary Park, Robert Park, Sr., Mary Park, W. N. Prothero, Harriet Prothero, Eliza Rochester, William G. Stewart, Andrew J. Stumpf, Mary J. Stumpf, Jane Sutor, Agnes Sutor, John Sutor, Sr., Jane Thompson, Hiram Thomas, Ann Thomas, Mary J. Thomas, James T. Van Horn, Ellen Van Horn, Rebecca Work, Harriet Work, Sophia Work, Rebecca M. Work, Hezekiah Wood, Jane E. Wood, Robert Wyncoop, Margaret Wyncoop. Mrs. Mary Park was a member of this church for fifty-two years and during this time never missed a communion service.

Although this organization was not formally completed until June of 1860, yet there had been preaching in this neighborhood since 1839. Rev. John Caruthers began preaching at that time, holding his first service in the residence of Mr. John Park, on the present site of Marion. Until 1871 the congregation worshipped in private houses, barns and schoolhouses, and at times in the M. E. Church, in which they had a large financial interest. In 1862 the lot of ground upon which the present church building stands was purchased of James Richey for \$50, and in 1865 a lot adjoining this, contain-

ing a quarter of an acre, was given to the congregation by Mr. McClanahan. The present church building was begun in 1868, and completed in 1871, at a cost of \$6,000. It is a plain frame building with steeple. It has a lecture room, study and session room in the basement. The main audience room is 48 by 60 by 22 feet, and will seat from 350 to 400 people. In the summer of 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Jolly, the building was remodeled in a thorough manner, the pulpit changed and the pews rearranged so that the seating capacity was greatly increased.

Pastors and Supplies.—The first pastor of this church was Rev. John Caruthers. He was installed July 10, 1861, preaching one fourth of his time here, at a salary of \$200 per annum. From 1868 he preached one half of his time here, and his salary was increased to \$400. He served the church from this time until October, 1872, when he was released. Mr. Caruthers was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1807. He graduated at Washington College, 1836, and at Western Theological Seminary, 1839; licensed by Washington Presbytery, April, 1839; ordained June, 1840, by Blairsville Presbytery. He served as pastor at Gilgal from 1840 to 1872; Perry, 1840 to 1854; Rockbridge, 1869 to 1872. The time of his service at old Gilgal marked the brightest period. He was the organizer of Mount Pleasant, Rockbridge and Marion. During his pastorate at Marion, 146 were added to the original membership of the church, eighty-six by certificate and sixty by profession, and at the close of his ministry the membership was 132. Father Caruthers was married twice, March 24, 1840, to Miss Sophia Huston, and January 1, 1867, to Miss Mary Kirkpatrick. After leaving Marion he never was able to preach much. He spent his last days at Washington, Pennsylvania, where, after a lingering illness, he passed away November 27, 1880, aged seventy-three. He fought a good fight, he finished his course, and he kept the faith.

Rev. J. Logan Sample was the second pastor. He began preaching here in the spring of 1873, and was installed September 16th of the same year. He served the church until April 28, 1880, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. Later he labored as a missionary in Dakota. Under Mr. Sample's ministry the church was greatly prospered. Forty-five members were added by certificate and sixty-four on examination, making a total increase in membership of 109. New meth-

ods of church work were organized and carried on very successfully, and the heavy debt under which the church was laboring was considerably reduced. A former historian speaking of this pastorate says: "One error inaugurated during this pastorate still leaves its mark upon the congregation. A system of giving anything or nothing was proposed by the pastor and accepted by the people, the effect of which was to cultivate the habit of 'withholding more than is meet,' which some have not overcome as yet." The above arrangement held as to the pastor's salary only.

The third pastor, Rev. A. H. Jolly, was called June 8, 1880, being then a licentiate of Clarion Presbytery. He was ordained and installed August 5th of the same year. Mr. Jolly served the church until July 26, 1885, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. His work was greatly blessed. The debt on the church was cancelled, and the church building was remodeled at a cost of \$850. About one hundred were received into the church during this pastorate.

After Mr. Jolly left Mr. John C. Meehlin, an undergraduate of the Western Seminary and a licentiate of Kittanning Presbytery, served the church as supply for one year, from May, 1886, until May, 1887.

The fourth pastor was Rev. John C. Ambrose. He was a licentiate of Kittanning Presbytery; was ordained June 28, 1887; received the call from the church October 11, 1887, and was installed November 9th, following, Rev. D. Hall, D. D., presiding, Rev. A. T. Bell charging the pastor, and Rev. N. B. Kelly, the people. Rev. Mr. Ambrose was followed by Rev. James Caldwell in 1890. Rev. J. M. Knox served as pastor during 1892. Rev. E. P. Foresman was installed pastor in October, 1893, and remained until 1905. Rev. A. C. Powell, the next pastor, was installed in February, 1907, and served until October, 1910. The church was then without a pastor until October, 1911, when Rev. R. J. Roberts, the present pastor, was installed. The present membership of the church is 250.

Ruling Elders.—The elders elected when the church was organized were Robert Park, who was elder at Gilgal, J. T. Van Horn, William Prothero and William Anthony, M. D. Mr. Park was excused from the active duties of office in 1885, on account of infirmity and age. He was a faithful and active worker, honored and respected by all who knew him. Dr. Anthony was dismissed in April, 1865, and went to Linn county, Kans. Mr. Prothero became an elder in the Presbyterian Church

at DuBois. About 1865 Mr. James C. McGinity was ordained and installed. He continued in office, an humble, faithful and exemplary man, until March 21, 1882, when he was called away by death. In September, 1867, Mr. James S. Martin, who had formerly been an elder at East Union, was elected, and continued to be an active member of the session. G. J. McHenry, M. D., William T. McCall and Robert Thompson were elected in January, 1872. Mr. Thompson served until February 17, 1882, when God called him to his reward. He is said to have been full of the Holy Ghost, firm, faithful, pure. He had been an elder at Gilgal before elected here, and was respected by all. Mr. McCall served until October 28, 1886, when God called him also to go up higher. Mr. Adam Campbell and Mr. Samuel M. Work were elected September 11, 1882, and ordained October 8th of the same year. Mr. Work was dismissed to Indiana Presbyterian Church April 3, 1886. The present elders are: Messrs. John Martin, George McHenry, Robert Thompson, Norman Loughry, S. S. McCreery, Rufus Sutor.

The following is a list of the Sunday school superintendents in the order in which they served: J. T. Van Horn, J. C. McGinity, J. S. Martin, C. P. McGara, G. J. McHenry, Rev. J. L. Sample, G. J. McHenry, J. M. Lytle, G. J. McHenry. Norman Loughry is the present Sabbath school superintendent.

WEST LEBANON CHURCH

In the winter of 1853 the Presbytery of Blairsville appointed the Rev. Messrs. S. P. Bollman and A. Donaldson, with Elders Joseph Diven and Joseph McGeary, to divide Elders Ridge congregation and organize about one third of it into a separate one in the village of West Lebanon and by its name. This was done March 10, 1853, and the following sixty-six members were enrolled: Joseph Harbison, Esq., Rebekah Harbison, Jane Harbison, Margaret Harbison, Francis S. Harbison, Pamela Harbison, Matthew Harbison, Mary Harbison, Martha A. Harbison, Sarah Harbison, Thomas Cunningham, Mary Cunningham, Nancy Cunningham, Catharine Cunningham, William Cunningham, Olivia Cunningham, Robert Cunningham, Roxanna Cunningham, David Mears, Margaret Mears, Robert Mears, William B. Taylor, Elizabeth M. Taylor, John Reed, Sr., John Reed, Jr., Jane Reed, Jr., Mary J. Reed, Jesse Reed, Sarah Reed, Alex Fulton, Catharine Fulton,

Keziah Fulton, Silas Fulton, Annie Fulton, Sarah J. Fulton, John McAdoo, John Elwood, Margaret Elwood, William Crookshanks, David Blakely, Sarah Blakely, Mary Stuchell, Samuel Gamble, Ellen Gamble, Catharine McGough, Thomas McGough, Mary A. Montgomery, John McLane, Julia McLane, Baptist Scott, John W. Smith, Jane Smith, John Shannon, Mary Shannon, Nancy Lowry, Joseph Crusan, Isabella Crusan, Martha Crookshanks, Pauline Miller, Dr. John Edgar, Elizabeth Silvas, Jane Stewart, Elizabeth Cochran, Joseph Collins, Rebekah Collins. Of these Joseph Harbison, Esq., Silas Fulton, Matthew Harbison and John Elwood were chosen as elders. The first was installed and the rest ordained and installed.

Grounds.—An acre of ground was given by Joseph Harbison, Esq. On it a low brick building, 50 by 55 feet, with vaulted ceiling, was erected in the fall of 1852 at a cost of about \$1,400, but was never formally dedicated. It was in use till May 10, 1878, when it gave place to a neat two-story frame structure, 65 by 44 feet, on nearly the same ground. It was neatly frescoed, had stained windows, and without debt was dedicated December 19, 1878. Rev. J. J. Francis preaching the sermon and the pastor offering the prayer. John Oliver, Esq., was the contractor for this also. During the erection the congregation worshipped in the Baptist Church.

Pastors.—By unanimous agreement Rev. A. Donaldson, who had been the pastor at Elders Ridge, was called to that office here for one third of his time and at one third of the old \$500 salary, and was duly installed May 16, 1853. Rev. David Harbison preached the sermon. Rev. Samuel Swan charged the pastor, and Rev. A. McElwain the people. Corresponding changes were afterwards made simultaneously with those at Elders Ridge. The pastoral relation continued unbroken until April, 1888, when Dr. Donaldson offered his resignation to the congregation, but the congregation at a meeting held April 11, 1888, declined to accept it and the relation continued. The present pastor is Rev. David E. Hepler, and the membership is 115.

Ruling Elders.—Of the original number Esq. Harbison died December 15, 1867. Matthew Harbison, who was clerk of session while he lived, died May 2, 1858. Silas Fulton died January 31, 1884. John Elwood held the clerk's office from 1863 till 1874, when he was dismissed to Blairsville. John Wherry, from Elders Ridge, was installed September 29, 1856, was clerk of session till 1863, and

again from 1874 to 1877. He represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly at Pittsburgh. He died March 10, 1880. James Armstrong, from Cross Roads, Presbytery of Blairsville, was installed April 12, 1867, and died September 20, 1877. Joseph Collins and Thomas Sharp, Esq., were ordained and installed April 6, 1860. Mr. Collins was dismissed to East Union in the fall of 1867. Esquire Sharp, with consent of session, ceased to act May 20, 1876. Alex. Hazlett, from Clarksburg, was installed May 6, 1864, and died September 18, 1867. George W. Collins, W. T. N. Wallace and Robert T. Anderson, from Clarksburg, were inducted into office June 14, 1874, the last by installation and the others by ordination and installation. Mr. Wallace was elected clerk of session in 1877. The elders at present are: George W. Collins, clerk; W. W. Couch, W. A. Dible, Robert H. Harbison.

Deacons.—Originally this congregation, like that of Elders Ridge, had no deacons, but on March 4, 1860, by vote of the congregation, Francis S. Harbison, John S. Ewing, Thomas McGough, John Fulton and Robert Cunningham were chosen, ordained and installed in that office. Robert Cunningham was dismissed to Unity, Presbytery of Blairsville, in April, 1865, John Fulton to Indiana in the fall of 1873. Mr. Ewing died. Alex. Ham, Fulton and Robert S. Townsend were ordained and installed April 12, 1867. Mr. McGough soon after, by toleration of the board, ceased to act. In April, 1887, Mr. Townsend was dismissed to Kansas City, Mo., and William Couch was ordained and installed.

Sabbath School and Superintendents.—A Sabbath school with about forty scholars and five teachers had been held here before the church was organized. Later it increased to about 125 pupils and fourteen teachers, being attended by old and young of both sexes. No connected record has been kept, yet the following persons are remembered as holding the office of superintendent, but not their terms of service: Joseph Harbison, Esq., Matthew Harbison, John McLane, John Wherry, John Elwood, Alex. Hazlett, Francis S. Harbison, James Armstrong, and W. T. N. Wallace, who filled the office for over nineteen years. The present membership of the Sabbath school is eighty-four.

Prayer Meeting.—This was commenced early after the organization, and aid was given to it by John M. Barnett, John M. McElroy and John C. Thom, students of theol-

ogy. Generally, however, the elders and members of the church carried it on by themselves, the leader of each meeting appointing his successor. It was rarely interrupted and only for brief periods, and the attendance of all classes was as numerous as is usually seen where no minister leads and lectures. Moreover, it is believed that in few congregations of the same size so many members are willing to take a leading part in prayer and in conducting the exercises.

Other Pastoral Work.—After fifty favored years of ministerial labors, the summary in 1888 of Dr. Donaldson's work was this: "He has conducted sixty-four district examinations, 585 family visitations with catechizing and prayer, 401 communions; admitted to the church on profession of their faith, 1,704; sermons preached, 6,756; prayer meetings held, 2,537; other addresses, 313; visits to the afflicted, 2,508; officiated at funerals, 425; baptisms—adults, 112, infants, 1,108; marriages performed, 321. May God's blessing crown it all!"

TUNNELTON CHURCH

To the Presbytery of Kittanning in session April 24, 1878, a petition signed by a number of persons, twenty-four of whom were church members, was presented asking for the organization of a church at or near Kelly Station, Indiana county, and a committee consisting of Revs. F. Orr and P. Baker and Elder S. J. Craighead was appointed to visit the place and make report. The report of the committee being favorable, Presbytery granted the organization July 10, 1878, and appointed Revs. F. Orr and John Gourley and Elder W. T. N. Wallace to effect the organization, which was accomplished August 9, 1878, the church taking the name of Tunnelton.

The church was organized with nineteen members. The names of these so far as reported are as follows: Joseph Critzer, Martha Critzer, Joseph Elliott, Elizabeth C. Elliott, Isabella Crusan, Letitia C. Dunlap, W. W. Spence, E. J. Spence, Margaret Jones, Catharine Johnston, Margaret McLaughlin, Martha Crusan, E. J. Patton, B. J. Patton, Mary McLaughlin.

The congregation owns a lot of ground which was purchased of Samuel Waddle. On this was erected a frame house of worship, in size 50 by 52 feet, well furnished, and valued at one thousand dollars.

This church never had a regularly installed pastor up to 1888. From the organization until 1885 Rev. Franklin Orr served the church as a stated supply. During 1886 and 1887 it was regularly supplied by Rev. T. R. Ewing, D. D., of the Presbytery of Blairsville, and later by Rev. A. A. Hough, of the same Presbytery.

At the time of organization Joseph Elliott and Joseph Critzer were ordained and installed as ruling elders. Nathaniel Nesbit was added to the session April 23, 1881, Samuel M. Nesbit October 18, 1884, and John E. Gill after the last date. The present elders are: S. M. Nesbit, clerk; J. E. Gill, Samuel Duncan.

The membership as reported for 1888 was fifty-one; the present membership is seventy-two. The number in the Sabbath school is sixty-two.

BETHEL CHURCH

As nearly as can be ascertained this church was organized in the year 1790. The "History of Old Redstone" says: "George Hill, grandfather of Rev. George Hill, of Blairsville, was licensed December 22, 1791, at the church of Bethel, Indiana county, where the Rev. J. W. Henderson was afterwards settled." The minutes of Redstone Presbytery show that at its meeting at Pigeon Creek, October 16, 1792, a call was presented from the churches of Bethel and Ebenezer for the ministerial services of Mr. Marquis. This call was declined. Bethel continued on the roll of supplies until the year 1798, when Rev. Joseph W. Henderson became its first pastor, the church at Ebenezer being connected with it.

The territory included within the bounds of Bethel was settled largely by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who, whilst they hewed their homes out of the wilderness, made provision likewise for the preaching of the gospel. It is handed down from father to son that the early supplies preached in a barn belonging to Major McCombs, within one mile of the present site. Here a tent was at first erected for the minister, around which the congregation gathered, some seated on the ground and others standing, as circumstances determined.

About the year 1797 a log house was built. It was commodious in arrangement and fashioned after the most improved style of the times. The pulpit occupied a place in the

center of one side where there was a recess in the wall. A corresponding recess was also made in the opposite side and facing the pulpit. In this latter recess was a front door entrance. A door at each end also opened into the church. Seats were arranged facing the center of the building. At the first, however, the inclosure was without either seats, floor or stoves, and eyewitnesses have testified to those still remaining that the minister frequently preached in overcoat and mittens, the hearers making themselves as comfortable as they could, stamping the ground and swinging their arms around their bodies. In the year 1842 a frame building was erected in size 50 feet by 60. This house fronted to the south, as did the former log building, and was furnished after the manner of its time with smooth flooring, pews and stoves.

Membership.—The original boundary was very extensive and yet the membership never became very great, owing to the many other churches that in time sprung up and still remain. These drew so largely in all directions from this mother church that dissolution was apprehended. But she still lives and flourishes like the tree planted by the rivers of waters, and is bringing forth abundant fruit. In the year 1834, there were enrolled 136 members; in 1836 they numbered 160; by 1842 they were reduced to 142; since that time the membership has ranged from 160 to 106; the present membership is 106. The membership of the Sabbath school is 110.

Elders.—There have been ruling elders in Bethel as follows: Gen. Michael Campbell, Gen. James McCombs, John Allison, Mr. Sample, John Lewis, Maj. James Laughery, William Hamilton, John Robinson, William Anthony, Thomas Hamilton, Evans Lewis, Joseph Henderson, James Hunter, Alexander McMullin, James McKee, William Carson, N. P. Turner, William Johnson, James Reed, Robert McCluskey, J. L. Robinson, Thomas Hamilton, Daniel Wilson, S. W. Johnson, Jeremiah Lomison, John Shields, James W. George, Harrison Kauffman, and Robert O. Allison. The present elders are: R. O. Allison, clerk; B. F. Lydieck, J. Harvey George, Ira Gibson.

Ministers.—Rev. Joseph W. Henderson ministered to the people from 1798 to 1823, or for the period of twenty-five years. To him as a minister and a man is duly ascribed much of that good degree of moral and religious influence that has usually prevailed in this region of Indiana county. Those who knew him best always spoke of him in terms

of highest commendation. Taking high moral grounds, he advocated total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks at a time when the evil was prevalent and of high social standing. The cause of missions found him an ardent supporter. In the cause of education, the general intelligence of the people and the good of society at large he took a deep interest. He died September 19, 1835, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and twelve years after resigning his pastoral charge. He was buried in Bethel graveyard, and "his sepulcher is with us to this day."

Rev. Jesse Smith became the second pastor. He was a man of good natural abilities and high scholarly attainments. But alas for the tempter! He fell a victim to strong drink. Continuing about eight years as pastor, he was deposed from the gospel ministry for the sin of intemperance, and never restored.

Rev. Robert Johnston came to Bethel in November, 1833. The following spring he accepted a call, and was settled as regular pastor. He remained until October, 1841, when, on account of old age and other minor reasons, he resigned the charge. His ministry was active and useful here and elsewhere, and his labor greatly blessed, especially in the church of Scrubgrass, where a powerful revival occurred during his pastorate there. He was a man of strong convictions and unsparing in denunciation of what he believed to be wrong. By this means he frequently encountered opposition, and drove from the church some who could not endure strong meat. Bethel was his last charge. Living to a good old age he testified to the grace of God through all his life, and died in the full faith of the gospel he so long preached to others.

After Mr. Johnston came Rev. R. W. Orr, a returned missionary from China. He, as a stated supply, ministered to the people for about a year.

As the fourth pastor came Rev. John Cross. In the spring of 1845 he was settled as pastor over Bethel and Ebenezer. This relation continued until the fall of 1850. Mr. Cross was a most faithful and laborious pastor. A foreigner by birth and education, and unacquainted with the ways of the people, he labored at times under disadvantages. He maintained a high scriptural standard of piety. His earnest efforts to bring the members of his charge up to this high ideal in the Christian life gave offense to some of the more worldly-minded members in the church. These, by their opposition, succeeded in driving him away from his charge. The opposi-

tion came chiefly from the other part of his field of labor. He was truly a godly man. Not long after quitting his charge he returned to Scotland, his native land, where in a few years he died.

For some three years following the pastorate of Mr. Cross the church of Bethel was served by supplies. Of these were Rev. S. P. Bollman, J. Brown, William College, and others.

In April, 1855, Rev. Franklin Orr, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Clarion, and coming from the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, preached six months as stated supply. A call was then received and accepted for half time in connection with Currie's Run for the other half, each promising \$250 salary. On November 9, 1855, Mr. Orr was ordained and installed pastor, Rev. George Hill presiding and proposing the constitutional questions, Rev. A. McElwain preaching the sermon, Rev. George Morton charging the pastor, and Rev. George Hill the people. The call was twice modified. In 1855 it was changed from one half to two thirds time, and the salary advanced from time to time until it reached \$600 for two thirds time. In 1876 it was restored to half time, and the salary fixed at \$500. This relation continued until April 1, 1877. Mr. Orr still remained a member of Kittanning Presbytery, and labored within its bounds. The writer of this, when a boy in Ebenezer, knew Rev. Mr. Orr and heard him preach.

At the close of this last pastorate there began a term occupied in order by the following named supplies: Revs. J. S. Axtell, J. N. Diamant, Carl Moore, Mr. Wolf, A. H. Donaldson, A. B. Wilson.

In the fall of 1879 Rev. John Gourley came to the field as pastor elect, preaching his first sermon September 23, 1877. The writer was a classmate of Mr. Gourley at the Western Theological Seminary. An earnest, devout and spiritually minded man, his labors here were well blessed. He was released from Bethel June 26, 1883, but remained on the field until the latter part of July.

Rev. J. H. Bausman came to the field as pastor elect in September, 1883, and was installed January 31, 1884. During a series of special meetings in the month of February there were received into the church, on profession of their faith in Christ, thirty members. In the year 1886 a new church building was erected. It was a frame structure, neat and substantial, capable of seating 300 to 350 people. The total cost was \$3,000. In

the latter part of August, 1886, it was dedicated to the worship of God, free from debt.

Changes in the eldership were as follows: George Johnston died October 14, 1881; Daniel Wilson died August 9, 1885. James George and Robert O. Allison were chosen ruling elders May 30, 1885. These were ordained and installed July 12, 1885. Mr. Allison was superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Mr. Bausman was released from his charge of Bethel and Homer in April, 1887.

Rev. R. H. Fulton was licensed by the Presbytery of Blairsville in April, 1876, ordained by the Presbytery of Pittsburg May 7, 1887, and became a pastor of Bethel and Homer City Churches in combined charge. Having preached to both churches on the first and second Sabbaths of September, 1887, calls unanimous were made out. Mr. Fulton having signified his willingness to accept, his installation over the two churches took place in each church January 31, 1888. Services were held one at each church every Sabbath in connection with the Sabbath school. Interest was strongly manifested, and the people were very faithful in attendance. Good work was accomplished through the aid of the women's societies, for the cause of missions at home and abroad. Ample grounds of about five acres, more or less, were also the property of the church. An improvement was made by an addition on the north side to the fence, so that a beautiful white pale fence surrounded the church on the north, east and south sides, running well back to the west. The church had one entrance, and fronted to the east, pulpit platform in the west end, organ and choir space to the right, upholstered pulpit set. The site is in the midst of an ancient forest of majestic oaks, and the surrounding prospect is very fine; beautiful for situation, the joy of all her people is Bethel of Indiana county. May the Lord continue to water this portion of his vineyard with showers of blessings, that much fruits may be gathered unto the Master.

CHERRYTREE CHURCH

The first meeting was held in the house of Richard Bard, Esq., on the first day of September, A. D. 1837. The meeting was organized by appointing H. F. Camp, chairman. It was

“Resolved, 1. That we organize ourselves into an ecclesiastical society under the name and title of the Cherrytree Presbyterian Congregation.

“2. That a committee of five (5), viz., William Thompson, Esq., William Moore, Matthias Bartlebaugh, John McDowell and David Somerville, be appointed to locate a site for a house of worship and to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 16th instant.”

At the time designated, the meeting being again convened, the committee reported that they had chosen the site offered and given by H. F. Camp for that purpose. This report was accepted and approved, and another committee consisting of John Armstrong, H. F. Camp and Peter Newman was appointed to take subscriptions and build said house, and also manage the temporal concerns of the congregation. The committee, having received subscriptions during the remainder of the year 1837, proceeded in the spring of 1838 to the erection of a house, and on the 29th day of May, 1838, it was so far completed that a meeting for the organization of a church was held therein.

The cost of said house, so far as it had been finished at that time, amounted to \$261.60, of which sum \$88.50 was paid by the congregation, \$55.42 by William Prout & Co., leaving a balance due of \$117.68, which sum was paid by H. F. Camp.

On May 29, 1838, a committee of the Presbytery of Blairsville, consisting of Rev. John Kirkpatrick and Rev. Erastus Cole, met by appointment and organized the church of Cherrytree, with the following roll of members: Matthias Bartlebaugh, Mrs. Betsy Bartlebaugh, Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, Heth F. Camp, Mrs. Phoebe Camp, John Eason, Mrs. Elizabeth Eason, Mrs. Phoebe Hollister, Mrs. Catharine Hewett, John Lowman, Mrs. Mary Lowman, William Moore, Mrs. Jane Moore.

John Lowman and Heth F. Camp were then chosen and ordained ruling elders. The congregation then proceeded to give Mr. Cole a formal call to become stated pastor, pledging themselves to raise \$200 annually for his support, said call being presented to the Presbytery met at Dennisonstown on the 1st of June, 1838. The call being accepted by Mr. Cole, a committee was appointed to install him, and on the first Tuesday of September next following he was duly installed pastor. In September, 1839, Mr. Cole resigned the pastoral office and removed to the State of Ohio. During this period of time five new members, four on examination and one on certificate, were added to the church.

For the next six years, from 1840 until 1845, the Presbytery sent occasional supplies

from several neighboring ministers to preach and administer the ordinances.

The Rev. John Williams, of the Congregational Church (Welsh), was employed a portion of his time for about two years during 1841 and 1842. From 1845 to 1847 Rev. D. M. Smith preached to the congregation as stated supply.

In the year 1846 the house of worship, which up to this time had remained unfinished, was lined and furnished with seats, at a cost of about \$250, making the total cost \$500.

In the latter part of the year 1848 Rev. David Mills commenced serving the congregation as stated supply, in which office he continued for some eighteen months.

In January, 1851, Rev. William Edger commenced his labors as stated supply, having declined to accept a call to become the regular pastor. He served the congregation only one year, but during that time, as the result of his faithful labors in public and private, twenty-three adult members were added to the church, twenty of them on examination, seven of whom were heads of families.

In September, 1852, Rev. James Moore commenced preaching for the congregation, and on the 27th day of January, 1853, he was installed as their pastor and continued in that office until April 14, 1857, when he was released by Presbytery to accept a call in the Presbytery of Huntingdon. During this pastorate thirty-three members were received into the church, nineteen of them on examination, and a new house of worship was erected in the central part of the village. This was a neat frame building, 40 by 60 feet, 24 feet in height, with basement under the front part and surmounted by a handsome spire. The total cost, including the lot, was \$3,500, besides the old building. It was dedicated in December, 1856. On the 3d of September, 1854, the court granted the congregation a charter of incorporation under the title of "The Presbyterian Church of Cherrytree."

The first Board of trustees under this charter consisted of George M. Gamble, M. D., Matthew McConaughy, E. R. Hollister, E. B. Camp, James Kelly, Gideon Kinports.

In the spring of 1858 Rev. J. P. Kennedy visited and preached to this congregation, and on the 14th day of July, 1858, he was regularly ordained and installed as pastor. He was a faithful and successful shepherd of the flock, and the church was prosperous under his care. The membership steadily increased, the debt incurred by building was paid, and

when he was released from his charge, October 6, 1868, he left the church in good working condition.

From this time until September, 1874, Presbytery sent occasional supplies, and during the summer vacations the pulpit was supplied by students from the theological seminaries as follows: In 1869 by Mr. T. D. Wallace, and in 1870 by Mr. S. S. Wylie, from the Western Theological Seminary; in 1871 and 1872 by Mr. Thomas Parry, from Princeton Seminary; in 1874 by Mr. D. M. Hazlett, from Western Theological Seminary, afterwards missionary to South America; and from January, 1875, to July, 1876, by Rev. J. N. Diamant. In April, 1882, Rev. Julius Spencer was employed as stated supply, which relation was continued until July 1, 1886. The present pastor is Rev. John B. Worrall.

A Sabbath school has been maintained in connection with the church since its organization. The school was closed during the winter months until the completion of the new church in 1856, since which time it has been kept up throughout the year. The names of superintendents, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: Heth F. Camp, Matthew McConaughy, Robert A. Hamilton, William T. Forbes, E. B. Camp, D. J. Satterfield, Elijah P. Baker, J. H. Kelly, Dr. William Hosack, Robert H. McCormick. Attendance at one period averaged above 100; the average attendance in 1887 was sixty-six; and church membership, fifty. The membership of the church at present is 172, and of the Sabbath school 153.

Register of Elders.—We have the following record of elders ordained or installed up to 1877: John Lowman, May 29, 1838 (removed before 1847); Heth F. Camp, May 29, 1838 (died April 9, 1849); Thomas McKisick, July 11, 1847 (removed to Iowa in 1866); William Herrett, July 11, 1847 (ceased to act, 1866); Shepley Priestly, July 11, 1847 (removed about 1852); Charles Priestly, February 18, 1851; Robert A. Hamilton, February 18, 1851 (died June 30, 1868); John Martin, February 18, 1851 (dismissed November, 1857); E. B. Camp, March, 1857; Benjamin Pittman, October 4, 1868 (died February 15, 1877); William Armstrong, October 4, 1868; James McEwen, October 4, 1868; Leonard A. Hollister, January 12, 1874 (removed in 1877); John E. Pittman, January 12, 1874; John Eason, August 25, 1877; John E. Johnson, August 25, 1877. The present elders are: Frank Pinswait, clerk; E. B. McCormick, Frank B. Camp, C. J. Cameron.

GILGAL CHURCH

Gilgal, a "mother of churches," formerly of the mother Presbytery of Redstone, traces her origin to an "Improvement" entered upon in 1797 by Robert and Hugh Thompson and Hugh Cannon, from Westmoreland county, who were soon followed by other Presbyterians, or those of like proclivities, locating chiefly north of the "purchase line" in Mahoning. They had occasional preaching until 1806, when Rev. James Galbreath, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Redstone, supplied them a portion of his time, which led to the organization of Gilgal congregation in 1808.

Pastorates.—Rev. James Galbreath being duly installed continued his pastorate until 1817, giving one-half time for several years to Manor (later Harmony) Church, and afterwards to Indiana. He was followed in 1818 by Rev. John Reed, licentiate from Washington Presbytery, who as pastor equally divided his time between Gilgal and Indiana until 1839, when his whole time was given to the latter church. He died the following year.

The next and longest pastorate was that of Rev. John Caruthers, born in Westmoreland county, May 5, 1807, graduated from Washington College, 1826, from Western Theological Seminary, 1839, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Washington, who supplied this church from August, 1839, until his ordination and installation by the Presbytery of Blairsville, June 4, 1840. His services were equally divided between Gilgal and Perry (the latter church later in the Presbytery of Clarion) until 1854, when Perry was resigned to prepare the way for another pastoral charge, and the time transferred to Mount Pleasant, a colony of Gilgal, and other points as providentially indicated, until he was regularly engaged at other colonies of Gilgal; Marion from 1860 to 1869, and Rockbridge from 1869 to 1870. He resigned his connection with Gilgal in 1870. Mr. Caruthers was first married in 1840 to Miss Sophia Huston, and in 1867 to Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. David Kirkpatrick. He died at Washington, Pa., November 27, 1880.

Rev. Carl Moore, received from the Presbytery of Cincinnati, in April, 1869, was stated supply of Gilgal from 1871 to 1887, and during that time also supplied adjoining churches.

Rev. W. F. Gibson, licentiate of the Presbytery of Allegheny, came April 1, 1877, and after steadily supplying Gilgal, Mount Pleasant and Rockbridge for about three months was ordained and installed their pastor, which

he continued to be until he resigned in 1882 and went West. The same congregations were supplied by the Presbytery for six months in 1882, and then for six months by Rev. A. S. Elliot, a licentiate of the Clarion Presbytery, and he being ordained was installed over them in the spring of 1883, resigning a year thereafter. In November, 1884, Rev. W. F. Gibson returned and remained two years. Stated supplies then filled the pulpit for several years, when Rev. William M. Devors was installed as the regular pastor, remaining about ten years. Then followed another period of supplies, when Rev. H. W. Warnshuis became the pastor. In 1911 Presbytery granted the petition to dissolve the union of Mt. Pleasant, Rockbridge and Gilgal, and Gilgal and Marion were made one charge with Rev. Richard J. Roberts as present pastor.

The Eldership.—At the organization of the church John Work and Joshua Lewis were chosen and set apart, and soon followed by William Hokpins, Hugh Cannon, William Work, Isaac Van Horn, and later by John Sutor, John Hastings, William McClusky and Moses Crawford. In September, 1849, Robert Thompson, grandson of the patriarch whose name is mentioned at the beginning of this sketch, William Black, Robert Park and Archibald J. T. Crawford were added, and in May, 1859, Charles Bovard, Thomas Stewart, Robert Thompson, Jr., another grandson of the pioneer, and Samuel Stuchell. Of the foregoing William Black and A. J. T. Crawford were dismissed to Mount Pleasant, and John Sutor and Robert Park to Marion. Samuel T. Brady, Samuel P. Black and Samuel K. Lockhart were added September 21, 1867, and John A. Work and Henry K. Dilts May 14, 1886. The present elders are: William A. Stewart, clerk; W. M. Streams, J. C. Lockard.

Deacons and Trustees.—In 1842 a board of deacons was constituted of William Riddle, John Allison, Matthew Wynkoop and William G. Stewart, but it was thought best to emphasize the legal obligation in the furtherance of the finances of the church, and in 1852 it was incorporated and provision made for a board of six trustees. The first were Henry Van Horn, Jacob Stuchell, John Craig, James Bovard, John Pollock, John L. McComb.

Houses of Worship.—For some time after organization worship was conducted in private houses, and on sacramental occasions in a tent. Not earlier than 1810 the first house, and on the present site, was commenced, but not finished until several years later. Part

of the ground was a gift from William P. Brady. The building was 40 feet square, and of hewn logs, which had been prepared for a barn, each contributor having purchased his quota of logs for a stipulated quantity of wheat. This structure was afterwards extended 12 feet to meet the increased demands, and was no doubt the best church building in a wide extent of country. But in 1838 it was replaced by a brick structure 50 feet square, costing \$1,300, which, however, in 1887, the congregation removed, erecting a new structure, on the same site, a commodious and tasteful house of worship.

Members and Colonies.—Probably two hundred names were enrolled down to the year 1840, there being one hundred members at that time. From 1840 to 1860 287 were added on confession of faith, and eighty-nine on certificate. But this church being the first and for a considerable time the only church of any denomination in the county north of Indiana, it became the religious home of all whose doctrinal faith was in harmony with it. In 1828 Elder William Work died, and his wife, reared in the Associate or Seceder Church, joined with others and formed such an organization, now the United Presbyterian Church of Mahoning. In 1843 Rouse's version of the Psalms being superseded, a secession occurred forming an Associate Reformed organization, now the United Presbyterian Church of Smyrna. In 1854 about twelve families of Gilgal congregation located from five to eight miles north of the church, uniting with others in the vicinity for more convenient worship, originated Mount Pleasant Church, taking thirty-five members from Gilgal. In June, 1860, Presbytery granted an organization at Marion, on the south, which drew twenty families and about fifty members from Gilgal. In 1864 some ten or twelve families residing a distance of from five to eight miles to the east secured from the Presbytery the organization of the Rockbridge Church at Richmond. These constant reductions and other natural causes left Gilgal a membership of fifty-five in 1887. The present membership is seventy-four. The Sabbath school membership is eighty.

Miscellaneous.—"Societies" or prayer meetings in the early day were held in private houses, and were maintained a long time although through much fluctuation. Sabbath school was in operation during Mr. Reed's pastorate, and about 1830 Rev. John Andrews, of the *Pittsburg Recorder*, organized local Sabbath schools, but they had a temporary

existence. In 1840 the church Sabbath school was reorganized and flourished for several years, when it gradually declined until extinct, although a district Sabbath school was maintained at the Stuchell schoolhouse. In 1859 the district system was extended. A very large and vigorous temperance society had its existence here, and the support of the elders, previous to 1840. Missionary collections were lifted during the pastorate of Mr. Reed, and since 1840 the church has been in a good degree regular in its contributions. Three sons of Gilgal have been given to the ministry: James W. McCluskey, licensed in 1851; James M. Shields, 1854; and Joseph S. Stuchell, 1861.

Thus the annals show that Gilgal Church has held a most prominent and influential place in the history of this Presbytery, and, reviewing the churches that encircle her, north, south, east and west, it may be said, "Gilgal is mother of them all."

ELDERSRIDGE CHURCH

Motto.—"That which we have heard and known and our fathers have told us we will not hide from their children, showing to the generation to come the praises of the Lord."

At Congruity, June 5, 1830, to the Presbytery of Redstone, was presented a memorial from certain inhabitants of Conemaugh (now Young) township, Indiana county, praying to be formed into a congregation, to be called Eldersridge. The request was granted, and Rev. Thomas Davis was appointed to fulfill it. This he did on the 30th of August, 1830, and reported it to the Presbytery of Blairsville at its first meeting in the autumn of that year, for in the meantime that Presbytery had been organized, including this region. Fifty persons were embraced in the new congregation, whose names follow: James Smith, Esq., Mary Anne Smith, John Smith, Jane Smith, Margaret Smith, Jacob Weamer, Barbara Weamer, David Elder, Julia Anne Elder, James Elder, John Elder, Elizabeth Elder, Mary Elder, Robert Elder, Joseph Harbison, Esq., Rebekah Harbison, Sally Harbison, Joseph Cunningham, Archibald McMeans, Elizabeth McMeans, Andrew, William and Robert McMeans, Mary Devers Davis, Margaret McMeans, Sarah McMeans, Samuel Cochran, Nancy Cochran, John Reed, Sr., Jane Reed, Sr., Alexander Reed, Lucy Reed, John Reed, Jr., Jane Reed, Jr., Abel Findley,

Eliza Findley, Catharine Harbison, Matthew Harbison, Anne Harbison, Margaret Patterson, Joseph Patterson, Hannah McComb, Sr., Hannah McComb, Jr., Charles McComb, Mary McComb, David McComb, William McComb and Jane McComb, Robert Wray and Abigail Wray, all previous members of Bethel, Ebenezer or Saltsburg. Of these, Joseph Harbison, Esq., and David McComb were elected as elders, but as the father of the latter lay in his coffin the day of ordination, it was deferred and effected in December following by the same minister.

Church Grounds.—Grounds for church purposes were donated, James Smith, Esq., gave one acre off the corner of his farm in the form of a rhombus, Charles McComb one half acre in the form of a diamond, all cornering at the same point, and bounded by lines parallel to those of each man's farm. Esq. Smith's portion was used mainly for buildings and approaches to them; Allen McComb's for hitching ground, and Charles McComb's for cemetery purposes. About 1850 the congregation sold to its pastor one third of an acre from the diamond, which had disfigured his land.

Buildings.—Before the organization, in the fall of 1829, the original log building, 36 by 24 feet, with a widening of 5 feet at the middle to connect the central with the end logs, was erected. It was located near the south end of Esq. Smith's lot, and cost about \$300. In the fall of 1845 it had become dilapidated, and a brick building 50 by 40 feet was erected, 10 feet from the north end of the former, at a cost of about \$1,600. Daniel Wilson and Samuel M. Taylor were the contractors. The Associate Reformed Church of Olivet was kindly given in the meantime for the worship of this congregation. Neither the log house nor this one was formally dedicated. In consequence of deficiencies in the structure this house was taken down May 10, 1878.

A third house of two stories, 70 by 40 feet, was built 10 feet north and 6 feet west of the former, on land donated by Robert Elder. It was neatly frescoed and had narrow windows of stained glass, and cost \$8,000 and the material of the former house. John Oliver, Esq., of Mount Lebanon, was the contractor. This house was dedicated free from debt November 20, 1879. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. H. Sloan, of Leechburg, and the prayer offered by the pastor. Meanwhile the congregation had worshipped in the Eldersridge Academy. It is worthy of note that John Smith, one of the original members,

was on the building committee of all three churches.

Pastors.—The congregation had only occasional supplies during the first four years. Then it obtained Rev. David Kirkpatrick, of Westmoreland county, for one half time as stated supply. He served it in that capacity for three and a half years. Then, being called to Poke Run for full time, he announced his withdrawal from this congregation April 4, 1838. On that day, by the Presbytery of Blairsville in session at Saltsburg, Alexander Donaldson was licensed to preach the gospel, and persuaded by Elder McComb to fill on the succeeding Sabbath the pulpit made vacant by Mr. Kirkpatrick. This he did on the 8th of April, 1838. Then, while completing his course in the Western Theological Seminary, he supplied this congregation and Currie's Run, and for six months also Apollo, with these two congregations, each for one third of his time. Then on a joint call he was settled as pastor of Eldersridge and Currie's Run, each enjoying half his time, and paying him a salary of \$250. He was ordained and installed at Eldersridge June 20, 1839. Rev. David Lewis preached the sermon. Rev. Robert Johnson offered the prayer and charged the pastor, and Rev. Samuel McFarren charged the people. This relation continued without change till the spring of 1853. Then, owing to the general belief that the charge was too extensive, Currie's Run was demitted, and Eldersridge congregation so divided as to set off about one third of it as a separate congregation at the village of West Lebanon. New calls were given with the same salary, two thirds of it to be paid by Eldersridge and one third by West Lebanon, and the time to be divided in the same manner. In the spring of 1855 the salary was raised to \$600, and paid in the former proportion. During the Civil war, by donations and otherwise, it was made about \$750, and in the spring of 1867, by an appendix to the calls, it was made \$1,000, and continued that for a long time, each congregation paying in the usual proportion. For four years two Sabbaths were given at the Ridge and one at W. Lebanon. For the next year two sermons each Sabbath were given at the Ridge and one at W. Lebanon, and that order was reversed every third Sabbath. For thirty years the forenoon of each Sabbath was given to Eldersridge and the afternoon to West Lebanon, but the old proportion of salary still continued.

In 1840 Boiling Spring Church was organ-

ized, taking more than half its members from Eldersridge. In 1853 West Lebanon was wholly taken from it, and in 1857 the organization at Clarksburg took more than half its members from this one. Dr. Donaldson resigned after fifty years of service, April 11, 1888, but the members refused to accept his resignation, so the pastoral relation was continued. Rev. David E. Hepler is the present pastor. The membership of the church is 137.

The Eldership.—Of the original elders Joseph Harbison, Esq., having acted as clerk of the session for fifteen years, and represented Blairsville Presbytery in the General Assembly of 1835, was set off to West Lebanon in 1853, and David McComb died in the year 1872. Joseph Henderson was ordained and installed in 1835 and dismissed to Currie's Run, April, 1839. William L. Cuning from Ebenezer was installed in the spring of 1838, and in 1840 withdrew to the Associate Church without asking a certificate. On April 20, 1841, James Elder, John Wherry and Joseph A. Henderson were ordained and installed. Mr. Elder, who was clerk of the session from 1856 till 1874, and represented his Presbytery at Baltimore in the General Assembly, died February 5, 1877. Mr. Wherry had held the same office from 1845 till 1856, beginning the second book of records when he was dismissed to West Lebanon. Mr. Henderson was dismissed to Indiana on the same day. Samuel M. Taylor and David Wilson were ordained and installed April 9, 1853. Mr. Taylor was dismissed to the Sixth Church, Pittsburg, in 1857, and Mr. Wilson to the church of Bethel in April, 1867. John Thom, Esq., from New Rehoboth, Clarion Presbytery, was installed June 5, 1855, and died August 23, 1862. Samuel Kennedy, Esq., from Johnstown, was installed and Samuel Thompson ordained and installed December 12, 1856. Esq. Kennedy was dismissed to Freeport in October, 1861, and Mr. Thompson to Boiling Spring in 1866. William Fritz and Samuel Virtue, M. D., were ordained and installed February 25, 1865. Dr. Virtue was dismissed to West Lebanon in April, 1866. Labana Townsend, from Boiling Spring, was installed in the spring of 1865, and dismissed to Apollo on April 12, 1868. Simon P. Townsend, Alexander McComb and John Orr, Esq., from Freeport, in 1867, were ordained and installed, the latter, however, having been ordained previously. Mr. Townsend represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly at Saratoga. In 1880, by consent of the

session, Mr. McComb ceased to act. Esq. Orr in 1869 was dismissed to Delmont. S. J. Craighead, David Findley and John Smith were chosen to office February 24, 1870, and the first two ordained and installed April 3d, and the last September 16th, of that year. Mr. Craighead in 1874 was elected clerk of the session and began the third book of records, and held that office nine years, representing his Presbytery at Brooklyn in the General Assembly of 1876. David Findley died February 21, 1882. James A. McAdoo, T. B. Elder and A. D. McComb were ordained and installed September 3, 1882. Prof. Elder was elected clerk of the session May 26, 1883. Mr. McComb was dismissed to Beatrice February 11, 1885. The elders at present are: E. E. Townsend, clerk; Samuel F. Boden, William A. Wray, Samuel Hine.

The Deacons.—In this congregation the office was so unpopular at first that no one would accept it, and the financial interests were managed by a board of trustees annually elected. But in the year 1859, when the pastor's salary had always been far in arrears, a resort was made to the deaconry. William Fritz, William H. Wray, John A. Ewing, S. P. Townsend and Robert Reeves were ordained and installed in that office. Immediately they addressed themselves to the work, raised the subscription to the amount required, and paid the pastor in full. But soon Mr. Wray moved from the congregation, Mr. Townsend went as captain to the Civil war, Mr. Reeves was absent at his trade. The burden was too heavy for the other two. Attempts were twice made to secure assistance for them, but no one would accept the office. So in 1863 the congregation, under compulsion, relinquished the office and fell back to the trustees again as agents.

Sabbath Schools.—During the first six years of the pastorate a Bible class was taught by the pastor in each branch of the charge, to prepare teachers, and in 1844 a school was commenced with about fifty pupils, mostly young, and six teachers, mostly females. For twenty-five years the school was open only in the summer season. Then, with reluctance on the part of some, a winter school was tried, and with the consent of all was kept up. Old people as well as young attended it. In 1888 the school numbered 175, with fourteen teachers, and the attendance encouraging. No record of superintendents was ever kept, but the following persons have held the office: David Elder, John M. Barnett, John M. McElroy, John C. Thom, James Elder, James E.

Caruthers, John Thom, Esq., Samuel Kennedy, Esq., William H. Wray, Labana Townsend, Samuel Guthrie, S. J. Craighead, William Fritz, R. Y. Elder. Some mission schools were kept up during the summer which need not be described. The present membership of the Sabbath school is 212.

The Prayer Meeting.—The first eight years only a monthly concert was observed on the first Sabbath of each month. In 1846, when students were increasing, they, with the pastor in his cabin study, maintained a weekly meeting. This in the spring of 1850 was open to the public. Immediately reviving influences became apparent, spread over the congregation, and with few interruptions continued for twelve years. During this happy time large numbers of students joined the church, and prepared for the ministry. The influence was also felt in our families. Again in 1872 large additions were made to the membership and zeal of the church. At such times the attendance on the prayer meeting was cheering, but in time of coldness it dwindled sadly, and few would lead in prayer, occasionally indeed not one but the pastor. Still as an almost regular occurrence one true heart held up his hands and God's promise could be plead, and some, at least, felt it good to be there.

General Remarks.—The congregation, when organized, for four years used the common Psalmody of the denomination with but little opposition. The stated supply preferred the Scotch version of the Psalms, and to please him the congregation consented to use it for the time. When the pastor came many wished to restore the Psalmody, but most thought proper to defer it still further, and this was done for fifteen years, and when the change was made, in 1853, twelve families went to other congregations. Precentors lined out each couplet before singing. But this ceased in two years. Tokens were given in advance to communicants and appropriate tables with seats in the aisles were used. This custom, too, was given up about 1860, and the elements of the Lord's Supper have since been given to communicants in the middle block of pews, and sister denominations more especially invited to commune with them, and many do so.

Eldersridge Academy.—At the ordination of the pastor the Presbytery arranged for a young man, looking to the ministry, to recite privately to him. He soon brought another, and in the following spring three or four came for the same purpose. So they kept

coming in growing numbers for nearly eight years, amounting to about a dozen. Then by the earnest advice of many influential persons Eldersridge Academy was formally opened with sixteen students, April 16, 1847, and the assistance of Mr. John M. Barnett. The pastor's log cabin study was used for the first quarter. Then a frame building like a common schoolhouse was erected for the purpose at a cost of about \$300. In 1850 a two-story building, costing \$2,020, took its place. But as interest accrued on most of this during twenty-two years, the cost was nearly double, and when the whole was paid off, in 1872, the entire expense was about \$4,000. This fell upon the pastor as founder of the institution, and became a contribution from him to the cause of education. Over 2,500 pupils have enjoyed its privileges. About ninety have studied medicine, and nearly an equal number have been admitted to the bar, and six of these have signally adorned the bench. In 1876 the institution was given to a board of self-perpetuating trustees, under whom he continued to act as principal. In 1884 he asked to be released, which was not done till a year afterwards. Thus the whole time of his daily teaching and acting as principal was thirty-eight years and three months. Prof. T. B. Elder, A. M., who had held the mathematical chair for more than twenty years, was elected principal in his stead.

Ecclesiastical Connections.—This congregation has been connected with three Presbyteries. The authority for its organization was an order from "Old Redstone." For twenty-six years it was under the jurisdiction of Blairsville, in which time its pastor was installed on two different occasions, and when in 1856 the portions of Armstrong and Indiana counties lying between the Allegheny river, Mahoning and Blacklick creeks, with the Conemaugh river, were organized into a separate Presbytery, this congregation was included in it. The new organization was first called Saltsburg, because that village sustained about the same relation to it as Blairsville to the old one, and suggested the line of division between them. But after the Old and New School Churches united, in 1870, the whole of Armstrong county, with all of Indiana, north of the Blacklick, was included in our Presbytery, and it was called Kittanning. At the same time, we who had previously been amenable to the Synod of Pittsburg were set over to that of Erie, and when in 1880 synods were bounded by State lines, we naturally became responsible to the

Synod of Pennsylvania, and thus have been included in three synods also.

EBENEZER

Ebenezer Church was organized about 1790 or 1791, and, in connection with Bethel, formed a pastoral charge. To form any correct idea of the times in which our fathers here erected an altar to God, and gathered around it from time to time to offer up their sacrifice, and mingle together in scenes of devotion and praise, we must take into consideration their surroundings. It was about seven years after the close of the Revolutionary war, and about four years after the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and in the second year of Washington's administration. It was about twenty years before a steamboat was built, and about forty years before a mile of railroad track was laid in the United States. The territory included in the bounds of the congregation at that time was very large. Many persons came from Elders Ridge and many others from and beyond Saltsburg. It is not known by whom the church was organized.

Pastors and Supplies.—Rev. Mr. Marquis preached here in 1793. With this exception there is no account of any regular preaching prior to the time when Rev. Joseph Henderson probably preached here first, in 1797, and in 1799 he became settled pastor. He was a native of Franklin county, Pa. He was graduated by the College of New Jersey in 1776, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Donegal June 16, 1779. He was ordained and installed pastor of the church in Conewago June 20, 1781. On the 15th of April, 1795, he asked leave to resign his pastoral charge because the congregation failed to meet their engagements in regard to his salary, and his request was granted by Presbytery.

Shortly after this he traveled westward as far as Kentucky. On his return he preached two Sabbaths in the bounds of Bethel and Ebenezer. On the 11th of April, 1798, he received a dismission from the Presbytery of Carlisle to connect with that of Redstone. While on his way with his family to the West he was urged by the congregations of Bethel and Ebenezer to remain with them, and he consented to supply them for a year. Before the close of the year he consented to remain permanently, and on the 9th of April, 1799, he accepted a call from these congregations

to become their pastor, although he never was formally installed.

Mr. Henderson was truly in many respects an extraordinary man, and was an earnest and faithful preacher. He was greatly beloved by the congregation, and had the respect and confidence of the entire community. He was especially noted for his promptness and punctuality. He was deeply interested in all the missionary operations of the church, and was a zealous friend and advocate of the cause of temperance, and both by precept and example inculcated the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. He zealously and faithfully served the church for more than a quarter of a century, and in 1824, on account of increasing age and infirmity, he was released from his pastoral duties, and in patience and resignation awaited the call of the Master to come up higher. He was called to rest September 9, 1836, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and now he enjoys the reward of those who, having turned many to righteousness, shall shine in the firmament of heaven. His mortal remains were buried in the graveyard at Bethel, where his sleeping dust, mingling with that of many of his loved and loving parishioners, awaits the resurrection of the just.

Shortly after Mr. Henderson's release, Rev. Jesse R. Smith became pastor. In many respects he was preeminently qualified for the position. He was a man of fine culture and highly educated. He was affable and courteous, and was a fluent and eloquent speaker. He unfortunately fell a victim of the snares of the wine cup. After a pastorate of four years the congregation, while they loved and respected him for his many noble qualities of head and heart, were compelled in great sorrow and anguish, on account of his infirmity, to ask a dissolution of the pastoral relation.

In 1832 Rev. David Lewis became pastor. He was born in North Wales October 13, 1786. He was but eighteen years of age when he began to preach the gospel. After having preached for twenty-eight years in England he emigrated to America, and for twelve years he was pastor of this church, and although he died at the age of fifty-eight, he had been an herald of salvation for forty years. In the full vigor of life, and apparently in the enjoyment of perfect health, he was suddenly called, December 9, 1844, to cease from his labors on earth and enter into the rest of heaven.

In less than a year after the death of Mr. Lewis Rev. John Cross became pastor. He was a good scholar, a fine theologian and an humble, devoted Christian. While all acknowledged him to be an earnest, loving Christian brother, objections were urged against him by some that owing to certain peculiarities of disposition, and his manner of preaching, his ministrations were not profitable. Feelings of dissatisfaction having manifested themselves, the pastoral relation was dissolved in 1850. Shortly after he settled at Middletown, Franklin Co., Pa., and there for a short time labored in the Master's cause with very encouraging success, but at the call of the Master he ceased from the labor and toil of earth to enter upon the enjoyment of his reward in the mansions of glory.

In 1851 Rev. George Morton became pastor, and in 1854, at his own request, he was released. In 1855 he was a second time settled as pastor, and again, at this own request, he was dismissed in 1859. Under his ministrations the congregation enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

Part of the following summer the pulpit was supplied by Mr. George P. Hays (later Dr. Hays, of Cincinnati), a student of the Western Theological Seminary. The church remained vacant for about two years, the pulpit being supplied by students from the Seminary and others during that time.

On the 11th of April, 1861, Mr. D. J. Irwin, a student of the Western Theological Seminary, received a call from this church, and June 17, 1861, was ordained and installed pastor by the Presbytery of Saltsburg. Rev. Charles D. Fraser is the present pastor of the congregation, which has a membership of 147.

Houses of Worship.—The first place of preaching was a tent constructed of rough boards, and was used only on wet or stormy days. On pleasant days the services were held in the surrounding grove. The first house of worship was about 25 feet square, and was built of hewed logs. The seats were made of split logs. There never was a fireplace or a stove in this house.

The second house was also built of hewed logs, and was about 50 feet long and about 30 feet wide. For a considerable time the congregation worshipped in this house with nothing but loose boards for a floor; and for several winters they had neither stoves nor fireplace.

The next building was a substantial and beautiful brick structure, 65 by 45 feet, with

vestibule, session room and gallery, and a very commodious and well-arranged audience room.

In 1870 the congregation decided to erect a new church building, which is the present house of worship. It was the fourth erected by the congregation, or the fifth place of worship including the tent first erected. It is a two-story building, 68 feet long and 48 feet wide, with vestibule and three rooms below, and audience room and gallery above, and in regard to comfort and convenience is surpassed by few country churches.

For nearly a year the congregation worshipped in the basement, and on the 17th of October, 1871, the building, being entirely completed, was formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, and soon the glory of the Lord filled the house and a precious season of revival was enjoyed during the following winter and spring.

Elders.—The first elders were Patrick Jack, S. Coulter, John Marshall, and John Robinson. Since that time there have been the following elders: James Marshall, James Coulter, John Douglass, John Ewing, Samuel Marshall, William Leard, John G. Thompson, James Fulton, William Conney, William Moore, John Barkley, John Miller, Robert Ewing, Tobias Bricker, Samuel G. Miller, John McCurdy, William Wray, Francis Harbison, James Jack, Robert Wray, R. E. Leard, S. P. Marshall, James M. Barkley, David Stiffy, Samuel Nesbit, M. K. Leard. The following persons composed the sessions in 1888: Francis Harbison, James Jack, David Stiffy, R. E. Leard, Samuel Nesbit, M. K. Leard. The elders in 1913 are S. T. Marshall, clerk; F. W. Barkley, Cyrus Stiffy.

Sabbath School.—The Sabbath school was organized in 1820, and for a long time was managed by Mr. James Coulter and Mr. Robert Ewing, without any formal organization from year to year. At the death of Mr. Coulter the Sabbath school was suspended for some time. About 1830 it was again formally organized by the appointment of Mr. John Barkley as superintendent. For a considerable length of time the session seems to have had entire control of the Sabbath school, as the minutes show that they appointed both superintendents and teachers. In 1840 Mr. John Montgomery, a member of the church, bequeathed \$75 to Ebenezer Sabbath school. With this money a library was purchased, probably the first the school ever had. The following persons have been superintendents of the school: James Coulter, Robert Ewing,

John Barkley, R. E. Leard, David Stiffy, J. M. Barkley, Samuel Nesbitt. The Sabbath school membership at present numbers ninety-two.

Prayer Meeting, Etc.—It is not known at what time a weekly prayer meeting was established, but quite early in the history of the church there was a monthly concert for prayer with special reference to mission work of the church, and at stated times it was the custom to take up collections to sustain the various benevolent enterprises of the church. Ladies' missionary societies were also formed, and for a considerable time their efforts were chiefly directed to the work of foreign missions. In later years these societies have devoted their energies to the special department of Christian work, "Woman's Work for Woman." The ladies have also done good work in the cause of temperance.

From the Sabbath school and congregation the following ministers have gone forth to proclaim the gospel of Christ: J. H. Nesbit, T. D. Ewing, T. A. McCurdy, T. R. Ewing, S. M. Davis, N. H. Miller, E. P. Lewis, and later many others.

There are now many Presbyterian Churches in the territory formerly occupied by this alone. In later years the congregation was much reduced by deaths and removals, the membership in 1888 being 160. Rejoicing in the truth that the God of the fathers is the God of the children, they still kept the banner of the covenant unfurled. With a commendable degree of Christian activity they are striving faithfully to do the work of the Lord committed to them.

HOMER CITY CHURCH

The early settlers of the neighborhood were principally Scotch-Irish, among them one John Alison, who opened up a part of the country now occupied by the town. The land was owned previously by Mr. Evans. This was in the latter part of the last century. About this time other openings were made by Messrs. McKissin, McConauey, Hamilton, Houston and a few others. The names of some of these families connect themselves with times of darkness and scenes of fire and blood in the mother country, of which we cannot here speak; suffice it to say, they loved pure religion more than the endearments of home; they feared less the perils of the wilderness than the power of Satan's emissaries.

Among these were those of other nationalities, the Welsh and the Germans, who, with like motives, shared the toils and enjoyments of Freedom's home. The early settlers were largely of the Presbyterian faith and proclivities. Their places of worship were, for the greater number, Indiana and Bethel. As they grew in numbers, desire and purpose were formed to procure church privileges near their homes. Other denominations, the Methodist Episcopal, the United Presbyterian, the Evangelical Lutheran, and a very few of the Baptist ("Christian"), had already effected their several organizations.

Desirous of having divine worship according to the teachings of their fathers, the Presbyterians, in the spring of 1870, made their first arrangements for preaching in the town (Homer City). Through the efforts of G. A. Ogden, J. P. Douthett, W. H. Stanley and others, the services of Rev. D. G. Robinson, then preaching at Blacklick, were procured. Results were so encouraging that as early as May following a meeting was called in the town hall for making more permanent arrangements. They succeeded in raising \$300 toward the support of the gospel, and procured the services of Rev. D. G. Robinson for one half time. In the desire to have a church home, a committee consisting of Dr. John Evans, Rees R. Ellis and Joseph Griffith was appointed to petition Presbytery for a church organization. Said petition was presented to the Presbytery of Kittanning met at Marion, Pa., and was favorably received. By appointment of Presbytery, a committee consisting of Rev. A. McElwain, Rev. Franklin Orr and Elder W. B. Marshall met at Homer City July 21, 1870, and organized a church with the following members: John McClain, Joseph Griffith, William H. Stanley, Mrs. Rachel Stanley, J. M. Watt, Mrs. Jane Watt, Miss M. J. Watt, Dr. John Evans, Mrs. Bell Evans, John Barelay, Mrs. Margaret Barelay, Miss Mattie Barelay, John A. Barelay, Joseph Dauthett, Mrs. Allen R. Dauthett, Walter B. George, Mrs. Nancy J. George, Rees R. Ellis, Mrs. Bell Ellis, Jessie Griffith, Mrs. Susannah Griffith, Miss L. E. Griffith, Miss Susan Griffith, Mrs. Elizabeth Peddicord and, on examination, Mr. G. H. Ogden, Messrs. Joseph Griffith, Joseph Dauthett and John Barelay were elected and ordained ruling elders.

With characteristic zeal these members, on the 13th of the following month, met and determined "to rise and build." Sufficient money was procured, a site chosen and ground broken immediately. Because of unexpected

delays, caused chiefly by the sudden death of their pastor, the house was not made ready for occupancy until the spring of 1873. The Rev. D. G. Robinson died April 3, 1873. The congregation met April 13, 1873, and adopted the following minutes:

"WHEREAS, it hath pleased a Divine and overruling Providence to call from his toils and trials below, to his triumphs above, the Rev. D. G. Robinson, who has supplied this church since its organization; therefore,

"Resolved, That we bow with submission to our heavenly Father's will, knowing that he afflicteth not willing, and that whatsoever he doeth is for the good of his people; and,

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and parents for their irreparable loss."

Mr. Robinson was an earnest and faithful minister, and in every sense of the word a good man.

The neat and commodious church building was dedicated to the worship of God, free of debt, June 15, 1873. The total cost was about \$2,500. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. J. St. Clair Stuchell, who also in the prime of life was called to his reward.

At the time of the dedication of the church there had been received, in addition to the original membership, twenty-three on certificate and eleven on examination, making in all fifty-nine. For about one year after the death of Mr. Robinson the church obtained supplies as often as possible. During this time eight members more were added on certificate.

On April 4, 1874, a call was made for the services of Rev. John S. Axtell, for one half his time. It was accepted by him, and the church was transferred to the Presbytery of Blairsville to form a union with the church at Blacklick. The pastor elect was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Blairsville at Blacklick July 28, 1874, and on the evening of the same day was installed by a committee of Presbytery over the church at Homer City.

On March 21, 1875, Walter B. George and Rees R. Ellis were chosen and ordained ruling elders. During the pastorate of Mr. Axtell there were received on certificate eighteen, and on examination twenty-five. Part of this addition was the fruit of a series of revival meetings held in continuance with the week of prayer.

In April, 1876, the pastoral relation at Blacklick was dissolved and this church was transferred to the Presbytery of Kittanning.

Up to 1888 there had been connected with this church 112 members. In 1875 there was reported \$500 for pastoral support, \$38.50 for the boards of the church, and \$169.29 for miscellaneous objects.

The Sabbath school was organized in 1874, and reported in 1875 a membership of ninety. In 1873 Hon. Isaac M. Watt and Miss Maggie Wallace, and in 1874 Mr. Richard B. Allen and Mrs. Jane Phillips, were removed by death. Some were removed by letter.

On October 17, 1877, Mr. Axtell was released from the pastoral charge of Homer. Rev. T. R. Ewing, principal of Blairsville Ladies' Seminary, became stated supply in November, 1878, continuing until the fall of 1879. In the interval the church had Presbyterial and other supplies as they could be obtained. Mr. Ewing's engagement with the congregation terminated in the fall of 1879, when the church passed through another period of irregular supply until in April, 1880, Rev. John Gourley was called to the pastorate. Mr. Gourley was already the pastor of Bethel Church, and in connection with it had been serving the church of Blacklick. Accepting the call to Homer City, this church and Bethel became united under one pastorate, Bethel being allowed two thirds of his time.

By permission of Presbytery the call was held for one year, and April 27, 1881, was accepted. Mr. Gourley was installed June 2, 1881. This pastorate was continued with profit and blessing to the people until June 26, 1883, when Mr. Gourley was released, but remained on the field as supply until August 1, 1883.

In July, 1883, the church extended a call to the Rev. J. H. Bausman, who had been ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Washington at Wheeling, April, 1883. The call was held by permission of Presbytery and accepted at its fall meeting held at Marion. This call was for half time, Bethel applying for the other half. Mr. Bausman was installed January 31, 1884.

Following are the changes in the eldership since 1876: Rees R. Ellis was dismissed (place not mentioned) December 1, 1880. John A. Barclay died June 16, 1885. On June 1, 1884, Messrs. George H. Ogden, John P. St. Clair and James S. Flickinger were ordained and installed ruling elders.

From the time of its organization to 1888 the church received into its communion on certificate seventy-five, and on examination, 101. The roll of membership calling for 110

has perhaps a few more than could now be found within the bounds. There were three periods of ingathering up to this time that may be called large if the circumstances of the field be taken into consideration, there being no considerable population about the village from which to draw numbers of strength.

In February, 1875, under the ministry of Rev. John S. Axtell, and during a series of meetings, following the Week of Prayer, seventeen persons professed their faith in Christ for the first time. During the ministry of J. H. Bausman, in the winter of 1884, seventeen professed their faith at one time. In February, 1885, twenty persons were received. It is written that most of these remained faithful, but that some returned to the world. The writer is disposed at this point to make the following comment; that being personally acquainted with about all of the ministers mentioned in the foregoing, he can unite his own with the willing testimony of all the people in evidence of the high attainments, the good and faithful qualities, of those who, in the providence of God, were called to be overseers of this flock; also that the frequent change of pastorates is a matter for serious consideration on the part of both pastor and people as being detrimental to the spirituality and threatening to the future prospects of a church thus subjected. Mr. Bausman was released from his charge April 27, 1887. The church then received supplies in connection with Bethel for six months.

In September, 1887, Rev. R. H. Fulton, by invitation, preached on the first two Sabbaths of the month at Bethel and Homer City. A unanimous call from each of the churches was then presented for the pastoral services of Mr. Fulton. Having signified his willingness to accept, his installation took place January 31, 1888, at each church. The salary offered by each congregation was \$500. Mr. Fulton was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Blairsville in April, 1876, during his term at the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Pittsburg May 7, 1877. The attendance by the people was very faithful. Sabbath schools were well filled up and in regular session every Sabbath in connection with the preaching service. The school of Homer enrolled sixty pupils and Bethel considerably more than 100. Providence seemed to be smiling on the efforts put forth, for the people were of one mind and one heart. "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt; thou hast cast out the heathen and

planted it; the hills were covered with the shadow of it and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars." And may the prophecy continue to be fulfilled with respect to this portion of God's vineyard, is the prayer of the pastor.

The present pastor is Rev. J. Reed Morris. The elders (1913) are: John P. St. Clair, clerk; J. S. Flickinger, William G. Hovis, W. W. Coup, Thomas Simpson. The membership of the church is 137; and of the Sabbath school seventy-four.

EAST UNION CHURCH

About the year 1835 Samuel Lydick and Robert T. Allison gave about four acres of land in what is now the village of Taylorsville to the Presbyterian Church, and upon this was erected a log church 25 feet in width and 35 in length. At this time, however, the people did not seek to be organized into a congregation. The church was formally organized by the Presbytery of Blairsville April 29, 1846, Rev. John Caruthers and Rev. John H. Kirkpatrick being the committee. The original members were ten in number, as follows: Samuel Lydick and Catharine his wife, Robert T. Allison and Jane Allison his wife, Jane Allison, Mary Nickle, Samuel Wadell and Martha his wife, Mary Ann Shields, Eliza Allison.

The old church answered and was used as a place of worship until 1861, at which time a much more commodious building was erected, size 40 by 44 feet, at a cost of about \$1,500.

Rev. David Mills was the first pastor of the church, continuing until about 1853. From about this date Rev. John Caruthers served as a stated supply until June 13, 1857. On the 23d of June, 1857, Rev. John Rice was installed for the fourth of his time, the remainder being given to Harmony and Mechanicsburg. He was released from this church June 18, 1861. Rev. S. P. Bollman then served as a supply till about the close of 1864. Occasional supplies were followed by different ministers until June 26, 1867, when Rev. J. Logan Sample was installed for one fourth time, the remainder being given to Harmony and Rayne. He was released from this church October 18, 1869. For several years following there were only occasional supplies. On April 8, 1874, Rev. A. T. Bell became stated supply and continued until March, 1879. During the time of his

ministry God's presence seemed more visible than ever before. In the spring of 1876 forty-five persons were admitted to the church on profession of their faith. On October 9, 1879, Rev. James Caldwell became stated supply, preaching every two weeks, and served the congregation until 1892, a period of thirteen years. The present pastor is Rev. William J. Sproull.

Following is the list of ruling elders with terms of service so far as they can be given. At the time of organization Samuel Lydick and Robert T. Allison were chosen, the former serving for a period of twenty-nine and a half years and the latter fifteen. From May 29, 1853, Robert Barbor served for twenty-two years, and James Martin twelve years from the same date. S. Lowry, James T. Shields, Joseph Nickle, James Waddell, John Lowman and Jacob L. Lydick served each two years from March 12, 1859. From April 3, 1861, Thomas Gibson served for about seven years. On November 28, 1875, at a congregational meeting, the rotary system was adopted as regards the eldership. All the elders in office having resigned, a new election was held resulting in the choice of James T. Shields, G. W. Thomas, William Gallagher, Edward O'Neill, Jacob L. Lydick, who were duly inducted into office. David Short, chosen at the same time, refused to serve. Moses Lydick and Robert Barbor served three years from December 19, 1880; James Nickle, three years from December 19, 1883, and S. S. Gibson, three years from December 18, 1884. James Hadden was elected in December, 1885, and Bruce Leasure December 18, 1887. The present elders are: Edward O'Neill, clerk; Alexander McCoy, W. E. Allison, Bruce Leasure, Frank D. Donahey, T. M. Ross, Fred Mock.

The first Sabbath school was organized about 1858 or 1859, but no records were regularly kept. So far as can be remembered the following have served as superintendents: Samuel Lydick, Jacob Lydick, James T. Shields, William Gallagher, Samuel L. Barr and Edward O'Neill. The membership of the Sabbath school in 1913 is eighty.

The membership of the church in 1888 was ninety-six; in 1913 it is sixty-four.

JACKSONVILLE CHURCH

The village of Jacksonville is located nine miles southeast of the town of Indiana, and nearly half way between Bethel and Eben-

ezer, the oldest churches in the county, distant three miles from either. The distance from these nearest churches made it very inconvenient for members in the village of Jacksonville to attend church the greater part of the year. This consideration led a number of families in and adjacent to the village to take measures to provide a church of their own choice, where they might enjoy the ordinances of God's house more regularly. Accordingly, in the year 1855, the matter began to assume a definite form, and the result was that in the summer of 1856 the house of worship was erected, a frame building, in size 45 by 55 feet. During the fall and winter of the same year Rev. Franklin Orr, pastor of Bethel and Currie's Run Churches, preached occasionally in the afternoons and evenings until about the first of January, 1888. He then preached regularly one third time, though as yet the congregation had no regular organization.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Saltsburg, held at Eldersridge the first Tuesday of April, 1857, a petition was presented asking for the organization of a church to be called "the Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville." This petition was granted, and a committee consisting of Andrew McElwain and Franklin Orr, ministers, and William Robinson and Joseph Henderson, elders, was appointed to organize said church should the way be open. On the 19th of June, 1857, the committee met and completed the organization, the following members uniting: William R. Hunter, Lydia Hunter, Mary Henderson, Lucinda L. Henderson, Nancy Henderson, Scott Marshall, Hannah Marshall, Mary McCurdy, Catharine Jewel, Samuel Swanger, Sarah J. Swanger, James McKee, Nancy McKee, Ellen McKee, William Latimer, Catharine Latimer, D. R. Stitsill, Matilda Stitsill, John McIntire, Maria Thompson. The above were admitted on certificate. The following were also admitted on profession of their faith: Clarissa McIntire, Lucinda Christman, Hannah McKee, Harriet McKee.

Elders.—An election for elders was then entered into, resulting in the choice of James McKee, William R. Hunter and John McIntire, McIntire declining. Mr. Hunter was ordained and, in connection with Mr. McKee, who had been a ruling elder in the church of Bethel, was installed. The following persons have been elders in the church since its organization: James McKee and William R. Hunter, installed June 19, 1857; William Mc-

Farland, John McIntire and I. N. Hodge, June 27, 1858; Evan Lewis and J. M. Guthrie, January 12, 1863, Israel Thomas and J. J. Lewis, September 19, 1870; J. L. Robinson, January 17, 1874; J. M. Barkley, Carson Fails and Walter Robinson, in 1887. The elders in 1913 are: A. W. Robinson, clerk; John L. Robinson, William Fails.

A regular call was made and presented to the Presbytery at its meeting, June 15, 1858, for one third of the ministerial services of Rev. Franklin Orr. The call was accepted. He was installed on the 28th of the same month, Mr. McMillan and Mr. McElwain being the committee of installation.

The limited territory occupied by the congregation rendered the growth of the membership slow. But the saddest trial in the early history of the church was the removal of so many of its founders and supporters. At times the very existence of the church seemed to be threatened, but a kind providence raised up others to take their place, and the church still lived and did a great work, and, though not free from such trials, greatly overcame them.

The church from the beginning was blessed with a good session, and with praying men and women. The prayer meeting was the life of the church. With the spirit of prayer came the spirit of giving and working. So both time and money were given when the church demanded either or both. This church has not been permitted to rejoice in any very remarkable revivals of religion, yet many seasons of deep spiritual interest have been enjoyed, and there have been few times when there were not some tokens of Divine favor and the presence of the Holy Spirit.

Sabbath School.—The Sabbath school has been a power for good ever since the church was organized. The greater part of the parents attended with their children. It was made a special feature in the Sabbath school to cultivate a spirit of missions, and by encouraging the children to contribute to some particular object, the result has been very gratifying. The present membership of the Sabbath school is sixty-four; H. B. McIntire, superintendent.

The women of the church have done their work very well. Always ready to do what they could, they have been behind few churches in their gifts to missions, and few societies of equal numbers showed a greater degree of liberality.

Rev. Franklin Orr was the first pastor this church had. For twenty-six years, as an

earnest and faithful ambassador of Christ, he proclaimed to them the glad tidings of salvation, and as a pastor he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the entire congregation. He was installed for one third of his time, but generally preached at Bethel in the morning, and at Jacksonsville in the afternoon, every Sabbath. At his own request the pastoral relation was dissolved December 31, 1854. He, with others, supplied the church until April 1, 1886, when Rev. T. R. Ewing, D. D., became stated supply, and continued to labor with acceptance and profit. Until recently (1913) Rev. James M. Finley was the pastor, but the pulpit is now vacant.

There has been only one church building, but the old building was repaired throughout in 1882, at a cost of \$400.

In 1888 the membership was ninety. Rev. William Harvey Robinson entered the ministry from this church. He was once and again a missionary to Africa, and returned each time on account of ill health. He also labored as a missionary in Chili, South America. The church as a whole has from the beginning been an active, working one, though few in numbers, letting its light so shine and exerting an influence for good that will be felt for all time to come. The membership in 1913 is seventy-eight.

RAYNE CHURCH

Rayne Presbyterian Church was organized November 16, 1849, by the Presbytery of Blairsville, through a committee consisting of Revs. John Caruthers and John H. Kirkpatrick. The nearest Presbyterian Church at that time was Washington, it being seven miles distant, while Harmony was about the same distance on the other side. The people in this community attended one or the other of the churches, but they had preaching occasionally in the dwelling houses and school-house close by the present site of this church. A desire for organization was thus created, and the Presbytery, being petitioned, appointed the above committee to effect the organization. The meeting for this purpose was held in the dwelling of Mr. Peter Kinter. At this time there were twenty-three persons received as members, as follows: Isabella Kinter, Isaac Kinter, Hannah Kinter, Peter Kinter, Agnes Kinter, Mary Kinter, Josiah Kinter, Sarah Kinter, James Moore, Ruth Moore, Margaret Moore, Matthew Ray, Jane Ray, John Kinter, Elizabeth Kinter, James

Kinter, Nancy Kinter, James McCunn, Catharine McCunn, Sarah Ann Kinter, Philip Rice, Abraham Stuchel, Margaret Kinter.

The congregation continued to worship in private houses and schoolhouses in different parts of the neighborhood for ten years. At the end of that time there was a desire to have a regular place and house of worship. Considerable difficulty was experienced in deciding on a location for the church. There was great diversity of opinion, some holding for one place and others for another, until finally some withdrew from the church. At one time a site was agreed upon near the residence of Mr. John Kinter, and lumber was placed upon the ground, but this was reconsidered, and it was changed from there to the present location. The lot upon which the present building now stands was then purchased and also the cemetery connected with the church, making in all about one acre.

The first church building was erected in the year 1859, at a cost of about \$800. It was a plain frame building, with no paint either outside or in. Its seating capacity was about 250. In 1885 it was found necessary to have another building erected and here again the location became a subject of dispute. Some wanted to build a quarter or half a mile farther north, and when it was finally decided to build upon the old site another split was made, and some eight or ten members withdrew and organized a Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They built about one mile from the old church.

This second church was completed in 1885, at a cost of \$1,400. It is a frame building, 50 by 35 feet, with a seating capacity of 250. It is a plain but very neat and substantial building, nicely finished outside and inside.

The congregation had no settled pastor until 1867. Rev. John H. Kirkpatrick labored in the congregation for eleven years after the organization. Rev. S. P. Bollman was stated supply from 1862 to 1865.

Rev. J. Logan Sample was the first settled pastor. He was installed June 26, 1867, and continued to serve the church until April 13, 1870, when, at his request, the pastoral relation was dissolved. Mr. Sample's labors here were greatly blessed, the number of members was considerably increased, the collections to the various boards were more liberal, and the pastor's salary was also increased.

Rev. Mr. Sample was succeeded by Rev. A. T. Bell, who was the second pastor. During the summer of 1871 Mr. Bell, then a licentiate

of Pittsburg Presbytery, was employed by the Kittanning Presbytery to labor here. After completing his course at the seminary he was called by this church in 1872, and began his labors there October 11, 1872. He was ordained December 31st of the same year, and installed pastor for one half time, at a salary of \$450 per year. This pastorate continued until April 25, 1882, when, by his request, Mr. Bell was released.

Rev. A. H. Jolly then preached here as stated supply until the latter part of 1884. From this time until May, 1887, the church was supplied by appointments from the Presbytery. From May 29, 1887, up to 1888 the church was supplied steadily by Rev. John C. Ambrose. The stated supply at present (1913) is Rev. Arthur L. South.

Elders.—At the time of organization in 1849, James McCunn, James Kinter and Matthew Ray were elected ruling elders. Mr. Ray was dismissed to the Presbyterian Church of Indiana March 11, 1869. Mr. Kinter was also dismissed. R. R. Ray and Josiah Kinter were elected in 1857. Mr. Ray was removed by death October 11, 1885. The ruling elders at present (1913) are: John M. Ray, clerk; and Andrew J. Fisher.

The church membership (1913) is seventy-six and the Sabbath school membership is thirty.

PLUMVILLE CHURCH

A petition was presented to the Presbytery of Saltsburg at the April meeting in 1864 asking for an organization in the village of Plumville, Pennsylvania. The request was granted and Revs. John Caruthers, W. F. Morgan and G. W. Meehlin, with Elders John McClelland and William Wallace, were appointed a committee to effect the organization. This committee met on the 3d day of June, 1864, in the schoolhouse at Plumville, and organized Plumville Presbyterian Church. The original members were the following: Thomas Wadding, Eliza Wadding, George Johnston, Harriet Johnston, Henrietta Johnston, Phebe Johnston, William Wilson, Jane Wilson, Walter Templeton, Jane Templeton, Thomas Waddle, Catherine Waddle, Margaret Shields, Mary J. Shields, Patrick Lydie, Jane A. Lydie, S. E. Lydie, John Trusal, Elizabeth Trusal, Peter Sutton, Annie Sutton, Sarah Sutton, Mary E. Sutton, N. C. Sutton. The first seventeen of these original members were received by certificate from Washington Presbyterian Church, the last seven from Rural Valley.

Pastors and Stated Supplies.—Rev. J. M. Jones was the first supply. He served the church from the organization until June, 1868. During this period thirty persons were admitted to the church and \$77 were contributed to the benevolent objects of the church. After a vacancy of not quite one year, Rev. Carl Moore was called to the pastorate for the fourth of his time, Mount Pleasant and Smicksburg applying for the remainder. He accepted, and was installed in the charge August 31, 1869. He was released as pastor of this church December 9, 1873, but served as stated supply until the spring of 1877. During this time fifty-four members were added to the church, and \$199 were contributed to benevolent objects. About June, 1877, Rev. C. C. B. Duncan began to supply the church and October 17, 1878, he was called to the pastorate of this church for one fourth time. He began serving this church and Washington, to which he was also called, but declined the calls and was dismissed from the Presbytery July 10, 1888. During his period of service, seven members were added to the roll. By the resignation of Mr. Duncan the pulpit was again made vacant for a time. It was stately supplied in 1879 by Revs. Helm and Leyda.

In April, 1882, the congregation united with Concord and tendered a call to Rev. J. M. Kelly for one third of the time. The call was accepted and the pastor began his labors April 30, 1882. He was regularly installed July 3, 1882, by a committee of the Presbytery consisting of Revs. A. H. Jolly, A. T. Bell and J. H. Kerr. During his pastorate 120 members were added to the communion of the church, and \$225 contributed to benevolent objects. The congregation at present (1913) is served by Rev. Lebara H. Shindlecker.

Ruling Elders.—Thomas Wadding and Patrick Lydic were installed as ruling elders June 3, 1864. Mr. Lydic having been an elder in the Washington Church, Mr. Wadding only was ordained on this occasion. Mr. Lydic died May 19, 1882. James M. Sutton and Robert F. Allison were installed as ruling elders October 31, 1869. Mr. Sutton was dismissed at his own request in 1871. Mr. Allison died January 9, 1876. R. A. Allison and H. H. Shields were elected and ordained and installed in 1871. Mr. Allison was dismissed

at his own request November 15, 1885. Mr. Joseph Marshall was installed as ruling elder September 2, 1876, and served until June 11, 1886. W. A. Wilson and A. Marshall were ordained and installed June 2, 1883. On February 7, 1885, the congregation having adopted the "term service" plan, a new election was held. Under this plan Thomas Wadding, H. H. Shields, W. A. Wilson were reelected and installed; B. F. Lydic was also elected, ordained and installed. The elders in 1913 are: W. M. Bowser, clerk; C. G. Marshall, J. Frank Marshall, W. H. Wilson, J. S. Zimmerman.

The membership of the church is 160 and of the Sabbath school one hundred.

The congregation began to build a church edifice in the fall of 1865 and completed it in the fall of 1866. The contract was let to Mr. Thomas Wadding for the sum of \$1,800 for a frame structure 30 by 40 feet.

GLEN CAMPBELL CHURCH

This church was organized about the year 1900. The present elders are: William S. Martz, clerk; C. L. Shrode, D. L. Martin, Dr. E. B. Lewis. The membership of the church is seventy-two. The enrollment of the Sabbath school is one hundred and two. The present pastor of the church is Rev. James Kelley Argo.

ARCADIA CHURCH

This church was built at a cost of one thousand dollars soon after the coal town of Arcadia, Indiana county, was started. It has a membership of twenty-four. The pastors in order of service since the organization have been as follows: Rev. Charles B. Wengerd, Rev. Charles E. Snooks, Rev. Daniel C. Schnebly, and Rev. James Kelley Argo, the present pastor, who took charge of the work on January 1, 1913. He devotes one half of his time to this church. The names of the church officers are: Ruling elders, J. S. Kirkwood, J. P. Kline, A. O. Sommerville, Dr. R. E. Schall; trustees, A. O. Sommerville, Dr. R. E. Schall, J. S. Kirkwood, J. P. Kline, John Harvey, H. C. Cloos, William Lester, J. W. Kline, S. T. Kerr, John Green, J. C. Stewart, A. S. Fulmer. John Harvey is superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an enrollment of 70; the school kept open all the year.

UNION CHURCH, ERNEST

There is preaching every Sabbath evening in this church. Rev. W. J. Wilson has preached here for the past seven years, and for the past two years he has been assisted by Rev. J. N. Park, of Indiana, Pa. The organization was made in the year 1909 by Rev. W. J. Wilson and O. A. Cravener. J. Q. Anderson has been the superintendent of the Sabbath school for the last six years. He is a very efficient officer, consequently the enrollment of the school is 240. The Men's organized class numbers 52. It is well organized and is doing excellent service for the Master.

CATHOLIC

ST. BERNARD CHURCH, INDIANA

The first Catholic settlers in the town of Indiana were Francis Gompers (died in 1858) and William Tinthoff. The latter, then a single man, removed after a short stay to Lebanon county, where he married, and afterwards returned to Indiana. G. Silvers next arrived, and for many years kept a tavern in his own house, afterward the property of the Catholic clergyman. Mr. Silvers died October 14, 1849. The family of Sweeneys, on the road leading from Indiana to Strongstown, were also among the oldest Catholic settlers in the neighborhood. All of these arrived here between 1814 and 1822. Later came the families of Mr. Maloy and Mr. Sheridan; then Andrew Young, in 1829; Andrew Stadtmiller, in 1834; G. Adam Young, in 1836; Oliver Joseph Metz, Herman Custer Camp, John P. Young, 1838; B. Wehrle, in 1840, and the three brothers, Conrad, Bernard and Cyriac Wissel, in 1844. There were perhaps more Catholics settled around, especially of the English tongue, the descendants of whom now no more belong to the religion of their fathers, because they had no minister of their faith for many years. A great many of these settlers came from the eastern counties of Lebanon, Huntingdon, etc., to whom at that time the western counties of Pennsylvania were what the States of the "Great West" are now to us.

During the early period of their location all the stations of Catholic worship in Indiana

and Westmoreland counties were supplied from Sportsman's Hall, or Hill Church, now the Abbey of the Benedictines, at St. Vincent's, in Westmoreland county, where, before the nineteenth century, Rev. Theodore Browsers, a Belgian by birth, and of the Franciscan order, laid the foundation of a parish church, with which were connected the Catholics of Pittsburg.

The early Catholics of the county had to go to Hill Church or to Laretto, Cambria county, where, from about 1800, Rev. Dem Gallitzen, well known by his labors, zeal and love, was settled, collecting around him a poor but sincere congregation. After some time all the counties around were annexed to the Bishopric of Baltimore, until the See of Pittsburg was erected in 1843.

The first Catholic priest who ever came to Indiana for Catholic services was Rev. Terrence McGirr, the eighth pastor of Hill Church. He erected a small log house as a place for holding public worship at Cameron's Bottom, about the same year that the Clay turnpike was being made from Indiana to Ebensburg. This was the first Catholic church in the county, but was not regularly attended.

After Father McGirr Rev. T. Bradley, then residing at Ebensburg, but for a number of years previous located at Newry, Blair county, had charge of the Indiana and Cameron's Bottom congregations, and attended more or less until 1844 or 1845, when Rev. J. A. Stillinger, of Blairsville, took charge of the Indiana congregation, continuing for about two years.

In 1845 the Catholic Church at Indiana, a frame building 30 by 40 feet, was built by about twenty families belonging to the congregation, at a cost of nearly six hundred dollars.

In 1847 the Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, abbot deleatur of St. Vincent, at that time superior of the monastery at that place, and itinerant missionary, frequently came to Indiana and supplied the charge with preaching himself or sent some of his young assistants to minister in his stead, and kept this up until 1849. About this time Rev. Nie. Stauber came to Indiana and remained until 1850, when he was removed. He died at St. Vincent's in November, 1857. After Father Stauber came another secular priest, Rev. John Schmied, who left Indiana in October,

1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Will Lambert, an Irishman, who attended the congregation until March, 1851.

No clergyman would stay here any longer, so the Rev. Boniface Wimmer resumed the place, purchased a home and made his residence here. Revs. Mauris P. Jerome, P. Ildefons, P. Celestine, P. Valentine, P. Alto, P. Ulric and P. Magnus Mayer, all of the order of St. Benedict, attended here at various times as missionaries. The whole number of these missionaries who ever attended the congregation was not more than twenty.

Owing, probably, to such frequent changes in the ministry the congregation did not increase as rapidly as others in the neighborhood. Besides this charge, all the priests were obliged to attend other missions and stations, among them Johnstown, Brookville and Kittanning, and therefore a pastor would never know all the members of the congregation, which numbered in 1859 over seventy families; twenty-four of them were of the English speaking, and the remainder of German, nationality.

The next pastors were: Revs. Gerhard Pilz, O. S. B.; Blazidus Pilz, O. S. B. (brother of Gerhard); and Moritz Koeder, O. S. B., who officiated from 1859 to 1861. From 1861 until May, 1876, Revs. Ferdinand Wolf, O. S. B., Utto Hube, O. S. B., and Leander Schnerr, O. S. B., had charge of the congregation. On the 28th of May, 1876, Rev. George P. Allman, a secular priest, became pastor, and officiated in such capacity until 1884. He was succeeded by Rev. A. J. M. Brown, who remained in charge for only one year. Father M. Steger, his successor, was in charge for two years. Father Adam Tonner was placed in charge in 1887, and during a vigorous pastorate of five years made considerable improvement in the spiritual and temporal condition of the parish. So forcibly was his personality impressed on the community that even now, after twenty years, the present pastor is addressed as "Father Tonner" by non-Catholics. His successor was Father Thomas Kirner, who held the reins for four years, and was succeeded by Father Daniel Reutters. His administration lasted only ten months, when he retired from active work in the ministry. After a short interregnum, filled out by the Benedictine Fathers and Rev. M. Hughes, Father P. J. Vereker was placed in charge and at the end of four months was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. N. P. McNelis, whose pastorate of more than fif-

teen years is the longest in the history of the parish.

The foundation of the present brick edifice was laid in 1869, under the superintendence of Rev. F. Wolf. The church was dedicated on the 26th of May, 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. Utto Hube. It is of the cross form, of Gothic architecture, originally 93½ by 57 feet in size, seating about six hundred, but has been remodeled and enlarged.

The height of the tower is 125 feet. The architect's estimate of the cost was \$22,000, but the actual expenditure in money was only \$10,500, the balance being supplied by the hard labor of the congregation. The expense was borne by only sixty-five families.

The priest's house was completed, as well as the sisters' house, in 1876. For a time a parochial school under the care of two sisters of St. Agnes was connected with the congregation, with a daily attendance of from seventy to eighty. The parochial school was discontinued during Father Allman's time, and owing to the decrease in the number of children of school age has never been reopened.

SS. SIMON AND JUDE'S CHURCH, BLAIRSVILLE

The Catholics of Blairsville were attended at first by the priests who resided at "Sportsman's Hall on the Hill," as it is sometimes called, where St. Vincent's Monastery is now. The regularly appointed pastors of that place were Rev. Theodore Brommis, Rev. L. S. Phelan (or Whelan), Rev. Fr. Lanigan, Rev. P. Heilbron, Rev. G. F. X. O'Brien, Rev. Charles Bonaventure McGuire, and Rev. Terrence McGirr, who was the last before Rev. J. A. Stillinger to take charge of Sportsman's Hall and Blairsville. The congregation of SS. Simon's and Jude's Church was organized in the year 1829, when two lots of ground were purchased, bearing the numbers on the plan 241 and 243, in size 120 by 150 feet, situated at the corner of Campbell street and Coal Lane. This land was paid for in full on February 8, 1830, when it was conveyed to John Brown and John Campbell, of the borough of Blairsville, by Robert Brown and Ann, his wife, of the borough of Greensburg. It was transferred by John Brown and John Campbell to the first trustees of the congregation, February 3, 1831, viz.: John Campbell, William Bradley, Thomas Shannon, Thomas Donnelly, John W. Brown. By these gentlemen it was transferred to Rt. Rev. F. P. Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, Decem-

ber 9, 1831. The arrangement was made a condition on which the Bishop sent a priest to take charge of the congregation.

A subscription was taken up in the year 1829, for the purpose of erecting a new church. The following names appear on the list: John Campbell, John W. Brown, Patrick O'Donnell, James Cantwell, John Schrosk, Hugh Harkins, Thomas McCullough, Thomas McFarland, Richard McCabe, Mark Graham, John McMahan, Peter McMahan, Lewis Mittinger, Michael Duras, Prosper Howard, Benjamin Crissman, David Mahan, John McAfee, John McMullen, Meredith Reed, Edward Shevlin, Sr., Elizabeth Emerson, James McDermott, Con. Johnston, William McAfee, Samuel McAnulty, James Murray, John Boland, Edward Laughlin, P. Duffy, Thomas Brown, A. Richards, James P. Johnston, Stewart Davis, William P. Sterrett, Joseph Masters, Thomas Lindsay, John Sheridan, Lawrence McMullen, Daniel Short, Christopher Hughes, Sr., James D. McGill, Hugh Curran, John Short, George Miller, John Conway, Hugh Conway, James McGuire, John McCarty, Dennis O'Neil, James P. Donnelly, John Flowers, John Connor, Edw. Davis, William Flowers, Thomas McCaffrey, John Garrigan, James G. Brown, Rodger Meeching, Daniel O'Neil, Anthony Loftus, George Glass, Michael McKeever, Thomas Donnelly, Henry Rentzel, Jacob Burgoon, Cornelius Campbell, Rev. Thomas Heyden, Mathias Blake, Michael Henry, Charles O'Rourke, William Blakeley, Michael Leyden, Michael Kelly, Jane Renney, John Kerboy, Bernard Ferrier, Michael Brawley, John Walsh, Peter Short, L. S. Waterman, D. McKaley, James Haney, Daniel Gilmartin. There is also a second list, exhibiting the names of those who subscribed and paid after the settlement of March 11, 1830. This arrangement was made for the purpose of finishing the church, and to pay the debt due by the congregation. The managers were William Bradley, Thomas Shannon, John Campbell, Thomas Donnelly, John W. Brown. There was also a subscription taken up at Bolivar for the benefit of the church in May, 1831, by Wilson Knott, superintendent of the canal. The full amount of subscription was \$676.11; the cost of ground, \$85; of erection of church, \$1,244.17. The number of Easter communicants the first year after the formation of the church was 180, representing about 300 souls. The number increased every year till in 1840 it reached 310.

The dedication of the church took place October 28, 1830, the feast of SS. Simon and Jude. The Rt. Rev. F. P. Kenrick blessed it, assisted by Rev. John Hughes. Father Stillinger's appointment to the pastorate immediately followed, and on the Sunday of Advent, 1830, November 28th, he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

As the congregation had increased to such an extent that a larger church was needed, a new one was erected. The ground was opened and the foundation laid in 1841, work commencing in May, that year, and the building was completed by July or August, 1842, and was dedicated to the service of God on the 2d of October, by Very Rev. Michael O'Connor, D. D., V. G. Dr. O'Connor preached in the afternoon, Rev. Thomas Heyden in the forenoon.

The contract was let to Christopher McCaffrey, of Blairsville, for the sum of \$5,800, the amount of his bid. Some trouble arising between the contractor and the church committee about extra work, it was referred to the courts for decision, and judgment was in Mr. McCaffrey's favor for \$1,204.67, which made the whole cost of the church \$7,004.67. The architect was Patrick Cunningham, of Pittsburgh. The church committee consisted of D. H. Barr, Esq., John McLaughlin, William Maher, John S. Watterson, George Miller. The church stands on ground adjoining that of the old church; its general style is Gothic; it is 90 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 25 feet high, seating about 600 persons. It took about eight or ten years to pay off the entire debt. The paintings, which are a marked feature in the church, put up in the year 1858-59, were painted in Munich, Germany. The school building was erected about the year 1855. It was 50 by 30 feet in size.

The convent was erected in 1872. It is about 40 feet square, and has fourteen rooms. It is occupied by the Sisters of Charity who teach the parochial schools.

On the 19th day of September, 1873, Rev. J. H. Stillinger died, and was succeeded by Rev. E. McKeever on the 22d of September of the same year. When Father McKeever took charge the church committee was composed of Messrs. James Layton, James Crate, Thomas Geary, Frederick Hughes. There was also a special committee who took charge of the convent building, composed of Messrs. William Maher, Patrick Maher, Patrick McBride, John B. Bonner, John K. Henry. There was a debt of \$3,000 against the convent when Father McKeever took charge of

affairs, which was principally due to the carpenters. The whole cost of the building was about \$9,000. In the year 1875 the church was frescoed and newly painted. During the summer of the same year an addition of 20 feet was made to the schoolhouse, and over the whole length of the building a fine hall was erected. These improvements, together with a great many repairs that had to be made on the property, cost about \$9,000.

The number of communicants in 1874 was about 500, representing about 900 souls. During the hard times of the panic the congregation remained at about the same figures.

The graveyard back of the church, consisting of about two and one half acres, was purchased about 1860.

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES

In 1859 the Catholics living in the Mahonings and other northern townships amounted to only ten families. At that time they had a church ground and graveyard in North Mahoning, but no church. At the date of the present writing (1913) there are no Catholics, except possibly a few foreign laborers, in the Mahonings. The descendants of the original Catholic settlers have either left that section or affiliated with other churches.

In 1845 a small brick church was built at Saltsburg by about twenty-five families.

There has been a fine frame edifice at Cameron's Bottom since 1853. At that time sixty families and a monastery of the Franciscan brothers were connected with it. The old stone church was erected in 1828-29. Among the priests who attended this congregation were first Revs. Terrence McGirr and Dennis Kearney. J. Hackett was the pastor in 1858-59.

During the past ten years nine other Catholic churches have been erected within the territory included in the Indiana parish. The development of coal mining in the county brought in many foreign-born laborers, and churches have been built for them in Grace-ton, Josephine, Lucerne, Ernest, Iselin, Chambersville, Dixonville and Starford. A church of the Greek rite has also been built at Clymer.

BAPTIST

INDIANA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

(J. F. Barnes, Indiana, Pa.)

Inasmuch as a number of the churches of Indiana Association were formerly united

with and formed a part of Clarion Association, there is much information contained in these minutes respecting the early history of our denomination within our present Associational limits that should interest us. Nay, rather, it should cause us to hang our heads in shame because of our failure to improve the opportunities afforded us, inasmuch as a large portion of our territory was originally Baptist ground. The good seed had been deeply planted in the hearts of the pioneer settlers of our territory by the missionaries from Beulah Church, located in Beulah City, Cambria Co., Pa., and carefully watered by earnest ministers from other localities. They baptized believers and built up churches, that through our apathy and indifference were subsequently permitted to languish and die. And at the present time even the name and location of some of these churches are entirely forgotten except by a very few of the older members of our Association.

By way of illustration: In the minutes for A. D. 1845 we find a report from Blacklick Church as follows: "John Scott, licentiate, pastor. Increased by baptism, five; by letter, two; decreased by letter, three; by exclusion, four; present membership, seventy." Here was a church that had been organized in 1839, and judging from its report to the Association it appeared to be in a healthy working condition. With only two exceptions it had the largest membership of any of the twenty-five churches reporting to Clarion Association that year. Well, where was that church located, and what became of it? These queries naturally present themselves to our minds. It was located in Indiana county on the eastern slope of the Laurel Ridge—or Laurel Hill as it is generally called—at a point near the village of Dilltown, but at that time no town had been located there. As to what became of Blacklick Church, I submit the following: Sometime about 1850 this church concluded to abandon the former place of worship. A portion of the membership organized themselves into a church at Mechanicsburg, Indiana county, and dropping the name Blacklick Church they assumed the name Brushvalley Baptist Church. This church became a member of Clarion Association in 1852, and at that time reported a membership of twenty-nine, five of whom had been received by baptism during that Associational year.

Another portion of the members of Blacklick Church organized a church at Armagh, Indiana county. From the minutes of the

Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society we learn that Armagh Church was a member of Pittsburg Association in 1852, but in 1853 it became a member of the Clarion Association. At that time it reported only six members. It continued to report and contribute unto Clarion Association until 1866, when its name was dropped from the list of churches connected with that body. The Armagh Church does not appear to have increased in numbers very rapidly. The only accessions reported during its sixteen years' connection with Clarion Association were in 1856, when it reported having received two by baptism and one by letter.

But we have not as yet given a satisfactory answer to the query what became of the seventy members of the Blacklick Church. At the anniversary in 1852 Brother Samuel Conrad presented a report from Blacklick Church stating that they had changed their place of worship to Mechanicsburg, and changed their name to Brushvalley Church. A committee having been appointed Brushvalley, together with the new churches of East Mahoning and New Bethlehem, was received, and the right hand of fellowship extended. In that year Brushvalley Church reported twenty-nine members, five of whom had been received by baptism during the year, thus leaving only twenty-four members that probably came to Brushvalley from the old Blacklick Church. There appear to have been only six members of the Blacklick Church that united in the organization of the Armagh Church. Now twenty-four plus six equals only thirty members that we can trace from the records in our possession. This church had a few years previous reported a membership of seventy, and since we can only account for thirty of its members the question arises what became of the remaining forty. Our answer may possibly be to some extent conjectural, but from oral information we have learned the following facts: A large portion of the members of the original Blacklick Church resided in the near vicinity of their place of worship, while others lived at points still farther south and east, and inasmuch as the distance from the site of the original Blacklick Church to the site of the Brushvalley Church is fully six miles, it would make it necessary for many of them to travel from six to nine miles over rough roads through a very hilly section of country in order to reach the new place of worship. Consequently they were opposed to changing the place of worship from the original site to Brushvalley, and when the

change was made many of them from necessity and for other reasons failed to cooperate with the church in its new location. Buggies and hacks were not as numerous as they are now, and the facilities for taking whole families to meetings were not nearly so good as they are at the present time.

This change was made sixty years ago, and looking back at this distant day we can readily see that instead of resolving as a church to change their place of worship they had granted letters to such of their members as desired them to form a new organization at Mechanicsburg, and to have let those who were opposed to changing their place of worship maintain the old organization on the original site. The result might probably have been a much larger congregation at Dilltown today. Such an arrangement would have resulted in general good. For many years Brushvalley Church appeared to have two ends to it, one at Dilltown, and the other at Mechanicsburg. They were separated from each other by the Laurel Hill, the central ridge or anticlinal of the western range of the great Appalachian system. If there had been two independent church organizations, one at Dilltown and the other at Mechanicsburg, they would each soon have learned to rely upon their own resources and not have one section wait for the other to take the initiative in matters of general importance.

At the anniversary of Clarion Association in 1845 Yellow Creek Church applied for a letter of dismissal which was granted. This church was located at Philips Mills, a place that is now included within the boundary line of Homer City. At that anniversary this church reported a membership of twenty-six, with John Scott and John Long, both of whom were licentiates, as copastors. Nothing is said as to where this church intended to deposit its letter of dismissal, but we presume it united with the Conemaugh Association, and like the majority of churches that united with that body it subsequently became extinct.

In 1858 Diamondville Church, with twenty-three members, F. Hollen, pastor, was received into the fellowship of Clarion Association. This was a little church that had been built mainly through the labors of "Father" Thomas Wilson, one of the pioneer preachers of this section whose home was in Punxsutawney. By a careful examination of the names of the delegates sent by this church from time to time to the Associational anniversaries, we discover that it included in its

membership many of the most wealthy and influential citizens of that neighborhood. It seemed to have had a steady growth under the pastoral ministrations of Rev. Samuel Furman, A. Shadrach and John W. Evans, and at one time it reported a membership of thirty-six. It continued to report to Clarion Association until 1869, when its name disappears from the list of churches connected with that body, although at the anniversary of the previous year it had reported a membership of twenty-five.

A brief historical sketch of Blacklick No. 2, West Lebanon and Plumville Churches, which are also now extinct, is given elsewhere. Several other churches that met a similar fate will be noticed as we proceed to endeavor to ascertain the cause of these sad failures.

1st.—These failures were largely due to the apathy and indifference of the membership of those churches because a large portion of them neglected the assembling of themselves together on the Lord's Day, except when there was preaching services, which in many cases were few and far between. Prayer meetings were seldom held, and Sunday schools were almost unknown in the majority of the churches I have named. The young people were neglected and were not trained in Bible literature nor indoctrinated in the teachings contained in God's word.

2d.—The parsimoniousness, or to be more explicit, the stinginess, of many of the more wealthy members, who refused to contribute of their funds as the Lord had prospered them for the maintenance of the word and ordinances.

3d.—The speculative theories in regard to religion advocated by Alexander Campbell were introduced by a number of his admirers and followers, some of whom were fluent talkers and eloquent preachers. These views were embraced by many of the members in some of those churches, thereby creating dissension and causing many to withdraw from the fellowship of their respective churches.

4th.—In at least one instance an arbitrary effort to administer church discipline was the means of creating a rupture among the members that resulted in the formation of two parties antagonistic to each other and eventually ended in an annihilation of the church forgetful of the New Testament teachings, "Charity suffereth long and is kind."

5th.—For many years, somewhere between 1840 and 1860, there existed within our present Associational limits an anomaly known as the Conemaugh Association, which was an im-

portant factor in bringing about these disastrous results. I have no printed information in regard to this organization, for although they printed minutes of their proceedings, and had their own confession of faith, yet I have been unable to procure a copy of any of them. But from what I have learned by conversing with those who appear to know something about that organization, it seems to have been a sort of semi-religious organization. It was strongly antislavery or abolition in character and appears to have held about the same relation to the regular Baptist Church that the so-called Free Presbyterians bore to the great Presbyterian body.

That the evil which they claimed did exist was a fact conceded by all. That a political reformation with regard to the evil was necessary was acknowledged by everybody, but as to the proper means of effecting this political reformation, and getting rid of this evil, there was a great diversity of opinion. A small minority of the great Baptist body scattered throughout the length and breadth of our land who were radicals were in favor of organizing a third party whose special objects should be the destruction of this evil, but a vast majority of our brethren in this State as well as in other States were in favor of more conservative measures. So far as I can learn, the churches composing the Conemaugh Association were in favor of the third party movement and refused to follow with or admit to membership any one who refused to become a member of and cooperate with this third party.

By pursuing the course they did the churches of Conemaugh Association were not building upon the solid rock, even Christ Jesus, but rather upon the sinking sand of a disputed theory as to the manner of getting rid of an existing evil. The result was that God did not own and bless its work, and so far as I know every church organized by that body, with one exception, became extinct; whilst a majority of the already established churches that embraced their views and became members of that organization were either seriously crippled or else entirely wiped out of existence.

Take Blairsville for illustration. Our brethren in that town owned a comfortable meeting-house, eligibly located on the main street of that town. Through the liberality of a Baptist brother who had a large contract in that town, our brethren were enabled to dedicate their house of worship free from debt. For years they continued to work earn-

estly for the Master. Peace and harmony prevailed, and prosperity attended their efforts. But in an evil day the advocates of this new theory in religion visited them. Some of the brethren embraced these views, whilst others strenuously opposed them. The result was dissension in the church and its disruption. A majority embraced the new doctrine and held possession of the meeting-house, but they were unable to meet current expenses. They contracted debts which they were unable to pay. Their house of worship was sold by the sheriff and occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a telegraph office and for other purposes.

FIRST CHURCH OF INDIANA

Rev. Samuel Furman, a pioneer Baptist minister in Indiana county, residing in Green township, held a few monthly religious services in the old courthouse in the town of Indiana, and under his auspices the First Baptist Church of Indiana was organized in June, 1858. The constituent members were Lewis E. Freet, Mrs. Rosanna Freet, William Shields, Mrs. Mary J. Shields, Mrs. Catharine Craig and Mrs. Eliza Canning. This little band was regularly recognized July 13, 1858, by a council called for that purpose, and the new church was admitted into the Clarion Baptist Association August 20, 1858. On August 25, 1877, the Indiana and other churches were dismissed from the Clarion Association and on the same day the delegates representing the churches formed the Indiana Baptist Association, of which this body has continuously been an active part. The first house of worship, a frame building, situated on the corner of Oakland avenue and Church street, was erected in 1859, during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Furman, and was dedicated December 4th of that year. The second house, the present brick building, on the same lot of ground, was begun in 1898 and was dedicated May 14, 1899, Rev. A. J. Furman, D. D., being the pastor.

The following have served the church as pastors: Rev. Samuel Furman, June, 1858, to December 18, 1862; Rev. A. H. Taylor, March 23, 1864, to April 28, 1866; Rev. A. B. Runyan, February 17, 1867, to January 1, 1868; Rev. Azariah Shadrach, April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873; Rev. William Shadrach, D. D., April 1, 1873, to October 1, 1884; Rev. D. W. Swigart, April 1, 1885, to January 1, 1891; Rev. B. B. Henshey, April 1, 1891, to April 1, 1896; Rev. A. J. Furman,

D. D., November 1, 1896, to November 1, 1905; Rev. H. F. King, D. D., November 1, 1905, to the present date, 1913.

The following members of this church have served it as deacons: Lewis E. Freet, David Henderson, Henry Salsgiver, Thomas Ray, James S. McNulty, J. Miles Walker, Daniel Ansley, Joseph F. Barnes, Robert M. Morris, Samuel Nelson, Charles W. Brandt, J. O. DeLancey, Isaac W. Warner, J. M. T. Lewis, John Houk, George T. Buchanan. The last four form the present board, who together with the pastor hold monthly meetings on the third Sunday of each month.

When the church was organized L. E. Freet and William Rowe were elected trustees and they served as such until 1876, when on petition a charter of incorporation was secured from the Indiana County court. The incorporating trustees were John Sutor, Daniel Ansley, J. F. Barnes, J. S. Campbell, Isaac W. Warner, William Philips, and J. S. McNulty. The charter requires the election of seven trustees annually. Aside from those already named the following have served in this capacity: C. K. Johnston, James J. Davis, William S. Pattison, William Shields, R. M. Morris, John Redhead, J. W. Swartz, H. E. A. McNeel, W. H. Warner, Frank Douglas, D. A. McCardle, H. D. Hildebrand, C. W. Brandt, G. W. Lovelace, Kellar M. Harris, Samuel Nelson, John A. Bennett, C. G. Rowe, Barto Beringer, S. S. Gressley, P. N. Baker, S. E. Buterbaugh, H. M. Johnston, J. M. T. Lewis, I. C. Rowland, Mont Stephens, William A. Glass, J. O. DeLancey, H. B. Buterbaugh, A. O. Cravener, R. R. Cunningham, E. W. Griffith, L. Pattison, Theo. Kimmel, R. M. Johnston, P. F. Lewis, H. I. Gross, R. S. Long, E. A. Fleming, S. F. Warner, G. M. Marshall, D. H. Wiggins, Lawrence Lockard, Ward Lockard, Harvey J. Ross, A. G. Graffam, M. J. Hedden, J. Paul Warner, John Houk, E. M. Lydick, J. S. Johnston, E. C. Osmun, J. Arthur Warner, D. L. Houk, A. W. Scott. The last seven persons named form the present board.

Those who have served as clerks of the church are: William Shields, 1858 to 1862; William Rowe, clerk pro tem., for several years; J. Miles Walker, 1869 to 1876; J. F. Barnes, 1876 to 1893; P. N. Baker, 1893 to 1906; A. L. Graffam, 1906 to 1907; W. S. Garee, 1907 and serving yet in 1913.

The Sunday school of this church was organized in June, 1872. The following named persons have served as superintendents: Lewis E. Freet, 1872 to 1875; J. Miles Walker,

1876: J. F. Barnes, 1877 to 1881 and 1884 to 1892; Daniel Ansley, 1882 to 1883; Rev. B. B. Henshey, 1893; E. W. Griffith, 1894 to 1895; S. S. Gressley, 1896; R. R. Cunningham, 1897; A. O. Cravener, 1898 to 1900; George T. Buchanan, 1901 to the present time.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1877. Mrs. W. S. Garce is at this time president, Mrs. J. D. Hill, secretary, Mrs. Margaret McCordle, treasurer. It meets once a month.

The Baptist Young People's Union was formed in 1891. Its officers are: President, J. Clyde Titterington, secretary, Florence Barr, treasurer, E. C. Osmun. It meets weekly.

The Women's Missionary Society was organized October 19, 1893. It meets monthly and works in the interest of the Women's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the North. Mrs. George T. Buchanan is president, Mrs. J. A. Titterington secretary, Mrs. Ella Smith treasurer. The Young Women's Missionary Society was organized March 29, 1911. It meets monthly. The following officers are serving during 1913: President, Veva P. Longwill; secretary, Florence Barr; treasurer, Zaida Long.

Eight hundred and twenty-nine persons have been received into the fellowship of this church; 6 constituent members, 477 by baptism, 276 by letter, 63 by experience, 7 by restoration. The decrease has been 232 by letter, 72 by exclusion, 147 by erasure, and 91 by death, total loss 542. The present membership numbers 287.

COOKPORT CHURCH

In 1867-68 a number of Baptists residing in Cookport and vicinity, some of them members of the Pine Flats Church, and others of the East Mahoning Church, deemed it very desirable to have a place of worship in the village. They accordingly set about the matter in good earnest, and succeeded. Rev. W. P. England, pastor of the Pine Flats Church, rendered them good service by preaching for them a part of his time. Several persons professed conversion and were baptized.

In 1870, by advice of Council, they were organized as a branch of the East Mahoning Church with thirty-two members. For about three months in this year Rev. J. E. Dean served the church and the branch as pastor.

In 1871 Rev. T. C. Gessford was called to the pastorate of the mother church, and ministered to it and the branch till July, 1874, when his ministry came to a sudden close.

In 1875 the old pastor of the East Mahoning Church, Rev. S. Furman, was recalled, and in 1876-77 preached alternately at the church and at the branch.

In April, 1878, by advice of Council, called for consultation, the branch was organized as an independent body, under the name of the First Baptist Church of Cookport, Rev. Mr. Furman serving both churches jointly. The pastors following him were Revs. M. L. Rowland, A. B. Runyan, J. T. Gallagher, R. B. Dunmire, H. W. D. Kirkendall, W. P. Hile, A. J. Alexander, Mr. Plush and Thomas Lambert, the present minister.

The church has a membership of eighty-one.

The deacons are: J. H. Stump and J. H. Rodkey; the trustees are Solomon Butterbaugh, Charles Henry, J. H. Rodkey; treasurer, Lawrence Shank; church clerk, W. G. Stump. Mrs. W. G. Stump is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of one hundred.

PINE FLATS CHURCH

The Pine Flats Baptist Church was organized in the month of October, 1845, by Revs. G. T. Dinsmore and S. D. Morris. Its constituents were nineteen in number, thirteen of whom were dismissed from the Twolick Baptist Church, both for the convenience of its members and the hope of further enlargement—the distance from Twolick to the Flat being seven miles or more. Since its organization the church has registered the names of many members. Its present membership is seventy-two.

The following is the list of ministers who have served the church either as pastors or temporary supplies: Revs. S. D. Morris, W. B. Bingham, W. Shadrach, John Thomas, Samuel Furman, A. B. Runyan, J. W. Evans, W. P. England, Enos Woodruff, A. Shadrach.

Some time about the year 1840 Baptist preaching was begun in the vicinity of Pine Flats and was continued for several years by Revs. S. D. Morris, Thomas Wilson and Samuel Conrad. When the church was organized the following ministers were present: S. D. Morris, G. T. Dinsmore, Samuel Miles. The council was organized by appointing Rev. S. D. Morris moderator and Rev. G. T. Dinsmore clerk. The articles of faith of the Conemaugh Association were read and unanimously adopted by the church. The church covenant was also read and accepted, after which the prayer of recognition was offered by Brother Dinsmore, right hand of fellow-

ship extended by Brother Morris, and charge to the church given by Brother Miles.

The first house of worship was built in 1844. The sawed lumber was furnished by Edward and Samuel Turner, the shingles by Evan Griffith, now deceased, and the nails and glass by Evan Lewis, of Pittsburg. This house was occupied without permanent seating until 1853, after which it was repaired both internally and externally and continued to be occupied by the church until the third Sabbath of December, 1887, when it was finally abandoned as a house of worship. It had been prophesied by a thrust out enemy of the church that the time would come when no prayer would be offered in the old house. This prophecy has been literally fulfilled. The old house has ceased to be a house of prayer, not for the want of worshippers, but because a more elegant, commodious and comfortable place of worship has been secured. The old house was beautiful in its day, and although it was plain and small it required a great effort on the part of the few members of the church in that early day to construct it. It served our people well in their early history, but the church had outlived it and the day came when a more commodious and more modern structure must be erected. But, oh! how we love the old home where so many of us first found the Saviour and where we enjoyed with God's people so many precious seasons of refreshing from the manifest presence of our Lord. There our fathers and mothers worshipped, and there many hard battles were fought and glorious victories won. God grant that the glory of this latter house may be greater than that of the former is our earnest prayer.

Inasmuch as the church kept no record for about six years after its organization, there is uncertainty as to the first pastorate, but from what information can be gathered at this late date it appears that Rev. S. D. Morris was the first pastor and that he served in that capacity for several years.

The church soon after its organization united with the Conemaugh Association and continued with that body until the Association became extinct, an event that occurred about the year 1856. For a few years after this the church appears not to have been united with any association, but on the 23d day of August, 1862, it united with the Clarion Association, which body was at that time holding its anniversary with the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church at Corsica, Jefferson Co., Pa. The church continued in that relation until the

formation of the Indiana Baptist Association at East Mahoning Church on the 25th day of August, 1877, when it became a constituent member of that body.

In 1886 the matter of building the present house of worship was considered and some material was gathered together. In the early part of the summer of 1887 the work was commenced. The building committee was organized as follows: William Thorn, president; Rev. A. B. Runyan, advisory member; Williams Davis, solicitor of funds; Evan Griffith, B. C. Smith, Hugh E. Williams. The lumber was all worked gratuitously by William and John Thorn in their planing mill at Pine Flats. The oversight of the building was left exclusively to William Thorn, whose carefulness, accuracy and good judgment secured to the church a beautiful and substantial house of worship. The ladies of the church and others, headed by Mrs. Catherine Thorn, secured the necessary funds and purchased the beautiful chair seatings at an expense of nearly \$500. The expense of papering the house was also defrayed by the ladies. The rostrum was furnished with a Bible, a pulpit, a lamp and chairs, by Rev. A. B. Runyan and Deacon Hugh Roberts. The chairs for seating were put in place by W. and J. Thorn, whose skill alone was equal to the difficult task. John Miller, of Cookport, was the contractor and carpenter (however, the work was done mostly by men in his employ); stone work by G. W. Anthony; painting and papering by Mr. Conrath, and plastering by Levi Amond.

The building was completed about the close of the year 1887 and was dedicated January 1, 1888. Rev. W. Shadrach, of Indiana, was expected to preach the dedicatory sermon, but on account of his great age and the inclement weather he failed to be present. Rev. D. W. Swigart, pastor of the Indiana Baptist Church, preached the dedicatory sermon. After the sermon the pastor, Rev. A. B. Runyan, stated that the cost of the house including the furniture was \$2,800, and with the exception of about \$200 this amount was all provided for. An appeal was then made to the audience and in a very short time the entire amount was raised, and the dedication prayer was offered by the pastor.

PLUMVILLE CHURCH

This church was organized in October, 1849, as a Free Mission Baptist Church, with eleven constituents who had withdrawn from

the Mahoning Church. Persons of extreme views on the question of slavery became dissatisfied with the close connection of the Northern with the Southern Baptists in carrying on the work of foreign missions, and in many quarters strifes and divisions arose. Rev. W. B. Bingham, an active and zealous abolitionist, organized the church and ministered to it until February, 1855. He was succeeded by Revs. W. Shepherd and J. Johnston.

In 1857 a council of neighboring churches was convened and recognized the church as a regular Baptist Church. Rev. J. J. Short-hill was called to the pastorate, and continued to serve the church till September, 1868, and was succeeded by Rev. H. Jeffries. In 1871 the great majority of the members, believing this location to be unfavorable to their growth, obtained letters of dismission, with a view to organizing a church at Chambersville. Forty members were thus removed from Plumville, leaving but ten or twelve at the last named place. After 1872 this church was without a pastor, and its members decreased until in 1879 it reported only seven, and its name was dropped from the list of churches connected with Indiana Association in 1880.

BLACKLICK CHURCH

The Blacklick Baptist Church was organized under the supervision of Revs. W. H. Johnston and F. Hollen, May 29, 1861, with sixteen members, all of whom had been dismissed from the Livermore Baptist Church in Westmoreland county. In 1862 Blacklick Church, located about four miles north of Blairsville, applied for and was received into the fellowship of Clarion Association. At this time it reported a membership of thirty-two with Franklin Hollen as pastor. During the next ten years it appears to have been without a pastor. Then Rev. Jesse Morgan served as pastor for two years—1873-74. Then it was without a pastor for a term of six years, when Rev. R. L. Williams at great personal sacrifice gave this church one fourth of his time during the year 1879-80. From that time forward it had no pastor and made no effort to procure one, and in 1892 its name was dropped from the list of churches connected with Indiana Association.

LOYALHANNA, SALTSBURG AND KELLY STATION CHURCHES

The Loyalhanna Baptist Church was organized at Saltsburg November 29, 1828, by

concurrence and advice of a council of ministers appointed for the purpose of the Redstone Baptist Association, namely: Rev. James Frey, of Big Redstone, Rev. James Estep, of Forks of Yough, and Rev. John Thomas, of the Twolick Church, Indiana county.

Its constituents were the following named persons: Mrs. Mary Johnston, Andrew Johnston and his wife Martha, John Johnston and his wife Anna, George Hunt and his wife Mary, Mrs. Betsie Nicholson and Stephen Drury.

The first business meeting was held June 20, 1829, at which time Andrew Johnston was ordained deacon, and Rev. William Shadrach, recently ordained to the ministry, was chosen as pastor. He accepted the call and entered upon the service immediately, dividing his labor equally between this church and the church at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, where on the 10th of December preceding he had been ordained and settled.

During the greater part of the first year of its history the little church, through the kindness of their Presbyterian brethren, had the privilege of holding their services in their meeting-house; but this arrangement not proving quite agreeable to some members of the session of the Presbyterian Church, the little band withdrew and held worship at such places as were found to be most convenient. Sometimes they met in private houses; sometimes they accepted a tender made to them to use a meeting-house at New Alexandria, at which place some of the members resided, and here they occasionally held the communion service.

In the opening of the spring of 1830 the church erected a tent in a beautiful grove, some three miles from Saltsburg, near the road leading to New Alexandria. This spot was selected as the most eligible on which to build their sanctuary, whenever they should deem themselves able for the undertaking. Around this preaching stand, in the open air and under the canopy of heaven, large assemblies gathered to pray and praise and hear the word.

In 1832, having been greatly strengthened in the meantime by accessions to their number, they erected a neat and commodious brick building, and dedicated it to the worship of God, free of debt, and having now a "local habitation" they took to themselves the name of the Loyalhanna Baptist Church. This location was well suited to the convenience of the congregation, as the greater part of the membership, both of the original con-

stituents and of those who subsequently united with the church, resided on the Westmoreland side of the Conemaugh.

In March, 1835, their first pastor, after having served the church for five years and ten months, resigned the pastorate to take charge of a newly organized church in the city of Allegheny, then called Allegheny town. This parting of a young church with its youthful minister was the severance of tender ties, mutually painful to both; but the call of duty seemed to demand the sacrifice, and to this demand they mutually yielded. At this time the church numbered 130 communicants.

On the 6th of April, 1836, the church elected to the pastorate Rev. Benoni Allen, who served in the office until August, 1839. This proved to be before its close a very unhappy pastorate. Under it a spirit of discord was engendered among the members, parties were formed, proper discipline was neglected, and in the midst of this disorder the pastor withdrew without being regularly dismissed. For a long period the strife continued, and terminated finally by the exclusion of as many as twenty-one members from the communion of the church. This occurred February 15, 1842. Through the years of 1840 and 1841 frequent efforts at reconciliation had been attempted, but without effect. In the meantime the disaffected party had withdrawn from the church and organized a separate body, under the name of the Livermore Baptist Church. This proceeding, being regarded as fractious and disorderly, did not prevent the church, in the exercise of its discipline, from expelling them from its fellowship. After the lapse of some years a better spirit prevailed, and a good degree of brotherly concord was bestowed, a calm succeeding the storm. The Livermore Church by removal, death and otherwise has become extinct.

From 1840 to 1849 the church was served for brief periods by the following named ministers, either as pastors or supplies: Isaac Winn, John Parker, Milton Sutton, John P. Rockefeller, Edward M. Miles. Not anything of special note took place during this period. In June, 1849, the church called to ordination Mr. P. M. Weddle, a licensed preacher, who by the advice of a council called for that purpose was ordained to the full work of the Christian ministry and served the church till June, 1852. He was soon succeeded by Rev. T. J. Penny, who held the office until April, 1855. During his pastorate the church resolved to change the location, and in 1853

built a house of worship in the borough of Saltsburg, and assumed the name of the Saltsburg Baptist Church, not, however, without providing for holding occasional services at Loyalhanna.

Mr. Penny was followed by Rev. D. W. Hunter, who ministered to the church from August, 1855, to April, 1857. The next year the church was without a pastor.

From March, 1858, Rev. J. R. Morris devoted to the interests of the church one half of his time for one year. In April, 1859, Mr. W. T. Johnston, a licentiate, was called by the church to ordination, and served it as pastor from April of that year until April, 1862. From 1862 to 1864 the church received pastoral services from Rev. Samuel Furman, then pastor of the church at Indiana. In March, 1864, Rev. A. H. Taylor was called to the pastorate and remained in office until failing health compelled him to retire, in March, 1866.

From the last named date until May, 1867, the church was without a pastor, at which time a call was extended to Rev. A. Shadrach, who accepted, and served the church for a period of eight years, when he resigned to take the financial agency of Mount Pleasant Institute, in Westmoreland county. During his pastorate the church deemed it advisable to occupy more fully the ground on the Westmoreland side of the river; accordingly, in 1872, thirty-six members were dismissed for the purpose of organizing a new church, under the old name of the Loyalhanna Baptist Church. They built that year a new and commodious church edifice and united under the same pastoral charge with the Saltsburg Church. At the close of Rev. A. Shadrach's pastorate, in April, 1875, Rev. G. W. Baker was called to the pastorate of the Saltsburg Church, serving it for one year; and in April, 1876, Rev. John Burke became pastor of Saltsburg and Loyalhanna Churches. He continued in the pastorate until April, 1879.

Near the close of Mr. Burke's ministry a new church was constituted at one of his outposts, and eleven members were dismissed from the Saltsburg Church, who together with eleven others, dismissed from the Loyalhanna Church, became the constituents of the new body, under the name of the Kelly Station Baptist Church. This was added to Mr. Burke's charge, and in 1879 Rev. A. C. Baird became pastor.

The membership of these churches in 1880 was as follows: Saltsburg, 75, Loyalhanna, 63, Kelly Station, 52; total, 190.

In 1912 there were eleven members at Kelly's Station. Rev. A. J. Bowser of Saltsburg supplied the church part of the year; from June, 1912, Rev. J. T. Davis preached monthly. In June a Sabbath school was organized with a teachers' training class, an adult class and a cradle roll department. This church has taken on new life, having a large attendance at all the services.

TWOLICK CHURCH

The Twolick Baptist Church located on Dixon's run, in Green township, was organized in the autumn of 1824. Its constituents, about twelve in number, were chiefly immigrants from Wales. Owing to the loss of the early records of the church a partial list only can be given here of these constituents. Among them were the following persons: Simon Davis and wife, George Turner and wife, Elizabeth Price, Mary Shadrach and John Thomas. The other constituent members were persons baptized at the time of the organization.

This was the first Baptist Church in Indiana county. It was organized at the house of Mr. Francis Chapman, who, together with his wife and several of his daughters, was among the earliest accessions to the church. Rev. Thomas Williams and Rev. Benjamin Davis, ministers of the Beulah Baptist Church in Cambria county, officiated at the organization.

The first settlement in that part of the county was made as early as 1801-02 by a few families from Wales, those of John Rees, Hugh Rees, Simon Davis, David Price and David Moses. This region at that time was an unbroken wilderness, the outer border of civilization. Between Dixon's run and the Susquehanna river no man lived. Wild beasts roamed the forests undisturbed.

Among the settlers above named were three Baptists, Simon Davis and wife, and Elizabeth Price, wife of David Price. Their membership was held in the Beulah Baptist Church near Ebensburg, and ministers of that church paid them, at long intervals, paternal visits. It was not, however, until the year 1819 that any attempt was made to institute a religious society of any name or kind. In that year Mrs. Shadrach, a widow, sister of John and Hugh Rees, with her two sons, John Thomas and William Shadrach, arrived from Wales. Mrs. Mary Shadrach and her eldest son, John Thomas, were members of the Baptist Church in Wales, and as Beulah, twenty-six miles

distant, was the nearest church of their faith, they deposited their certificates of membership in that church, and frequently for a time attended its communion. It is due to the memory of this Christian woman to state in this connection that it was mainly owing to her devoted zeal that the first effort was made to establish in the neighborhood stated religious services. In connection with these exercises prayer meetings held from house to house continued to increase in numbers and interest. No other organized meetings for religious worship within a circle of from eight to ten miles could be found. From 1820 onward more frequent visits were made by various ministers from Ebensburg, among whom were George Roberts (Independent), William Williams, Thomas Williams, Festus Tibbot, Thomas E. Thomas and Benjamin Davis. Converts were made, at first among the youth mainly, and those of riper years followed; so that by the autumn of 1824 it was deemed advisable to organize a church.

Soon after the church was formed, Rev. John Thomas, who had been previously called to ordination while yet a member of the Beulah Church, was called to the pastorate, and continued to serve it for a period of six years; some of the Beulah ministers continuing, meantime, to pay him and the church brotherly visits.

In 1826 the church licensed William Shadrach, the pastor's brother, to preach the gospel wherever he might find an open door. The two brothers during this and the year following made frequent preaching excursions through various districts, from Pine Flats on the east to Glade Run on the west, on the borders of Armstrong county, and southward to the waters of Blacklick. The church at this period had a large territory claiming service from it, and drew members into its communion from distances varying from seven to eighteen miles east and west.

In 1830 the church dismissed thirteen members for the purpose of forming a new church, now known as the Mahoning Baptist Church. It was organized under the supervision of Rev. G. I. Mihs and Rev. William Shadrach, April 18, 1830, at the house of Enoch Hastings, on Glade run, and was the third Baptist church in the county, Saltsburg Church, constituted in the autumn of 1829, being the second.

In the year 1830-31 the Twolick Church was greatly disturbed and very seriously damaged and divided by the introduction among its members of the doctrinal teachings of

Alexander Campbell. Hitherto nothing had occurred to mar their peace or hinder their progress. Now angry controversy took the place of their former brotherly greetings, and hot discussions on "baptismal regeneration" and kindred matters were substituted for prayerful endeavors to promote the glory of God in the salvation of men. The pastor did all in his power to prevent the breach, and to heal it after it had taken place; but among the advocates of the new doctrine were some influential men who had hitherto been his special friends. He became weary of the strife, and removed with his family to Fayette county, taking with him his aged mother from scenes which deeply grieved and saddened her heart.

In 1832, the long struggle having measurably subsided, the church called to the pastorate Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, who during his ministry of two years did much to encourage the enfeebled church and to rebuild its broken walls. The next year the church was without a settled pastor, but received occasional visits from several ministers from a distance, among whom were David Williams, John P. Rockefeller and William Shadrach.

In 1836 Rev. Thomas Wilson took charge of the church under the auspices of the "Baptist General Association for Missionary Purposes," and continued serving the church for three years. During his pastorate, and near its close, a new church was organized at what is now known as Decker's Point, and was called the Shiloh Baptist Church. Its constituents numbered fourteen members, all of whom had been dismissed from the Twolick Church for that purpose.

From 1840 to 1850 the church seems to have passed through a low and depressed state. No pastoral settlement is recorded, though occasional services were rendered by visiting ministers.

In 1850 Rev. Samuel Furman supplied the pulpit regularly a part of his time, and in the autumn of 1852, A. B. Runyan, a recently licensed young man, was invited to preach for the church, and he pleased them so well that in February, 1853, he was called by them to ordination, and continued to serve the church until March, 1854. The ministers in attendance at his ordination were Rev. Aaron Neff and Rev. Samuel Furman.

Rev. Franklin Hollen rendered pastoral service to the church in the years 1857-58, at which time A. Shadrach was licensed by the church to preach the gospel; and after doing missionary work in this and in the adjoining

county of Armstrong, and receiving ordination at the call of the Pine Creek Baptist Church, in Armstrong county, he was called to the pastorate of the Twolick Church in 1863, and continued to devote to its interest a part of his time until the spring of 1869. During his pastorate the church substituted for the old log meeting-house a new and commodious frame building in which they now worship.

Since 1869 the church has been ministered unto by Rev. Samuel Furman, Rev. C. A. Prescott, Rev. Enos Woodruff, Rev. M. L. Rowland.

It numbers at this time eighty-seven members.

The last sermon in the old church was preached in May, 1911, after which the church was torn down and a new one erected at Dixonville in its stead. The services in connection with the dedication of the new Twolick Baptist Church at Dixonville, February 11, 1912, were impressive and enjoyed by a large audience. Rev. J. A. Maxwell of Philadelphia delivered the dedicatory sermon, followed in the afternoon by Revs. M. L. Rowland, of Plumville, H. F. King, of Indiana, J. E. Osgood and C. E. Parker, of Dixonville, and J. T. Davis, of Blairsville. George T. Buchanan, of Indiana, a former member of this church, made an address on the growth and influence of the congregation, which is the oldest of that denomination in the county. Rev. James McPhail, pastor of the congregation, had charge of the services. At the forenoon exercises \$1,000 was pledged to free the church from debt.

The new house of worship is a brick veneered structure of modern design, costing \$3,371. The interior is made attractive with a steel arched ceiling, and all the furniture is in keeping with the modern church edifice. The pulpit furniture was donated by Mr. Widdowson, the communion table by J. T. Davis, the communion chairs by H. H. Steving, the chandeliers by the pastor, and a memorial window by the family of W. L. Buchanan, of Indiana. The membership of the church is 116.

TWOLICK MISSION

On December 10, 1912, the Twolick Mission hall, built by Edmund Widdowson, was dedicated. Then J. T. Davis organized a Sunday school and held a two weeks' meeting, during which eighteen professed their faith in Christ. Rev. James McPhail preaches here twice a month.

WEST LEBANON CHURCH

The West Lebanon Baptist Church was organized by Revs. T. Dinsmore and J. Johnson August 7, 1847. This little church, like almost all the Baptist Churches in this country, has struggled hard, in the fact of many difficulties, to maintain its visibility. Too weak in financial resources to sustain a regular ministry, it has had but scant ministerial culture. Quite a list of devoted men is given in its history as having served it at different periods, but mostly for brief terms. Some served for a few months only, others for periods extending from one to three years. Its longest pastorate, including, however, but a fraction of the minister's time, extended to less than five years. The following named ministers have tendered more or less service to the church: T. Dinsmore, Aaron Neff, John Thomas, T. Penny, W. B. Bingham, S. Furman, M. S. Bowser, M. L. Rowland.

In 1879 Rev. M. L. Rowland served as pastor and the church reported a membership of only twenty-four, seven of whom had been received during that year. From that time forward this church was without regular services and the membership decreased until in 1889 only six members were reported. They disbanded during the following year and subsequently disposed of their property, the proceeds of which are invested in such a manner that they shall be held sacred for the use of any Baptist organization that may make an effort to build a house of worship in that vicinity.

AMBROSE CHURCH

The Ambrose Baptist Church was organized in 1880. In 1879 a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$1,200. Rev. A. B. Runyan was the first pastor and was followed by Revs. D. W. Griffith, J. T. Gallagher, J. W. Shoemaker, C. W. Teasdale, R. R. Reidel, R. B. Dummire, John W. Cottrell and C. F. Carll, who is the present minister and gives one fourth of his time to this congregation, which has an enrollment of eighty-two members.

The deacons are: W. H. Hopkins, William T. Long, D. W. Brady, clerk, H. S. Chambers, treasurer, M. A. Wynkoop, Byron Mulberger, Samuel McMillan. Mr. Byron Mulberger is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of fifty-four and is kept open the entire year.

CHERRYTREE CHURCH

This church was built in 1873 at a cost of \$1,000, and dedicated September 27, 1874, when Rev. E. Woodruff was pastor. Since this time the following pastors have served the congregation: A. Shadrach, R. L. Williams, A. B. Runyan, J. T. Gallagher, R. B. Dummire, C. E. Parker, H. W. D. Kirkendall, W. P. Hile, C. F. Cornman, J. E. Kanarr, F. I. Sigmund, C. F. Carll. The church was destroyed by fire in 1908, and has not been rebuilt.

BRUSHVALLEY CHURCH

Mr. Hugh Evans, it is believed, was the first Baptist plant which took root and flourished in Brushvalley. After him came a family by the name of Stephens. Branches of both of these families still remain in the valley, and maintain the principles which they received from the fathers.

As far back as 1824 (possibly earlier) pioneer preachers from Beulah and Ebensburg, in Cambria county, made occasional visits to the valley, and preached in the house or barn of Hugh Evans, or under the shade of trees as circumstances permitted. Among these pioneers the following named ministers are still remembered with grateful affection: Revs. Thomas Williams, Benjamin Davis, John Thomas, Thomas E. Thomas, Festus Tibbott. All these, except Benjamin Davis, are gone to their rest.

The Brushvalley Church was not organized until the year 1839. Occasional preaching, however, continued from the first to be enjoyed by the people. In September of the year last named Revs. Samuel Conrad and John P. Rockefeller were called for consultation, and after seeking divine counsel and guidance concluded to organize the little company into a regular church. Its constituents numbered sixteen members. Since its organization it has baptized into its fellowship many converts. Its present membership is twenty-nine. The church has suffered much of late by the removal by death of its most substantial supporters.

The ministers named below have served the church: Revs. Samuel Conrad, Aaron Neff, Thomas Wilson, Samuel C. Morris, John W. Evans, Joseph R. Morris, Franklin Hollen, A. Shadrach, W. P. England, C. H. Prescott, G. W. Baker, A. B. Runyan, M. L. Rowland, T. M. Evans, R. B. Dummire, C. W. Rockwell,

Elias Rowland and J. T. Davis, who gives one fourth of his time as stated supply.

The trustees are: Andrew Dick, Charles Swearingen, Harry T. Ross; the deacons are: Elias Rowland, William Swearingen, Harry T. Ross, Andrew Dick; treasurer, Harvey C. Rowland; clerk, Mrs. Chester Rhyne. Mrs. Alice Rowland is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open the entire year, with an enrollment of twenty-three members.

HOMER CITY CHURCH

This church was built in 1894, when Rev. A. B. Runyan was pastor. The approximate cost of the building was \$1,800, and it is a good substantial frame church. The following have served as pastors of the church: Revs. A. B. Runyan, R. B. Dunmire, H. H. Leamy, C. W. Sheriff, C. W. Rockwell, A. B. Runyan, R. L. Williams, A. J. Furman, A. B. Whitby and Rev. R. B. Dunmire, who is the present pastor and gives all his time to this congregation and that of Blairsville.

The deacons are William Phillips and Peter Stahl; treasurer, Charles E. Shugarts; clerk, Miss Lela Furman. The membership of the church at present is thirty-two. Mrs. Lydia A. Neal is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open the entire year and has an enrollment of sixty-two.

GLEN CAMPBELL CHURCH

The church occupied by this congregation was built by the Disciples and was purchased by the Baptist congregation in 1903, for \$1,000.

Rev. A. J. Furman, then pastor of the Baptist Church of Indiana, Pa., being granted a vacation held a series of meetings in the Christian Church in August, 1902, and was assisted in these meetings by Rev. E. E. Hall, then pastor of the East Mahoning Baptist church. This led up to the purchase of the building and an organization of the Baptist Church in Glen Campbell, Pa. The pastors since that time have been: Revs. E. E. Hall, Houck, C. F. Carl, J. A. Klucker. The church has no pastor at present, but has an occasional supply sent in by Rev. J. T. Davis, home missionary of Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

The deacons are: Messrs. I. I. Gardner, John Huff, Walter Fee. The trustees are: Messrs. T. J. Fee, I. I. Gardner, John Huff, Joe Rowley, H. H. Pennington. Miss Doll Barkey is the church clerk. The superintendent

of the Sabbath school is Alex. Shields. The membership of the church is sixty-eight.

BLAIRSVILLE CHURCH

The church occupied by this congregation was purchased from the Methodist Evangelical congregation in September, 1896. It is a large brick building, 35 by 90 feet, and when new cost about \$15,000.

The following ministers have served the congregation: Revs. C. W. Teasdale, Daniel Swigart, M. L. Rowland, A. B. Runyan, C. W. Teasdale, A. B. Runyan, R. R. Reidel, J. T. Davis, C. W. Sheriff, J. T. Davis, A. M. Whiteley and R. B. Dunmire, the present minister.

Mr. L. C. Smith is the clerk; George Klein, treasurer; George Jennings, financial secretary. The trustees are: Charles Stair, A. Howe, Frank Cover, Harold Bennett, H. F. Bowser, D. R. McKee, George Klein. The deacons are: A. T. Weimer, G. W. De Lancey, Charles Stair, J. G. McCreery, Harold Bennett, L. C. Smith. Mr. L. C. Smith is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of eighty-five and is kept open the entire year.

Rev. James Patterson, who was reared in this congregation, is at present a pastor near Philadelphia, Pa., and H. S. Coulter, of this congregation, is a student in Bucknell College.

This church was richly blessed through the union meetings held in Blairsville in the spring of 1912, when twenty-eight persons united with the church. The present enrollment is 158.

EAST MAHONING CHURCH

In the summer of 1850 Rev. Samuel Furman, then pastor of the Twolick and Pine Flats Churches, visited by request the neighborhood of the Buterbaughs and preached a sermon in the old log schoolhouse near John O'Hara's. The service resulted in the awakening of O'Hara and wife and John Spicher and wife. At the next meeting these four converts were baptized. In the autumn of 1851 Mr. Furman, assisted by Rev. Thomas Wilson, held a protracted meeting in the neighborhood with good results. Ten persons professed conversion and were baptized. During this meeting the East Mahoning Church was organized. Its constituents were David Buterbaugh and Frederick Buterbaugh, with their wives, dismissed from the Twolick Church; J. O'Hara and wife and J. Spicher

and wife, and Margaret Langham, dismissed from the Shiloh Church; James Davis and wife, dismissed from the Livermore Church; together with the ten baptized, twenty-one in all.

From this time forward Mr. Furman preached steadily for the new church every fourth week, occupying for two years the log schoolhouse. In 1853 the church built a plain and commodious frame meeting-house, burdened now with no debt, in which worship is still held. This church was built at a cost of \$3,000.

For ten successive years the church held a yearly meeting of some days' continuance which was greatly blessed, the least number of hopeful conversions at any one meeting being ten, and the greatest twenty-one.

In 1863 Mr. Furman resigned his pastorate, having served the church faithfully for the space of ten years. He was succeeded by Rev. Franklin Hollen, who served the church for but one year, at which time the former pastor was recalled and ministered to the church for six years more, from April, 1864, to March, 1870. Then he again resigned and, with his family, removed to Tennessee. In the summer of 1870 Rev. J. E. Dean served the church for three months, and in the fall of that year Rev. T. C. Gepford was called to the pastorate, filling the office until July, 1874, when he was dismissed. A third call was now extended to Rev. Mr. Furman, the old pastor. This he accepted, and in the spring of 1875 moved from Tennessee to the parsonage of the East Mahoning Church, remaining until 1881. The pastors since that time have been Revs. D. W. Griffith, A. B. Runyan, C. F. McMann, M. L. Rowland, W. P. Hile, C. F. Cornman, E. E. Hall, C. W. M. Turner and Thomas Lambert, the present minister.

The trustees are: S. F. Baker, William Rankin, John Farnsworth, J. M. Nupp, H. H. Houk, W. H. Buterbaugh; church clerk, Mrs. Charles Keating; treasurer, Mrs. Mayme Buterbaugh.

Mr. J. M. Nupp is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 171, and is kept open the entire year.

The congregation has an enrollment of 123 members.

MAHONING CHURCH

This church was organized under the supervision of Revs. G. I. Miles and William Shadrach, at the house of Enoch Hastings on Glade run, April 18, 1830. Its constituents,

thirteen in number, were dismissed for the purpose from the Twolick Baptist Church. On the Sabbath, the day following the organization, two persons were baptized into its fellowship, so that there were fifteen members at its first celebration of the Lord's Supper.

At this time the church had no pastor, the ministers above named being but casual visitors, both engaged in voluntary missionary tours over territory extending from Center county, on the east, to Washington county, on the west. The first regular ministrations rendered the church were by Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Clarion county. He was followed by J. P. Rockefeller, T. Wilson, Ed. McCromber, S. Furman, A. Neff, M. S. Bowser, A. B. Runyan, J. W. Shoemaker, D. W. C. Henry.

The present church was built in 1882 at a cost of \$2,000. The pastors in the new church have been Revs. W. D. Griffith, J. D. Gallagher, I. W. Shoemaker, C. W. Teasdale, W. P. Hile, C. F. Cornman, E. Percy French, M. V. S. Gold, James McPhail and C. F. Carll, the present minister, who gives half his time to this congregation.

The trustees are: H. E. Rowland, Charles Rowland, D. F. Moore, A. C. Lukehart, W. S. Burns. The deacons are: Evan Lewis, John Lewis, A. H. Bowser, Clarence Lukehart, E. K. Nolf, W. D. Raraigh, E. J. Welsh. E. K. Nolf is superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Two young men from the congregation have entered the ministry, Rev. Preston De Laney, of Meadville, Pa., and H. E. Lewis, of Somerset, Pennsylvania.

This church has been greatly blessed. It has received into its membership many members and has at present 140 members. The enrollment of the Sabbath school is sixty-five, and it is kept open the entire year.

GEORGEVILLE CHURCH

This church was built in 1886, when Rev. J. W. Shoemaker was pastor. It is a neat frame structure and cost \$1,000.

The pastors in order since organization have been: Revs. I. W. Shoemaker, W. P. Hile, John E. Kanarr, R. R. Reidel, Charles Teasdale, J. T. Gallagher, M. V. S. Gold, James McPhail and C. F. Carll, who has served the congregation since 1910, giving one fourth of his time.

The deacons are Messrs. John R. Smith, H. S. Miller, P. A. Weaver, George Fry; the trustees are P. A. Weaver and George Fry;

clerk, P. A. Weaver; treasurer, Mrs. A. S. Aul.

The church membership is thirty-five.

Mr. Silas McMillan is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open ten months in the year, and has an enrollment of forty-five.

RICHMOND CHURCH

As early as 1845 there was occasional Baptist preaching in the vicinity of the present village of Richmond. The first preachers of whom we have any record were Aaron Neff and Thomas Wilson. The few Baptists in this vicinity for the years from this time forward belonged to the Shiloh Church at Decker's Point. The most active members in the vicinity having died or removed, interest in the work about ceased until vitalized by the voluntary labors of Rev. C. H. Prescott, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa. He preached without pay, giving of his own means also towards the establishment of a church, with a house of worship of its own. A meeting held by him in the United Brethren house of worship resulted in the conversion and baptism of some, who with members from Shiloh and East Mahoning Churches living in the neighborhood met and organized January 26, 1875. A council from other churches of the same faith and order convened July 28, 1875, in the Presbyterian Church, and reorganized the brethren as a regular Baptist church. Ministers present at these services: Rev. William Shadrach, D. D., Rev. Enos Woodruff, Rev. Daniel Griffith, Rev. Samuel Furman, Rev. Aaron Neff, Rev. A. B. Runyan, Rev. Hewell Jeffries, Rev. C. H. Prescott; James Ansley, of Crooked Creek Church, was chairman, and Rev. Enos Woodruff, clerk. The constituents were: George Barrett and wife, John C. Weaver and Prudence, his wife, David Weaver, Conrad Peiffer and Eliza, his wife, John Lowman, David T. Brown and Hannah, his wife, David Daugherty and Caroline, his wife.

A comfortable building was erected in the summer of 1875, at a cost of \$1,500. Rev. C. H. Prescott served the church as pastor part of his time for two years, and Rev. D. W. C. Hervey part of the time for eighteen months. The church building is one of four built at this point since 1860, the first being built about that year on the south side of Mahoning creek, for the United Brethren, and since then three comfortable churches have been erected on the north side of the creek, one each by the Presbyterians, United Pres-

byterians and Baptists. The site of these three churches fifty years ago was a dense undergrowth of pine and laurel, and it is now the prettiest part of the village.

At present the church is without a pastor and has no services. The six remaining members deeply deplore their weakened condition.

SHILOH CHURCH

The Shiloh Baptist Church, located in Grant township, was organized June 15, 1839, by Rev. Thomas Wilson, assisted by Rev. Samuel A. Morris. Its constituent members, fourteen in number, were dismissed for the purpose from the Twolick Baptist Church. Its present membership is twenty-seven.

The church worships in a neat, commodious edifice, which is free from debt. Its pulpit has been occupied by the following named ministers: Revs. Thomas Wilson, L. W. Chapman, Samuel Furman, F. Hollen, W. Shadrach, A. Shadrach, W. P. England, J. G. Conover, C. H. Prescott, D. W. C. Hervey, M. L. Rowland, A. Shadrach, C. P. De Camp, J. T. Gallagher, A. J. Alexander, C. F. Cornman, R. L. Williams, C. W. M. Turner, James McPhail and Thomas Lambert, the present minister, who gives one fourth his time to this congregation.

The present church was built in 1874 at a cost of \$1,300, when Rev. Thomas Wilson was pastor.

The present officers are: D. W. Mumau, W. P. Kinter, R. F. Hazlett; Mr. G. W. Hazlett is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open the entire year with an enrollment of forty-five.

Rev. J. K. Mumau, who was reared in this congregation, is now preaching in the State of Washington.

FAIRVIEW CHURCH

The Fairview Baptist Church in Grant township was organized October 11, 1877, and recognized as a regular Baptist Church by a council representing several of the neighboring churches, called for the purpose, in accordance with the usual practice of the denomination. The ministers serving on the occasion were Revs. Samuel Furman, J. G. Conover, I. W. Shoemaker. Its constituent members numbered about thirty, twenty-three of whom had been dismissed from the East Mahoning Church.

At the time of their organization the members placed themselves under the pastoral

care of Rev. I. W. Shoemaker, who served them for one year. After a brief interval the church called to the pastorate Rev. M. L. Rowland, who was followed by Revs. De Camp, H. W. D. Kirkendall, Teasdale, M. L. Parker, Alexander, E. E. Hall and J. T. Davis, who at present supplies the pulpit once a month.

J. D. Spicher is clerk; John McMillan, L. T. Spicher, F. M. Bartlebaugh, trustees.

The present church was built in 1892 at a cost of about \$1,600, while Rev. R. B. Dunmire was pastor.

The present membership is thirty-three. There is no Sabbath school at present.

DILLTOWN CHURCH

The Dilltown Memorial Baptist Church was built in 1897 in honor of Rev. Samuel Conrath and William Stephens, at a cost of \$1,500. The lot on which the church stands was donated by Mrs. Rebecca Dill. The church was dedicated October 31, 1897.

For many years the church services were conducted in the schoolhouse. Prior to this time the members went to the Brushvalley Baptist Church, in Mechanicsburg. The distance being so far and the roads not good, the Stephens, Conrad, Dill and Altimus families, thirty-six in all, withdrew from the Brushvalley congregation to establish the present Baptist congregation at Dilltown. The following have served as ministers: Revs. R. B. Dunmire, Rockwell, A. B. Runyan, Elias Rowland. At present the church is supplied by Rev. J. T. Davis, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

When the church was organized William S. Conrad and Samuel Stephens were the deacons. The present deacons are S. W. Hess and Frank Conrad. The membership is thirty. Lizzie R. Stewart is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of eighty pupils.

Dr. John Harris, the president of Bucknell University, was a member of the Brushvalley Church and attended the Sabbath school in the old schoolhouse at Dilltown.

CROOKED CREEK CHURCH

The Crooked Creek Baptist Church, located near Chambersville, in Rayne township, was organized in the Hawthorn schoolhouse December 15, 1870, with forty members, whose connection had been with the Plumville Church. The council—of which Rev. Samuel Miles of Soldiers Run Church, Jeffer-

son county, was chairman, and J. O. DeLancey, of Mahoning, clerk—was composed of delegates from Soldiers Run, East Mahoning, Shiloh, Twolick, Mahoning and West Lebanon Churches. Following the organization the same council advised the ordination to the gospel ministry of C. H. Prescott, a gifted laymen of Soldiers Run Church. The ordination having taken place, he was chosen as the new organization's first pastor. While his stay with this church was comparatively brief, his ministerial career thus officially begun in this obscure country schoolhouse was destined to attain honored recognition in at least three States, many weak interests finding in him an interested helper and the larger denominational work in him a liberal supporter. Many through his efforts became Christians, his effectiveness in personal work being very marked.

In September, 1871, the church was received into the Clarion Association. The year 1871 brought to the new organization the gift of one acre of desirably located land to be used for church purposes, the donor being Mrs. Charlotte Pierce. Mrs. Pierce, though not a member of the organization, was a well-wisher of the undertaking, and her remains as well as those of her husband repose in the plot so generously donated in former years. The church during this year met the need for a new building by liberal contributions and willing service, and early in 1872 the members were enabled to dedicate their new building free of debt. In the years that followed many of the members showed their interest in bringing their neighbors into fellowship with the God they loved by acts of more than ordinary effort, and their devotion to their Church was such that many of them could sincerely say:

For her my tears shall fall;
For her my prayers ascend;
To her my cares and toils be given,
Till toils and cares shall end.

This being strictly a country church the removal of persons joining to places where employment was abundant and more remunerative has prevented the membership from ever becoming large, but many whose going weakened the home interest added strength to churches elsewhere and the good that has been done is known only to God.

The following have served as pastors: C. H. Prescott, Aaron Neff, H. Jeffries, A. B. Runyan, D. W. Griffith, M. L. Rowland, I. W. Shoemaker, C. W. Teasdale (H. F. Loomis,

assistant), R. R. Reidel, R. B. Dunmire, J. W. Cottrell, C. F. Carll.

The following have served as deacons: James Ansley, John Long, D. C. Haslet, J. F. McLaughlin, D. C. Davis, J. C. Kimple, E. M. Ansley, B. S. Connor.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

One of the first white men to set foot upon the soil of Indiana county was Conrad Weiser, an Evangelical Lutheran of eastern Pennsylvania, who crossed the mountains in 1748 on his way to old Logstown, on the north bank of the Ohio river, to treat with the Indians. Those who followed him were Scotch-Irish settlers, who braved the dangers of wilderness life and endeavored to set up homes for themselves as early as 1769. The most attractive spot to these early pioneers seemed to be in the neighborhood of Indiana. Here the land was free from heavy timber and covered with a rich growth of prairie grass, which made excellent provender for the cattle during the winter season. The first two men of whom history makes mention, who settled in this neighborhood, were Fergus Moorhead and James Kelly. A wolf reached through the chinks of the latter's cabin one night and almost tore the scalp from his head, but this did not deter him or his companion from bringing out their families in the following year. The wolves and rattlesnakes were troublesome neighbors in this locality for a long time.

The Pennsylvania Dutch, who established the faith of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the county, did not come in until the close of the eighteenth century. There were three distinct periods of Pennsylvania Dutch emigration to western Pennsylvania before the year 1800, the first in the spring of 1769, the second in the spring of 1784, and the third in the summer of 1794. It was the last wave that brought a number of Lutheran families (chiefly from Lancaster, Berks and Franklin counties) to Indiana county. From these families the churches in Indiana, Brushvalley and West Wheatfield were organized. The churches of the northern end of the county were not established until a later date.

As late as the year 1827 the Lutheran services of the county were conducted exclusively in the German language. In that year Rev. N. G. Sharretts introduced English services in the Indiana, West Wheatfield and Brushvalley congregations; and to-day the German language is a strange tongue in all the

Lutheran pulpits of the county. This is a fact that cannot be affirmed of any other county within the bounds of the Pittsburg Synod. A second distinction enjoyed by this county is the fact that all of her Lutheran churches, with the single exception of the Saltsburg Church, founded by Westmoreland county Lutherans, are in the fellowship of the General Synod. When the General Council was organized, in 1867, these churches were connected with the Allegheny Synod, and the loyalty of that body to the General Synod was never broken by a single disloyal act on the part of any of them. In 1887 they were transferred to the Pittsburg Synod, and have been strong, unselfish factors in building up the home mission work of that body.

ZION CHURCH, INDIANA

The splendid victory of General Wayne over the Indians in Ohio on the 20th day of August, 1794, made western Pennsylvania a comparatively safe place for settlement, and many Pennsylvania Germans gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of securing homes west of the Allegheny mountains. Among those who settled in the neighborhood of Indiana in 1794 and 1795 were Conrad Reis, Adam Rowe, Andrew Bates, Christian Rugh, Michael Hess, John Farr and Gottfried Klingenberg. Preeminent among these pioneers was Conrad Reis, whose hospitable home was the rallying center for all the Lutherans of the community. The traveling preachers sent out by the Eastern synods to explore the territory never failed to renew their spiritual strength before his family altar. From 1798 to 1806 Rev. John Michael Steck, of Greensburg, Pa., preached at his house four times a year to the Lutherans who gathered there. During the pleasant weather these services were frequently held in his barn. Pastor Steck was a very busy man in those days. He had at least a score of preaching places and those who could secure his services once every three months considered themselves fortunate. From 1806 to 1813 he was able to preach for them but once a year.

By this time a number of other German families had settled in the county, especially in Brushvalley township, and the people began to hunger for more frequent services. In 1813 they were visited by Rev. John Gottfried Lampbrecht, a young man from the University of Goettingen, Germany. They were well pleased with his services and accepted him as their pastor. From the regular-

ity of the baptismal records it would appear that he preached for them every four weeks. He preached for the Rupp's settlement in Armstrong county, the Brushvalley settlement in Indiana county, and the Addison settlement in Somerset county at the same time. He organized or reorganized the congregation in 1813. Conrad Reis and Christian Rugh were the first elders. Michael Hess and John Farr were the first deacons. The congregation was not large. At a communion held in November, 1813, twenty-four persons were present, and at another communion held October 23, 1814, about the same number participated. In 1813 Conrad Reis donated three acres of land to the Lutheran and German Reformed congregation for \$1.50, "as long as the sun and moon shall shine." It is not known that he ever made any other will. For some reason a church was not built on this property. Pastor Lampbrecht came to Indiana as an independent preacher. In 1816 he applied to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania for admission and was rejected. From that date his name disappears from the records of the Indiana Church and from the pages of Evangelical Lutheran history in western Pennsylvania. His last entry in the old church record bears the date May 15, 1815.

From 1815 to 1822 the congregation was without a settled pastor and was kept alive by an occasional supply. In 1817 an impostor, named Hoover, preached for them a while, but he was soon dismissed. In 1818 Rev. John M. Steek visited them. From 1819 to 1820 Rev. Mr. Shultze, pastor at Johnstown, Pa., preached to them occasionally. The name of Rev. John Adam Mohler of Armstrong county also appears upon the record. It was a time of patient waiting on the part of the congregation, but the dawn of a better day was at hand.

When the Pennsylvania Ministerium met in Germantown, Pa., in June, 1822, Rev. Gabriel Adam Reichart was commissioned as a traveling preacher for western Pennsylvania. In his private diary he says: "With God I left Lancaster July 14, 1822, visiting the counties of Lancaster, Perry, Huntingdon, Indiana, Venango and Erie, the western part of New York, the northern part of Pennsylvania, Tioga, Center, Columbia, and Luzerne counties, having preached fifty-one times, baptized sixty-one, administered the sacrament to fifty-nine, traveling 1,320 miles, and occupying three months." Indiana congregation received much benefit from his visitation and thirty-five persons were present

at the communion service which he held for them. When he was reappointed to his work by the Synod, the following year, he made Indiana his place of residence. On the 16th day of September, 1823, he was married to Miss Lydia Tyson, of Brushvalley, riding on horseback with his bride forty-one miles to a neighboring pastor for the wedding trip. Pastor Reichart served the congregation as pastor from 1822 to 1826, resigning only because the congregation desired English preaching for the young people and he was not able to furnish it. In 1822 he organized a union Sunday school (probably the first in the county) auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union.

In September, 1826, Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts was licensed by the West Pennsylvania Synod and commissioned as a traveling preacher for three months in the counties of Indiana, Clearfield, Jefferson, Venango, Armstrong, Crawford, Erie and Huntingdon. The Indiana congregation fell in love with him and invited him to become their pastor. This affection was cordially returned. He took charge of the congregation some time during the summer of 1827, and served them for more than nine years, refusing many flattering offers from other more prominent churches, until he was called of God to the church triumphant, December 31, 1836. He was a man of rich endowments and fervent piety. The impressions of his first sermon never abated. His power among the people increased with the years. He made friends not only among the Germans of his congregation, but also among the English-speaking people of the community, and succeeded in drawing many of the latter into the fellowship of his church. When the West Pennsylvania Synod met in his church, in October, 1831, the ordination services were conducted in English for the first time in the history of that body, in order that the English-speaking members of the congregation could understand them. The services of the church were held in the home of Conrad Reis until 1829, when the courthouse was rented. Banished from this place of worship after a few months of very successful work, the congregation determined to build a church of its own. On March 22, 1830, a lot was purchased from Adam Altemus for \$100. The trustees of the congregation at this time were Conrad Reis, Samuel Guest and James Stewart. The work of building a church was begun soon thereafter. On Sunday morning, October 9, 1831, the church was solemnly dedicated to God by

Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., of the Gettysburg Seminary, under the name of "Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church." The West Pennsylvania Synod was in session in the church, at the same time, and the eighteen pastors present helped to make the services exceedingly impressive. "This church was a brick building, 42 by 50, with basement, vestibule and gallery, cupola and bell, and cost about \$3,000."

While pastor of this church, Rev. Mr. Sharretts also preached regularly for the congregations in Brushvalley, Strongstown and Blairsville. He also preached occasionally at other points throughout the county. His zeal was greater than his strength. He succumbed to disease and death December 31, 1836, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, and was buried by the doorway of the church that was dearer to him than his own life. Here his body remained until the death of his wife, in 1878, when they were laid side by side in Oakland cemetery. After the death of Rev. Mr. Sharretts the congregation was supplied for a few months by Rev. John Brown.

About March 1, 1838, Rev. Jacob Medtart became pastor of the charge. In 1841 Rev. John H. Bernheim, of Elderton, Pa., asked permission to hold occasional services for the Germans of the congregation. The request was granted, but Rev. Mr. Bernheim at his second service organized these Germans into a separate congregation. Zion protested against this action to the West Pennsylvania Synod. Rev. Mr. Bernheim was very much offended by the action of the Synod in his case, and united with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio. This German congregation maintained a feeble existence for a number of years, and was finally reabsorbed by Zion Church. Rev. Mr. Medtart resigned March 1, 1843. Rev. Henry Bishop served the congregation from November 1, 1843, to November 1, 1849, during which time a parsonage was built on the lot at the corner of Church and Clymer streets at a cost of \$1,500.

On July 1, 1850, Rev. C. J. Denninger took charge, and served until declining health compelled him to resign, September 1, 1852.

Rev. Peter Sahn served the charge from January 2, 1853, to February 1, 1858.

From April 1, 1858, to April 1, 1862, Rev. William S. Emery was the pastor. During his ministry the congregation, for the first time, assumed the entire support of a pastor. At this time there were about 250 members in the church and 137 in the Sunday school.

Rev. J. P. Hentz was pastor from October 1, 1862, to October 1, 1864.

On New Year's Day, 1865, Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld became pastor. Under his ministry the congregation was greatly developed, especially in the grace of liberality. Extensive repairs were made to both church and parsonage at an expense of six thousand dollars. The memory of his godly life and evangelical preaching is cherished by many in Indiana to this day. He resigned the pastorate October 1, 1875, but continued to reside in the town until the day of his death, March 10, 1897.

Rev. Charles Steck served the church from January 8, 1876, to January 3, 1878.

Rev. Peter G. Bell became pastor October 1, 1878, serving Grove Chapel in connection with the Indiana congregation. Scarcely had his pastorate begun before "the women of Zion" began to agitate the question of a new church. They held a meeting August 2, 1879, and appointed a committee of four to wait upon the officers of the church. When this committee appeared before the church council on the following Monday evening, they received but little encouragement from any one but the pastor. Not disheartened in the least, they organized a Ladies' Aid Society and proceeded to raise a building fund. Mother Reis started the good work with a contribution of \$100, and in a very few days such a sum of money had been raised that the church council came to the conclusion that if they did not build a church the women would, and accordingly went to work. How quickly the women of the church accomplished their purpose is seen in the fact that on the 25th day of August, 1879, workmen started to tear down the old church building. When this was done the parsonage was removed from the corner of Church and Sixth streets to the old church site, and the new edifice was erected on the corner. It was built in Gothic style, of brick and stone, and cost about \$10,000. During the time of erection of this building services were held in the Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Bell resigned the church in October, 1882, and removed to Altoona, Pennsylvania.

From 1882 to 1884 Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld supplied the congregation.

On May 1, 1884, Rev. Lewis Hay took up the work. His bow still abides in its strength. The congregation is larger and more efficient than ever. The "women of Zion," under the leadership of Mrs. Hay, are still towers of strength upon which the congregation can always depend. During the pastorate of Rev.

Mr. Hay the fine parsonage on Sixth street has been built. It is considered one of the finest pastors' homes in the bounds of the Pittsburg Synod. The church has also been greatly improved, at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is almost a new church. During the summer of 1903 Mr. Harry McCrery, a devoted member of Zion, gave \$12,500 to the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and thus started the movement which resulted in the complete emancipation of that institution from all indebtedness. "Be glad then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the Lord your God."

This congregation under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Hay has grown very rapidly, until it has a membership of nearly five hundred. The Sabbath school has kept pace with the congregation not only in numerical increase but in organization, efficiency and cheerful giving. The present superintendent of the Sabbath school is Mr. D. F. Rinn.

The church has made a record in the last few years that is very creditable, the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society numbering more than a hundred members and doing splendid work. The Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor societies are both in a prosperous condition.

BRUSHVALLEY CHURCH

The Brushvalley Church is one of the oldest two Lutheran congregations in Indiana county. Germans from several counties in eastern Pennsylvania effected a settlement here as early as 1794. They were contemporaneous with the settlers in the neighborhood of Indiana, Pa. This settlement at first was not large, numbering perhaps ten or twelve families. The major portion of them were loyal Lutherans who thought it no great hardship to journey all the way to the home of Conrad Reis, near Indiana, where Rev. John Michael Steck, the Lutheran pastor at Greensburg, preached the gospel four times a year. By this time the Indians were well out of the way, and the worst pests which the worshippers had to fear on their journey were the rattlesnakes with which this part of the country abounded. Rev. Mr. Steck continued to fill his quarterly appointment at Indiana from 1798 to 1806, but from 1806 to 1813 he was only able to give them a communion service once a year.

From 1813 to 1815 Rev. John Gottfried Lampbrecht, an "independent" preacher from Germany, preached for the congrega-

tion. His field was less extensive than his predecessor's, and he was enabled to hold regular services in the Brushvalley settlement, preaching in private houses, notably in the home of Peter Frey, adjoining the present church property.

From 1819 to 1821 Rev. Wilhelm Shultze, of Johnstown, Pa., preached occasionally. It is probable that he may have effected a provisional organization of some kind, for it was during his term of service (either in 1820 or 1821) that a log church was built. No official record, however, was ever made of such an organization. This log church was the first house of worship built by Lutherans in Indiana county, and was known among the early settlers as Frey's Meeting House. The deed for this ground was dated January 26, 1822, or more than nine months before the regular organization of the church. This seems to indicate that there was a provisional organization of some kind in the settlement before Pastor Reichart came upon the field.

Rev. Gabriel Adam Reichart was commissioned by the Pennsylvania Ministerium as a traveling preacher in June, 1822. In the month of August he visited the Brushvalley settlement and organized a large class of catechumens, numbering forty-four, all of whom were confirmed in the log church January 11, 1823. Among these catechumens was Miss Lydia Tyson, to whom he was married September 16, 1823. The congregation was regularly organized November 1, 1822. The first recorded communion service was held January 12, 1823, at which time the following persons partook of the sacrament: Philip Fetterman, Lydia Fetterman, Jacob Soryer, James Strong, Catherine Strong, George Roser, Eliza Brown, Jehu Tyson, Magdalena Tyson, Maria Hartz, John Bower, Veronica Bower, Elizabeth Dearmy, Michael Fetterman, Catherine Fetterman, Susanna Stephen, Daniel Fetterman, Rosanna Fetterman, John Brown, Christian Keller, Andreas Laumann, Peter Howard, Magdalena Howard, Magdalena Bower, John Dunkel, Susan Dunkel.

Those newly confirmed were: Henry Bower, Henry Coy, William Dearmy, Peter Bower, John Coy, John Bower, Jacob Brown, Henry Bower, Adam Bower, George Keller, George Nast, John Cramer, Jacob Cramer, Barbara Coy, Henry Brown, George Brown, David Bower, John Weik, John Howard, George Roser, Maria Bower, Sallie Bower, Catherine Strong, Elizabeth Bower, Christina Wike, Polly Bower, Veronica Dearmy, Lydia Tyson, Elizabeth Fetterman, Magda-

Iena Brown, Sallie Coy, John Bower, Maria Empfield, Johanna Strong, Eliza Bower, Catherine Cramer, Elizabeth Nast, Catherine Bower, Elizabeth Fetterman, Elizabeth Mardus, Catherine Howard, Maria Fetterman, Maria Loeman, Polly Roser.

This splendid service, which was in itself an evidence of deep spiritual life among these pioneers, teaches us how the pioneer pastors of western Pennsylvania did their best work. Not so much by preaching as by catechetical instruction they won the hearts of the younger people, and then organized them with their parents into permanent congregations. Churches established on such solid foundations rarely failed. At this time the communicant membership of the Brushvalley Church was more than double that of Indiana congregation. Rev. Mr. Reichart served the congregation until August 1, 1827, preaching exclusively in the German language. His resignation was due to the fact that he was unable to supply the congregation with English preaching, which had already become a necessity. He was succeeded by Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts, who was the regular pastor from August 1, 1827, to December 31, 1836. He preached in both German and English, was greatly beloved by his people, and surrendered his pastorate only when called to his final reward.

From 1837 to 1844 the following pastors served the church: Rev. John Brown (supply), 1837; Rev. Jacob Medtart, March 1, 1838, to October 1, 1842; Rev. David Adam, November 1, 1842, to September 19, 1844.

On November 1, 1844, Rev. Henry Bishop became pastor. During the first year of his ministry steps were taken to secure a new house of worship. A building committee was appointed, consisting of Samuel Golden, Jacob Dearnay, Nicholas Altemus, Sr., Adam George, Jacob Shultz. Samuel Roser built the foundation wall, Samuel Shultz was the contractor for the carpenter work, and Frederick Herlinger finished the building. It was a frame church 40 by 50, and located in the old graveyard, a little east of the old log church. It was dedicated some time in the fall of 1845. It was called "The Brushvalley Evangelical Church," from its location in Brushvalley township. Rev. Mr. Bishop resigned November 1, 1849.

During the supply pastorate of Rev. M. O. T. Sahn the third and present house of worship was erected and dedicated. The construction of the building was superintended

by Rev. P. G. Bell, pastor at Indiana. The local building committee consisted of the trustees of the church, John D. Paige, Lloyd Shaffer, Christian R. Weaver. The church was dedicated October 15, 1882, by Rev. P. G. Bell and Rev. M. O. T. Sahn. The cost of the building was \$1,160.

From 1850 to 1882 the following pastors served the congregation: Rev. J. C. Denninger, Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., Rev. William S. Emery, Rev. Henry Gathers (supply), Rev. George M. Settlemyer, Rev. George F. Ehrenfeld (supply), Rev. Simon P. Snyder, Rev. Isaiah B. Crist, Rev. A. W. McCullough, Rev. B. W. Tomlinson (supply), Rev. M. O. T. Sahn (supply).

The earlier pastors of this church resided in Indiana; Rev. Henry Gathers resided in Mechanicsburg; Rev. Simon P. Snyder resided in Homer City; Rev. I. B. Crist resided in New Florence, and Rev. M. O. T. Sahn resided in Cookport.

From 1883 to 1889 the following pastors served the church: Rev. W. E. Crebs, Rev. John W. Reese, Rev. J. W. Shaeffer, Rev. W. G. Slonaker (supply), Rev. S. V. Dye, Rev. Jacob M. Hankey (supply), Rev. Samuel A. Shaulis (supply).

During this period the venerable congregation suffered greatly from the death of her older members and the removal of the younger to the cities and towns. The membership gradually declined until not more than thirty partook of the holy communion at her altar. The advisory board of home missions of the Pittsburg Synod came to the rescue and granted a small appropriation, which encouraged the congregation to call a resident pastor in the person of Rev. J. M. Snyder, who came upon the field May 1, 1899. He has proved himself to be a true servant of God, laboring under many difficulties and accomplishing a good work. He was followed by Rev. P. J. Tau and Rev. John A. Howe, the present pastor. The church has been thoroughly renovated, and a sweet-toned bell placed in the belfry. The membership of the congregation is now about forty, and with the Strongstown Church forms a self-sustaining charge.

The church council consists of A. G. Muddock and Steven Rand. The deacons are: H. C. Mikesell, P. J. Bowers, H. M. Learn, I. V. Buterbaugh. Mrs. Minnie Hunter is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open all year, with 45 enrollment.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, STRONGSTOWN

It has been a difficult task to write the history of this venerable church, inasmuch as there are few church records and almost all tradition is lost in the silence of the grave. During the pastorate of Rev. G. A. Reichart in the Brushvalley congregation, occasional German services were held by him in private homes in this community. No organization, however, was effected by him. On July 1, 1827, Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts became pastor of the Indiana charge, and soon became interested in the shepherdless Lutherans of Strongstown. He preached for them occasionally, first in the homes of James Strong, Jacob Soryer and George Bowers, and later in an old clapboard schoolhouse. In the year 1832 a log church was built by the citizens "for the use of all Christian denominations." It was constructed of pine logs, one story high, and about 20 by 30 feet in size. John Fink did the principal carpenter work, and Jacob Bennett was the mason who constructed the foundation wall and the large chimney at the east end. The building stood on two lots numbered 36 and 37 in the town plot of Strongstown, each lot being 200 feet deep and fronting 60 feet on the turnpike or Main street. These lots were purchased from James Hill, Sr., and James Strong for the sum of ten dollars by Jacob Strong and George Mardus, Sr., acting as trustees for the purchasers. The deed bears date July 13, 1833.

An extract from a letter written by Rev. Mr. Sharretts to Professor Schmucker about this time will give us a fitting introduction to the organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this place:

"My Beloved Doctor Schmucker—

"I write these lines in a log schoolhouse covered with clapboards in a tolerably new settlement to you, in which I have spent several days, where I shall hold preparatory services for the holy communion on the morrow, and confirmation to-day of several young persons, and we also hope that the presence of the Lord will be with us in this rough building."

At this confirmation service, which took place December 31, 1832, twelve persons were confirmed. On the following day, January 1, 1833, the holy communion was administered to this confirmation class and twelve others partook of the sacrament with them. These twenty-four persons constituted the original membership of St. Paul's Evangelical

Lutheran Church of Strongstown. The first union Sunday school was organized in the old log church May 2, 1851, with Jacob Grom as superintendent.

In the fall of the year 1856 the Lutherans and Presbyterians of the community agreed to build a union church. A new lot was purchased from Michael Strong, Sr., for the sum of \$10. The deed bears the date February 25, 1861. George B. Wike acted as trustee for the Lutherans and James Grow performed the same office for the Presbyterians. On this lot a new frame church was erected by the two congregations at a cost of \$400. Mr. William Young did the carpenter work. Rev. Peter Sahm, D. D., was the Lutheran pastor and Rev. John Kirkpatrick the Presbyterian pastor when the services of dedication took place, which was on Christmas Day, 1857. This church is still in use, having been extensively repaired in the summer of 1901.

The following pastors have served the church: Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts, Rev. John Brown, Rev. Jacob Medtart, Rev. John David Adam, Rev. Henry Bishop, Rev. C. J. Denninger, Rev. Peter Sahm, D. D., Rev. William S. Emery, Rev. Henry Gathers (supply), Rev. George M. Settlemyer, Rev. George F. Ehrenfeld, Rev. Simon P. Snyder, Rev. Isaiah B. Crist, Rev. A. W. McCullough, Rev. Leonard Wischaupt, Rev. M. O. T. Sahm, Rev. Reuben Smith, Rev. J. W. Shaeffer (supply), Rev. W. G. Slonaker, Rev. S. V. Dye, Rev. Jacob M. Hankey, Rev. Samuel A. Shaulis, Rev. J. Milton Snyder, Rev. P. J. Tau and Rev. John A. Howe, the present pastor.

The present church officers are Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Longenecker, Frank De Armin, Mrs. Jacob De Armin; and Mrs. Sarah Hawksworth, the superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an enrollment of 45.

HEBRON CHURCH, BLAIRSVILLE

Blairsville is one of the oldest towns of Indiana county. It was laid out in 1819, and named in honor of John Blair, Esq., then the president of the "Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg Turnpike Company." From 1825 to 1834, during the days of canal and turnpike supremacy, it was one of the busiest little commercial centers west of the mountains. A number of Lutherans were early attracted to the town, and they were not left long without a church of their faith. Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts, of Indiana, Pa., preached for them occasionally, and on the first day of July, 1827, organized them into a congrega-

tion. This was the first distinctively English Lutheran Church organized west of the Allegheny mountains. Occasional German services have been held by the various pastors for the benefit of a few Germans in the community, but the congregation was organized as an English Lutheran Church. The following persons constituted the original membership: Mr. and Mrs. John Fair, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rugh, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Libengood, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. David Earhart, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Loose, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mikesell, Catharine Repine, Louisa Altman, Mary Repine, Dorothy Crissman, Ann Maria Kunkle, Elizabeth Harrold, Catharine Hill, Charlotte Mikesell, Elizabeth Mikesell.

Henry Libengood, Sr., and John Fair, Sr., were elected elders, Michael Rugh and David Earhart, deacons. A log church was built at once. Mr. Jacob Altman, a Baptist by profession, but a great friend of Rev. Mr. Sharretts, took a great interest in the erection of this church. Through his efforts a bell was secured. On May 12, 1832, Mr. Altman united with the congregation, and his entire family soon followed his example. The cost of the first church was about \$1,000, but the date of its dedication is not known. Such was the influence of Rev. Mr. Sharretts in this community that the log church soon became too small to hold the large audiences which gathered to hear him, and in 1833 the use of the Presbyterian Church was secured for communion services. In 1835, Mr. Henry Graff, a beloved elder of the church, presented the congregation two building lots on the corner of Campbell and Liberty streets. Preparations for the building of the new church were made at once, but just when they were in the midst of their building operations (December 31, 1836) the pastor died. It cast a gloom over the entire community, and especially upon the congregation to which he had ministered so efficiently for more than nine years. A regular pastor to succeed Rev. Mr. Sharretts was not secured for more than a year, and a number of people grew discouraged and withdrew from the church. During those trying months Mr. Henry Graff proved a tower of strength to the disheartened people. By the force of his example he kept the large body of the congregation together and at work, and the new church was completed some time during the year 1837. When it is remembered that this church was 44 by 62 feet in size, built of brick, it will be better understood what a task the young shepherdless

congregation had before them. The greatest credit for its successful completion belongs to Mr. Graff. Peter Graff, a younger brother of Henry Graff, was also a man of great influence in the congregation. As an evidence of his sterling Christian quality we give the following incident from his mercantile experiences in Blairsville:

It was customary in those days for merchants to treat their customers to an occasional drink of whiskey, and the result was that the stores were made the loafing places of a class of men whose presence was exceedingly distasteful to ladies. Mr. Graff determined to purge his store of this nuisance. The whiskey treating was stopped. Some of the other merchants thought that Mr. Graff had ruined his trade, but the moral-minded public thought otherwise. The tobacco spitting and profanity that often characterized other stores were unknown at Graff's and the ladies of the town found it a very congenial place for shopping. And thus was virtue rewarded.

With such strong hearts as this in the congregation, the good ship safely weathered all her storms until the second pastor, Rev. Jacob Medtart, could take the helm. He served from March 1, 1838, to May 12, 1839, when the Blairsville Church was separated from the Indiana charge. His successor, Rev. Augustus Babb, D. D., was one of the most successful pastors the church has known. Through his efforts the membership was rapidly increased to 250, but just when the tide of prosperity seemed most full, an era of emigration from the town set in which robbed the congregation of the Graff family and many other most excellent supporters of the church. About the year 1850 no less than fifteen families of this church emigrated to the West at one time. A number of them located in the vicinity of Polo, Ill., and became the nucleus of a strong English Lutheran Church in that city. It was during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Babb that the first meeting was held, May 26, 1842, which resulted in the organization of the Allegheny Evangelical Lutheran Synod. From 1827 to 1842 the church was in the fellowship of the West Pennsylvania Synod; from 1842 to 1887, it belonged to the Allegheny Synod; in 1887 it united, in company with all the other Indiana county churches, with the Pittsburg Synod.

During the years of Hebron's history, a number of her young men have entered the gospel ministry: Rev. Daniel Smith Altman, confirmed by Rev. Dr. Babb in 1839; Rev. H.

L. Chapman, confirmed by Rev. Dr. Babb in 1843; Rev. William H. Wynn, confirmed by Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., in 1847; Rev. John W. Myers, confirmed by Rev. J. R. Williams in 1864.

The following pastors have served the church from its organization: Rev. N. G. Sharretts, Rev. Jacob Medtart, Rev. Augustus Babb, D. D., Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., Rev. A. B. Bosserman, Rev. G. M. Pile, Rev. William Kopp, Rev. John J. Suman, Rev. Cornelius Nitterauer, Rev. Henry Reck, Rev. Samuel Aughey, Rev. J. R. Williams, Rev. Simon P. Snyder, Rev. C. L. Streamer, Rev. Charles M. Stock, Rev. Michael Colver, Rev. F. H. Crissman, Rev. Samuel E. Slater, Rev. Charles F. Sanders, Rev. W. W. Criley, Rev. W. J. Boucher, and Rev. W. Roy Goff, the present pastor.

During the pastorate of Rev. John J. Suman, 1853-58, a good parsonage was built and the present constitution of the church was adopted. During the pastorate of Rev. Michael Colver, 1881-89, the church was remodeled at a cost of \$5,500. It was solemnly rededicated January 2, 1887, Rev. W. W. Criley, D. D., preaching the dedicatory sermon. During the pastorate of Rev. Charles F. Sanders the church and parsonage have both been improved at considerable expense. The scholarly attainments of this pastor are recognized and appreciated by the community; the Hebron Church is occupying a higher position among the Evangelical forces of the community to-day than it has done for many years.

The present church officers are W. R. Spiers, J. H. Lore, J. H. Vorlage, William Vorlage, C. J. Siegfried, Luther Shaffer, J. H. Kissinger, J. K. McConnell, M. L. Wilson, D. W. Thompson. The membership at present is 239. The superintendent of the Sabbath school is Charles Palmer, the enrollment 214.

TRADE CITY CHURCH

In April, 1839, German immigrants who had bought land from the Holland Land Company and settled in the neighborhood of Trade City some years before, decided to build a union church for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. There were twenty-one families engaged in this work, of which number fifteen were Germans from the Fatherland and six Pennsylvania Dutch from Blair and Huntingdon counties. Those who came directly from the Fatherland were chiefly of the Reformed faith. In view of

their limited numbers, however, it was decided to work in harmony with the Lutherans, and build one church for the use of both. On the question of the selection of pastors, however, there was some division, some favoring a pastor of each denomination at the same time; others favoring one pastor and the selection of Lutheran and Reformed men alternately. The latter plan seems to have prevailed.

John Maul offered a plot of ground for a church for the small sum of \$2.25. This lot was somewhere on or near the present farm of Henry Roney. It was accepted at first, but a better lot was offered by Ludwig Heitzenroder at the same price, and Mr. Maul courteously took back his lot, allowing the congregation to purchase the more acceptable site. Frederick Sprankle, Martin Zirkel and Johannes Knauff were selected as the building committee, with the first named as treasurer. Much of the labor was done gratuitously by the members of the church. They cut and hewed the logs upon their own timberlands, and hauled them to the church lot. Then they gave their services to the building committee for any work that might be required of them. The highest cash subscription was that of Frederick Sprankle for \$10. Only about \$111.50 in money was invested in the building, but when completed it was as neat and comfortable a log church as was to be found anywhere in the county. The floor was rough-boarded and the seats rough and unpainted. The doors, windows and pulpit were put in place by Heinrich Beck at the price of \$42. The roof was covered with the shingles and heavy clapboards used at that time. The church was dedicated August 28, 1841, by the Reformed pastor, Rev. John Alt-house, in the presence of a great assemblage of people from far and near. These services were conducted in the German language.

The conservatism of the people is seen in their adherence to the German language. Theodore Roosevelt, in the "Winning of the West," says that the Germans who settled west of the Allegheny Mountains were quickly "Americanized." This may be true of Kentucky and Tennessee, but it was not true of western Pennsylvania. Some German settlements in this section remained thoroughly German, in language and spirit, for more than seventy-five years after their establishment. Very little of the land changed hands, and a close community was maintained. The fathers stoutly resisted every attempt at "Amer-

icanization," especially in matters of religion.

Several weeks before the dedication of the church two constitutions were drafted, one by Frederick Sprankle and the other by George Ebel and Herman Fierman. The latter was adopted by the congregation at a special meeting held in August, 1841. On the same day a church council was elected, consisting of Jacob Shaffer, John Maul, Adam Schneider, Johannes Knauff, Caspar Werthman, Frederick Sprankle. They were probably the six "overseers" required by the constitution. This old St. Paul's Church (called Round Top) was by far the most vigorous German Church ever established in Indiana county. It should be one of the best country churches of the German Reformed faith in western Pennsylvania to-day. It had a splendid start, but was sacrificed to the German language. For the first few years it made rapid progress under the care of its first pastor, Rev. John Althouse. About this time Mr. Frederick Sprankle introduced a young man, John David Adam, to the congregation as a Lutheran preacher, but he was not favorably received. Three reasons were given for his rejection. First, he was not licensed yet to preach; second, the church was not strong enough to support two pastors at the same time; third, Mr. Adam was an advocate of "new measures," and this was very distasteful to the greater portion of the congregation. All the Lutheran Germans and the German Americans thereupon withdrew from the church, took Mr. Adam as their pastor, and held services near St. Paul's Church. In the fall of 1842 Mr. Adam was licensed to preach by the Allegheny Synod, and his followers at once demanded the common use of St. Paul's Church, which heretofore had been denied them. After much discussion this was granted, and both parties made use of the church.

Rev. Mr. Adam served the church but for a short time, for his license was revoked by the Allegheny Synod. The following pastors served the Lutherans until 1854: Rev. Henry David Keyl, Rev. J. George Donmeyer, Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, Rev. G. M. Pile, Rev. Mr. Huntzinger, Rev. F. A. Barnitz. In 1854 regular services in St. Paul's Church were discontinued, the members effecting an organization in Ferrysville, uniting with a few members of the same faith from Jefferson county. The church that was built there was allowed to be sold on a mechanics' lien, and the organization was again started at Whitesville,

with a preaching station in the wagonmaker's shop of Frederick Sprankle at Trade City. This preaching station was the beginning of Trade City Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The Reformed pastors of St. Paul's Church from 1841 to the time of disbandment in 1875 were: Rev. John Althouse, Rev. Ferdinand Engelbach, Rev. Lohbaur, Rev. J. C. Henneman, Rev. J. Baier, Rev. C. A. Limberg, Rev. Ludwig Crist, Rev. Mr. Hoffmeyer, Rev. Mr. Deitz. The congregation clung to the rule that "so long as three members remained, no other language should be preferred to the German," and it proved to be its destruction. One by one the younger members of the church slipped away to the English Lutheran services at Whitesville or at Frederick Sprankle's until none but the "old folks" remained. When these died, Round Top Chapel was buried with them.

The services at Frederick Sprankle's shop were continued by the Whitesville pastors, Rev. Christian Diehl and Rev. Charles L. Streamer, until May, 1868, when at the advice of the latter the people were regularly organized into an Evangelical Lutheran Church. At this meeting John Fetterhof and Frederick Sprankle were chosen elders, and David Stear and Daniel Ramey were elected deacons. Plans were at once laid for the erection of a new church. A lot was secured, the cornerstone for the new church was laid August 1, 1868, and the building itself was dedicated December 13th of the same year. Rev. Henry Baker, D. D., of Altoona, Pa., preached the dedicatory sermon. The builders were George Peffer and Daniel Ramey, who took the contract for \$1,750, furnishing all material. Upon the completion of the building the entire cost was liquidated. Rev. C. L. Streamer's pastorate in the community extended from June, 1858, to November 1, 1869, and was greatly blessed of God. At the time of his resignation the church had about fifty members. His successors in office were: Rev. P. S. Hooper, Rev. George A. Lee, Rev. W. E. Crebs, Rev. Ephraim Miller, Rev. J. T. Gladhill, Rev. C. L. Streamer (recalled 1885), Rev. M. S. Kemp, Rev. Shile Miller and Rev. Mr. Clancy, the present pastor.

During Rev. Gladhill's pastorate the charge was divided, and Smicksburg and Trade City undertook the support of a pastor. During the same pastorate the church was thoroughly repaired, and rededicated September 14, 1884. The present membership is 130, and it is considered one of the substantial churches of the county. The councilmen now are T.

S. Neal, William Shaffer, James Frantz. The stewards are: Harry Hoop, Linus Martin, Clare Sprankle. The Sabbath school superintendent is A. G. Sprankle; there are 100 members of the Sabbath school.

LUTHER CHAPEL, GRACETON

About the year 1828 Rev. Nicholas G. Sharetts, pastor of the Indiana charge, began to hold services in the Blacklick schoolhouse, located about one mile from the present site of the Luther Chapel. A considerable number of the original members of the Blairsville Church lived in this neighborhood, and at their request these services in the schoolhouse were continued with more or less regularity by the pastor of the Indiana charge until January 15, 1846, when they were organized by Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., into a separate congregation. The number of members in the original organization was twenty-six.

In 1850 it was decided to erect a church. A building committee was appointed, consisting of Michael Rugh, John Fair, Adam Mikesell, Jonas Mikesell. This committee, on March 13, 1850, purchased a lot of ground from Daniel Altemus and John Peddicord for the consideration of five dollars. Upon this lot a brick church, 35 by 50 feet, was erected at a cost of \$2,500. It was dedicated about March 1, 1852. From the time of its organization to May 19, 1878, it was served by the pastors of the Blairsville charge (see history of that congregation). In 1878 the Blairsville Church became an independent pastorate and Luther Chapel and Homer City were made a charge.

The first pastor of this newly formed pastorate was Rev. C. T. Steck, who took charge about August 1, 1878, first as a supply, and later as the regular pastor. He resigned April 6, 1882. The charge was vacant for over a year, and then on November 1, 1883, Rev. W. E. Crebs became pastor. He also served the Brushvalley Church in connection with Homer City and Luther Chapel. He resigned April 1, 1884. The following pastors have since served the congregation: Rev. J. W. Reese, Rev. J. W. Shaeffer, Rev. G. L. Courtney, Rev. J. W. Shaeffer (recalled).

Rev. M. Shaeffer continues to serve this congregation in connection with the Lutheran Church of Homer City.

The officers at present (1913) are as follows: Elders, Samuel Sheffer and John K. Mikesell; deacons, Israel Kunkle, J. K. Repine, W. E. Housholder, Howard Altman.

Robert Fry is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 50 and is kept open the entire year.

HOMER CITY CHURCH

This congregation was organized by Rev. R. A. Fink, D. D., of Johnstown, Pa., president of the Allegheny Synod, February 21, 1870. Of the original members, numbering twenty-eight, many were members of Luther Chapel. They were taken at once under the pastoral care of Rev. Simon P. Snyder, who was then serving the Brushvalley charge. Upon his resignation in April, 1874, the church was received into the Blairsville charge, under the care of Rev. Augustus Babb, D. D., who was the pastor until October 1, 1875. As soon as the congregation was organized a lot was purchased, and a neat frame church, costing about \$3,000, built upon it. This church was dedicated to God October 6, 1872. The following pastors have served the church from the time of Rev. Dr. Babb's resignation: Rev. Charles L. Streamer, Rev. C. T. Steck, Rev. W. E. Crebs, Rev. J. W. Reese, Rev. J. W. Shaeffer, Rev. G. L. Courtney, Rev. J. W. Shaeffer (recalled).

Rev. Mr. Shaeffer has served this congregation since 1900. Counting the eight years he was pastor of the congregation under the first call, he has been the pastor for twenty-one years.

The present officers are as follows: Elders, George R. Stewart and Samuel Kissinger; deacons, J. N. Sickenberger, W. J. Kunkle, T. J. Brandon, Samuel Stewart, L. P. Foust, Harry Lockard; trustees, W. E. McNutt, J. Harvey Long, L. Z. McCombs. Clyde W. Shaffer is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 125 and is kept open the entire year.

The following were members of this congregation: Thomas B. Uber, a member of the faculty of Carthage College, Ill.; James M. Uber, a Lutheran minister, at Milroy, Pa.; C. Frank Johnston, a traveling evangelist; Clyde W. Shaeffer, the son of the pastor, is a Theological student.

SALEM CHURCH, SMICKSBURG

Smicksburg was laid out as a town in 1825, by a German minister named Schmick. Lutheranism made her debut in the new town on the same date, for be it known that Pastor Schmick was a member in good standing of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of

Pennsylvania. The first Lutherans who made Smicksburg their home journeyed all the way to St. John's Church on Plum creek to attend preaching services, except on such occasions when they could prevail upon the pastor of St. John's to preach in some private house in their own immediate neighborhood. Sometimes union services would be held with other denominations when an itinerant preacher happened to pass that way. Rev. G. A. Reichart preached for them May 10, 1836. In the spring of 1842 Rev. Jacob Medtart, pastor of the Indiana charge, preached for them regularly, and on May 28, 1842, organized them into a congregation, consisting of twenty-one members, thirteen of whom were communicant members of the Plum Creek Church. Jacob Condron, Cornelius Lowe and Joseph Black constituted the first church council.

Rev. Mr. Medtart preached every four weeks for the newly formed congregation at a salary of \$50 per annum. He served them for ten months and succeeded in adding fifteen members to the church. One of his most efficient helpers was Mr. Cornelius Lowe. He was the very heart of the organization. It was at his solicitation that Rev. Mr. Medtart first began to preach at Smicksburg. He started a union Sunday school in the community, and also held a prayer-meeting every Sunday when there were no preaching services, and for three years had "to do all the praying himself." He was a member of the first church council and served in that capacity, with the exception of two years, until the day of his death, July 15, 1880. He was one of the most upright and useful citizens that the community has ever known.

Rev. Henry Bishop served the church from November 1, 1843, to January, 1847. Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld became pastor in January, 1847, and made Smicksburg the center of Lutheran operations in the northern end of the county. His charge consisted of the churches at Smicksburg, Plum Creek, Round Top and Whitesville, with the parsonage at Smicksburg. He also had a preaching station at Rural Village. During his ministry, in June, 1847, a constitution, in harmony with the Synod, was adopted. Rev. Mr. Ehrenfeld served the congregation about two years. From June 1, 1851, to 1852 Rev. Grafton M. Pile was the pastor. Rev. F. A. Barnitz was pastor from 1852 to 1854.

On February 25, 1853, a new frame church was dedicated to God. During Rev. Mr. Barnitz's faithful ministry of two and a half

years forty persons were added to the church.

On June 1, 1855, Rev. Christian Diehl became the pastor. In January, 1858, owing to ill health, he resigned, but resumed the work again on June 1st, when he secured the assistance of a young student, Charles L. Streamer. On June 1, 1859, he resigned the second time, and his assistant became the regular pastor. The name of Charles L. Streamer is one of the best known names in the vicinity of Smicksburg. He served the Lutheran Church until November 1, 1869, a period of more than eleven years. At a later date he was recalled and served the congregation again for nearly twelve years, making a pastorate of twenty-three years, in which he received 231 persons into the membership of the church. During his second pastorate the present church building was erected. The cornerstone was laid June 12, 1889. Rev. W. Selner, of Luthersburg, and Rev. J. M. Rice, of Shippensburg, assisting the pastor. On March 9, 1890, the church was dedicated. Rev. J. W. Poffinberger preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, Rev. E. B. Shaner and Rev. J. R. Focht were also present. The total cost of the building was \$4,650.

The pastors of the church from 1872 have been as follows: Rev. P. S. Hooper, Rev. George A. Lee, Rev. W. E. Crehs, Rev. Ephraim Miller, D. D., Rev. J. T. Gladhill, Rev. Charles L. Streamer (recalled), Rev. M. S. Kemp, Rev. Shile Miller, Rev. A. R. Longnecker, Rev. J. F. Stabley and Rev. W. B. Claney, the present pastor.

During the history of this church the following young men from it have entered the ministry: Rev. Charles L. Ehrenfeld, Rev. J. Angus Lowe, Rev. Albert Barrett (Presbyterian), Rev. C. L. Streamer, Rev. Silas D. Daugherty, Rev. William Streamer, Rev. Charles R. Streamer.

The church is thoroughly organized, and has a good working membership of 160. The splendid parsonage, valued at \$1,500, is located on High street.

The present council are as follows: Elders, G. W. Irwin, Adam Black, George Reithmiller; deacons, A. G. Smith, Merle Stiteler, Charles Condron. D. K. Stiteler is the superintendent of the Sabbath school; M. L. Black, assistant superintendent, and W. L. Good, secretary.

The following were former superintendents of this school: Cornelius Lowe, Jacob Hyskell, David Good, Sr., Daniel Black,

Samuel Ritchey, J. K. Lowe, L. E. Sylvis, Adam Black, G. W. Irwin, George Reithmiller.

HARMONY GROVE CHURCH, WILLET

In the fall of 1869 Rev. J. H. Wright, of Elderton, Pa., began to preach for a number of Lutherans living in the vicinity of Marlin Mills. On the 4th day of September, 1870, he organized them into a congregation with thirteen members. In a few weeks the membership was increased to twenty-seven. Services were held at first in the schoolhouse. On November 14, 1880, a neat frame church, costing about \$1,100, was dedicated free of debt. The building committee consisted of John C. Weber, James Brewer and Joseph Ross. The following pastors have served the church: Rev. J. H. Wright, Rev. J. W. Hutchison, Rev. M. L. Schmucker, Rev. D. W. Leerone, and Rev. George O. Ritter, the pastor at present (1913).

The officers in 1913 are as follows: Elders, John S. Trusal and Harvey Spence; deacons, Samuel Spence, Charles G. Orr, Wilbert Boyer, Homer Park; trustees, P. H. Trusal, Josiah Boyer, Harvey Roof; recording secretary, James C. Henderson. Samuel Spence is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 112. The school is kept open the entire year.

Thomas B. and James M. Uber, who are now Lutheran ministers, were members of this congregation.

The church is one of the most prosperous country churches of the Lutheran faith in Indiana county. The present membership is 130. One of the remarkable facts about the congregation is, that it has been built up very largely of people who have had no previous connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. A splendid parsonage, costing \$1,800, was recently built by the charge.

COOKPORT CHURCH

In the year 1828 John Learn, Sr., removed from Armstrong county, Pa., and settled in the vicinity of Cookport, establishing what was afterwards known as the "Learn settlement." He and his wife were members of the German Reformed Church, but were compelled to forego the privileges of the church for many years in their new home. In 1839 he united with several others in the neighborhood and secured the services of Rev. Mr. Barnes, a German Reformed minister. He preached for them first in the old Presbyterian Church at

Taylorville, and later in a schoolhouse. He catechised and confirmed the greater part of Father Learn's children. Communion services in the German language were held in 1839 and 1842. After Rev. Mr. Barnes left there were no services for quite a long time. Despairing of ever securing the services of a German Reformed pastor again, Father Learn repaired to Indiana, Pa., where he consulted with the Lutheran pastor, Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D. The latter became very much interested, and held communion services for them October 23, 1853. Twenty-nine persons received the sacrament on that occasion, nearly all of whom had been confirmed in the Reformed faith. Rev. Dr. Sahn supplied the settlement with an occasional sermon, holding his second communion service there September 9, 1855. At the same time a petition was prepared and sent to the Allegheny Synod, asking for a pastor. The Synod answered the petition by uniting them with two other congregations to form the "Cherrytree Mission," and commissioning one of their young men, Rev. Christian A. Fetzer, as their first missionary. Rev. Mr. Fetzer entered upon his work soon after the meeting of the Synod. His first task in the "Learn settlement" was to organize them regularly into a congregation. This was done December 1, 1855. A constitution was drafted and adopted which is still the constitution of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Cookport. It was called "The constitution of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Congregation at Learn's settlement." The regular pastors have all been Lutherans, and the accessions have naturally been to that branch of the church. Only two of the original members of the Reformed faith refused to unite regularly with the Lutheran congregation. Rev. Mr. Fetzer conducted his services at first in what was known as the "old frame schoolhouse," adjourning the services to an adjacent grove when pretty weather brought out an unusually large congregation. Later he preached in a union church built by the Reformed, Lutheran and Methodist denominations about the year 1854. His term of pastoral service extended to July 26, 1857.

The next pastor of the church was Rev. P. S. Nellis, who served from January 31, 1858, to April 17, 1859. During his pastorate some dissatisfaction arose with the Methodist Protestants about the use of the old union church, and the Lutherans determined to build a church of their own. On January 11, 1859, Mr. Andrew Learn deeded to John

A. Learn, William Cook and Valentine Kerr, acting trustees of the congregation, one acre of land for church purposes. The timber for a new church was hewed by members of the congregation in the spring of the same year, but owing to the removal of the pastor in April building operations were suspended, and the church was not finished until five years later. In 1859 Rev. Jacob Wolf supplied the pulpit. From 1860 to 1862 Rev. Henry Gathers was pastor, preaching in an old house and barn of Andrew Learn. On October 8, 1863, Rev. John Forthman became pastor, and the congregation once more addressed itself to the task of building. The church, which was of frame, 40 by 50, was dedicated some time during the year 1864. It cost about five hundred dollars in cash, besides much donated labor and material. Rev. Mr. Forthman resigned October 23, 1864, and his successors have been: Rev. Michael Colver, Rev. Leonard Wisehaupt, Rev. M. O. T. Salm, Rev. Reuben Smith, Rev. Samuel Kri-der, Rev. J. M. Hankey, Rev. George Trostle, Rev. J. C. McGaughey, Rev. J. A. Flickenger (prevented by sickness from becoming the resident pastor), Rev. W. G. Slonaker, and Rev. H. W. Maguire, the present pastor.

In 1885 the church building was greatly improved at a cost of several hundred dollars. The pastor, Rev. Reuben Smith, was assisted by Rev. Michael Colver at the reopening services, which took place August 23, 1885. In the spring of 1893 the church was destroyed by fire, and the congregation was slow about erecting a new church. For four years they worshipped in the M. P. Church and then removed to their own unfinished building. The church was not completed until 1902, during the pastorate of Rev. J. C. McGaughey. The feast of dedication was held November 17, 1902, nearly ten years after the disastrous fire, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. S. J. McDowell. It is to the great credit of this congregation, however, that they paid all bills as they were due and dedicated the church free of debt. It cost about \$1,500 in addition to much donated material. The first parsonage, of this church was purchased in 1871. It was a small house, located in Cookport, and had been in use for a number of years before its purchase. In the summer of 1892 it was torn down, and a good pastor's home erected in its stead at a cost of \$1,500. This congregation has passed through an unusually large number of great trials, but it has safely weathered them all,

and now has a good church property and a stable membership of 88.

The officers of the church in 1913 are as follows: Elders, F. J. Fleming, G. T. Learn, John Bash, Fred Henry; deacons, Elias Learn, T. J. Boucher, George Bagley. Arthur Stephens is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 139.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH, PINE TOWNSHIP

This is one of the congregations of the Cookport charge. The first Lutheran services were held in this community by Rev. Simon P. Snyder, while pastor of the Brushvalley charge. His successor, Rev. I. B. Crist, continued these services, preaching every four weeks. The congregation was organized January 22, 1877, by Rev. A. W. McCullough, with twenty members. The services were held in an old schoolhouse, situated in the midst of a dense thicket. It was entirely too small to accommodate the people who desired to attend, and the preacher was always assured in advance of a packed house. The pulpit was a store box and the ceiling was so low that the preacher's head brushed it constantly. William Schultz bought this schoolhouse and presented it to the congregation. It served as a house of worship for ten years, when a neat frame church with steeple was erected. This church was dedicated October 10, 1877, by Reuben Smith and Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld. It cost about \$800.

The pastors of this church have been the following: Rev. Simon P. Snyder (pioneer supply), Rev. Isaiah B. Crist (pioneer supply), Rev. A. W. McCullough, Rev. M. O. T. Salm, Rev. Reuben Smith, Rev. Samuel Kri-der, Rev. Jacob M. Hankey (supply), Rev. George Trostle, Rev. J. C. McGaughey, Rev. W. G. Slonaker, Rev. H. W. Maguire until 1911 (when the church went on the Strongstown circuit), and Rev. John A. Howe, the present (1913) pastor.

The officers in 1913 are as follows: Elders, Wesley Askins, Artie Davis, Calvin Steffey; deaconesses, Mrs. Wesley Askins and Mrs. Artie Davis. Artie Davis is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 40.

BETHEL CHURCH, RAYNE TOWNSHIP

As early as the year 1839 a number of Germans, Lutherans and Reformed settled in the neighborhood of "Dutch Hill." The first ministers to preach for them were Rev. John

Althouse, of the old Round Top Church, and Rev. John Charles Henneman, of Jefferson county, Pa. Both of these men were pastors of the German Reformed Church. They held their services in the Bookermeyer schoolhouse and preached only in German. Rev. Mr. Althouse may have preached for the congregation as early as 1840, but Rev. Mr. Henneman did not graduate from Mercersburg Seminary until 1848, and did not likely preach for them until that year. In the year 1844 a log church was built. It was 22 by 30 feet in size, with a high ceiling and an old-fashioned wineglass pulpit. The building committee consisted of Samuel Bence, Conrad Pfeifer, Andrew Fischer. Rev. Mr. Henneman preached for the congregation more as a supply than as a regular pastor from 1848 to 1851, when he removed to Ohio. After his departure the congregation was neglected and the organization lapsed. In 1853 they were visited by Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., the Lutheran pastor at Indiana, Pa., who reorganized them on March 30, 1853, into "St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church." A constitution was adopted and signed by the following members: Frederick Pfeifer, Peter Stahl, Andrew Fischer, Peter Clawson, Jacob Everwine, George Bence, Washington Stahl, Samuel Bence.

The old log church served the congregation as a place of worship until 1875, when the frame church now in use was erected. The church was dedicated on the second Sunday of February, 1876, during the pastorate of Rev. Leonard Wischaupt. At this time the name of the church was changed from St. Peter's to Bethel. The church is a plain but substantial building, valued at \$1,000. The lot on which it stands was not legally transferred to the congregation until May 4, 1898. About the time of the dedication of this church a new constitution was adopted, but it was not signed until October, 1881.

The following pastors have served the congregation from the time of its inception: Rev. John Althouse (supply), Rev. John Charles Henneman (supply), Rev. Henry Bishop (supply), Rev. Peter Sahn (supply), Rev. P. S. Nellis, Rev. Henry Gathers, Rev. William S. Emery (supply), Rev. J. P. Hentz (supply), Rev. John Forthman, Rev. Michael Colver, Rev. Leonard Wischaupt, Rev. A. W. McCullough, Rev. Amos Sell, Rev. Reuben Smith, Rev. John Jay Hill, Rev. J. W. Hutchinson, Rev. John Tomlinson, Rev. John M. Axe, Rev. J. K. Hilty, Rev. S. A. Shaulis, Rev. J. M. Stover, and Rev. Paul J. Tau, who has

been pastor since 1912, preaching every Sabbath.

In 1911 a new brick veneered church was built, and dedicated February 25, 1912. It is a handsome structure with a high tower in front. The cost was \$4,000.

The church officers in 1913 are as follows: Elders, James Bence and David Feitshans; deacons, W. L. Haer, Charles F. Glasser, J. Luther Bence, S. B. Bence. There are 47 active members, 80 communicant members, and 103 baptized members. J. Luther Bence is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 70 and is kept open the entire year. It is a front line school with two adult organized Bible classes. A teachers' training class of four have completed the advanced Lutheran course and received international diplomas. This was the first class to complete its own denominational course in the county, and the first to complete the advanced Lutheran course in Pennsylvania.

ANTIOCH CHURCH, GRANT TOWNSHIP

Services were conducted in this community by Rev. Samuel Krider, pastor of the Cookport charge, who organized a congregation and built a good substantial church about the same time. The church was dedicated to God November 16, 1890. Rev. Charles L. Streamer, of Smicksburg, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. J. W. Hutchinson preached in the evening. The building is frame, 40 by 50 feet, and cost about \$1,200.

The pastors of this church have been the pastors of the Cookport charge since its organization. There were but fourteen charter members, and the congregation now numbers 26.

The officers at present (1913) are as follows: Elders, Peter Reithmiller and Henry Abel; deacons, Peter Sheasley, Charles Abel, Henry Fisher.

The congregation does not have a Sabbath school at present, attending the Sabbath school in the Pine Vale Christian Church.

ZION CHURCH, GERMANY, WEST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP

This section of Indiana county was settled by Scotch-Irish and Germans at a very early period, with the first named in the majority. Some of these Germans attended the services conducted by Rev. John M. Steck and John G. Lampbrecht in the home of Conrad Reis, near Indiana, Pa. They were not organized

as a church until 1822, during the missionary tour of Rev. Gabriel Adam Reichart. We regret that so little is known of the early history of this venerable congregation. The old records have long since been carelessly laid aside or destroyed, and the voice of tradition is exceedingly feeble. It is known that Rev. Mr. Reichart conducted services in an old schoolhouse, and that the organization was effected with ten families. The old Indiana charge served by Rev. Mr. Reichart consisted of three churches, Indiana, Brushvalley and Germany. He resigned in the summer of 1827, owing to his inability to preach acceptably in the English language, and was succeeded by Rev. Nicholas G. Sharretts, who served faithfully until his death, December 31, 1836.

For the next twelve years the congregation subsisted on "supply services," with the result that a number of young people united with the Presbyterians, and the old church became so weak there were not men enough left in it to fill the offices. They were rescued from this deplorable state largely by the efforts of that missionary-spirited pastor, Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., who aroused the drooping courage of the people, secured the donation of a lot from Mr. Peter Mikesell for them, laid the corner-stone of a new brick church in the spring of 1849, and dedicated it to the service of God March 10, 1850. This church was built at a cost of \$1,800, and was the first house of worship owned by the congregation. In the year 1855 a new charge was formed, consisting of Germany, New Derry and Centerville (New Florence), and an appropriation of \$50 was granted by the Allegheny Synod towards the support of a pastor. In 1861 the congregation was united with the Brushvalley, Centerville and Strongstown Churches to form a charge. The arrangement, however, was only continued for a short time. From 1892 to 1897 Morrellville, New Florence and Germany constituted a charge, the pastor residing in Morrellville, Pa. From 1897 to 1901 New Florence and Germany formed a charge and then the Garfield Church was added. The membership of this congregation has never been very large. It now numbers forty-five.

The pastors of the church from the beginning have been the following: Rev. Gabriel Reichart, Rev. Nicholas Goughler Sharretts, Rev. John Brown (supply), Rev. Jacob Medtard (supply), Rev. Augustus Babb, D. D. (supply), Rev. A. B. Bosserman (supply), Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D. (supply), Rev. G.

M. Pile (supply), Rev. W. A. Kopp (supply), Rev. John J. Suman, Rev. William Bradshaw Batchell, Rev. John Beaver, Rev. J. Lewis Bell (supply), Rev. George M. Settemyer, Rev. George Frederick Ehrenfeld (supply), Rev. Simon P. Snyder, Rev. Isaiah B. Crist, Rev. B. W. Tomlinson, Rev. Augustus Clemens Ehrenfeld (supply), Rev. Solomon McHenry, Rev. F. H. Crissman, Rev. J. K. Hilty, Rev. Franz S. Shultz, Rev. Peter G. Bell (supply), Rev. Samuel A. Shaulis, Rev. Henry Voeghtly and Rev. W. M. Spangler, the present minister, who gives one half of his time to this congregation.

The elders are A. C. Penrose and W. R. Lichtenfels; the deacons, Joseph A. Walbeck and T. S. Lynn; the trustees, John W. Wagner and John H. Cline. Mr. T. S. Lynn is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of seventy-two members.

Franklin P. Davidson and Winfield S. Hoskinson, who were reared in this congregation, became ministers.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, GARFIELD

The town of Garfield is located on the north bank of the Conemaugh river opposite Bolivar. The first Lutheran services in this town were held by Rev. Samuel A. Shaulis, February 11, 1900, in the Dunker Church. After preaching four sermons the use of the church was denied him and services were discontinued. On March 22, 1901, Rev. Mr. Shaulis, assisted by Rev. Samuel J. McDowell, missionary president of the Synod, made a canvass of the town. Considerable interest was manifested, and the use of the schoolhouse was secured, in which services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Shaulis every two weeks. On July 28, 1901, the church was regularly organized with eighteen members. Seven of these persons were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany. The first church council consisted of Samuel Fisher, Mosheim Lichtenfels, Leopold Beaufort, Simeon Lynn, James Cunningham, R. P. Wilson.

After using the schoolhouse for about a year plans were made by the congregation for the erection of a new church. The contract was let to Mr. E. M. Lockard. The cornerstone was laid July 12, 1901, and the church was dedicated November 2, 1902. Rev. C. B. King, of Allegheny, Pa., preached the dedicatory sermon. The edifice is a beautiful buff brick apartment church and is an ornament as well as a blessing to the town.

It cost \$4,000, and is paid for. The lots were donated by the Robinson heirs through their real estate agent, Mr. T. B. Robinson.

GROVE CHAPEL CHURCH, RAYNE TOWNSHIP

A number of the earliest settlers of Rayne township were Pennsylvania Germans, the majority of whom were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. As a rule they attend preaching services, with their families, in the town of Indiana, being regular communicant members of the organization there. About the year 1840 a German Reformed pastor from Jefferson county conducted services in Bookermeyer's schoolhouse, in the neighborhood of "Dutch Hill," and a number of these Germans attended these services and later became associated with the congregation that was organized there; but the Lutherans in the southern part of the township continued their adherence to the Indiana congregation. As early as 1853 it was the custom of the Indiana pastors to hold services for these people in Wolf's schoolhouse. Rev. John Tomlinson is authority for the statement that a regular organization was effected here in the year 1863, and that the first church council consisted of William Wolf, Jacob Garman, Robert Little, Jacob Faith, George Ray, C. J. Speedy. This is probably correct, but Rev. Mr. Ehrenfeld did not report it to the Allegheny Synod as a separate congregation until the year 1875, and then as a strong church of 106 communicant members.

On June 12, 1872, Mrs. Cooper, of Rayne township, donated to the congregation a large lot for a church, parsonage and cemetery. For this reason it was sometimes called "Cooper's church." It is so called in the minutes of the Allegheny Synod. A building committee was appointed at once to arrange for the building of a church. This committee consisted of William Wolf, Robert Little, Jacob Creps, George Lotz, Erasmus Cooper. The cornerstone was laid by Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld July 17, 1873. The church was dedicated December 28, 1873, Rev. George Scholl, D. D., of Altoona, Pa., preaching the sermon. The building was frame, two stories high, with arched ceiling and corner tower, and cost \$4,000. The congregation was regularly incorporated December 12, 1879, during the pastorate of Rev. Peter G. Bell. Through the earnest efforts of this same pastor the indebtedness of the congregation, which amounted to \$1,400, was removed. He wrought a splendid work among these people. Rev. Mr. Bell

resigned October 1, 1882. A new pastorate was formed March 31, 1883, consisting of Grove Chapel, St. John's and Bethel Churches, and Rev. Amos Sell was the first pastor of this new charge, serving from October 15, 1884, to October 15, 1885. During his pastorate a good parsonage was built, at a cost of \$1,099.

Rev. Reuben Smith served the church from March 16, 1886, to May 25, 1890, and left the congregation, upon his resignation, in splendid condition. Mr. John Hill, a theological student, supplied the church for three months in 1890. Rev. J. W. Hutchison was the pastor from October 1, 1890, to December 25, 1892. About this time, a division of the pastorate took place, and Grove Chapel and Bethel Churches were constituted a charge. Rev. John Tomlinson served these two churches from July 1, 1893, to December 1, 1899. Rev. John M. Axe was pastor from September 28, 1900, to September, 1903. He was followed by Revs. J. K. Hilty, S. A. Shaulis, J. M. Stover and Paul J. Tau, who is the present pastor.

Grove Chapel has had some very unfortunate church trials. The advice of Bishop Hurst is appropriate: "If you must have a church trial, make all the preparation possible for it, and then—don't have it."

The church was repaired in 1887, and in 1912 remodeled and repaired at a cost of \$1,100, and rededicated September 29, 1912.

The church council consists of J. A. Condron, secretary, and W. S. Little, treasurer. The deacons are John W. Snyder, Fred Huben, Jesse S. Way, John E. Lewis. Mr. George M. Ray is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open nine months in the year and has an enrollment of seventy-five.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Reformed Presbyterian

The United Presbyterian Church is the principal American representative of the dissenting churches of Scotland. The oldest of these was the Covenanting, or, as its adherents subsequently styled themselves, the Reformed Presbyterian. Its existence may be said to date from the Second Reformation in Scotland, 1638-1646, because it has always adhered tenaciously to the attainments made in the National Church at that time. But in its definite and more independent form it may be regarded as a result of the badly

managed battle of Bothwell Bridge, which took place on the Sabbath, the 22d of June, 1679. The remnant which escaped from that disgraceful rout, and other sympathizers, banded themselves together, under the guidance of Richard Cameron and Donald Cargill, and utterly refused to have any religious communion with any minister who had taken the "black indulgence." And, being outlawed, they held secret meetings for counsel and for worship, amidst the hills, and with arms in their hands, and were popularly known as "Hill Men" and "Mountain Men." On the 22d of June, 1680, the first anniversary of the Bothwell Bridge disaster, they affixed a declaration to the market cross Sanquhar, in which they formally disowned Charles Stuart as their lawful sovereign, for his perjury, his breach of the Covenant, and his tyranny; and also denied the right of James, the Duke of York, to the succession. A month after this Cameron was surprised and slain at Airdsmoss, and the youthful Cargill was finally hunted down and executed on the 27th of July, 1681.

This left the Covenanters without a minister, and they organized a system of societies. Those in the same neighborhood met as best they could, and as often as they could, for mutual prayer and edification. A plan of correspondence was established, according to which commissioners from all these societies met secretly about every three months, in a general meeting which determined the action and policy of the whole body, and solved questions of conscience, but never undertook the administration of discipline or any official work. The first of these meetings convened at Logan House, in Clydesdale, on the 15th of December, 1681. This method of unity or system of government was kept up until a Presbytery was organized. It was also adopted in Ireland, and practiced in America until 1774.

The Covenanters would hear no minister preach, nor receive ordination from anyone, who had taken the "indulgence." This compelled them either to do without the sealing ordinance or procure a minister from abroad. Mr. James Renwick, a young man of good education, and one of their number, was sent in the autumn of 1682 to the Netherlands, where Mr. Cameron had received his ordination. After spending the winter at the University of Groningen he was ordained to the gospel ministry May 10, 1683. So hostile was the government and so vigilant were its spies that his first sermon was not delivered

till the 23d of November, at Darmede. He was repeatedly outlawed by proclamation, and every subject was forbidden "to harbor him and his followers, or supply them with meat or drink, but to hunt and pursue them out of all their dens, caves, and most retired deserts, and to raise the hue and cry after them"; and such proclamations were always vigorously and inhumanely executed. Mr. Renwick was taken and executed on the 11th of February, 1688, and his was the last life sacrificed to religious liberty in Scotland. Providence now brought the Covenanters relief by exchanging their circumstances and surroundings. James was banished and William of Orange was brought to the throne. Persecution ceased and the "Mountain Men" were permitted to worship God publicly according to the teachings of their own consciences.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met again in 1690, and re-established Presbyterianism. Messrs. Lining, Shields and Boyd, with a majority of their followers, united with the "Kirk," but there was a minority which refused to do so because of William's assumption of royal supremacy over the church. These "Old Dissenters" were again without a minister, and so remained for sixteen years, but free from persecution of any kind.

During the twenty-seven years of persecution in Scotland a good many families of Covenanter sympathies fled for peace and safety to the North of Ireland, where they settled in little clusters, and were served occasionally by refugee ministers. As early as 1720, and possibly earlier, some of these families left Ireland and made their homes in America; and from time to time others followed, and thus the Covenanting Church was planted in this country. A few mingled with this migration who came directly from the west of Scotland but generally they were from Ireland, although of Scottish parentage. These immigrants located principally in Orange county, N. Y., and in the present counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and Fulton, in Pennsylvania. They brought with them their system of praying societies and general correspondence, and soon confederated and kept themselves distinct from the Presbyterian Churches in the neighborhood.

In 1751 the Reformed Presbytery of Scotland sent over Rev. John Cuthbertson to minister in this missionary field. He preached almost every day for a time, at

Octoraro, Pequea, Paxtang, and across the Susquehanna at Walter Buchanan's, Big Spring, Rocky Spring near Chambersburg; at Joseph Cochran's in the cove near McConnellsburg; returning by way of Gettysburg and York counties to his headquarters on the Octoraro. At his preaching stations there were no meeting houses for years. When the weather permitted the people met in their "tents," and when it was not propitious they did the best they could in their cabins. This "tent" was pitched in a shady grove, and consisted simply of an elevated platform for the minister, where he could be seen and heard by all; a board nailed against a tree to support the Bible; a few rude benches for seats; and some boards overhead to protect the minister from sun and rain. Thus accommodated, the congregation worshipped a good part of the day.

On the 23d of August, 1752, Mr. Cuthbertson held his first communion in America. It was at the Walter Buchanan "tent," now New Kingston, Cumberland Co., Pa. A preparatory feast day was observed, tokens of admission were dispensed, and the services on the Sabbath commenced early and lasted nine hours. He paraphrased the 15th Psalm and preached from John iii. 35, "The Father loveth the Son and hath given all things into His hands." After the sermon he prayed and the congregation sang. He then expounded the ordinance which debarred from and invited to the tables. The communicants came to the table singing the 24th Psalm. After four table services were concluded he gave a parting exhortation to the communicants and prayed. After an interval of half an hour he preached again from John xvi. 31, "Jesus answered them, Do ye now believe?" On Monday he preached from Ephesians v. 15, "See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise." About two hundred and fifty communed, and this must have comprised very nearly the entire number of adult Covenanters in the country, for the place was central, the season was pleasant, and they gathered from their different settlements in what is now the counties of Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin and Fulton, and nearly every adult was a communicant. This was the first time that the followers of Cameron, Cargill and Renwick had ever outside the British Isles gathered together around the communion table of the Lord to eat bread and to drink wine in commemoration of a Savior's love and atoning death. To them it must have been a high

day. It brought them to a mount of ordinances, and spread for them a table in the wilderness, giving them thus a tangible evidence of the thoughtfulness and tender care of the Great Shepherd. It also waked the memory of other days and other scenes and called up the forms and caresses of loved ones parted beyond the sea. Their tears were doubtless mingled ones of gladness and of sorrow, half of earth and half of heaven. Such a scene of gratitude and of praise, of memory and of tears, must have strengthened every heart and quickened every grace, and made them sing as they never sang before that triumphant song which so often sustained and cheered their persecuted ancestors when "Mountain Men" in Scotland:

God is our refuge and our strength,
In straits a present aid;
Therefore although the earth remove,
We will not be afraid.

Mr. Cuthbertson had now finished the first year of his missionary labors, during which he preached on 120 days, baptized 110 children, married ten couples and rode on horseback twenty-five hundred miles. The toil and labor, the difficulties and dangers of such a year's work, cannot now be estimated or appreciated. He was more than one hundred days in the saddle; he had to cross, without the aid of bridge or boat, streams of considerable volume and often greatly swollen; he had to pass from one settlement to another through miles of unbroken forests, where were the lair of the wild beast and the wigwam of the wilder red man, guided often by the blazed trees which alone marked the trail. The summer's sun and the winter's frost, the drenching rain and the drifting snow, had to be patiently endured. His studying had to be largely done on horseback, without the aid of helps, during the tedious hours of his lonely rides. His food by day and his lodgings at night were guiltless of any especial comforts and barely met the demands of necessity. And yet this apostolic man toiled on for thirty-nine years, during which time he preached on 2,452 days, baptized 1,806 children, married 240 couples and rode on horseback about seventy thousand miles, or nearly equal to three times the distance around the earth. His dust now sleeps on the Octoraro's bank, awaiting the resurrection of the just.

In the spring of 1773 two additional ministers were sent over, Rev. Matthew Lind and Rev. Alexander Dobbin. These with Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson and several ruling elders met at Paxtang and constituted themselves as the

Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of America. About 1781 this Presbytery unanimously adopted the terms of union, as adopted and offered by the Associate Presbytery of New York, and all its ministers and fully organized congregations went into the union consummated on the 30th of October, 1782, which originated the Associate Reformed Church.

Associate Presbyterian

The history of the Associate Presbyterian Church goes back to the year 1733, when Ebenezer Erskine and three other ministers of the Church of Scotland refused to respect an unrighteous and tyrannical sentence of despotism, declared their secession from "the prevailing party," made their solemn appeal "to the first free, faithful and reforming General Assembly of the Church of Scotland" and organized the Associate Presbytery. We cannot follow their instructive history, nor show how necessary and how just was their cause. It is now conceded by all impartial students that they were battling for the same great principles, substantially, which more than a century later were upheld by Dr. Chalmers and the noble men who followed him in founding the Free Church of Scotland. Erskine and his associates deserve our admiration and emulation as well, for their steadfast faithfulness to the pure doctrines of the Gospel, and for the unflinching courage with which they maintained them.

As early as 1736 a petition was received from Londonderry asking that an ordained minister or probationer be sent to labor in that district, but the brethren had none to send. About 1750 missionaries were sent into the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. In the struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain all the ministers of the Associate and Reformed Churches joined heartily with the former. The idea very soon and very naturally suggested itself to these men that if political independence of foreign control would be a good thing, ecclesiastical independence of a far-off power would not be a bad thing. The question was at once started, and mainly urged by Dr. Annan, whether both branches of Scottish Presbyterians in this country could not be united so as to form one national church organization, independent in government of all foreign control. The first conference anent this matter was held on the 30th of September, 1777, at the home of Samuel Patterson in Donegal, Lancaster Co., Pa. Messrs. Cuthbertson, Smith, Proudfit, and

Henderson were present. Other meetings followed and on the 13th of June, 1782, the Associate Reformed Church was organized, and its first Synod met in Philadelphia on the 30th of October, 1782.

United Presbyterian

In 1836 Rev. Hugh McMillan, chairman of a committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (N. S.), sent a communication to the Associate Reformed Synod of the West, proposing a convention of delegates from the Scottish Presbyterian Churches to see if a closer union could be effected. The Synod accepted the invitation. Similar invitations were sent to the other Synods and resulted in a convention which assembled in Pittsburg, October 17, 1838. The work of the convention was preparatory work. Several days were spent in fraternal conference and in devotional exercises. Special consideration was given to the course which should be pursued, while yet in a divided state, to promote a nearer approximation preparatory to organic union. After a full and free interchange of views it was

Resolved, As the judgment of this Convention, that the ministers of the churches here represented may interchange pulpits; and it is recommended to both ministers and people to unite, as often as opportunity offers, in meetings for prayer and other religious exercises.

An address was also prepared to the Christian public on the subject of the union of the churches, and an invitation to another convention was given to all those churches which were agreed in adhering to a Scriptural Psalmody. A second convention met in Philadelphia in September, 1839. On this occasion there was a free interchange of views on those subjects on which it had been supposed that there existed some diversity of opinion which might present some difficulty in the way of union, such as Psalmody, communion, slavery, testimony-bearing and covenanting. Provision was made for another convention and a special invitation was given the Associate Synod. Conventions were held annually until nine had passed into history. Every convention gave the first and best part of its labors to the hunting up of difficulties and differences of views, until it was very evident that present methods would never accomplish the object desired. The sudden and abrupt termination of this convention startled the churches and touched the hearts of the masses.

The union feeling received no check but positive quickening. A regular correspondence now commenced between the Associate and the General Associate Reformed Synods which terminated in the offer of a Basis of Union by the former to the latter, which being overtured to the Presbyteries, was adopted in 1857 by the General Synod.

As the time approached for the consummation of the union those who had labored and prayed for it became very anxious that peace, harmony and unanimity might characterize it. To aid in this result a convention was called to meet in Xenia, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1858, to seek by united prayer the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches, that they might be enabled to come together in true love and confidence. A very large number of ministers and laymen assembled and spent nearly three days in prayer and praise and conference with the happiest effect, and then adjourned to meet in Allegheny in May, just before the assembling of the Synods, where the same delightful experience was repeated.

Under these circumstances the two Synods met on the 19th of May, 1858, the Associate in Pittsburg and the Associate Reformed in Allegheny. On the 26th of May, 1858, the two Synods met together in the City Hall, Pittsburg, and after prayer and praise and the contemplated addresses the new body was constituted with prayer by Rev. Dr. Donald C. McLaren, moderator of the Associate Reformed General Synod. Dr. John T. Pressly was elected by acclamation as moderator of the united body, and Dr. Samuel Wilson as its first stated clerk.

The Basis of Union was the Westminster Confession of Faith, the Larger and the Shorter Catechisms, and a Judicial Testimony.

The influence and impulses of the union of 1858 were very benign and happy. A baptism from on high evidently rested upon the new church, reviving and quickening her in her inner as well as in her outer life. But few incidents have marked the course of the United Presbyterian Church. She has done her work quietly and at the same time tried to meet her responsibilities arising from the general progress of the age.

CONEMAUGH PRESBYTERY

The Conemaugh Presbytery was organized at Shelocta, Pa., November 12, 1858, from the Presbyteries of Blairsville, Clarion and Alle-

gheny, Rev. David Blair presiding. Ministers: David Blair, William Connor, Samuel Anderson, Matthew H. Wilson, Byron Porter, John C. Telford, J. L. Purdy, David K. Duff, Henry Q. Graham, Joseph C. Grier. Territory: From the mouth of the Kiskiminnetas, by the Allegheny river, to the New York State line; thence southward to the headwaters of the Conemaugh river, on the summit of the Allegheny mountains; thence westward by the Conemaugh and Kiskiminnetas rivers to the Allegheny river. On October 20, 1880, Beracha, Smyrna and Mahoning congregations, which in 1872 elected Conemaugh, were transferred to Brookville.

INDIANA CONGREGATION

Before the union, in May, 1858, of the Associate Presbyterian Church and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Indiana congregation belonged to the Associate Presbyterian Church, or, as it was commonly called, the "Seceder" branch.

At the time when the history of this congregation begins Chartiers was the only Presbytery of the Associate Church west of the mountains. It was organized in 1800 with five ministers. Its territory was "all west of the Alleghany mountains, with the congregations in Virginia and the Carolinas"—a rather big field of operations for five preachers; but it was gradually narrowed as time went on until Chartiers Presbytery, with sixteen settled pastors, now finds work enough with the limits of Washington county, Pa. Under this Presbytery Indiana congregation began to be, and continued to be until 1822. From that time until 1858 the Associate Presbytery of Allegheny had charge of it, and since that time it has belonged to the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Conemaugh.

It is perhaps impossible to fix precisely the date or the circumstances of the organization of this congregation. Conemaugh claims to have been organized as early as 1801, and is probably the oldest Associate Church in the county. Indiana, in all likelihood, comes next. We do not know that Crooked Creek, or West Union, is ever disposed to dispute the priority, but we do know that no other congregation can; except Conemaugh, for these three until after Father Blair's settlement were the only Seceder Churches in the county. It is reasonably certain that in the year 1808 Revs. Mr. Wilson and Thomas Allison ordained elders and organized a congregation here, and held the first communion. This was

three years after the laying out of Indiana as the county seat of what was then a new county, with a population of less than 600. The first communion was in the open air, near the corner of Water and Fifth streets. It is very probable that before the time of the organization there had been preaching here by one or more of the Associate ministers.

The congregation numbered when organized between thirty and forty persons. No complete list of their names exists, but among them were William Trimble and John Clyde, the first elders; Gawin Adams, James Simpson, George Trimble, James Thompson, James McKee.

From the time of the organization, in 1808, for about nine years we find no records which tell of the congregation's condition. There was no pastor. Rev. Alexander Wilson and Rev. Mr. McClelland, and perhaps others, preached here. Passing over these early years of which we know so little, we shall endeavor to arrange the facts we know under the successive pastoral settlements.

Pastorates.—The first, the longest and in many respects the most important pastorate is that of Rev. David Blair. It began formally with his ordination and installation in October, 1818, but really some time before that, and closed by his release in October, 1862, and thus extended fully over forty-four years. A full history of his connection with the congregation is given in the sketch of his life.

After the release of Mr. Blair ineffectual calls were presented to Presbytery as follows: March 5, 1863, for J. R. Johnston, of Presbytery of Big Spring; June 16, 1863, for J. R. Kerr, of Presbytery of Monongahela.

The call for Rev. William Fulton was laid before Presbytery April 12, 1864. He had preached here during the preceding winter, coming out from the seminary at Allegheny. The call was forwarded to Wheeling Presbytery, under whose care he was as a student, and accepted. In the summer of 1864 he began his labors here. His trials for ordination were heard by Presbytery at West Union the 24th of August, 1864, and on the 25th of October following he was ordained and installed. His ministry here continued until May 3, 1870, at which time he was released and accepted a call to the Fourth U. P. Church of Allegheny. Then his death took place amid a sorrowing people on the 25th of June, 1873.

Rev. William S. Owens was called in June, 1871, being at that time pastor of the North

Church, Philadelphia. The call was accepted in Philadelphia August 15, 1871, and in the following month he took charge of the congregation. He was installed November 11, 1871. He accepted a call to Steubenville, Ohio, and was released June 26, 1877.

The congregation were very sorry to part with Rev. Mr. Owens, but they were singularly fortunate in securing Rev. J. Day Brownlee to preach for them that summer. A call was made out, presented and accepted, and Mr. Brownlee entered upon his pastoral duties about three months after the former pastor was released. He has continuously served the congregation since that time. During his pastorate the congregation has been very prosperous and now numbers 555 members. The elders at present are: J. T. Stewart, clerk; W. B. Pattison, G. P. McCartney, Harry Carson, James W. Wiggins, James A. Simpson. The enrollment of the Sabbath school is 400; Prof. F. Ernest Work is the superintendent.

Houses of Worship.—In 1818, when Mr. Blair's ministry began, Indiana was but a small village. There was then no church building of any kind in the place, and but two organized congregations of Christian people—the other being the Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. John Reed was pastor. He settled here the same year as Mr. Blair. Both these congregations worshipped in the old courthouse (a new courthouse then), which gave place in 1871 to the present structure. Mr. Blair preached here every third Sabbath and Mr. Reed every second Sabbath, so that their appointments frequently fell on the same day. This matter, so long as it was necessary, was amicably arranged by each of the ministers alternately giving way to the other on the conflicting days, and fixing his appointment elsewhere to suit.

The first house of worship of the U. P. congregation, and the first erected in the town, was built in 1826-27. It was a one-story brick building on the same site which is now occupied. This house was replaced in 1851 by a two-story building, the walls of which still stand, though the building was entirely remodeled in 1867, after the close of Father Blair's pastorate. The cost of the first building was probably under \$3,000. The cost of the second house, in 1852, was about \$3,400. The remodeling in 1867 cost \$3,300. From time to time the church has been repaired and in 1909 a new pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$2,500.

Rev. David Blair was born in the parish

of Donagor, County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1787, "three weeks after old Hallowe'en," that is, in November. The name of his father was Hugh, of his mother, Jane. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. They had eleven children, three daughters and eight sons, David being the eighth child. Hugh Blair with his family attended the Presbyterian Church at Park Gate, County Antrim, but for some reason became dissatisfied with the pastor and joined the Seceder Church. Donagor congregation about one mile away was the nearest organization of Seceders, but in good weather the pastor would preach in the barns and in the groves in the vicinity of Hugh Blair's house. David's first school teacher was an old maiden lady named Jennie Taggart, who kept school near his home. He afterwards attended school in the session house of Donagor congregation. His instructor, whose name was Haveron, had been educated for the priesthood, but he got married and thereafter devoted himself to teaching. The last night that the Blair family spent in their old home there was a school exhibition in the session house. David, being one of the pupils, was in attendance. One part of the exercise was the delivery of sentiments by the pupils. When David was called upon he arose and said:

This is the last night of our school,
So I hear them say;
To-morrow we will leave our home,
For sweet America.

The teacher had not learned of the intended departure of the family, and when David repeated these lines he came to him and bade him an affectionate adieu.

The family crossed the ocean at five different times. The larger part, however, including David, went to Belfast the day after the exhibition and after a delay of a few days, on the 2d day of October, 1802, set sail in the ship "Philadelphia." The sea was rough, and they landed at the city of Philadelphia after a passage of nine weeks and three days. From there they went in a wagon to the city of Pittsburg, where they met Rev. Mr. Black, a minister with whom they had been acquainted in Ireland, and many members of their congregation in Ireland who had settled in that vicinity. The family proceeded to Steubenville, Ohio, where Ann Strahan, David's sister, lived. David with two of his brothers walked from Pittsburg to Steubenville. The Ohio river being filled with floating ice they were unable to get across, and were detained on the eastern side for

two days. The winter was spent in Steubenville. There, in the spring of 1803, the whole family met together. Then came the removal to Crawford county, Pa., near Hartstown, where Hugh Blair, the father of David, had purchased 100 acres of land, three acres of which were cleared and a log cabin erected thereon. In a short time Mr. Blair built a log house in which the family lived until a frame dwelling was erected a number of years after. He also purchased the balance of the tract, in all 400 acres. Here they made their home. On the 10th of March, 1835, Jane Blair, David's mother, died aged ninety years. His father died January 5, 1837, aged ninety-six years. They were members of the old Seceder Church and their bodies rest in the Shenango graveyard. Many of their descendants live in the western part of Crawford county, and others of them are scattered throughout the West.

At the time of their removal to Crawford county, David was a youth of not quite sixteen, and by no means rugged. Indeed all through his early manhood he was somewhat delicate. He had not seriously thought of devoting himself to the ministry, though the subject had been mentioned in the family. His inclination was for books and studies. His elder brother John sent him a copy of "Brown's Remains." The reading of this little book made a strong impression upon him, and was largely instrumental in deciding him to enter the ministry. In this resolution he was encouraged by a student with whom he was intimately acquainted. Such were the natural and simple influences by which Divine Providence ordered the choice of a vocation and decided the course of his life. In the winter of 1805-06 he began his classical studies under the direction of Rev. Mr. McLean, the father of Dr. D. H. A. McLean, late of Canonsburg, Pa. Like many others then since, he had to work his own way for the most part to an advanced education and was none the worse for such discipline. In 1810 he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg. He would have been graduated in 1812, but his health gave way early in that year, and he sought its restoration in open-air work at home. His college course was thus never formally completed, but his education was, for that day, good. With reestablished health, in the fall of 1812, he began his theological course under Dr. John Anderson, of the Associate Church, in the old two-story log building at Service Creek, in Beaver county, Pa., which is claimed to have been

the first Associate theological seminary on this western continent. The usual four sessions were passed here, study being carried on privately during the spring and summer months between sessions. A portion of the second summer Mr. Blair spent teaching a school ten miles distant from Service Creek. He took the old way and made the pupils read the Bible. He kept up his theological studies, and at the opening of the term returned to the seminary.

One fact characteristic of the spirit of ecclesiastics in those days, and strongly illustrative of the independence of control and tenacity of purpose which always distinguished Mr. Blair, we cannot omit. We refer to it chiefly because it was but one of several instances during his early ministerial life in which he came into very unpleasant, but to him not discreditable, collision as we think with the rigid views and requirements of part of the Presbytery. It must be remembered that in all the branches of the Presbyterian Church, and in others also, the tests of orthodoxy were formerly defined much more narrowly than they are now. This was true even of those ministers whose views were called liberal, and there were many such, but in the case of others there was a keen watchfulness for heresy, and a success in finding it which we cannot even understand. The slightest departure from the most minute points of the received doctrines, from the common interpretation of the text from the current metaphysics of theology, and even a failure to come fully up to the standards in modes of expression, were by not a few regarded as evidences of unsoundness in the faith. We may not blame these good men of "lang syne." Their strictness was excessive, but it was sincere and honest. Let us simply be thankful that we now know as they did not how to maintain the truth faithfully and yet not put men in strait-jackets. The Associate Church has been reported and affirmed, and we dare say not slanderously, to have had its full share of ministers not only orthodox, but strictly and minutely so. That Chartiers Presbytery once had some such Mr. Blair's experience shows. In the year 1813, while in his seminary course, he received a text from which to preach a specimen of progress before the Presbytery. The passage was in Romans, Chapter i, beginning, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." Something in this discourse when delivered—we believe it related to the word "law" as used by Paul, the nature of the covenant of works

and the relation between the law and the gospel—did not accord with the ideas or coincide with the modes of expression which some of the members regarded as alone orthodox. This discourse, after some discussion, was condemned. Mr. Blair was examined, but yielded nothing. He thought he was right and some of the presbyters, at least among them that man of honored memory, Dr. Robert Bruce, of Pittsburg, either took the same view or held the point of no real importance. The matter was dropped and Mr. Blair continued to attend the theological Seminary. He pursued his studies diligently. Having spent four years at the theological seminary, he was on the 29th of August, 1816, licensed to preach. His first visit to this region was made shortly after, at which time he preached at Cone-maugh and Crooked Creek. The people desired that he should be sent back and some time in the winter following he returned and preached at Indiana, as well as at Cone-maugh and Crooked Creek. Early in the year 1817 a call was made out from the three congregations and was presented to the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers, at a meeting in Pittsburg on the 4th Wednesday of May, 1817, accompanied by the following petition:

"To the Rev. Moderator and other members of the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers to meet at Pittsburg on the 4th Wednesday of May:

"The prayer of your petitioners of Cone-maugh congregation humbly sheweth: That having obtained the moderation of a call for Mr. David Blair, it is our earnest desire that our call be presented to him as soon as possible, and that his settlement amongst us in case of his accepting our call, be forwarded with all convenient speed. The annual salary which we promise to pay Mr. Blair for his ministerial labors is five hundred dollars. John Pattison, Esq., and Judge James Smith are appointed commissioners.

"In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, this 27th day of May, 1817.

"Elders—James Smith, John Pattison, William Trimble, John Clyde, Samuel Templeton, James Hart, Robert Miller.

"Members—William Coleman, Francis McOlim, David Hutchinson, James McKissick, Sr., James Smith, Bartholomew Hadden, Samuel Lyon, William George, W. Fleming, James Thompson, Robert Douthitt, John Black, Nathan Douthitt, Joseph White, William Smith, John Smith, James Smith, Jr., Alexander Pattison, William Calhoun, Wil-

liam Rankin, John Morrow, Theophilus Smith, George Trimble, Joseph Scott, James Templeton, David Gilleland, Robert Henry, John Moreland, John Lytle, Samuel George."

This paper is signed by seven elders from the three congregations, and thirty men who were main householders and represented a much larger number of members. It requires a little explanation. It is not a call, but simply a petition accompanying the call. Why was it drawn up and sent to the Presbytery? Unless we mistake its character, it was not necessary or usual to send such a paper. Our impression is, and Father Blair's supports it, that it was known to the people that some members of the Presbytery were disposed to question the orthodoxy of the candidate, and they feared some obstacle would be interposed to prevent or at least delay his settlement, hence this petition. There may have been other good reasons to account for it, but in the light of all circumstances, the explanation seems natural and probable. In whatever way its existence may be accounted for it is an interesting relic of years long gone by.

The call was sustained and presented. Mr. Blair was not willing to settle at once, but desired to travel for a year. Under the advice of Dr. Bruce, he accepted the call upon the condition that he should not enter upon his charge for at least a year. The remainder of the year 1817, and the early months of 1818, he spent in a preaching tour in the South, going through Virginia and the Carolinas and returning by way of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, performing the entire journey upon horseback. While in Ohio he preached several times to the Associate congregation of Xenia. A call was proposed, but Mr. Blair said: "No, I could not accept it, I have promised to go back to Indiana." And though the prospects at Xenia were more flattering than here, he returned to fulfill the engagement already made.

In the spring of 1818 the Presbytery of Chartiers met at Canonsburg, Pa. Mr. Blair was present and delivered his trial discourses for ordination. Under the same influence which had controlled the Presbytery before, his trial discourses were condemned and rejected, and texts for new discourses assigned to be delivered at a subsequent meeting of the Presbytery. Mr. Blair proceeded to fulfill his remaining appointments and preached at Indiana, Crooked Creek and Conemaugh, one day in each. He then visited his home in Crawford county. From there he went to

Huntingdon, Pa., and on to Philadelphia to attend a meeting of the Synod in May. Leaving his horse at Philadelphia, he proceeded by public conveyance up through New York to Saratoga, preaching in vacant congregations.

Returning, he spent a short time here and then went to face Presbytery once more. Presbytery met at Canonsburg. He delivered his discourses and they were not condemned, though he did not take back anything of his so-called error in his former discourse. Rather amusing is the account he gives of it. It seems that the fault found with one of his previous discourses—known as the "popular sermon"—was that it was defective on the doctrine of the divine sonship of Christ. Not that he impugned that important doctrine, but that he ignored a certain line of metaphysical argument in support of it which is neither scriptural nor intelligible to any human mind. To draw him out fully he was given the text, "Dost thou believe on the Son of God?" Mr. Blair opened his sermon from this text by saying that the question was asked by the Savior of a certain man born blind, whose sight the Lord Jesus had restored by a miracle, and who had been condemned and put out of the synagogue for confessing his divine character and mission. After fully elucidating that point, he made a practical application by asking whether a Presbytery had ever been known to do such a thing. Clearly they had put a sharp sword in his hands when they gave him that text, and he was bold enough to smite them with it. When his introduction was ended, he simply gathered the ideas of his previous sermon—the rejected one, and presented them again in the same order, and nearly in the same words. Rev. T. Allison, a member of the Presbytery, in his criticism of this discourse, said: "He has gathered up everything we faulted in the former discourses, and has rebuked us openly before the same congregation that heard the other discourses opposed." Rev. James Ramsey only remarked, "I thought the young man had let the mercury rise too high in the introduction to the popular sermon, but I approve of the discourses." It was due to the influences of these two members of the Presbytery that Mr. Blair's former discourses had been condemned. At this time some members of the Presbytery were opposed to "occasional hearing." The young candidate for ordination was known to regard their opposition as groundless, and for this opinion Rev. J. Walker desired to have him tried. The Presbytery did not comply with Rev. Mr. Walker's request, and the matter

was dropped. Mr. Blair was ordained without being asked to comply with the usual rules.

Presbytery appointed a commission of which Dr. Robert Bruce, of Pittsburg, and Rev. John Dickey were members to install Rev. David Blair, "in the congregations north of Cone-maugh river." The exact date of Mr. Blair's installation is uncertain. One record fixes it on the 7th of October, 1818, while the "Report of the Presbytery of Chartiers" to Synod in May, 1819, sets forth that "on the second Wednesday of October, Mr. David Blair was ordained to the holy ministry and installed in the United congregations of Indiana, Crooked Creek and Conemaugh." At all events, it is quite certain that he was installed in October, 1818, by a commission at Crooked Creek, now known as West Union, at which time and place Rev. Mr. Blair first held communion and was assisted by Rev. Alex. Wilson, from Washington county.

Mr. Blair was the first pastor settled in this charge. Other ministers had preached here, and a call had been made out and presented Rev. Mr. McClelland, who declined it.

We have no means of ascertaining the number of members in the churches over which Mr. Blair was placed. He relates that there could not have been more than a half dozen families in the Indiana congregation. We find in the statistical table of 1819, published by Synod, the three congregations are credited with 230 members.

Wednesday, May 24, 1820, the Associate Synod met at Huntingdon, Pa., and on the evening of that day Mr. Blair, by request of Synod, preached from Acts iv. 12, "Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." On Monday, May 29, 1880, a petition was presented to Synod from the South asking that two ministers be sent to preach for a few months, and that Rev. Mr. Blair be one of them. That day the following entry was made in the minutes:

"Nine o'clock P. M. Messrs. Murray and Blair were appointed on a mission for three months (September, October and November) to the churches under our inspection in the Presbytery of the Carolinas, particularly to visit the vacant congregations as extensively as possible, to inquire into the state of settled congregations, to meet with the Presbytery and make report to next meeting of Synod; and they were authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for a sum of money to bear the expenses, not exceeding \$100, and likewise for such sums as may be necessary to

remunerate the preachers who may be employed to supply their pulpits in their absence. Adjourned."

Synod met next morning at six o'clock, and after appointing a committee of two to publish the minutes, and some devotional exercises, adjourned.

Mr. Blair was to have been married in the fall of that year, but when he received his appointment to the South, he postponed his marriage until his return. He came up the "Valley of Virginia" and stopped at Huntingdon, where his intended bride lived. The day was fixed for their marriage and he came on to Indiana, and resumed his labors among his people. At the appointed time he returned to Huntingdon on horseback. Early in the year 1821 he was married to Miss Margaret Steele, of Huntingdon. "She proved, as many here well know, 'a help meet for him,' such as not every minister is blessed in finding. After a long life of usefulness, she was called hence, April 6th, 1865, leaving a blessed memory to her husband and children and to all this community."

When Mr. Blair reached Indiana, after his return from the South, he was amazed to find charges of heterodoxy had been raised against him. We need not follow them to their complete failure. These early troubles are best understood by remembering that Mr. Blair had no sympathy with the extreme doctrines—amounting in his view to almost fatalism—which some of them held. He believed and preached the old "narrow doctrines as they were called, in regard to the plan of salvation and the freedom of the gospel offer of Christ, and all his benefits to lost sinners, simply as such, and without any limitation by the sublime mysteries of God's sovereign decrees. These 'Narrow Doctrines' the United Presbyterian Church now hold it their glory as a church to proclaim."

The Associate Synod again convened at Pittsburg in May, 1821. Mr. Blair and Mr. Murray were in attendance and presented a report of their proceedings in the mission to the Carolinas. The report was read and accepted. The following is an extract from it, and all is of general interest: "We complied with the directions of Synod so far as was in our power. We entered the service of the church in the Presbytery of the Carolinas, Mr. Blair on the last Sabbath of August and Mr. Murray on the last Sabbath of September, and we continued our services in the bounds of that Presbytery until the last Sabbath of November, during which time we preached

the gospel in the congregations both settled and vacant and dispensed the Lord's Supper as often as was in our power. With regard to the state of the church in the Presbytery of the Carolinas, the limits of a report of this kind will not permit us to give a particular detail. The people received us with every mark of affection and attended our ministry in considerable numbers. They manifested such a concern for the gospel as will warrant a minister to hope that by diligence and fidelity to his trust, his labors may be successful; but we must acknowledge that the principles and habits of slavery must be very prejudicial to the life of religion, even under the most energetic and faithful ministry; the best laid plans for reformation are by these demoralizing principles powerfully resisted and owing to the influences of these principles, the minister of the gospel sees himself deprived of communion with the religious who emigrate to the free States in the western country in numbers far exceeding anything known in northern congregations. But notwithstanding all these discouragements we have reason to believe that the day is not far off when a change is to take place with regard to religion in that country and God will build up Zion; for slavery is felt more and more as a moral evil as its bad consequences on society are by the generality discovered. We spoke our sentiments with the utmost freedom to congregations, to church sessions and families, and all seemed to be sensible of the claims of slaves to the privileges of Christianity and the rights of citizens; and some we have reason to believe are truly desirous of knowing how their slaves are to be put into possession of these privileges. We hope the Synod will continue their exertion in behalf of religion in that country, and that the addition of a number of zealous, faithful ministers to their number will be of great advantage to those who are settled, and under the blessing of the King of Zion, give life to religion.

"David Blair,
"Alexander Murray."

The Synod learning from the above report "about the act of Synod relative to slaveholding States, a committee was appointed to report on the most effective means for enforcing the observance of said act among the people of our communion in said States." The Synod also resolved "that copies of the act of Synod on slavery, 1811, be transmitted to the several ministers in our communion residing in the slaveholding States, and that

said ministers be enjoined to endeavor to have said act carried into effect." Messrs. Doman, Blair and W. Wilson were appointed a committee to carry out the will of Synod.

In 1822 Synod met at Philadelphia. Dr. Robert Bruce and Rev. D. Blair, of Chartiers Presbytery, and John Dickey, of Ohio Presbytery, presented their petition for the erection of a new Presbytery comprehending Pittsburg, Ligonier, Conemaugh, Bethel, Glade Run and Mr. Dickey's congregation. The Synod, having heard the members of Chartiers and Ohio Presbyteries, considered it expedient to divide Chartiers Presbytery and appointed the petitioners, together with several other ministers and their ruling elders, to meet in Presbytery at Bethel on the first Tuesday of July next at noon, said Presbytery to be designated the Presbytery of Allegheny. The new Presbytery was organized July 9, 1822. The three congregations, Indiana, Conemaugh and Crooked Creek, remained in this Presbytery until 1858, when the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches united, forming the United Presbyterian Church, and Conemaugh Presbytery was organized according to the appointment of Synod, at Shelocta, Indiana county, November 12, 1858, and was constituted with prayer by Rev. David Blair, as appears by the report of the Presbytery to the First United Presbyterian Synod, which met in Allegheny City, Pa., September 28, 1859.

When Mr. Blair was settled it was as pastor of the three congregations, Conemaugh, Crooked Creek and Indiana. They were then known to Presbytery and Synod under the single name of Conemaugh. These were at that time the only organized congregations of the Associate Church in this region, so that Mr. Blair was the Seceder bishop of all the congregations north of the Conemaugh river. His home was established in Indiana. Crooked Creek was twelve miles away, and Conemaugh fifteen. His labors were not confined to these points exclusively. He preached as opportunity offered all over the county. But in the three places he ministered regularly, preaching one third of the time in each congregation and receiving from each one third of the salary promised. The county was sparsely settled then. The census report for 1820 gives the whole population at 8,882. The roads are poor enough yet, but grand highways in comparison with the bridge paths and stumpy tracks through the woods, and fords across unbridged streams, which were the only routes of travel then. For more

than twenty years he rode this circuit from Indiana, summer and winter. It is perhaps owing largely to the constant, regular and vigorous exercise in the open air which his charge necessitated that the somewhat delicate young man, supposed to be a little weak in the lungs, grew physically strong and built up a constitution which kept him alive to his ninety-fifth year.

In the year 1840 he resigned the charge of Conemaugh, and gave half of his time to each of the other congregations. The arrangement continued without change until July, 1852, when Rev. Samuel Anderson became his colleague in the charge of the two congregations, preaching alternate days with him, as a rule, at Crooked Creek and at Indiana. From this time the congregation at Indiana had preaching full time. In July, 1858, Mr. Blair became pastor for the whole of his time at Indiana, and Mr. Anderson was settled as pastor of Crooked Creek or West Union.

On the 24th of August, 1862, at Elderton, Pa., Mr. Blair tendered the resignation of his charge to the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Conemaugh. At a meeting in October of the same year, at Mahoning, he was finally released. Forty-four years had passed from the time of his ordination and installation. During all these long years he had preached clearly and fully the doctrines of the everlasting gospel, and performed the multiple duties of a pastor, visiting the homes of his people to counsel and to catechize, to comfort the sick and bury the dead, marrying the sons and daughters of the congregation, and baptizing their children. He had attained the age of seventy-five years, and felt that the time had come for his retirement. He knew not, nor could others know, to what an uncommon length his life should extend. The fact of his long continued relations to the same people among whom his ministry began is of itself no slight proof of his ability as a preacher, and his excellence as a man.

In 1878, when the old homestead was torn down to make way for improvements, Mr. Blair went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Margaret B. Taylor, of Indiana, where he made his home until his death in 1882.

Rev. W. S. Owens, in concluding his sketch of the life of Mr. Blair in his historical sermon of the U. P. congregation of Indiana, delivered in February, 1880, says:

"We cannot look back over a period of years so long as that included in Mr. Blair's

ministry here without thinking of the many important moral and religious events it covers. We cannot speak of these except as they were felt here, and as they were connected more or less intimately with his life and work. There was the great antimasonic excitement of 1826 and the year following. In reference to this, Mr. Blair's teaching and action were in the fullest accord with the position which the Associate Church had assumed. * * * There was the question of slavery. As far back as 1811 the Associate Church had adopted the position of utter condemnation of the institution and had enjoined the most positive teaching and discipline. Mr. Blair disapproved to some extent the measures advocated by the early abolitionists, but from their principles and those of his church he never swerved. He was among those who helped to educate the public sentiment of this region in the antislavery principles which ultimately wiped out the foul blot upon our free constitution and Christian civilization. There was the question of Union between the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches—a question which was always in agitation from the beginning of his ministry. He was always a pronounced and active union man. He resisted the narrow spirit of exclusiveness and advocated always the broad principles of Christian charity and unity which only in later years have attained general acceptance. No man worked harder to secure that happy union in 1858 which gave birth to our present United Presbyterian Church, and no man rejoiced with a greater joy when it was at last accomplished, after long years of hopes and fears, of prayers, labors and struggles. * * * I have sometimes thought Dr. Blair is only a generation in advance of us on that subject. Then, finally, there was the great Civil war and the issues involved in it. It began, though it did not close, while he was still pastor of this church. I need not say that he was on the side of 'the Union, one and indivisible,' and that this pulpit gave forth no uncertain sounds on the mighty issues then pending."

Dr. J. Day Brownlee is a native of Washington county, Pa. He served in the Civil war, in Company K, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves. He was educated at the Washington and Westminster Colleges, and was graduated from the theological seminary in 1869. He was licensed May 5, 1869, by Chartiers Presbytery, and traveled for a year as an itinerant minister, being ordained May 10, 1870. He served as pastor of the United

Presbyterian Church of Wellsville, Ohio, from May, 1870, to December 31, 1875. On October 19, 1877, he became the pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Indiana, Pa., and still continues to serve that congregation. From 1895 to 1900 he supplied the pulpit of the United Presbyterian Church at Greenville (Penn Run), Pennsylvania.

During Dr. Brownlee's pastorate at Indiana the membership of the congregation has increased from 289 to 555. He has preached to the Indiana congregation 2,747 sermons, officiated at 427 weddings, baptized 380 persons, attended 324 funerals and received into the church to date 1,097 persons. Sixty members went from this congregation to form the Second United Presbyterian Church.

SECOND CHURCH, INDIANA

The Second United Presbyterian Church of Indiana, Pa., was begun May 5, 1894, when twenty-two members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Indiana decided to organize a Second Church. The first preaching services were in Library Hall, Rev. H. I. Graham officiating. Application was made to Conemaugh Presbytery for an organization, but the request was refused. An appeal was made to Synod, who by a vote of eighty-seven to thirty directed Presbytery to grant the organization of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. A. Jamison officiating.

The elders at organization were: Messrs. Anderson, Hamil, (Hon. S. J.) Telford, Stewart, Rowe. The trustees were: Daugherty, Adams, Nesbit, Moorhead, Stewart. The membership was forty-six.

In 1896 a neat brick church was built on North Seventh street at a cost of \$6,500.

The first communion was held by Rev. J. A. McGill. The pastors who have served the congregation during its nineteen years of existence are: Revs. Neil Ferguson, J. M. Welch, Charles E. Newcomb. The present (1913) membership is one hundred. The elders are: Messrs. Cummins, Getty, Moore, (Hon. S. J.) Telford. The trustees are: Messrs. Alker, Calhoun, Kelly, Stewart. Mr. Alker is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has a membership of eighty.

Since organization the church has paid for home support \$27,000 and for missions \$10,000. Including the \$6,500 paid for building, the total amount paid out has been \$43,500.

JACKSONVILLE

The village of Jacksonville for years had no church organization of any denomination, the one whose history we now trace being the first established in this place. This does not seem to have been owing to irregularities on the part of the citizens, nor wholly to neglect or indifference, but rather to the fact that flourishing congregations existed in the vicinity to which many of the people had attached themselves. Before long it began to attract attention as a promising field for the establishment of a church bearing on its banner the old reformation doctrines and practices. About this time a neighboring congregation of the Presbyterian Church began to introduce hymns of secular composition into worship. A number of persons dissatisfied with this, and preferring the songs of the Bible as the matter of their praises, began to turn their thoughts towards a church adhering to the use of these songs.

Rev. Jonathan G. Fulton of the Associate Reformed Church was then located at Blairsville, Indiana county. Application was made to him, or probably through him, to the Presbytery of which he was a member, for a supply of preaching. Mr. Fulton responded in person, whether on his own responsibility or by appointment of Presbytery does not appear. He was the pioneer in the movement, being the first Associate Reformed minister to preach at Jacksonville. His eloquence and power as a gospel minister, as an able expounder of the Word of God, are well known and highly spoken of throughout all this region, and doubtless contributed largely towards gathering together and uniting those who were favorable to this enterprise. By him chiefly it was fostered—under his care and labors it grew and speedily developed into an organization of importance from the very outset. What is now known as the United Presbyterian congregation of Jacksonville was organized in 1841, under the care of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Blairsville, by Rev. Jonathan G. Fulton and his session, Messrs. William Pike and John McCrea, of Blairsville congregation. The organization took place in Jacksonville in a building then used for the double purpose of a schoolhouse and a place of worship. It was the only building of the kind then in the village, and was used in common by all denominations holding services in the place. Forty-six members were received at the time of the organization; of these, a considerable number

came from the Presbyterian congregation of Bethel; of the others, we have no account as to the source from which they came.

At the time of the organization Messrs. George Lowman, Hugh Blakely and James Lyons were elected and ordained as elders. Mr. Lyons soon afterwards removed. Other members of the session were Robert Gamble, William Stewart, Francis Crooks, J. Y. McCartney, Samuel Wilson, John Gilmore, Sr., Alexander Graham, J. Campbell, John Gilmore, Jr., William Gammell, John Lytle, Scott Lowman, George Graham, Samuel Reed and William Gammell were ordained as elders June 17, 1877; Hugh Cunningham, M. H. Henry and A. G. Stewart were ordained November 25, 1891; T. M. Lowman, T. M. Graham and R. A. Hart, ordained February 14, 1902. The present elders are: A. G. Stewart, clerk; R. A. Hart. The present board of trustees are: W. H. Frank, Alex. Ewing, R. M. Stewart, Clark Henderson, H. C. Neal, Alex. Cunningham.

The first meetings of the congregation for religious services were held sometimes in the house referred to above, in which the organization was effected, but this being found too small to accommodate the numbers that came to hear the Word the meetings were frequently held in the open air, in a grove by a spring, perhaps because "there was much water there." In 1842, or about one year after the organization took place, they erected their first house of worship—a brick building, 48 by 55. About the last of June, 1876, it was taken down in order to make way for another which was erected in 1880. The audience room of the new church is 44 by 64, and the vestibule 8 by 12. It is a frame building, costing \$4,000.

The congregation was for some time at first without a stated minister. It was supplied mostly by the different members of Presbytery. Prominent among the names mentioned in this connection is that of Mr. Fulton, who after organizing dispensed the first communion in a grove near the village. Large numbers of people are said to have been present, drawn doubtless by the well known ability of this gifted man of God. His labors were continued for some time as an occasional, and then as a stated, supply during one year for one third of the time. The precise date of this period we cannot ascertain, but it probably ended in the early part of 1843. Of the next three or four years, we can gather but little save that during this period the congregation enjoyed the pastoral labors of Rev.

Alex. McCahan for two or three years. He preached with acceptance in the united charge of Jacksonville and Olivet, but the length of his pastorate and the date of its commencement or close cannot be ascertained from any records in our possession. In 1848 Rev. Matthew H. Wilson became its pastor and continued in this relation for over fourteen years. In an obituary notice published in the "United Presbyterian" of December 10, 1862, we have some account of his labors in connection with this congregation, from which we quote: "In June, 1848, he was ordained and installed pastor of the United Congregation of Jacksonville, Olivet and Smyrna."

After laboring a little over two years in the Smyrna congregation with great acceptance and encouraging success he resigned, arrangements having been made in the other congregations to take the whole of his time. In 1850 he opened an academy in Jacksonville in which he continued to teach, with the exception of a single session, till 1860, when his declining health rendered it necessary for him to abridge his labors. Being elected to the presidency of Madison College, located at Antietam, Ohio, he resigned, and in April, 1857, entered upon his duties in the college, accepting at the same time the pastoral charge of Antietam congregation.

Not finding as promising a prospect of usefulness in his new field of labor as representations had led him to anticipate, and entertaining a strong attachment to the people of his former charge, he returned the same fall and resumed the pastoral cares of the Jacksonville congregation. In August, 1862, he resigned, and on November 30th of the same year passed away in death. During most of his pastorate Jacksonville received two thirds of his time. He was at first connected with Olivet and then during the latter part of his ministry with Crete. Before the commencement of his pastorate ninety-six persons had been received into communion. During its continuance 134 were received, so that up to its close 230 in all had been admitted to membership.

The next pastor was Rev. M. S. Telford. He was licensed in April, 1863, and was ordained and installed pastor of the united charge of Jacksonville and Crete April 16, 1864. He continued in this relation until June, 1872. He seems to have labored among this people some time before his ordination. The entire period of his labors was probably about nine years. He seems to have labored with much success and was permitted to see

largely of the fruit of his labors in members gathered into the Redeemer's fold.

The entire number received into membership during his pastorate is 131, and from the beginning of the congregation up to the close of his pastorate 361 were received. The average number received yearly during Mr. Telford's time was a little over twelve; the average from the year of the organization up to the close of 1875 nearly ten. Many have removed beyond the bounds; some have connected with neighboring congregations and others, not a few, have been taken, as we trust, to the church triumphant above.

Rev. William McKirahan served the congregation as pastor from 1880 to 1882; Rev. R. A. Kingan from 1890 to 1894; Rev. S. A. Hamill from 1895 to 1896; Rev. A. J. Calvin from 1897 to 1904; Rev. W. T. Warnock from 1909 to 1911. At present the congregation is without a minister. The enrollment of membership is sixty-seven.

Mr. A. G. Stewart is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of seventy-one and is kept open the entire year.

From this congregation Abraham Lowman and D. C. Wilson have entered the ministry.

CONEMAUGH

The time of the organization of this congregation is clouded in some darkness. There are, however, two authentic dates between which the congregation takes its beginning. The one is the suspension of Rev. John Jamieson by the Associate Reformed Synod, which began proceedings against him May 27, 1795. Rev. Mr. Jamieson preached, as one part of his charge, in Conemaugh congregation of the Associate Reformed body, which worshipped in a building that stood about one mile south of the present building for worship. The congregation of Conemaugh of the Associate Church was formed shortly after the suspension of Rev. Mr. Jamieson, out of the members who had left the Conemaugh congregation of the Associate Reformed body. The first authentic date of its existence is found in a footnote subscribed to the minutes of Chartiers Presbytery of the Associate body of the year 1801, where a scale of supplies for vacant charges is added, in which Conemaugh is mentioned. Its organization took place between the years 1795 and 1801. The next date of its existence is 1808, in which year a Mr. Wilson preached as supply. Again, all is blank until 1816,

when Rev. D. Blair supplied the congregation, and received a call to become its pastor for one third of his time. Having accepted, he was ordained and installed by Chartiers Presbytery October 7, 1818, pastor of all the congregations north of the Conemaugh river. The installation services were held at Crooked Creek, now West Union, Rev. Alex. Wilson preaching from 2d Cor. iv. 7: "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." The congregation then embraced the territory now occupied by the congregations of Saltsburg, Blairsville, Jacksonville, Olivet and, partly, New Alexandria, Westmoreland county. In 1822, some dissatisfaction having arisen among a few of the members who were not sustained by Presbytery, Moses Thompson, William Coleman and others withdrew and organized the Reformed congregation of Clarksburg. Rev. Mr. Blair preached here until the 17th of November, 1839. Rev. Thomas Gilkerson was the next pastor, from the year 1840 to 1859; Rev. William Cannon was pastor from the 5th of April, 1859, to September 28, 1863; Rev. D. W. Collins, D. D., was pastor from the 4th of January, 1865, to the 14th of April, 1874; Rev. W. McKirahan was ordained and installed pastor on the 14th of November, 1876, and remained six years. The next pastor was Rev. J. W. Johnston, who served three years. He was followed by Rev. Quincy Hamill, who died after one year's service. The next pastor was Rev. A. J. Calvin, who served for thirteen years. The present pastor is Rev. W. E. Minter.

The first place of worship after the present organization was effected was in Mr. James McLane's barn, about two miles south of the present house of worship. The next was a grove, since used for a hitching place for horses. Here between four saplings a platform was erected for a pulpit, while the congregation sat on logs drawn to within convenient distance of the speaker. Here in "God's first temple" they worshipped Him who gives us all things as devoutly as many a congregation on cushioned seats. The first building was a log house, built about the year 1820. The next building was of brick, built in 1836. The next church, built in 1874, was destroyed by fire in March, 1900, and in seven months a new church was ready for occupancy. The first parcel of ground, two acres and 155 perches, was conveyed by an article of agreement from Nicholas Coleman to Samuel Lyons, Samuel Parr and William Coleman,

trustees of Conemaugh branch of the seceding congregation of Indiana, on the 22d of December, 1817, and was deeded by W. Coleman and John Coleman to James Coleman, James Duncan and Robert Thompson, trustees, etc., on the 30th of June, 1832, and acknowledged before Samuel Templeton, Esq.; another parcel of 120 perches was deeded by William McPhiliney to John H. Hart, Alexander Templeton and John Campbell, trustees, etc., on the 22d of March, 1842; the whole containing five acres and twenty perches, under the charter granted by the Court of Indiana county, in 1875. The first trustees were Robert Coleman, William Dunlap, Thompson Megaley, Thomas Hart, Samuel Coleman, Clark Watson.

The elders who have served this church are: James McClain, Moses Thompson, James Matthews, William Crawford, James Hart, Samuel Templeton, James Kier, Archibald Coleman, Thompson McCrea, William Rankin, James Oliver, James McGinley, John Hart, Thomas Brown, John Y. McCartney, John M. Duncan, Francis Crooks, W. J. Coleman, Robert McGahey, William Dunlap, Thomas Hart, James Gilkerson, John Dunlap, T. H. Miller, John E. Duncan, the present elders being T. H. Miller, S. M. Gailey, D. J. S. Crory, A. W. Duncan.

The present trustees are: J. S. Oliver, H. B. Fairley, B. H. Fitzgerald, T. A. Hughes, James Urey, W. J. Armstrong.

In October, 1900, was dedicated the new church, which is one of the neatest country churches in the county. It is 40 by 62, the main audience room being 40 by 30, with a lecture room adjoining. It is a frame structure with tower for bell, is handsomely painted and covered with a slate roof. The windows are of cathedral glass, and quite artistic. The building was erected at a cost of over \$3,700.

The man most prominent in establishing Conemaugh Church was Nicholas Coleman, an early pioneer, who although born a Catholic was in early life converted, and united with the Associate Reformed Church. He located near where Conemaugh Church now stands in 1773 or 1774, in what was then a wilderness. Shortly after his arrival the Indians became troublesome and he fled over the mountains. Two years later he returned, bringing with him other settlers. Here John Coleman was born April 9, 1776. He was the first white child born north of the Conemaugh river and west of Blacklick creek. The descendants of Nicholas Coleman now number

hundreds, many of whom reside in the vicinity of old Conemaugh and have through the generations enjoyed worship there.

Wells Cunningham is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of ninety-one. J. M. Duncan and James Hawk, who were reared in this congregation, became ministers of the gospel.

Pastors.—Rev. John Jamieson, although not pastor of the present organization, may be considered the first of the ancestors of the present worshipping people. Mr. Jamieson came to America from Scotland in November, 1782, and was the first settled pastor north of the Conemaugh river and west of Blacklick creek. He crossed the mountains on horses with three children. He came from the Associated Burgher Synod of Scotland and united with the Associate Reformed Church of this country. Mr. Jamieson traveled over quite an extensive territory as "supply" from New York to South Carolina; but his principal labors seem to have been in a territory embracing what is now the northern part of Westmoreland county and the southern half of Indiana county. He was installed pastor of Brush Creek, Hannastown and Conemaugh, but was released from Brush Creek and Hannastown and his whole time given to Loyalhanna (probably now New Alexandria) and Conemaugh, 11th October, 1793. He was charged with misconstruing the actions of Synod in reference to Watt's Psalms, days of fasting and thanksgiving usually observed; in connection with celebration of the Lord's Supper, etc. These charges were preferred against him at a meeting of Synod held in Philadelphia May 27, 1795. Mr. Jamieson was found guilty and suspended by the Synod. He was then a member of the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery of Pennsylvania. These dates and circumstances are taken from his own writings, as there seems to be some dispute concerning them.

Rev. David Blair was installed pastor in 1818. (See personal sketch under "Indiana Congregation.")

Rev. Thomas Gilkerson was ordained and installed pastor on October 28, 1840.

Rev. William Connor was installed April 5, 1859. Born in Allegheny county, Pa., May 17, 1799, he died on the 28th of September, 1863. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., and studied theology (by consent of Monongahela Presbytery) under the care of Rev. Alex. McCahan, at Canonsburg, Pa. He was licensed to preach in the year 1837, by his own Presbytery, and installed pastor of Unity

congregation in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1849. He was settled over Conemaugh in 1859. Here he served his Master until he was called home. Mr. Connor was a man of fine personal appearance and by his style and manner commanded the attention of all who heard him. He was a preacher of very considerable power. The following is one of the resolutions passed by his Presbytery in view of his death:

"Resolved, That in the removal of our brother we sustain the loss of a faithful watchman on Zion's walls; a good presbyter, and one free from the fear of man that bringeth a snare, shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God."

Rev. D. W. Collins, D. D., was installed January 4, 1865.

Rev. William McKirahan, installed the 14th of November, 1876, is a descendant of one of two brothers, all of whose kindred were killed in Scotland during the persecutions. The two brothers fled to the North of Ireland with their guns. On attempting to land they were fired upon. Their boat sinking, they took to the water, where one of the brothers was shot through the heel, which bled profusely, he sinking to rise no more. The other swam through his brother's blood and escaped. Samuel McKirahan came to this country in 1796, and settled in Washington county, Pa., and afterwards moved to Ohio, where John, the father of Rev. William, was born. Mrs. I. L. McKirahan, a daughter of Rev. J. M. Johnston, is a relative of Rev. John Jamieson. The first members of this congregation were James McLane and family, Moses Thompson and family, Samuel Barr and family, William Crawford and family, Nicholas Coleman and family, Henry Kirkpatrick and family, John Matthews and family, and probably others. The first elders were Moses Thompson, William Crawford and James Matthews. This was, in all probability, in 1797.

MECHANICSBURG

and the congregation of Pine Grove from which it had its origin.

As early as the year 1817 Rev. J. T. Bessly, then a resident of the State of South Carolina, but afterwards for many years a resident of Allegheny City, Pa., traveled on horseback from his native State through this part of the country and preached to the forefathers from whom originated the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church in

this part of the county. After this date, up to the year 1830, preaching and missionary labor were done in the same neighborhood by Rev. Messrs. Pringle, of the Associate Church; Jamieson, Proudfit, McCrodden, Moses Herr, Sr., and Moses Herr, Jr., of the Associate Reformed Church. At this date the congregation of Pine Grove was organized by the election of Joseph McCartney and Matthew Dill as ruling elders. Rev. Mungo Dick, of Sewickley, Westmoreland county, presided in the organization of this congregation. The first and only house of worship occupied by this society was built in a stony hollow about three miles east of the present site of the village of Mechanicsburg. Hence it was sometimes called "Stony Hollow" Church, and sometimes "Pine Grove" Church. It is not known what the cost of this house of worship was. The first pastor of this congregation in connection with the Bethel United Presbyterian Church was Rev. N. C. Weed, who took charge of it in 1833, and was released in the year 1847. The next pastor was Rev. S. M. Coon, who took charge of this congregation in connection with Bethel in the year 1849. He labored as pastor in this connection until the year 1852, when two congregations were organized, composed of members which had made up the old charge of Pine Grove. One of these congregations was called Mechanicsburg and had its place of worship located in the borough of Mechanicsburg. The other was called East Union and had its place of worship at a point situated about seven miles east from Mechanicsburg. The members of the session at the organization of Mechanicsburg congregation were Daniel McFarland and Joseph Wilson, and it had in all about forty members.

The congregation of Mechanicsburg in connection with the Presbyterian congregation ("old school") of the same place erected a house of worship in the year 1850 at a cost of about \$950. Rev. S. M. Coon still remained as the pastor of Mechanicsburg and East Union congregations in connection with Bethel congregation until the year 1854, when he was released. The next pastor, Rev. J. C. Greer, took charge of Mechanicsburg and East Union congregations in connection with Center congregation in 1856, and remained as the pastor in this connection until the year 1859, when Mechanicsburg and Center congregations applied for and obtained his services for the whole time. Rev. Mr. Greer remained as the pastor of these two congregations until the year 1864, when he was

released and went into the Union army in the war of the Rebellion as captain of a company. The next pastor, Rev. Samuel McArthur, took charge of Mechanicsburg congregation in connection with East Union and Greenville congregations in the year 1869. He remained as pastor in this connection until the year 1874, when he was released and moved to New Concord, Ohio.

The next pastor, Rev. D. H. Blair, took charge of Mechanicsburg congregation in connection with Bethel congregation in the year 1876 and was released in the year 1877, after having been pastor of this charge for one year and three months.

In 1880 the Mechanicsburg congregation had a membership of about forty and a Sabbath school of about thirty scholars.

Rev. T. P. Patterson then took charge of the Mechanicsburg congregation in connection with Bethel, East Union and Greenville congregations. He served these congregations until the year 1890, when Rev. J. A. McGill assumed his charge. In the meantime the Greenville charge was dropped from the circuit and the Heshbon congregation was added. Rev. J. A. McGill served these congregations for about five years, and was followed by Revs. J. M. Imbrie, J. M. Adair, Ralph McGill, C. F. Campbell, and H. W. Logan, who is at present the pastor of Mechanicsburg, Heshbon and Bethel congregations.

The elders of the Mechanicsburg congregation have been: Joseph Wilson, Daniel McFarland, Alexander Dick, Thompson McCrea, Albert McCrea, John Hood, J. T. Stewart, J. A. Palmer, C. C. Stewart. The last two are the present elders.

The trustees are: James Palmer, Dinsmore Dick, Alexander Dick, and C. C. Stewart, treasurer.

The church was blown down in 1899 and has not been rebuilt. The congregation is very small at present and holds services in the Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterians and United Presbyterians hold a Union Sabbath school, but each supports its own pastor.

Mr. C. C. Stewart is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open the entire year, with an enrollment of fifty.

The following who were reared in this congregation became ministers: Ralph McGill, a missionary in Egypt, and his two brothers, Robert and Milton.

HESHBON

This church was built in 1899 at a cost of \$1,000, when Rev. D. S. Tinker was pastor. Many of the members of this church formerly belonged to the United Presbyterian Churches of Bethel and Mechanicsburg. For a number of years prior to the building of the church services were held in the schoolhouse. Other ministers who have served this congregation are C. F. Campbell and H. W. Logan, the present minister, who gives this congregation one fourth of his time. The church has an enrollment of thirty-five members.

The members of session are: Messrs. David Cunningham, David McCormick, and James Palmer.

The trustees are: Robert Auld, John Auld, C. L. Campbell, A. E. Wagner, C. D. Campbell.

Mr. J. M. Auld is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of fifty.

BLAIRSVILLE

The Blairsville congregation was organized about 1831. The present church was built in 1879, when Rev. D. W. Collins was pastor. It is a brick structure and cost \$1,200. A new church is now (1913) being built which will cost from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

The pastors have been: Revs. D. W. Collins, W. H. McMasters and R. E. McClure, the present pastor, who has served the congregation for the last twenty-one years. During his pastorate the congregation has increased from 146 to 420.

The elders are: Dr. George Hunter, Dr. R. B. Cummins, W. H. Campbell, Charles D. Ferguson, John Duncan, M. H. Henry, O. A. Schrock.

Mr. C. M. Kennedy is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 325. The school is kept open the entire year.

Miss Annie Hamilton of this congregation at present (1913) is a missionary of the United Presbyterian Church in India.

SHELOCTA

An attempt was made in 1854 to organize a congregation of the Associate Presbyterian Church at Shelocta, but as the persons elected to the office of ruling elder did not accept the organization was not then effected. On May 1, 1856, another attempt to effect an organ-

ization was made, and was successful. The following named persons, all, or nearly all, from what is now known as the West Union congregation, were then enrolled as members of the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Shelocta: Robert Beatty, Mrs. Elizabeth Beatty, Miss Nancy Beatty, John Cunningham, Mrs. Rebecca Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Wiggins, Miss Jane Wiggins, Miss Sarah A. Wiggins, Andrew Wiggins, Mrs. Sarah Wiggins (wife of Andrew), Thomas Wiggins, Mrs. Sarah Wiggins (wife of Thomas), Samuel Wiggins, Mrs. Lena Ann Wiggins, Andrew Sharp, Mrs. Sarah Sharp, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Hugh B. Miller, James Kerr, Mrs. Catherine Kerr, Mrs. Elizabeth Farren, Mrs. Margaret Walker, Miss Jane Walker, Charles Kerr, Mrs. Isabella Kerr, Miss Mary Kerr, Mrs. Hannah Lockhart, Robert H. Armstrong, Mrs. Martha Armstrong, Hugh Wiggins, Mrs. Jane Wiggins, Miss Susannah Keener, Miss Charlotte Keener, Miss Jane Keener, Alexander T. Calhoun, Mrs. Nancy Calhoun, John Beatty, and Mrs. Margaret Beatty. Alex. T. Calhoun, John B. Beatty and John Cunningham were elected ruling elders, and ordained and installed November 1, 1856.

A lot was purchased from Mr. Samuel Wiggins, on which the church building was erected and opened for worship in the summer of 1856. This house cost \$2,077.75. The building committee, consisting of R. H. Armstrong, James Kerr, John Cunningham, Hugh Wiggins, continued to manage the finances of the congregation until May 6, 1862, when, the congregation having been chartered, a board of trustees was elected. The first trustees were David Bothell, David Anthony, Nathan Douthett, John Cunningham, Samuel Campbell, Benjamin Johnson. Since that the following have been members of the board: J. W. Calhoun, Moses Wood, Alex. A. Wiggins, W. L. Calhoun, James Wiggins, Johnston Keener, Samuel Calhoun, Andrew Sharp, A. J. Reed, John Russell, W. L. Reed, Samuel Lytle, John Ramsey, James Campbell, William Wiggins, A. P. Lytle, George Rupert, Hugh Wiggins, R. H. Cunningham, James A. Walker.

Rev. Byron Porter was installed as the first pastor of the congregation on the first Tuesday of July, 1856. Mr. Porter first preached but one third of his time at Shelocta, the remainder of his time being given to Elderton and Crete. At the end of the third year of his pastorate he resigned Crete and divided his time equally between Shelocta and Elder-

ton. After a very successful pastorate of over twenty years he died at his residence at Elderton, Armstrong county, November 28, 1876. Mr. Porter was born in Bridgewater, Pa., January 24, 1824. He graduated from Washington College, Washington, Pa., in 1844, and at the Theological Seminary of the Associate Church at Canonsburg, Pa., in 1849. He was ordained August 21, 1850, and was settled for five years in Randolph county, Ill. On account of impaired health he then came East and settled as stated above.

On December 11, 1877, Rev. J. Buff Jackson was installed pastor of this congregation in connection with Elderton. He served the congregation until 1890. Rev. George W. Robinson was pastor from 1891 to 1897, Rev. O. H. Milligan from 1898 to 1903, Rev. A. E. Campbell from 1905 to 1910. Rev. T. P. Patton was installed as pastor in June, 1913. He gives one half of his time to this congregation and the other half to the United Presbyterian Church of Elderton. The present membership is 144. The Sabbath school has an enrollment of 100. Robinson Sharp is the Superintendent and Porter Miller assistant superintendent. The school is kept open the entire year.

The following ministers were reared in this congregation: John and Clark Wiggins, Presbyterian ministers in the West, W. T. Anderson, a United Presbyterian missionary in India, and J. A. Keener, a United Presbyterian minister on the Pacific coast.

John B. Beatty, of the original session, died August 16, 1857; John Robinson, Hugh Wiggins and Samuel Lytle were added to the session April 17, 1858. Mr. Lytle was certified in 1859. John Ramsey and George S. Mitchell were added to the session August 17, 1859, and William Anderson February 4, 1860. Mr. Robinson died August 29, 1865. Mr. Mitchell was certified in 1866. Samuel Lytle returned to the congregation in 1869 and resumed his place in the session.

On January 29, 1871, all the members of the session resigned, and the congregation adopted the rotary system of electing elders. While that system was in force the following named persons were members of the session: John Lytle, Andrew Sharp, A. J. Reed, Charles Barr, J. M. Rankin, James Wiggins, W. Anderson, Albert Dick, Dr. T. J. Marlin. On May 7, 1877, it was decided to abandon the rotary system of choosing elders. On May 9, 1879, A. J. Reed, James Wiggins, Dr. T. J. Marlin and Albert Dick, who then composed the session, having resigned, and all

having been reelected, were, together with Andrew Sharp, installed. The present elders are: R. H. Cunningham, clerk; A. A. Wiggins, J. R. Wiggins, William Sharp, Thomas Carnahan, Benjamin Johnston.

By the union formed in 1858 between the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches the United Presbyterian Church was formed, and this congregation has since been known as the United Presbyterian congregation of Shelocta.

WEST UNION CHURCH

The first religious services were held in the grove in which the church now stands. The congregation was organized in 1814. Rev. John Jamieson and others supplied with occasional preaching. On or about the 27th of May, 1817, this congregation, in connection with Indiana and Conemaugh, then in the Presbytery of Chartiers, presented a call for David Blair to become pastor. This was accepted on the condition that he should have the liberty of traveling for one year. Upon his return he was ordained and installed in the congregations named in September, 1818. The elders in the congregation at this time were James Smith, John Patison, Robert Miller, John Black, William Calhoun. Mr. Blair continued his ministrations in this congregation every third Sabbath, riding through cold and storm, seldom failing to be present, until 1820, when he was called by Presbytery to preach in the South. On his return, after an absence of five months, he found some charges preferred against him for preaching erroneous doctrine, these charges being made by some members of each congregation. He was tried and sustained by Presbytery. About this time Conemaugh Presbytery was organized, within the limits of which his congregations were located. On the 4th of August, 1852, Rev. Samuel Anderson was unanimously called by the congregations of Indiana and West Union and installed as assistant pastor. In August, 1858, this union was dissolved at the request of West Union, Indiana taking the whole of Rev. Mr. Blair's time, and this congregation Rev. Mr. Anderson's.

Being much reduced by the organization of Shelocta and Elderton, and also by many families being thrown into Jacksonville, Crete and Olivet by the union, at the request of Olivet one third of Mr. Anderson's time was granted to that congregation. He continued to preach and attend all the ordinances in both congregations until April, 1867, when he

resigned. His resignation being accepted by Presbytery, this congregation for the first time since its organization was vacant. In the following month of May Rev. J. C. Telford was called by this congregation in connection with Olivet and installed as pastor. Mr. Telford having some time after this resigned the charge of Olivet, his whole time was taken by this congregation. Since its organization the following persons have been chosen elders: David Hutchinson, Alex. Gilmore, Alex. Henderson, Alex. Patterson, William Lytle, — Smith, John Gilmore, Robert Hood, Alex. Graham, William Smith, James Calhoun, John Caldwell, John Oliver, R. T. Hart, John Robertson, D. J. Blakely, John Wachob, S. T. Smith, William Miller, James Kier. The elders at present are: R. M. Miller, J. F. Hood, Thomas Anderson, Alvin Smith. At present there are 130 members, but no pastor.

R. H. Hood and H. L. Hood, brothers of J. F. Hood, and sons of Thomas Hood, who lived near Eldersridge, were reared in this congregation and are now successful United Presbyterian ministers.

This congregation first worshipped in the grove and logs were arranged for seats. The pulpit was about as rude in its construction, being a platform raised 4 feet from the ground resting upon log supports. Its dimensions were about 5 by 8 feet. In 1815 a log church was built. Its size was 24 by 30 feet. The space between the logs was chinked and daubed, the roof secured with ribs and weightpoles, and the doors fastened with wooden buttons. This being too small to accommodate the congregation, they frequently assembled on pleasant days in the grove, which came to be known throughout the neighborhood as "the tent."

A few years after this, the church was enlarged to accommodate the increase in numbers. Forty feet were added to its length, making a house of rather singular dimensions, 24 by 70 feet. It was named by the pastor, David Blair, "The Forty Foot Lane." There was a door at each end and one in the side of the church. The ceiling was 12 or 13 feet high. The pulpit was placed in a recess opposite the side door. Its height was 5 or 6 feet from the floor, and it was boxed in and overhung with what no doubt appeared, compared with the surroundings, an elegant "sounding board." A little lower and directly in front of the pulpit was another box of similar construction for the clerk, one of whom it is said (like the young man under the

preaching of Paul) fell asleep, and resting too heavily upon the door the button broke and he fell into the arms of a good brother whose surprised ejaculation of "God bless you" is said to have interfered with the serious attention of the worshipers and even to have caused a smile to appear upon the face of the minister.

The pews seem to have been in keeping with the surroundings. Some were slabs with backs set in, others of a finer finish, but the aristocrat in that line was an "old chair-maker," who rose to the dignity of a setttee with "rungs and paint."

In 1838 a large and commodious brick church was erected on the same site. This was removed in 1877 and the present very substantial and comfortable house was built.

EAST UNION CONGREGATION

The East Union Church was established in 1852. Many of the members who organized the congregation had been members at Pine Grove. It was a long distance to travel on horseback or walk, consequently it was decided to establish a church on the Armagh and Strongstown road, and call it East Union. The first members of session in East Union congregations were Joseph McCartney and Maj. James Stewart. The East Union Church was built in 1852 at a cost of about \$800. The Mechanicsburg and East Union Churches being established, the old Pine Grove Church was abandoned as a place of worship and sold, and afterwards occupied as a dwelling. The East Union Church is still standing, but has been repaired several times.

Rev. S. M. Coon was pastor of the East Union congregation until 1854, when he was released. Rev. J. C. Greer took charge in 1856 and remained the pastor until the year 1864, when he was released and went into the Union army in the War of the Rebellion, as captain of a company. The next pastor, the Rev. Samuel McArthur, took charge in 1869, and served the congregation until 1874, when he was released and moved to New Concord, Ohio. Rev. D. H. Blair took charge in 1876, and was pastor for one year and three months. Rev. T. P. Patterson was the next pastor and served the congregation till 1890. After the death of Maj. James Stewart, in 1879, the East Union congregation became a mission station under the care of the session of Mechanicsburg, and Rev. T. P. Patterson preached one sermon each month. Rev. J. A. McGill became the

next pastor, and the following elders were elected in this congregation: R. W. Mack and C. C. Stewart. The present elders are R. W. Mack and J. M. Barkley. The Sabbath school has an enrollment of 30; J. M. Barkley is the superintendent.

After Rev. Mr. McGill had served the congregation for five years Rev. J. M. Imbrie filled the pulpit at various times, and still continues to do so.

MAHONING CONGREGATION

Mahoning congregation was first occupied as a preaching station in 1809, and continued as such about nineteen years. In 1828 it was organized as a congregation, and the first officers elected were William McCreery and Hugh Hamilton. The following members entered the new organization: William, Margaret, Jane and Margaret McCreery, James McCreery, S. F. McCreery, John Hopkins, Margaret Hopkins, Rosanna Hopkins, Robert Hopkins, Robert Hamilton, Jane Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Jr., Rachel Hamilton, Hugh Hamilton, Nancy Hamilton, Miriam Work, Aaron Work, Mary Work, Miriam Work, James Work, Mary Work, A. S. Work, Margaret Work, John Work, Martha Work, William Work, Nancy Work, Robert Lytle, Catharine Lytle, William Lytle, John Lytle, Elizabeth Lytle, Sarah Lytle, James Mabon, Jane Mabon, Matthew Steel, Sarah Steel, Robert Craig, Agnes Craig, Samuel Simpson, Phoebe Simpson, Andrew Gibson and wife, John Thompson, Jane Thompson, John Coon, Nancy Coon, Nancy Smith, Martha Hopkins, Margaret Hopkins.

The following officers have been elected since the first organization: Robert Lytle, A. S. Work, John Trimble, John Ewing and Aaron Work, James McCreery, Robert McCreery, William Hamill, John Clyde, Abner Briggs.

Rev. John Hindman took pastoral charge of the congregation in 1830 and continued until 1849. In January, 1850, Rev. J. C. Telford took charge of the congregation and labored as pastor until April, 1867. Rev. D. M. Thorn became pastor October 16, 1868, and continued as such between one and two years. Rev. D. W. McLane began pastoral labors the first of March, 1871, and remained four years. Rev. D. H. Blair began his labors the first of August, 1877, and served the congregation until 1883. In 1887 Rev. W. D. Ewing became the pastor and ministered to the con-

gregation until 1907. Rev. W. S. Sturgeon has been the pastor since 1910.

The first church building was erected in 1833 on the ground now occupied by the church. The building cost about \$700. The next edifice was erected in 1857 at a cost of about \$1,800, and is yet kept in good repair.

The congregation at present consists of forty-eight members. The present officers are: Elders, William Hamill, A. H. McCreery, Paul Hopkins, Clark Steel; trustees, Silas W. Work, Clark Steel, A. H. McCreery.

Mr. Murray Hopkins is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an average enrollment of thirty-three.

Two young men from this congregation have entered the ministry, William H. McCreery, of Scotland, Colo., and William C. Work.

RICHMOND

The members of this congregation came principally from the congregation of Mahoning, and being six miles from that congregation the pastors of Mahoning, Rev. J. C. Telford, Rev. S. Thomas and Rev. D. W. McLane, occasionally preached at Richmond.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Cane-maugh in Plumville, September 8, 1874, about fifty members and adherents of the United Presbyterian Church petitioned Presbytery to grant them an organization, to which the congregation of Mahoning consented. But as Richmond was within the bounds of Brookville Presbytery the petition was referred to it, which at its meeting at Jefferson, in February, 1875, was granted. A commission was appointed to organize a congregation at Richmond on the 13th of April, 1875.

On the day the commission met and organized a congregation with twenty-four members. The following are the names: Susan Hamilton, Euphemy Hamilton, Mary Work, Aaron Work, Elizabeth Work, Aaron Elder, Sarah Work, William Calderwood, Martha Calderwood, James T. Work, Aaron W. Work, Mary H. Work, R. H. Work, Sr., Eliza Work, R. H. Work, Jr., Catherine Work, Josiah Work, Sarah H. Work, William Hindman, William W. Hopkins, Robert Y. Campbell, Samuel Knox, George Piper, Mr. Mitchell.

Three ruling elders were elected, viz: Aaron Work, William W. Hopkins, Aaron W. Work, and on June 25, 1875, they were ordained and installed. The congregation was supplied with preaching from time to time by Presbytery.

As no congregation can prosper without a

house in which to worship God regularly, the petitioners for an organization met on June 11, 1875, to make arrangements for the erection of a house of worship. Rev. J. C. Greer preached and offered up a prayer for the Divine blessing on the undertaking, and by the good hand of God upon them they erected a very fine frame building 65 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a spire 95 feet high, beautifully situated in the Pine Grove on the bank of Little Mahoning creek. Mr. Josiah Work was the contractor. It was dedicated to the worship of God at a meeting of the Brookville Presbytery on Friday, December 3, 1875, and on the next Sabbath the Lord's Supper was dispensed, when by the number added at this and a former communion the members amounted to forty-five.

At a meeting of the Brookville Presbytery on April 11, 1876, this congregation presented a call to Rev. James Given of the Presbytery of Westmoreland, for three eighths of his time in connection with a call from the congregations of Oakland and Susquehanna, each for one fourth of his time, which was by him accepted, he having united with the Presbytery of Brookville at that time. Presbytery, receiving some aid from the Home Mission Board for these congregations, appointed him to labor among them the whole of his time. He commenced stated service on the third Sabbath of April, 1876, and was installed their pastor by a commission of Presbytery consisting of Rev. D. K. Duff and Rev. M. S. Telford, on October 16, 1876. Rev. James Given was released from this charge in 1898, having been the pastor for twenty-two years. He was followed by Revs. J. M. Imbrie, T. C. Anderson, J. A. Cosby and Rev. Mr. Copeland, the present minister. The church has a membership of eighty-six.

The elders at present are: A. W. Elder, clerk; John F. Blakely, Dr. John W. Morrow, John S. Ross, Earl Philippi. Mr. John S. Ross is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of sixty members.

This congregation has given one minister to the church, Rev. Hugh Fraser Given, son of Rev. James Given, who was ordained in 1894 and has filled pastorates in Providence, R. I., Chicago, Ill., New Castle, Pa.; he is now pastor in the United Presbyterian Church of Spokane, Wash. Four missionaries who were children of this congregation have gone to the foreign field, the first two while still in its membership, Miss Annie F. Given, who went to India in 1886 and retired in

1896, and Mrs. Jean (Given) Anderson, who went to India in 1891 and died in 1892; Miss Mary Work, who went to Egypt in 1890 and retired as Mrs. Hope Hogg in 1894; and Miss Ruth A. Work, to Egypt in 1894, who is still in active service in the foreign field.

BETHEL CHURCH

is located in Wheatfield township, in the southern part of Indiana county, about three miles north of the Conemaugh river and the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. This is one of the oldest organizations of the denomination in the county, and like other congregations of its age, the records of the first years of its existence are very imperfect. Hence any history of the earlier years of the congregation's existence which can be given at this date must be only approximately true. It seems that the first meetings for preaching were held at the house of Mr. Liggett near Centerville. Then meetings were held at the house of Mr. Graham, about two miles northwest from Centerville, and then at a tent near to the present site of the church. It is thought that the congregation was organized about the years 1808 to 1810, by the election and ordination of the following named persons as ruling elders: Allen Graham, David Reed, Robert Sutton, Andrew Fee, Andrew Griffith. It is not known what the names or the number of the persons were who composed the congregation at its organization, but it is probable that their number is quite large, as we learn that there were persons who attended church at Bethel from different parts of the territory now included in the townships of East Wheatfield, West Wheatfield, Brushvalley and Buffington. The first house of worship was built in the year 1818, was a stone structure, and was put up at a cost of about \$1,000. The second house of worship, a frame structure, was built during the summer of 1851, at a cost of about \$1,800. This house was burned to the ground on the morning of the 16th of October, 1865, just as the congregation was assembling for public worship on Monday of the communion services. It was rebuilt during the year 1866, at a cost of about \$2,400, and is still occupied by the congregation as a place of worship.

The congregation was supplied with preaching by Rev. Mr. McConnell and others up to the year 1818, when Rev. Hugh McCrodden was ordained and installed as the first pastor. He served the congregation in this capacity until the year 1830.

The next pastor, Rev. N. C. Weed, took charge of the congregation in the year 1833, and served as its pastor until about the year 1847, when he was released and removed to Illinois, where he took charge of a congregation.

The next pastor, Rev. S. M. Coon, took charge of the congregation in the year 1849, and remained with it in this capacity until the year 1854.

Rev. H. Q. Graham, the next pastor, took charge of the congregation in the year 1856 and remained until 1874, when he was released and took charge of the congregations of Homer and Crete.

The next pastor, Rev. D. H. Blair, assumed charge in the year 1876, and was released in 1877, after having served the congregation as pastor for one year and three months.

Since that time the pastors of the congregation have been T. P. Patterson, J. A. McGill, D. S. Tinker, C. F. Campbell, H. W. Logan. Rev. H. W. Logan is the present pastor and gives one half of his time to this congregation and the other half to the Heshbon and Mechanicsburg congregation. The elders are: William Campbell, Robert G. Mack, Hugh Mack. The trustees are: C. M. McKelvey and John Mabon.

Two young men who were reared in this congregation became ministers, Rev. D. W. McClane, who is a United Presbyterian minister in Iowa, and Rev. John Dick, who is a United Presbyterian minister in California.

The present membership of this congregation is fifty-six. At one time this was a large congregation, but the United Presbyterian Churches of New Florence and Heshbon were formed from it.

Mr. C. M. McKelvey is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of fifty scholars. The school is kept open the entire year.

HOMER CITY CHURCH

Homer City congregation was formed by a transfer of Center congregation under the care of the Presbytery of Conemaugh, by direction of said Presbytery at a meeting held at Shelocta June 17, 1873.

Center congregation was organized September 20, 1856, by Rev. M. H. Wilson, and Elders George Lowman and Samuel Wilson (in accordance with action of Associate Reformed Presbytery of Blairsville). The elders elected in the new congregation were Archibald S. Pattison, William C. McCrea.

The number of members forming the new organization was about forty. The first administration of the Lord's Supper in the congregation was by Rev. M. H. Wilson August 24, 1856. Rev. J. C. Greer was called to be the pastor in the spring of 1857, and was ordained and installed in June, 1857. This relation continued till the war broke out, when Mr. Greer resigned and entered the army as a captain in the 206th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. A call was made out for the pastoral services of Rev. D. M. McClelland, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed pastor September 10, 1867. This pastorate continued for about five years, when at the request of Mr. McClelland it was dissolved.

A petition was presented to Presbytery of Conemaugh in the year 1867, asking for the organization of a mission station at Homer City, and the request was granted. An effort was made to erect a house of worship in Homer City, and a proposition was made to the members of the Presbyterian body that a union church should be built, each contributing half the cost and enjoying half the benefits. This was rejected. The congregation determined to build for themselves, and the building was completed, being dedicated August 1, 1869. The entire cost of building and lot was \$2,000. The whole amount was paid within a few months of the completion of the building. At a meeting of the congregation, July 24, 1869, the following were elected trustees: For three years, Martin Kier; for two years, Robert Carson; for one year, Peter Kinter.

On account of the growth of the organization, and the increasing weakness of Center, Presbytery resolved unanimously to transfer the organization of Center to Homer City, the congregation to be called henceforward Homer City. A call was made out by the congregation with Crete congregation for the pastoral services of Rev. H. Q. Graham, and he was installed pastor December 8, 1874. Rev. Mr. Graham was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Telford, who was followed by Rev. D. E. Magill, the present pastor, who gives his entire time to this congregation.

The elders at present are: T. C. McCrea, S. M. Miller, J. J. Campbell, E. E. Wineman, J. S. Allison. The trustees are: A. M. Adams, S. L. Byers, Frank Reed, Frank Barkley, J. K. Dick, S. C. Steel. Mr. Frank Barkley is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of eighty pupils.

OAKLAND, DECKER'S POINT

Shortly after the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches, before the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Blairsville and the Associate Presbytery of Clarion were united in the Presbytery of Conemaugh, the Presbytery of Blairsville appointed a commission to be held at Decker's Point by Rev. Samuel Brown, with James Hamilton, Robert Pollock, James Johnston and S. H. Thompson, ruling elders, with a view to establish a congregation there if practicable. Accordingly on Sabbath, September 19, 1858, the Lord's Supper was dispensed by Rev. S. Brown, assisted by the above named elders. From this time there was occasional preaching by supplies from Presbytery, and the attendance was so encouraging that the Presbytery of Conemaugh, composed of the Associate Presbytery of Clarion and the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Blairsville, appointed Rev. Matthew Wilson, with James McCreery, William Kinnan and S. H. Thompson, ruling elders, to organize a congregation at Decker's Point, which was done June 10, 1859, with the following members from the Mahoning United Presbyterian Church: J. R. Brown, Margaret Brown, Mrs. Margaret Clyde, John Clyde, Jane Clyde, Margaret Clyde, William Riddle, Eliza Riddle, eleven in all; from Pine Grove United Presbyterian Church: William Kinnan, Nancy Kinnan, John McCalister, Mrs. McCalister, Margaret Decker, Samuel Barr, Isabel Barr, Samuel Miller, Mary Miller, nine in all; from Snayrna U. P. Church: Jane Richardson and, by examination, Nancy Kinnan, a total of twenty-two. William Kinnan and John McCalister were elected ruling elders, and having been formerly ruling elders in Pine Grove they were installed July 1, 1859. The congregation was called Oakland.

The congregation had supplies of preaching from Presbytery until June 2, 1861, when Mr. J. T. Wilson was ordained and installed pastor of Oakland in connection with Greenville and Taylorsville. He continued his labors one year with acceptance, when he resigned. During his pastorate a church building 50 by 40 feet was erected. In December, 1864, Thomas C. Kerr and John R. Brown were elected ruling elders, ordained and installed. From this time the congregation was supplied with preaching by Presbytery until Mr. G. P. Raitt was elected pastor of the same charge, and commenced his labors June 1, 1866. He was ordained and installed July

17, 1866, and labored for three years with a goodly degree of success, when he resigned. Rev. J. C. Greer was then stated supply for about three and a half years. On September 8, 1873, Hugh S. Pollock, James A. McCallister and George F. Hensleigh were elected to the office of ruling elder, and ordained and installed December 22, 1873. During the years 1874 and 1875 the congregation was supplied with preaching by Presbytery, when at a meeting of the Brookville Presbytery, which was composed of part of the Presbytery of Conemaugh, a call was presented on April 11, 1876, to Rev. James Given, of the Presbytery of Westmoreland, for one fourth of his time, in connection with a call from Richmond and Susquehanna congregations for the remainder of his time, which was by him accepted. He commenced his work of preaching to them the fourth Sabbath of April, 1876, and was installed thereafter, October 16, 1876.

SUSQUEHANNA

Susquehanna Church was situated on the public road about half way between Smithport and the Susquehanna river. In the year 1842 William Martin and his seven sons emigrated from County Down, Ireland. In the following year Alexander Kirk, David Radcliffe, and Francis Urey also emigrated from the same place. These, with James Saltsgiver, were organized in a congregation in connection with the Presbyterian Church (old school) in the year 1844. Alexander Kirk, William Martin and James Saltsgiver were chosen as elders, and ordained to this office. Rev. David Mills was the first pastor, and had charge of the congregation seven years. In consequence of the Presbyterian Church using hymns of secular composition in the worship of God, and the congregation believing that the inspired Psalms of the Bible alone should be used, in the year 1854 it united with the Associate Presbyterian Church.

In 1855 Rev. James Purdy was installed their pastor in the barn of James Martin, and was the pastor until 1860. This congregation became United Presbyterian at the time of the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Churches, May 28, 1858.

In 1863, James Martin and James Urey were chosen and ordained elders. The congregation erected the church edifice in 1869. Rev. James Given took charge of the congregation April 11, 1876, and was installed pastor October 16, 1876. He was pastor of this

congregation until the church was burned about twelve years ago. He never disappointed his congregation but twice. Once he got to Smithport and could not go any farther on account of the drifts. For many years he preached two sermons a day. The church has not been rebuilt, hence the congregation has ceased to exist.

CRETE CHURCH, ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP

Crete congregation was organized as a mission station as nearly as can be ascertained about 1794-95, by Rev. John Jamieson, who came from one of the Associate Reformed Presbyteries east of the Alleghenies. They obtained occasional supplies from the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Monongahela. Then they asked for and obtained supplies from the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers. In the course of time the members united with other organizations in the vicinity, and Crete, as an organization, apparently ceased to exist.

The present congregation was a reorganization upon petition of a few members of the Associate Church in the region, by a committee of the Presbytery of Allegheny, in the month of May, 1854. The number at the reorganization was twenty-six. The greater part of these were from the congregations of Indiana of which Rev. D. Blair was pastor.

In the year 1856 Rev. Byron Porter became the pastor in connection with Shelocta and Elderton. Mr. Porter resigned the charge of Crete in the spring of 1859. They then united with the congregation of Jacksonville and Rev. M. H. Wilson became pastor, in April, 1859. This relation continued until the year 1862. They presented a call for Rev. M. S. Telford, and he became their pastor June 16, 1864.

The congregation was united with the congregation of Homer City by a resolution of the Presbytery of Conemaugh held at Shelocta June 17, 1873. The united charge presented calls to the Presbytery for the pastoral services of Rev. Henry Q. Graham, which were accepted, and he became their pastor December 8, 1874. Rev. Mr. Graham was followed by Revs. S. M. Telford and D. E. McGill, who also served the United Presbyterian congregation at Homer City, which congregation decided to have the entire time of Rev. Mr. McGill, consequently the Crete congregation united with Jacksonville United Presbyterian Church in calling Rev. W. T. Warnock in 1909. He remained as pastor

until 1911. At present (1913) the congregation is without a pastor. The membership is 115. The enrollment of the Sabbath school is 100; William Anderson is the superintendent. The elders are: Nelson M. Bothel, clerk, T. W. Carnahan, Israel Carnahan, I. N. King.

The congregation was chartered soon after its reorganization.

GREENVILLE CHURCH

was organized in 1858, in a schoolhouse in the village, by Rev. J. T. Wilson, the members having been formerly connected with the Indiana and Mechanicsburg congregations. Their names were as follows: Robert Simpson and wife; A. Wiggins, Esq., and wife; James Spalding and wife; Wilson Glassford and wife; John McKisson and wife; Thomas McKisson and wife; James McKisson; William Hadden, Sr.; William Hadden, Jr., and wife; Gawin Hadden and wife; Martha Simpson, and Mrs. William Moorhead.

The building was erected in 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. George P. Raitt, at a cost of \$2,500.

The next pastor was Rev. T. P. Patterson, who preached once in two weeks. The elders at that time were Robert Simpson and A. Wiggins.

SALTSBURG CHURCH

The organization of this church was effected by Rev. Hanse Lee, but we have no data of this event. In 1843 the congregation erected a small brick building sufficiently large to accommodate their number. Their first regularly instituted pastor was Rev. Oliver P. Katz, in 1861. He gave one half of his time to this congregation and the other half to New Alexandria.

In 1870 the present edifice was built at a cost of \$3,000. It is a frame church located on High street, a short distance north of Point street and near the Memorial Institute of the Presbyterian Church. This church is neatly furnished.

The pastors in order have been: Revs. Oliver P. Katz, J. W. Johnston, T. D. Boon and Rev. W. E. Minter, who has been the pastor since 1907. He gives one half his time to this congregation and the other half to the United Presbyterian Church at Cone-maugh. The membership of the church is ninety-seven.

The elders at present are: Messrs. W. C. Davis and George M. Lowman. The trustees are: Messrs. Thomas Rhea, William Allison,

George Lowman, Charles Ray, president, R. H. Wilson, secretary. Mr. W. C. Davis is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of seventy-eight.

BERACHA CONGREGATION, PLUMVILLE

About the year 1820 a few families connected with the Associate Presbyterian Church applied to Allegheny Presbytery for preaching. Revs. David Blair, Kirkland and others were sent as missionaries, and in 1824 the congregation was organized by Rev. D. Blair and Elder Getty, of Indiana. The elders elected at the organization were John Clyde, William McKee and Samuel Briggs.

In 1827 a call was presented to Rev. John Hindman, and in the same year he was installed the first pastor of the congregation, preaching in it one sixth of his time. The congregation prospered under his pastoral care, which continued until about 1850, when he resigned.

Rev. J. C. Telford was called by the congregation and installed in 1850, and continued his labors until 1867. The congregation continued without regular pastoral services until 1871, when Rev. D. W. McLane was installed in the united charge of Beracha, Smyrna and Mahoning, and continued his labors four years.

In 1875 the congregation was left without a pastor and continued so until August 1, 1877, when Rev. D. H. Blair began his labors in the field, and remained until 1883. Rev. W. D. Ewing was here from 1887 until 1907; Rev. W. S. Sturgeon became pastor in 1910, and is the pastor at present, giving one third of his time to this congregation.

In 1838 Andrew Morrow and Christopher Stuchell were ordained and installed as ruling elders, and in 1860 John McEwen and J. R. Hopkins became elders. On the 25th of November, 1868, J. R. Stewart, A. Briggs and William Morrow were elected, and in December were ordained and installed as elders by Rev. E. A. Brownlee. In 1872 Wilson Morrow and John Stuchell were ordained and installed by Rev. D. W. McLane, and in 1878 Thomas Morrow was installed as elder. The members of session at present are: Joseph Kirkpatrick, Matthew Streamus, M. B. Allison, Albert McCausland, R. J. Morrow, J. R. Stewart. The trustees are: James Mulberger, Lyle Ashbaugh, Harry Jamison. The enrollment of membership is sixty-seven. Lyle Ashbaugh is the superintendent of the

Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of fifty-one. The school is open the entire year.

The first church was erected in 1822, the next in 1854, and the present building was built in 1904 at a cost of \$4,000. This church is located in the borough of Plumville and is a neat brick building.

SMYRNA CHURCH, SOUTH MAHONING TOWNSHIP

In 1843, Rouse's version of the Psalms being superseded, a secession occurred in the Gilgal Presbyterian Church forming an Associate Reformed organization, now the United Presbyterian Church of Smyrna. The congregation has built two churches. The basement of the first church was used for a number of years for school.

Rev. Samuel Browne was the first pastor and in 1848 Rev. Matthew H. Wilson was installed as pastor. Rev. D. W. McLane began pastoral labors the first of March, 1871, and remained four years. Rev. D. H. Blair began his labors the first of August, 1877, and served the congregation until 1883. In 1887 Rev. W. D. Ewing became the pastor, and he served the congregation for twenty years. Rev. W. S. Sturgeon has been the pastor since 1910. The membership of the congregation is fifty-eight.

The elders are: A. H. Mabon, W. A. Hamilton, W. W. Hopkins, clerk.

Elder Fulton is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of fifty.

PLUM CREEK CHURCH, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

This church was organized in 1847. The first services were held in Martin's barn near the site of the present church building. The first church building was erected soon after the organization was effected. The present building was erected in 1892. The first communion was held by Rev. M. H. Wilson and Rev. Mr. Fulton in the fall of 1849.

The following have been the ministers of the congregation: Revs. Samuel Browne, James Given, R. M. Patterson and W. E. M. Copeland, the present pastor, who has served the congregation since 1909. He also serves the congregations of Atwood and Richmond. The membership of the congregation is sixty-seven.

The elders are: S. M. Fleming, G. M. McHenry, J. E. Fleming, Archie Browne. The trustees are: D. P. Bothell, D. D. Cum-

mins, J. D. Wilson. J. E. Fleming is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of sixty-two.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

(The following account of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in northern Indiana county is from notes of Robert McIsaac.)

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States professes to be not only a lineal descendant of, but identical in doctrine, worship, discipline and government with the Church of Scotland at the time of what is called the Second Reformation, culminating about the year 1643, when the "Confession of Faith," "Larger and Shorter Catechism," "Directory of Worship" and form of church government known as Westminster Standards were adopted by the General Assembly of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, and the National Covenant of Scotland and the Solemn League and Covenant of the Three Kingdoms were sworn to by the church, the people and government of those lands. Consistent with their principles, they refused to concur in the revolution established under William III., in 1690.

As this sketch may meet the eye of those who have no knowledge of Reformed Presbyterians, perhaps a remark or two in regard to their creed would not be deemed out of place. In common with others who bear the Presbyterian name, they hold the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Catechisms (larger and shorter) to be a faithful exposition of all Scripture teaching in regard to both doctrine and practice. The chief point on which they differ is the application of their principles to civil government. This, they believe, is a Divine ordinance, which is among the "all things" that have been put in subjection to the Lord Jesus Christ in his mediatorial character. They think, therefore, that civil society in its organic capacity should acknowledge God as its author and Christ as its moral governor and administer its laws in accordance with His revealed will. They repudiate, on the one hand, the idea of making the state the mere creature of the church, and, on the other, the notion of making the church the creature of the state. Each, they hold, occupies an independent sphere, but each has a duty which it owes to God and which cannot be neglected or ignored without incurring His displeasure. They lament that the constitution of our country, while in many respects a noble

instrument, is sadly out of harmony with the prevailing Christian sentiment of the people, inasmuch as it ignores the whole subject of the relation of a nation to God and His law, and makes no provision for our Christian usages and practices. They have, therefore, all along, labored to have it so amended as to give us an undeniable legal basis for chaplains in Congress and other legislative halls, and in prisons and reformatory institutions; for the appointment of national fast and thanksgiving days; and for the reading of the Bible and other religious exercises in our public schools. They point to the fact that these and kindred Christian features of our government are assailed on the one hand by popery, and on the other by infidelity; and they feel that without such a basis there is imminent danger that every public religious custom and observance handed down to us from our fathers will be utterly swept away. They would therefore place the nation clearly and unmistakably on the side of Christ and the Christian religion, and until this is accomplished they believe that consistency with their principles requires them to occupy a position of political dissent from the government of the United States, and to refrain from voting, holding office or performing any act the fair construction of which would imply identification with what they conceive to be its immoralities. They feel that they should carry this religion with them into all the affairs of life; that they should conduct themselves as Christians, when acting as members of the state, no less than as members of the church, when voting at the polls as well as when sitting in the sanctuary. While holding these views, they considered it their duty to cultivate and maintain Christian friendship with pious men of every name, and in common with their fellow citizens to labor in every legitimate way to promote the best interests of our country.

About forty years ago, a part of Montgomery township, near the present village of Smithport, now Banks township, was offered for sale by Mr. Roberts of New York, and residents of New York City were induced to purchase and emigrate, among them a few families of Reformed Presbyterians. The first of these were Samuel Becket, James Graham and James Harbison, who arrived in 1842, followed by Peter, James and John Sharp, Oliver Martin, and others. These soon organized into a society, holding meetings for conference on religious subjects and prayer on Thursdays and Sabbaths. In a short time

they were discovered and visited by preachers of their own faith, and among others are named Revs. Dr. Milligan, A. M. Milligan and Joseph Thornton.

Rev. R. J. Dodds, a young man who had been ordained to the ministry with the intention of becoming a missionary to the West Indies, preached to the different societies in Armstrong and Jefferson counties and the northern part of Indiana county, and was called by and installed over these societies in June, 1852. The congregation, called Rehoboth, embraced an area of forty square miles, outlined by Kittanning, Armstrong county, west; Cherrytree, south; the Susquehanna river, east; and Warsaw, Jefferson county, north. He was a man adapted to such a charge, of great physical endurance, and mind well stored with both literary and theological matter; could accommodate himself with cheerfulness to the varied circumstances of the people of his charge, and soon became a universal favorite among his own and other religious societies. Another society of Reformed Presbyterians had sprung up in the Mahoning townships before Mr. Dodds was called. Andrew Pollock and family came from Ireland in 1844, and some time afterward Mrs. William Thomas and Robert McFarland from West Mahoning township; then James Gailey, from near Cherrytree, joined; others followed, and soon there were preaching stations at Beatty's, Work's, and Carr's school-houses.

The summer of 1856 the Synod of the R. P. Church resolved to establish a mission in Syria and Rev. R. J. Dodds was selected as one of the missionaries. He preached his farewell address to his people in Indiana county on August 3, 1856, and the same year went to Syria. The societies depended upon supplies till 1859, when Rev. T. M. Elder was called, and ordained April 19th. Under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Dodds the erection of five churches was contemplated, all of which have since been built, for until this time there was but one building within the area of the charge and that one in Armstrong county. The first built in this county was in Montgomery township, called "Bear Run" Church, opened for service about 1860. The second, near the line of East and North Mahoning townships, was opened August 25, 1861, and was called Oakland. Samuel Becket was the first ordained elder at Bear Run, which office he held till his death, in 1866. In 1860 Peter Sharp, of Bear Run, and Robert McIsaac, of Oakland, were chosen elders,

and James Graham and William Martin, of Bear Run, deacons. In 1861 the congregation was divided into two charges, Bear Run being united with the societies in Jefferson county, and Oakland with Rehoboth, in Armstrong county. Rev. A. J. McFarland was ordained pastor of the former in February, 1865, and Rev. T. M. Elder continued in charge of the latter until April 1, 1866, when he resigned. Rev. Mr. McFarland next gave up his charge in Jefferson county, and it became a mission station for some years, when the connection between Rehoboth and Oakland was severed, and in 1871 the two societies in Indiana county were united in a congregation called Bear Run and Mahoning, with three elders, Peter Sharp, James Graham and Robert McIsaac, and one deacon, William Martin; James Graham, Sr., having died.

The Mahoning or Oakland Church was built in 1850-56 at a cost of \$1,800, but was not finished until later. Rev. R. J. Dodds was the pastor when the church was built. Later he was the pioneer missionary to Syria. The following ministers have served the church: Rev. J. F. Crozier from 1874 to 1899, Rev. E. M. Elsey from 1904 to date (1913), giving one fourth of his time to this church.

The elders are: Messrs. Andrew Pollock, James Graham, H. M. Pollock, H. A. McIsaac. Clark Pollock is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of twenty and is kept open the entire year.

This congregation is small, but its efforts for the Master have been evident and it has sent out Rev. R. J. McIsaac, who is a professor in Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., and Rev. J. B. McIsaac, who is pastor of Puckety and Shearsburg United Presbyterian congregations near Leechburg, Pennsylvania.

The present church at Bear Run was built in 1910 at a cost of \$1,000 during the pastorate of Rev. E. M. Elsey, who has been the pastor of the church since 1904. He was preceded by Rev. J. F. Crozier as pastor.

The elders of the congregation are Andrew Pollock and James Graham. The membership is twenty-five. Mrs. E. M. Elsey is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of twenty-five and is kept open the entire year.

Rev. R. J. Sharpe, a retired minister, was reared in this congregation, and at present resides at McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

CLARKSBURG CHURCH

This church is situated in the village of Clarksburg. A generation has passed away since it was organized, and as no records or written documents of any kind have been preserved the material for preparing its history is scant. It would appear, however, that about 1820 or 1821 Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters as they were popularly called, first began to have preaching in this part of the county. At that time two young men, Richard Wasson and Andrew Stormont, who had emigrated from Ireland, settled in the vicinity of what is now known as Kelly's station. Whether they had been Covenanters in the land of their birth or whether in those early days it was the nearest place of preaching, and they, being piously inclined, wished to enjoy divine ordinance in some orthodox church, does not appear; but however it may have been, they began to wait on the ministry of the late Rev. John Cannon, who was then pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation at New Alexandria, a town six or seven miles distant from them, in Westmoreland county. With the membership of this congregation they seem to have associated themselves, and wishing to disseminate the principles which they had thus espoused they requested Mr. Cannon to preach for them in their own neighborhood; but his time being fully occupied, he had no spare Sabbath which he could give them. He did the next best thing, however, preaching for them occasionally on a week day. The field proved to be a promising one, and in order to be able to cultivate it properly, he gave up two other branches of his congregation, both of which were stronger and more wealthy. He now began to preach on a Sabbath wherever he could find a place, sometimes in the woods when the weather was favorable, and sometimes in a barn, holding one or two communions, through the kindness of Presbyterian brethren in the church at Ebenezzer. Until a church was built he seems to have preached mostly either in the barn of the late John Coileman, whose farm, about two miles south of Clarksburg, is now occupied by his son Samuel; or in the barn or under an apple tree in the orchard of the late James Gray, about two miles north of the same village.

At one of these places the congregation was probably organized, but at what date is unknown to the writer of this sketch as are likewise the names and the number of original members. At first the congregation, tak-

ing the name of the creek that flows through this part of the country, was called Black Legs, but afterwards, when the town grew up, the name was changed to Clarksburg. In the summer of 1831 the first church was built. It was a frame structure and erected at a cost of \$300. As soon as it was weather-boarded and roofed the congregation began to occupy it, using the sleepers for seats. When it was floored their funds were exhausted, and being unable to put in pews without going in debt they seated it with slabs, supported on a kind of trestlework of logs. On these they sat and listened to the preaching of the gospel, until their financial condition improved. At this period the following names appear on the roll of membership: Robert Henry, Moses Thompson, David Henderson, Robert Henderson, Alexander Henderson, John Coleman, William Coleman, Robert Coleman, James Gray, Thomas Gailey, James Gailey, Miss Ann Gailey, John Henry, Mrs. Margaret Henry, Andrew McCreery, Samuel McCreery, Miss Jane McCreery, Daniel Ewer, Samuel Gilmore, Nancy White, John McCurdy, John Morrison, Thomas Gemmel, Miss Jane McKelvy, Mrs. Martha Smith, Nathan Douthett, Samuel Barr, Mrs. Francis Barr, John Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kimbal. The old building in which they worshiped stood for forty years, or until the fall of 1871, when a neat and commodious frame church was erected a few rods to the southwest of the former site, at a cost of \$3,500.

The first pastor, as already intimated, was Rev. John Cannon, who continued to preach part of his time at Clarksburg until his death, which occurred in the winter of 1836. The place remained vacant, receiving occasional supplies from Presbytery, until the spring of 1843, when, in connection with another branch of the same denomination twenty-two miles distant, they extended a call to Rev. S. O. Wylie, who became their pastor until 1844, when he demitted the charge to accept a call from a congregation in Philadelphia. Three years after, or in 1847, Rev. Robert Cannon, a son of the first pastor, was ordained and installed, but in 1854 was released to go to the West. In 1856 the congregation secured part of the time of Rev. A. M. Milligan, of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, who continued to be their pastor until 1866, when he transferred to Philadelphia. They then felt that they should have all the time of a pastor to themselves and in the summer of 1868 extended a call

to J. A. Black, a young licentiate, who, a short time before, had finished his course in the theological seminary. Mr. Black accepted the call, and on the 18th of November of the same year was ordained and installed. He was followed by Rev. Mr. McClurkin. The congregation is without a pastor at present and for a number of years has had occasional supplies.

The present (1913) elders are Robert Henry and Matthew Oliver. There are but ten members, and no Sabbath school is conducted.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

The Evangelical Association Churches in the northern part of Indiana county.—Isaac Johns, from Butler county, visited the German settlement in North Mahoning township in 1843 and preached several times for the people in private houses. The first services were held in John Pepper's house, and afterwards in the houses of John Reader and Martin Zirkle. Isaac Johns, being only a local preacher, could not attend to the work properly. He therefore notified Revs. Simon Heis and Howard, who visited the new appointment.

Late in the winter of 1843, the first congregation was organized under the pastoral supervision of Simon Heis. It then consisted of John Pepper, Eva Pepper, Martin Zirkle, Catherine Zirkle, John Reader, Catherine Reader, Andrew Pepper, Elizabeth Pepper, Margaret Pepper. In the spring of 1844 the congregation was supplied in connection with other appointments, located in Jefferson and Armstrong counties, by Revs. Rishel and Truby. When they arrived they found the little congregation actively engaged in church work, holding prayer meetings and class meetings and visiting among their German countrymen. During the year the following members were added to the congregation: Philip Sutter and wife, Jacob Sutter and wife, Nicholas Loos and wife, John Beam and wife, Conrad Zener and wife, Elizabeth Feitt. After the above addition was made to the church the members went to work at once to make preparation for the erection of a house of worship.

In March, 1845, Jacob Rank and E. W. Cupp were sent by Conference to serve the charge. Under the administration of Jacob Rank the church was completed during the year. The house was built half a mile north-east of Covode in North Mahoning township,

on a lot of land then owned by Martin Zirkle. The church was a plain log building, 24 feet square, and was at first seated with slabs, but later was furnished with more modern pews.

In 1846 Revs. Sill and Brown were sent by Conference to serve the congregation, which was then attached to other appointments and was called Mahoning circuit. The circuit then comprised all the appointments of the Evangelical Association in the counties of Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong. In 1847 Rev. Mr. Sill was again returned to the charge, with C. Lindeman as his colleague. In 1848 Rev. George Dellinger and J. Weikel served the circuit; in 1849 George Dellinger was returned to the charge with Rev. Mr. Kelley as his colleague, and in 1850 Daniel Long succeeded Dellinger and Kelley. Jacob Rank served the work in 1851, and in 1853 H. Hamble; 1854, B. L. Miller; 1855, George Dull; 1857, J. M. Zirkle; 1858, John Pepper; 1860, A. R. Teats; 1861, J. H. Shaffer and J. J. Bernhart. In 1862 the work was served by Jacob Honecker, and under his administration the circuit built a parsonage in the village of Marchand, which the minister in charge of the work occupies. The circuit was then supplied as follows: In 1863-64, Christian Stauffer; 1865, L. B. Demmies; 1867, John Piffer; 1868, Henry Rhoades.

During the Conference year beginning in March, 1868, and ending in March, 1869, the society in the vicinity of Marchand built the Evangelical Church in Marchand. The building committee consisted of John Pepper, John Beam, Philip Enterline. The first board of trustees consisted of John Gall, John Beam, John Pepper, John Dorn, Conrad Zener. With successful management and incessant labor the work was pushed to completion in November, 1869. The church is a frame building 38 by 56 and cost \$3,000. It has a well proportioned steeple and a fine sounding bell. On the 14th of September, 1869, the church was dedicated by Bishop J. J. Escher, of Chicago, as the Emmanuel's Church of the Evangelical Association. The pastor, Henry Rhoades, and congregation had just cause for being grateful for their success.

In 1870 G. Foch took charge of the work and served it two years. In 1872 he was succeeded by N. Yoder and W. D. Orditz; in 1873, J. Vogle and S. Milliron served the charge; in 1874, J. S. Seit; in 1875 and 1876, G. Foch was again seated in the circuit. During the Conference session of 1875 the name

of Mahoning circuit was changed to Marchand station. In the year 1877-78 J. Dick served the work, and in March, 1879, Theodore Bach took charge. Worship was conducted in the German and English languages.

There was a division in the Evangelical Church, and one part is known as the Evangelical Association, the other as the United Evangelical.

MARCHAND EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

The following ministers have served this congregation: Revs. Hardy, R. C. Miller, H. H. Faust, T. B. Havermale, A. F. Richards, and H. H. Faust, the present (1913) minister.

The officers are: Harmon Pepper, class leader; Harry Pepper, exhorter; Mrs. Jennie Pepper, steward; trustees, Samuel Wineberg, George Beam, Harry Pepper. The membership is fifty-six. Mr. Harry Pepper is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of seventy-five.

MARCHAND U. E. CHURCH

In 1887 trouble arose in the Evangelical Church. It started with the bishops, and was the means of starting the United Evangelical Church at Marchand. Rev. F. D. Ellenberger was pastor when the trouble began. He was followed by Revs. D. J. Hersberger and Allen, who preached in the old church. The court decided that the Evangelical association should have the old church, consequently under Rev. J. H. Booser some forty or fifty members left the old church and in 1895-96 they built a handsome brick church at a cost of about \$5,000. The building committee were: William H. Moot, A. P. Loyd, John and Jacob M. Zener, Frederick Rish.

The church has been served by the following ministers: Revs. J. H. Booser, A. L. Burket, S. C. Cramer, F. J. Strayer, P. D. Steelsmith, P. L. Berkeley, J. K. Jones and W. W. Elrick, the present pastor.

Virgil Zener, who was reared in this congregation, is now a United Evangelical minister at Somerset, Pennsylvania.

ZION EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

The church is located near Covode. The present minister is Rev. H. H. Faust, who was preceded by Revs. A. F. Richards, T. B. Havermale, R. C. Miller, and Mr. Hardy. Rev. Mr. Faust also served the congregation after

Rev. R. C. Miller. The membership is twenty-two. Class leader and exhorter, Rev. J. H. Miller; steward, Mrs. George Sutton; Miss Blanche Hadden is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of twenty.

ROSSITER EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

This church was built a few years ago and is located in Smyerstown, a suburb of Rositer. The pastor at present is Rev. H. H. Faust, who was preceded by Rev. A. F. Richards; class leader, John Bishop; steward, Adam Bishop; superintendent of the Sabbath school, George Bishop. The enrollment of the school is seventy-five.

SALEM EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, CANOE TOWNSHIP

Under the administration of J. H. Shaffer a new church edifice was erected in Canoe township. The society was a branch of the Log Church congregation near Covode. The church is a plain frame building 30 by 35. It was formally dedicated as the Salem Church of the Evangelical Association by Rev. George Peffer. The present pastor is Rev. H. H. Faust, who has just taken the place of Rev. A. F. Richards. The membership is fifty-one. Class leader, A. L. Stiver; exhorter, C. W. Baun; steward, John Suttor; trustees, Robert Emerick, C. W. Baun, A. L. Stiver. Robert Emerick is the superintendent of the Sabbath school.

CROFT EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The Evangelical Church at Croft was built in 1900 at a cost of about \$1,000. The building committee was composed of Benjamin Gilhausen, J. W. Young, Dennis Peddicord, Mrs. Thomas Stiles. Prior to the building of this church, services were held for a number of years in the Barkley schoolhouse. Before this time services were held in an old log house on the "Ridge" between Croft and Dilltown. The place was called "Jericho," and at the time of protracted meetings large crowds assembled. The place of preaching was then changed to an old schoolhouse which stood near the homestead of Samuel C. Graham. As at the former place, large crowds assembled, perhaps not always to worship God.

At present in the church at Croft there are but five or six members. The present trus-

tees are John Rodkey and W. H. Auker. The ministers since organization have been: Revs. Rittenhouse, Swank, Randolph, Havemale, Peffer, Broombaugh, Yakeley, who is the present pastor.

Sabbath school has been carried on continuously until this summer. Mrs. W. H. Auker was the last superintendent and the school had an enrollment of twenty-five.

MECHANICSBURG EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

The first meetings in the village were held in 1822 and the congregation was organized in the same year at the house of Nicholas Enders. The original members were: Nicholas Enders, his wife, Elizabeth Enders, George Enders, Jacob Enders, Mary Enders and Susan Enders, all of the same family; George Lowmaster, his wife and daughter.

The first church was built in the year 1840, and was called "The Log Church." The second was erected in 1858, and was styled "The Valley Church." The third was built in the seventies.

Jacob Baumgartner and Joseph Long served as the first preachers, for only one year. In the second year J. D. Hall and T. Buck were the pastors. Other ministers were S. Milliren, Joseph Porth.

The first class leader was N. Enders, and the second John Overdorff. The Sabbath school from the earliest period was connected with the church, and was at first held in private houses.

The circuit of which the Mechanicsburg Church was a part comprised three churches, three Sabbath schools, and seven appointments—all situated in Indiana county.

INDIANA EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

The church of this association was built in 1909 when Rev. W. M. Peffer was pastor. The association had been formed several years prior to this time, and services were held in private houses and in tents. The church was dedicated April 25, 1909, and services were held the entire week in honor of the event. Rev. J. W. Richards, the presiding elder, Rev. W. H. McLaughlin and others assisted the pastor. At this time the congregation had a membership of 34.

Rev. Mr. Peffer was followed by Revs. J. W. Richards and R. C. Miller, the present pastor. The present membership is 61. The

Sabbath school has an enrollment of 75; James A. Palmer is the superintendent.

The present officers are as follows: Trustees, Frank E. Groft, S. B. Byers, Charles Humm; stewards, Frank E. Groft, Mrs. Charles Humm, Martha Miller; class leader, S. B. Byers.

BLAIRSVILLE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

This association was organized about the same time as the one at Indiana. The church is a frame structure costing about \$1,000. The following ministers have served the congregation: Revs. L. B. Wissinger, W. M. Pepper, J. W. Richards and R. C. Miller, the present pastor. The membership is 40. The Sabbath school has an enrollment of 60; Mrs. J. C. Swanger is the superintendent. The stewards are: Mrs. Evangeline Esch, Myrtle Fry, Mrs. Frank Akins.

NOWRYTOWN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

This organization was effected in 1894, but the church was not built for several years. The following ministers have served: Trevor Vaughn, E. H. Swank, Freas Hess, S. C. Wood, Freas Hess, Trevor Vaughn, E. H. Swank, T. B. Havermale, C. F. Hartung, T. B. Havermale, L. B. Wissinger, W. M. Pepper, J. W. Richards and R. C. Miller, the present pastor. The membership is 36; the enrollment of the Sabbath school 40; Levi Blystone is the superintendent.

The following are the officers at present (1913): Trustees, Levi Blystone, R. F. Johns, John Sullivan, George Kreider, J. M. Fink; class leader, Levi Blystone; steward, Miss Gladys Fink.

STAKES EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

This church was organized as an Evangelical Church and the building was erected before the trouble arose between the bishops of the church. The trouble first started in 1887 at the General Conference in Buffalo. The General Conference is held every four years, and in 1891 the church divided and the Evangelical Association held its Conference in Indianapolis, and the United Evangelical Church held its conference at Philadelphia. When this division came the congregation at the Stakes Church was divided and those who took the name of United Evangelical built Ridge Chapel, in Cherryhill township.

FRIENDSHIP CHAPEL, CHERRYHILL TOWNSHIP

The church of this Evangelical Association between Twolick creek and the "Devil's Elbow," on the Greenville road, was built when Rev. T. B. Havermale was pastor, about 1905 or 1906. Rev. C. W. Shields and Rev. W. M. Pepper served the congregation.

GRACE U. E. CHURCH, CHERRYHILL TOWNSHIP

This United Evangelical Church was built in 1897 at a cost of about \$700. Rev. J. A. Shaffer was the pastor at that time. The pastors since 1890 have been: Revs. J. L. Mull, F. D. Elenberger, C. W. Sigfried, J. C. Powell, C. E. McCauley, J. A. Shaffer, T. E. Baumgardner, F. J. Strayer, N. M. Miller, M. V. DeVaux, H. M. Cook, W. F. Schafer, L. F. Athey, C. N. Haines, S. B. Rholand, C. W. Fowkes, the present pastor, who gives one half of his time to this congregation.

The ruling elders since 1890 have been: D. P. K. Levan, T. Black, J. W. Domer, D. P. K. Levan, J. W. Domer, D. P. K. Levan, J. J. Carmony, J. W. Domer. The membership is ninety. The trustees are: Steele Berkeypile, president; Robert T. Helman, secretary, M. J. Golden. Mr. Steele Berkeypile is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of eighty-seven. The school is kept open the entire year.

ST. MARK'S U. E. CHURCH, JUNEAU

This church was built in 1895 and dedicated in January, 1896, Bishop Stanford officiating. Prior to the building of the church services were held in the schoolhouse.

The following ministers have served the church: Revs. Reininger, J. H. Booser, A. L. Burket, S. C. Cramer, F. J. Strayer, P. D. Steelsmith, P. L. Berkey, J. K. Jones and W. W. Elrick, the present pastor.

Trustees: J. H. Stiver, A. T. Stiver, Joseph Dangherty, M. C. Wineberg, David Kanoff; stewards, William Snyder and S. Lee Stiver; class leaders, A. T. Stiver and David Kanoff. The membership is about sixty. C. P. Smith is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 110. The teachers' training class is taught by Walter E. Stiver and the Bible class by David Kanoff.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Baltimore on Christmas Day,

1784. The Baltimore Conference covered a large territory, extending as far west as into Ohio. To this all the territory of western Pennsylvania belonged until 1823, when the Pittsburg Conference was organized. The Pittsburg Conference at its organization included all of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and a large part of West Virginia. It is now comprised in the Erie, East Ohio, West Virginia and Pittsburg Conferences. Since the organization of the Pittsburg Conference in 1823, Indiana has belonged to it. Indeed, the formal organization of the church here did not occur until eight years after the organization of the Conference, though services had been held since 1820.

INDIANA CHURCH

The first Methodist sermon preached in Indiana was delivered in the old courthouse in the year 1820. This was then in a six weeks' circuit, embracing Blairsville, Indiana, Armagh and other points.

The foundation of the present congregation was laid in 1831, under the superintendence of Rev. J. G. Sansom. At that time a class of persons was formed at the house of John Lucas, three miles west of the borough of Indiana. Samuel Douglass, John Lucas, Polly Lucas, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Stewart and Samuel Douglass were appointed stewards.

The society continued to meet at the above named place for several years, holding an official connection with the Conemaugh and Cambria mission. In 1832, in accordance with the itinerant plan, Rev. William Butt was appointed to the charge of the mission, with Rev. John Coil as his assistant. In February, 1834, a quarterly meeting was held in the United Presbyterian Church in the borough, at which time considerable religious interest was manifested and a number added to the church. Indiana first appears as an appointment on Conference roll in 1834 as the head of a large circuit. In 1836 it became a part of the Blairsville circuit, and so remained until 1842. In 1843 Indiana again became the head of a large circuit.

Preaching services had generally been held in the old courthouse, but several families of Methodist persuasion having located here in the years 1837-38, it was deemed advisable to build a church, and a meeting was called for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, at which the following persons were present: Rev. John Coil, pastor of the circuit, Edward Nixon, W. H. Coleman,

Joshua Shephard, John Lucas, A. C. Hall, William L. Fenton, Robert Craig, and several others whose names have been forgotten. A building committee was appointed consisting of Robert Craig, Edward Nixon, John Lucas, William Fenton. The lot was purchased from the executors of Thomas Sutton for \$50. The carpenter work was done by W. H. Coleman. The building was completed in 1841, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. D. B. Campbell. Rev. J. R. Means was the next pastor sent by Conference to the place.

From the summer of 1836 to July, 1843, embracing a period of about seven years, the congregation was favored successively with the services of Revs. G. D. Kinnear, Harvey Bradshaw, Simon Elliott, John Coil, Isaac McCluskey, David Gordon, John L. Williams, James M. Graham, Joseph Shaw, Caleb Foster, David S. Welling.

At the session of the Pittsburg Annual Conference in July, 1843, Rev. J. G. Sansom was appointed presiding elder, and Rev. A. G. Gallaher preacher in charge, with Rev. R. G. White for his colleague. The latter succeeded to the office of senior preacher in the following year, having for his colleague Rev. R. W. Barnes.

From 1845 to 1852, the following ministers named are recorded in connection with the congregation: John White, George Cranage, Edward B. Griffin, M. L. Weekly, Daniel A. Haines, Joseph Woodruff, D. B. Coleman, Joseph Shaw, Hugh Montgomery, D. B. Campbell, James R. Means, A. J. Lane.

In 1853 the congregations of Indiana and Homer were constituted a separate charge. Rev. Joseph Horner was appointed pastor, and about thirty persons were added to the church during his ministry. He was succeeded the following year by Rev. T. J. Higgins, his successor being Rev. H. L. Chapman. In May, 1857, Rev. J. S. Bracken was appointed pastor to this charge. After the expiration of two years he was succeeded by Rev. S. Burt. The dates of appointment of the succeeding ministers were as follows: 1861, John C. Hugh; 1862, R. Morrow; 1864, M. W. Dallas; 1867, J. B. Über; 1869, A. B. Leonard. In 1869 Indiana became a separate charge with A. B. Leonard as pastor, followed by: 1871, M. B. Pugh; 1872, M. J. Sleppy; 1875, John A. Danks; September, 1877, Homer J. Smith.

In 1833 the official board consisted of the following laymen: James Wakefield, John Wakefield, John M. Trego, Henry Baker, Jonathan Doughty, Thomas Laird, William Dickey, Samuel Douglass, William Bracken,

F. Lydie; Samuel Douglass represented Indiana.

In 1843 we find the following additional names in the official list for Indiana: William L. Fenton, John Lucas, A. C. Hall.

In 1859 the board comprised the following: Edward Nixon, James E. Coulter, William H. Coleman, Joseph Shephard, William C. Boyle, James Fenton, Joshua Shephard. There were 150 members, including probationers, in communion with the church. Also a flourishing Sabbath school of eighty scholars and teachers was connected with the congregation.

The congregation for several years had no house for public worship of their own, but occupied the courthouse until 1839, when the erection of the edifice which was known as Armory Hall was commenced. The building was completed in the following year.

The *Register* of November 27, 1859, says: "The church is located at the west end of Water street. It is 40 by 55 feet, and has fifty-six pews on its floor. It has neither bell nor portico, but silently stands its own representative until it shall go the way of all the earth. The brick and stone work was done by William Brown, of Blairsville; the carpenter work by Capt. James Sloan, of this borough; and the plastering by a stranger."

The property was settled in the hands of the following persons, who were appointed trustees: John Fenton, William Fenton, Andrew Hall, Robert Craig, John Lucas.

The arrangements for building the present church edifice were commenced under the pastorate of Mr. Sleppy in 1874, but the subscription was made during the administration of Mr. Danks in 1875, and the work of construction commenced that year. The plans were prepared in the spring by J. W. Drum, architect, of Pittsburg, and the contract awarded to J. P. Leach, of Indiana, Pa., on the 15th day of August, for the consideration of \$15,500, the cost of excavating, seating, gas fitting, etc., to be paid by the church. The lot was purchased from Mr. B. B. Tiffany for the sum of \$2,000. The cornerstone was laid on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 5, 1875, the ceremony being witnessed by a large concourse of people. The ministers who participated in the ceremonies were: Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., of Christ Church, Pittsburg; Rev. J. F. Core, of Greensburg; Rev. H. C. Beacon, of Johnstown; Rev. J. C. Johnson, Rev. A. P. Leonard, and Rev. John A. Danks, pastor in charge. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Brooke and Rev. Mr. Core. The cor-

nerstone is the second one in the buttress at the northeast end of the building. A box containing the following articles was placed under it: Bible, hymn book, Church Discipline, copies of the county papers, *Pittsburg Leader*, and "Christian Advocate," "Ladies' Repository," Church Almanac for 1875, Minutes of Pittsburg Conference (1875), copy of original specifications, copy of *Boston Gazette* printed in 1770, names of architect, contractor, trustees, building committee, stewards; officers of Sabbath school, name of pastor in charge when the project was commenced, M. J. Sleppy; name of pastor then in charge, J. A. Danks.

The board of trustees was composed of J. B. Campbell, George Rink, D. Ellis, E. C. Jamison, A. C. Boyle, T. M. Coleman, D. Mullen.

The board of stewards was: E. C. Jamison, J. H. Flude, W. R. Black, L. Keslar, Jr., A. S. Cunningham, C. A. McHenry.

The building committee consisted of J. B. Campbell, D. Ellis, George Rink, D. Mullen, A. C. Boyle, W. R. Black, J. McFarland, Sarah Sanson, N. J. Lucas.

The building was completed November 1, 1876, and was dedicated Sunday, January 21, 1877, by Bishop M. Simpson, assisted by Revs. I. C. Pershing, D. D.; L. H. Bugbee, D. D.; M. J. Sleppy, J. F. Core, J. T. Riley, George Orbin, A. H. Miller, John McIntire, D. K. Stevenson, Solomon Keibler, A. C. Johnson.

The morning sermon was preached by Bishop Simpson, and made a deep and lasting impression. Dr. Pershing announced that the church cost \$20,000, \$11,000 of which had been subscribed, and that it was the intention to raise the remaining \$9,000 during the day. The subscription was started by J. B. Campbell, \$1,000; the Ladies' Aid Society, \$1,000; A. S. Cunningham and John Duncan, each \$500; J. McFarland, \$400, followed by many others with small amounts. The services continued until two o'clock. The Conference trio sang "The Mists Have Cleared Away," the congregation joined in the doxology, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

Another large audience assembled at three thirty to hear Dr. Bugbee, at which time some \$300 was subscribed. Services were again held at seven o'clock. The sermon was by Dr. Pershing, after which he announced that \$1,100 was yet needed to make up the required amount. More than this sum was raised, swell-

ing the subscriptions of the day to \$10,005. The basket collections were \$261 additional.

A protracted service was commenced the day following dedication, which continued for some weeks, during which the Holy Spirit worked among the people, and many wanderers were brought in.

Two years' time had been given on the larger subscriptions, so that the last payment was made under the administration of Rev. H. J. Smith in 1878, at which time the church was entirely free from debt.

In February, 1880, the church had a membership of 350, and a Sabbath school of 150. The boards were composed of the following persons: Trustees—J. B. Campbell, D. Ellis, T. M. Coleman, George Rink, J. McFarland, Thomas Lonman, J. A. Bell; stewards—J. McFarland, W. R. Black, A. S. Cunningham, J. B. Marshall, A. C. Boyle, C. A. McHenry, John Truby, D. McLaughlin, Henry Hall.

In 1888, during the pastorate of Rev. E. J. Knox, the congregation acquired a fine parsonage property at No. 956 Church street.

In 1912, during the pastorate of J. W. Cary, the interior of the church was remodeled at a cost of about \$5,000. During the same pastorate more than 450 names have been added to the list of members.

The pastors since 1880 have been: 1880-82, J. F. Jones; 1883, J. A. Miller; 1885, M. M. Sweeney; 1885-87, S. M. Bell; 1887-89, E. J. Knox; 1890-91, N. G. Miller; 1892-96, M. M. Sweeney; 1897-1902, G. T. Reynolds; 1903-06, G. S. Holmes; 1907, J. W. Cary, the present pastor.

The present officials of the church: Trustees, David Ellis, James McGregor, J. D. Dickey, J. N. Stewart, J. H. Pierce, W. D. Gates, J. Elder Peelor; stewards, E. Walker Smith, A. S. Cunningham, Dr. C. E. Rink, Hon. J. N. Langham, Maj. D. W. Simpson, A. B. King, G. W. Earl, S. H. Kline, Dr. W. E. Dodson, W. C. McFeeters, A. P. Lowry, S. G. Coon, Dr. C. E. Rink, Frank E. Sloan, Prof. J. C. Smith.

The present membership is 25.

The Sabbath school has an enrollment of 600. D. W. Simpson, the present superintendent, succeeded (in 1913) A. S. Cunningham, who had served in that capacity for thirty-seven years.

Rev. Walter T. Rink, now a member of the Des Moines Conference, went out from this church.

MARION CENTER CHURCH

Pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church were the first ministers of the gospel, of which we have any note, holding services in this early settlement. Years before the town was laid out ministers of this denomination found their way here, and as early as 1830 preached in the old gristmill owned by John Park, and in the barns and homes of the early settlers. In 1837 a society was organized known as the "Compton Appointment," having but nine members. From this time on they had preaching at stated times.

The first house of worship was erected in 1844. It was a one-story structure, and is yet standing, having been remodeled and converted into a dwelling, now occupied by N. G. Kelly and family. The present handsome and commodious edifice was erected in 1870-71, at a cost of between seven and eight thousand dollars. It is 45 by 75 feet, two stories high, with a lofty tower. The large auditorium occupies the upper story, while the lecture room, pastor's study and reading room are on the first floor. The windows are of stained glass of handsome pattern, and the furnishings are good. In 1887 the interior of the church was remodeled, a handsome arched hardwood ceiling being one of the important changes. The woodwork was refinished in artistic style, the furnishings renewed, and many other improvements made.

Rev. James Day is credited with being the first minister to preach here, and was followed by Revs. John Summerville, William Butt, C. Foster, H. McCall, Joseph Wray (who organized the first society), Augustus Lowman, James Henderson, Elijah Coleman, John Coyle, David Gordon, Rankin Hill, M. J. Montgomery, John and Joseph McCartney and S. H. Nesbit. Of these there are no authentic dates. In 1855 Andrew J. Lane and Mr. Blackburn were the pastors; 1856-57, Richard Cartright; 1858-59, William Johnson and Mr. Yarnell; 1860, J. Neigh; 1861-62, J. S. Lemon and J. S. Smith; 1863, M. W. Dallas and J. C. Heigh; 1864-65, N. G. Miller; 1866, A. P. Leonard; 1867-68-69, J. B. Gray; 1870-71, M. J. Sleppy, during whose pastorate the new church was built; 1872-74, J. A. Danks; 1875, W. K. Brown; 1876, F. W. Vertican; 1877, J. J. Moffitt; 1878-80, Nelson Davis; 1881-82, Samuel G. Miller; 1883-85, S. Keebler; 1886, J. J. Hickman; 1887, T. W. Robins; 1888-89, W. H. Camp; 1890-92, H. J. Altman; 1893-9—, Rev. G. H. Huffman; J.

M. Cogley, six years; E. Fryckland, two years; M. R. Hackman, one year; G. A. Sheets, two years; John Hall, two years; and J. J. Buell, the present pastor, who has been serving the church since October, 1911.

The membership numbers about two hundred.

The presiding elders who appear to have preached more than the amount included in regular duties were: D. L. Dempsey, 1856-60; W. Lynch, 1860-64; T. McCleary, 1864-68.

The first officers were: Robert Craig, steward; John Compton, class leader; trustees, William Meanor, Sr., Robert Craig, William Brady, James L. Park.

The present officers are: Ira Ellis, S. S. Wetzel, J. T. Park, J. W. Botsford, George Botsford, C. C. Griffith, W. C. Griffith, Frank Wells, William Wissinger.

Noble Wetzel is the Sabbath school superintendent.

HOMER CITY CHURCH

In 1825 Rev. Mr. Conley, a local preacher, visited the neighborhood now known as Homer City, and preached in the home of William Bracken, ultimately organizing a society. William Bracken became the class leader and continued to hold that office until his death, some time in the same year. Services were then held in the homes in the neighborhood, but principally in the home of Mrs. Mary Bonner on the Mechanicsburg road, east of Homer City. Later services were held in the schoolhouse near by now known as the Upper Homer schoolhouse. Prayer and class meetings were sometimes held from house to house. The "log meeting house," the congregation's first home, was the first church in Homer City. It was built and dedicated in the year 1840, on what is now Church street, and still stands, but in a dilapidated condition. A brick church was commenced in 1855 and finished in 1856, the contract price of which was \$1,000 (William Wilson, contractor), upon a lot where the present edifice stands. This was demolished in the fall of 1907 and a fine edifice in Romanesque style built at a cost of \$17,500. It contains an audience room with a seating capacity of 300, a lecture room seating 200, a social room in the basement, with a well equipped kitchen, two classrooms and a pastor's study. Fine art glass windows were presented by the Ladies' Aid Society of the church, Class No. 6 of the Sunday school (Mrs. J. B. Grover, teacher), and by the daughters of the late John and Mary Risinger. A fine bell weigh-

ing 1,400 pounds was presented by Mr. F. C. Betts, of Homer City. The structure was dedicated on August 30, 1908.

When organized the society was associated with the Somerset charge. Later, in 1829, it became part of the Indiana circuit. From 1830 to 1833 it was part of the Blairsville circuit, and in the latter year again became part of the Indiana circuit, but later became part of Blairsville circuit again in 1836, continuing in that relation until 1843, when it was again transferred to the Indiana circuit. In 1878 the Homer City and Blacklick Churches were taken from the Indiana and Blairsville circuits and made a charge to be served by one pastor. This relation continues to the present. The three churches have been served by the following pastors: 1830-31, C. Thorn; 1832, J. G. Sansom and J. Martin; 1833, N. Callender; 1834, T. Thompson; 1835, E. W. Worthington; 1836, G. D. Cinnear and H. Bradshaw; 1837, S. Elliot and J. M. McCloskey; 1838, J. Coil and D. Gordon; 1839, J. Coil and J. L. Ray; 1840, J. L. Williams and J. Graham; 1841, J. L. Williams and Joseph Shaw; 1842, C. Foster and D. S. Willing; 1843, A. C. Gallahue and R. J. White; 1844, R. J. White and R. W. Barnes; 1845, J. White and G. W. Cranage; 1846, J. White and E. B. Griffin; 1847, M. L. Weekly and D. L. Haines; 1848, M. L. Weekly, J. Woodroff and D. B. D. Campbell; 1849-50, Joseph Shaw; 1851, D. B. D. Campbell and J. R. Means; 1852, D. B. D. Campbell; 1853, Joseph Horner; 1854-55, T. J. Higgins; 1856, J. L. Chapman; 1857-58, James Bracken; 1859-60, S. Burt; 1861, J. C. High; 1862-63, R. Morrow; 1864-65, M. W. Dallis; 1867-68, J. B. Ueber; 1869-70, J. S. Wakefield; 1871-72, Richard Jordan; 1873-74, T. J. Kurtz; 1875-76, A. C. Johnson; 1877-78, C. W. Miller; 1879-81, Solomon Keebler; 1882-84, W. A. Stuart; 1885, W. Johnson; 1886-87, J. B. Ueber; 1888-92, J. N. Pershing; 1893, H. J. Altsman; 1894, A. P. Leonard; 1895, J. E. Kidney; 1896-97, H. J. Hickman; 1899-1900, G. H. Hiffman; 1901-03, J. E. Inskeep; 1904-06, S. B. Laverty; 1907, L. W. LePage; 1908-10, F. A. Richards, the pastor under whose pastorate the present building was erected; 1911-13, J. C. Burnworth.

On April 20, 1908, this church was incorporated under the corporate name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Homer City, Pa.," with the following persons chosen as trustees for the first year: J. L. Nix, B. B. McConaughy, Harry Flickinger, J. M. Carson, J. D. George, D. L. Snyder, B. F.

Wineman, George M. Bell. The present board of trustees is as follows: J. L. Nix, B. B. McConnaughey, Harry Flickinger, J. M. Carson, J. D. George, B. F. Wineman, J. B. Grover, D. E. Risinger, H. C. English. The present class leaders are John S. Evans and S. H. Drenning. The present Sunday school superintendent is J. L. Nix.

Rev. W. C. Weaver and Rev. J. N. Bracken were members of the Homer City M. E. Church before entering the ministry.

The first or original members of the Methodist persuasion in Homer City were as follows: William Bracken and wife; Mary Bonar and her daughters Elizabeth and Jennie; Robert Montgomery and wife, his two sisters Jane and Margaret; John Mullen and wife and his sister Jennie; William McKesson and wife; William Dickie and wife; Robert McKesson and his sister Sarah; Michael Risinger and wife; Benona Williams and wife; and William McKee and wife—in all twenty-four.

DECKER'S POINT CHURCH

This church is under the care of the Marion Center M. E. Church, and is supplied by Rev. J. J. Buell.

The present officers are: Washington Best, Salem Sheesly, Charles Peiffer, Conrad Rice.

Washington Best is Sunday school superintendent.

JACKSONVILLE CHURCH

This church was organized at the dwelling house of Robert Hunter, Sr., in the village of Jacksonville, in the year 1839, and the congregation met in the public schoolhouse from 1841 to 1859. This schoolhouse was erected for school and church purposes. The original members were: Daniel Welsh (leader), Mrs. Welsh, James Hunter, Jane Hunter, Martha Hunter, Nancy McLaughlin, Ellen McIntire, Robert Hunter, Sr., and wife, and Mary Hunter.

The first pastors were: Revs. John Coil, Joseph Ray, Samuel Nesbit, James Beacom, James Dean, L. M. Weekly, Thomas Higgins, James Borbridge, Richard Jordan, Robert Cunningham.

In 1859 a new church was built which was dedicated in November of that year by Rev. Mr. Williams, the presiding elder. John Bruce was the contractor for the building. It cost \$1,500, and is in size 45 by 54 feet.

The following ministers have served this church: Revs. Robert Cunningham, two

years; Joseph Shane, two years; S. Howe, two years; John Wakefield, two years; Appleton, two years; J. Leonard, two years; Joseph Pershing, two years; D. Kurtz, two years; George W. Cook, two years; T. J. Hatfield, two years; Edward J. Knox; and Rev. H. C. Critchlow, the present pastor.

The present trustees are: S. C. Kennedy, Samuel Dixon, J. M. Ferguson, T. P. Clawson, Simon Anthony. Simon Anthony is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 30.

The present membership is 36.

STRONG-TOWN CHURCH

This church was built in 1882, at a cost of about \$2,500, while Rev. Nelson Davis was pastor. Rev. A. J. Esch was pastor from 1879 to 1881. Since the building of the church the following pastors have served the congregation: Rev. S. B. Laverty, 1883-86; G. H. Huffman, 1886-88; T. W. Robbins, 1888-89; C. C. Emerson, 1889-92; A. H. Acken, 1892-93; T. S. Peterson, 1893-95; J. M. Cogley, 1895-98; Joel Hunt, 1898-1903; J. M. Bracken, 1903-06; T. J. Chilcote, 1906-08; W. H. Nevin, 1908-09; R. P. Andrews, 1910; J. J. Broadhead, 1910-11; M. R. Hackman, 1911-12. Rev. P. O. Wagner is the present minister and preaches regularly twice a month, giving one fourth of his time preaching at this place, and one third in special meetings and pastoral labors.

The trustees are: Messrs. Abram Bennett, Daniel Orner, William Bennett, Henderson Bracken, Grant Orner, Nicholas Altimus, A. A. Bennett. The stewards are: Messrs. Abram Bennett, Nicholas Altimus, Grant Orner, William Bracken. Class leader, Abram Bennett.

There are sixty-five members and nine of a class of probationers.

Mrs. Jane Schreckengost is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of thirty, and is kept open the entire year.

SALTSBURG CHURCH

The first church was built in 1841 and the present church in 1890. It is a brick structure and cost \$7,000. The pastors since 1880 have been: Revs. E. J. Knox, J. C. Gourley, E. G. Loughry, H. S. Free, W. I. Moore, G. H. Huffman, J. I. Hays, C. C. Emerson, A. H. Acker, E. W. Marlett, R. B. Carroll, H. Household, I. V. Wright, George Sheets, H. Ferris, I. F. Dyener, I. F. Inskip and S. B.

Laverty, who is the present pastor and gives three fourths of his time to this congregation, which has a membership of 198.

The trustees are: W. F. King, G. E. McCreery, Edward Franklin, I. W. Serene, H. M. Householder, I. A. Waddell, I. J. Ward, Y. T. Pitman.

The stewards are: William Hart, G. T. McCormick, I. M. McPhillimy, J. W. Roof, Mrs. W. F. King, Mrs. I. V. Wilcox, Miss Mary Serene.

Mr. G. T. McCormick is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is kept open the entire year and has an enrollment of 152.

Two young men of this congregation became ministers: W. T. Braden, who died March 5, 1905, and J. W. Langdale, who was transferred to Cincinnati Conference in October, 1912.

NOWRYTOWN CHURCH

This church has an enrollment of sixty-three members and the Sabbath school numbers seventy. The pastor at present is Rev. S. B. Laverty, who preaches every two weeks.

MECHANICSBURG CHURCH

This church was incorporated in 1851 and the frame church building was erected in 1852 at a cost of about \$3,000. Rev. Joseph Shaw was pastor at this time.

The pastors since 1880 have been as follows: A. J. Esch, 1879-81; Nelson Davis, 1881-83; S. B. Laverty, 1883-86; G. W. Huffman, 1886-88; T. W. Robbins, 1888-90; C. C. Emerson, 1890-92; A. H. Acken, 1892-93; L. S. Peterson, 1893-95; J. M. Cogley, 1895-98; Joel Hunt, 1898-1903; J. N. Bracken, 1903-08; T. F. Chilcote, 1908-10; J. J. Broadhead, 1910-11; M. R. Hackman, 1911-12. Rev. P. O. Wagner is the present pastor. His time is divided between three churches, but half the regular preaching is given to the Mechanicsburg Church.

The trustees are: Messrs. B. F. Evans, M. S. Altimus, W. H. Herlinger, R. N. Altimus, B. F. Stake, Albert Evans, Cicero Grow, W. F. Snyder, C. M. Thompson. Stewards: Messrs. John Altimus, C. M. Thompson, George W. George, Samuel Mock. Class leaders: Messrs. M. S. Altimus and T. M. Thompson.

The enrollment consists of 150 in full membership and fifteen of a class of probationers.

Mr. John Altimus is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 176 and is kept open the entire year.

Oscar B. Emerson, whose father was pastor

of this congregation, is now a minister at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

NINEVEH CHURCH, EAST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP

The Methodists had a congregation at this place as early as 1836. They then held their meetings in the brick house, the residence of John M. Barber, up to 1840. This is the oldest house of the kind in this section of the county, and was built by Isaac Rodgers in the year 1816. A subscription paper was gotten up by John Barber and Daniel Pershing, dated September 28, 1840, asking the people to contribute for the purpose of building a Methodist Church on the farm of John M. Barber. This paper was numerously signed, each one having the privilege of paying his subscription in labor or material for building purposes. In this way \$250 was raised towards the building. The house was let during the summer of 1840 to James Ebbs, a contractor and builder, and was completed during the fall of the same year. The edifice was a one-story building with the ceiling arched at the highest point about twenty feet from the floor, and 28 by 35 feet, having a capacity to seat comfortably about two hundred and fifty persons. This church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Williams, a very popular Methodist minister. assisted, it is said, by a colored minister. The membership numbered then about twenty persons.

The Methodists continued to worship in this house until the fall of 1871. During the early part of the summer of 1871 the trustees resolved to make an effort to erect a new building, and subscription papers for this purpose were put into the hands of the pastor, Rev. J. N. Pershing, and John R. Grow, now in Paris, Mo. They succeeded in getting about two thousand dollars subscribed, when the building was let to John Dodson and Frank Herlinger, contractors and builders, at \$1,400. The structure was completed during the fall of 1871 and dedicated by the Rev. I. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburg Female College, on the first Sabbath of November, 1871. There was a sufficient amount subscribed on the day of dedication to free the church from all encumbrance. The entire cost reached a few dollars over \$1,900. The building (frame) is 32 by 44 in dimensions, 16 feet high on the inside, and has stained glass windows and two doors. The membership at the time the new church was built numbered twelve persons, and in 1880 there were over one hundred members. The church is now dissolved.

BLAIRSVILLE CHURCH

This church was organized about 1824 or 1825. Prior to this time there had been occasional preaching by Rev. J. Wakefield, a pioneer local preacher, and missionaries. Among the original members, which are said to have numbered twelve, were: Jonathan and Elizabeth Kuntz, Stewart and Elizabeth Davis, John M. and Evaline Barber, Henry Keely and Mrs. Dr. Simmons. Other old members were: Washington Geer, John Devinney, John Bruce, Father Kurtz, John Graff, John and George Stouffer.

The first church was erected at the south end of Liberty street in 1828. The second was built on the adjoining lot in 1847, and the third was constructed partly out of the material of the second and using a portion of its foundation, at an expense of \$5,000. The first church cost \$700 and the second \$1,700. In 1888 a fourth church was erected at a cost of \$40,000.

The ministers having charge of the circuit and station have been as follows (not including colleagues): Connellsville circuit—Robert Boyd, John Connelly, David Sharp, Charles Thorn; Blairsville station—Charles Thorn; Blairsville circuit—James G. Sansom, Gideon D. Kinear, Simon Elliott, John Coil, John L. Williams, Caleb Foster, David S. Welling, Charles Best, William F. Lauck, Abram L. Rieh, Samuel H. Nesbit, James Beacom, James Deens, Thomas I. Higgins, Robert Cunningham, John W. Shirer; Blairsville station—Thomas McCleary, Samuel Y. Kennedy, Alexander Scott, Henry C. Beacom, John Grant, William F. Lauck, Franklin Core, S. P. Wolf, Joseph Miller, Homer J. Smith, J. N. Braeken, D. H. Woodring, Givler. A. C. Johnston, J. B. Taylor, B. F. Beazell, Thomas F. Pershing, J. T. Pender, and Harry E. Johnston, the present pastor.

The membership of the church at present is over 700.

The first trustees were: John Harrold, Daniel Steffey, John M. Barber, Stewart Davis, Henry Keely, Isaac Pierce, Jonathan Doty. Jonathan Kurtz was the first class leader, and it is said the church was organized at his house; the second leader was Samuel Sharer. The first steward was Stewart Davis. The present official board consists of: Trustees, Cyrus Stouffer, president, Charles Rugg, secretary, Dr. L. S. Clagett, W. P. Graff, Harry McKee, G. W. Davis, James Nesbit, S. D. Stiffey; stewards, George W. Davis, president, Thomas R. Wilson, H. P. Rhoads, secre-

tary, D. C. Lyons, Frank Stiffey, W. H. Stitt, D. C. McAbee, W. P. Graff, John Loughry, J. H. Rugg, William Devinney, C. F. McGarvey, S. E. Ferguson; class leaders, J. T. Frey, J. T. Tyson.

James Nesbit is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of over 500. From 1900 to 1913 Cyrus Stouffer was the Sunday school superintendent. Mr. Stouffer was preceded by Paul Graff, who held that office many years.

The following from this congregation have entered the ministry: N. G. Miller, D. D., Blairsville, Pa., pastor emeritus; Lucius Chapman, Uniontown, Pa.; Alvin Chapman, deceased; Joseph Morrison, Pittsburg, Pa.; Nathan Shurick, in the West; T. M. Boyle, deceased, a former presiding elder of Pittsburg Conference; Lyman Walker, deceased, missionary to Africa under Bishop Taylor.

BLACKLICK CHURCH

About seventy-five years ago a camp meeting was held at Blacklick by the members of the Blairsville Methodist Episcopal Church, but it was not until the spring of the year 1859 that Methodism obtained a foothold in the community. At that time the minister in charge of the Blairsville Church, Rev. R. Cunningham, held a series of revival meetings in the Bell's Mills schoolhouse, which resulted in a number of conversions. Twenty-four of these converts were organized into a class with G. S. Jamison, of Bairdstown, near Blairsville, as leader. This good brother walked from his home to Blacklick each Sunday and conducted Sunday school and led the class for seven years. At the end of this time Mr. James Dixon, who is still a member of the Blacklick Church, was appointed class leader and for many years held the office. Of the twenty-four charter members he is the only one who resides in the community and of the other twenty-three only five survive.

At first services were held in the schoolhouse at Bell's Mills, but in September, 1859, a series of tent meetings was held and a number of people united with the little band. This seemed to stir up denominational prejudices and on Sunday, November 6, 1859, the members found the schoolhouse closed against them. Nothing daunted, they held their services that day in the open air. The following Sunday, owing to the inclement weather, no service was held. By the next Sunday, however, they had borrowed a tent from the Methodists of Blairsville and erected it in

Blacklick, and held services as usual. They then gave their thought and energy to erecting a church building. Ground was leased from the railroad company and the members with their pastor worked in erecting a building that served them seventeen years. During the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Johnson, in 1875-76, the present church was built. Mr. James Gardner of Blacklick sold to the trustees for a nominal sum the lot on which the church stands. During the pastorate of Rev. L. W. LePage in 1908 nearly \$1,000 was spent in improving the church. These, with the improvements made this year, make it a very comfortable and handsome building.

The church has a membership of 140 at the present time and a Sunday school with an enrollment of 135.

The present church officers are: Trustees, Jacob F. Gearhart, Charles Graff, Sumner Graff, John Campbell, Samuel McFeaters, Harry Graff, George Rager; stewards, Jacob F. Gearhart, Charles Graff, Sumner Graff, C. W. C. Nippes, Herman Wiley. James Dixon and Henry Graff were trustees and stewards for many years.

From 1859 to 1868 the church was served by the ministers of the Blairsville Church and in that period the following pastors served the congregation: 1859, R. Cunningham; 1860-61, J. W. Shirer; 1862-63, T. McCleary; 1864-65, T. Y. Kennedy; 1866-67, A. Scott; 1868, H. C. Beacom. From 1869 to the present time the church has been combined with the Homer City Church and served by the following pastors: 1869-70, J. S. Wakefield; 1871-72, R. Jordon; 1873-74, T. J. Kurtz; 1875-76, A. C. Johnson; 1877, C. W. Miller; 1878, C. L. E. Cartwright; 1879-81, Solomon Keebler; 1882-84, W. A. Stuart; 1885, W. Johnson; 1886-87, J. B. Ueber; 1888-92, J. N. Pershing; 1893, H. J. Altzman; 1894, A. P. Leonard; 1895, J. E. Kidney; 1896-97, H. J. Hickman; 1898-1900, G. H. Huffman; 1901-93, J. E. Inskeep; 1904-06, S. B. Lavery; 1907, L. W. LePage; 1908 to present, F. A. Richards.

ARMAGH CHURCH

The first Methodist preaching in Armagh occurred probably early in the forties. Just who was the first Methodist preacher we cannot tell. There was a class formed as early as 1845. The church building was erected in 1866 at a cost of \$2,200.

When the church was built there was a membership of eighteen, and the following

were the trustees: Dr. Robert Tomb, Wilson Bowen, Finley Bracken.

The following ministers have served the church since organization: John J. Hayes, Joseph N. Pershing, John W. McIntyre, Alexander Scott, Thomas H. Woodring, Xenas M. Silbaugh, J. W. Jennings, Norman B. Tannehill, Andrew N. Kendall, Andrew S. Hunter, W. S. Cummins, A. M. Doak, H. H. Household, W. B. Bergen, G. M. Allshouse, H. H. Household, M. R. Hackman, J. A. Hamilton, U. S. Drake, J. S. Potts, W. S. Carroll and Samuel Hill, the present minister.

At present there are sixty-five members, and the trustees are: Samuel Killen, Harry Mack, Harry Elliott, Solomon Plowman, James Tomb. Harry Elliott is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of seventy.

The following were reared in this congregation: Rev. James Bracken, deceased; Rev. Watson Bracken, of Dravo, Pa.; and James Ballentine, deceased. Rev. Lester Smith, of Detroit, Mich., was licensed in this church.

HOPEWELL CHURCH, ELACKLICK TOWNSHIP

This church was organized more than one hundred years ago. There have been three church buildings. The first was a log church and was located a short distance below where the present building stands. The pulpit was very high and the minister went up a winding stairway to get into it, and if he was tall his head would touch the ceiling. The people sat below on seats made of split logs, with no backs except in the amen corners. All was woods around the old church. James Dixon, who is now ninety-one years old, remembers seeing William Davis and family going to this church on horseback, the children riding behind their parents. Others who attended this old church were Venus Sutton, Ellen and George Wainwright, Richard B. Clawson, Gawain Compton, John Ferguson, William Hanna, Robert Doty, and David Weir. Rev. Mr. Coyle was one of the preachers in this church. The second church was built about twenty years before the Civil war. It was a frame structure. The third church, a frame, was built in 1889.

The following ministers have served this congregation: Revs. Coyle, Jordon, Baker, Boyd, Solomon Keebler, O. A. Emerson, J. T. Steffey, Jose, J. C. High, Samuel Wakefield, E. J. Knox, J. M. Bracken, Watson Bracken, Ritter, and H. C. Critchlow, the present pastor. The membership is over 100.

The present (1913) church officers are as follows: Stewards, Elder Lose, Charles Cramer, Mrs. John Overdorff, Mrs. William Dixon, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. Ben Clawson, Mrs. Joseph Mock, Mrs. Louise Long, Mrs. Benton Davis; trustees, Benton Davis, Joseph Mock, Charles Smith, George Overdorff, William Smith, William Dixon, John Smith. William Dixon is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which numbers 50.

CRAMER CHURCH

The first Methodist society at this place was organized before 1860, and the present church was erected in 1861 or 1862 by the Methodists, Presbyterians and Lutherans. The Methodists have the preference in the use of the building, and are responsible for its maintenance. It is open to all denominations on these terms.

The trustees at organization were: Messrs. Findley Matthews, James Findley, George Shryock. The present trustees are: Messrs. W. H. Findley, W. P. and R. G. Cramer, Harry Butts. The stewards are: Messrs. M. B. Naugle, G. W. Johns, J. C. Griffith, W. H. Findley, W. T. Cramer, Harry Butts. Mr. R. G. Cramer is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of ninety.

The ministers who preached in the Armagh church have served the church at Cramer.

HESHBON CHURCH

The beginning of Methodist preaching in this vicinity was in Campbell's schoolhouse in West Wheatfield township. The church was erected in 1871 in Brushvalley township, about half a mile from Heshbon. From 1879 to 1883 there was no regular Methodist preaching in the church, but it was occupied part of the time by the United Presbyterians, before they built a house of worship for themselves. In 1870 James Jamison, Mrs. Lydia (Mack) Jamison and Mrs. Kate (Butler) Mack became members of this congregation; in 1872, Mrs. Sarah Palmer Cribbs; in 1875, Mrs. Catharine W. Fee, Daniel Hendricks, Mrs. Elizabeth Hendricks; in 1876, Samuel G. Walbeck and Mrs. Matilda (Mack) Walbeck.

SMITHPORT (HORTONS) CHURCH

This church was built in 1889 at a cost of \$800. The first pastor was Henry Lang. He was followed by Revs. Jacob Slees, M. D. Sleese, Tom, L. Byers, Rishel, Frank, Acon, Caughley, Turner, Emerson, Bergen, Fryck-

land, Noble, Lewis, and Errgel, the present pastor, who gives one fourth of his time to this congregation.

Class leader, Joseph Gaston; stewards, M. M. Gilpatrick and W. H. McCall; trustees, M. M. Gilpatrick, D. E. Cessna, Mrs. H. A. Reese, Mrs. Ada Smith, W. H. McCall, John C. Huey. Mr. M. M. Gilpatrick is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of thirty.

CLYMER CHURCH

This church was built in 1909. The building is a brick case and cost \$3,000. Rev. T. F. Chilcote was pastor when it was erected. He was followed by Revs. F. Wineman, Ira Rife and W. R. Robinson, the present pastor, who gives three fourths of his time to this congregation.

The following are the church officers: Trustees, J. C. Davison (president), C. B. O'Neill (treasurer), John McGure, Earl Reed, U. A. Brown; stewards, H. Andrews, Mrs. Harry Flegal, U. A. Brown. The membership is thirty-three. Mr. Homer Andrews is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of one hundred.

PENN RUN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1883.

The pastors since 1879 have been as follows: A. J. Esch, 1879-81; Nelson Davis, 1881-83; S. B. Lavery, 1883-86; G. W. Huffman, 1886-88; T. W. Robbins, 1888-90; C. C. Emerson, 1890-92; A. H. Acken, 1892-93; L. S. Peterson, 1893-95; J. M. Cogley, 1895-98; Joel Hunt, 1898-1903; J. N. Bracken, 1903-08; T. F. Chilcote, 1908-10; F. Wineman, Ira Rife, and W. R. Robinson, the present pastor (1913), who has served Greenville, Clymer, Diamondville and Starford Methodist Episcopal Churches, which are in the same circuit.

The trustees are: R. E. Simpson, president; W. H. H. Adams, secretary; Lowry Houck, Mary E. Paul, H. B. Strong, Frank Amond, Mrs. Harry Shaffer; stewards, R. E. Simpson, W. H. H. Adams, Lowry Houck, Mrs. Harry Shaffer. Mr. R. E. Simpson is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of sixty-five. The membership of the church is thirty-six.

WEHRUM CHURCH

The church in which this congregation worships was built by the Lutherans in 1903.

The Lutherans sold it to Methodist Christian Endeavor adherents for \$75. The Christian Endeavor turned it over in 1913 to the Methodist congregation.

The pastors in order have been: Revs. Dillon, N. H. Nevins, Maddocks, Andrews, Carroll and Samuel Hill. The present trustees are: Dr. W. H. Nix, C. Kirker, Jesse Craig. There are eleven members. Mr. Smead is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of fifty.

BLACKLICK CHURCH, BUFFINGTON TOWNSHIP

The first Methodist preaching in this region was probably at the house of James Wakefield, where James Kern now lives, as early as 1830, if not sooner. Soon after that date a log church was built near the site of the present structure. About 1857 the present building was put up, and in 1874 an addition made to it. James T. Bracken became a member of this church in 1838, Twinam J. Bracken in 1846, Mrs. Sarah Davis Bracken in 1847, Mrs. Elizabeth Berkey in 1832, Fletcher Bracken in 1852, Mrs. Joanna Clark in 1862, Thomas Dodd in 1858, Loretta (Coho) Cauffiel in 1858, Mrs. Cynthia Jane Davis in 1859, Mrs. Ann (Davis) Graham in 1866, Benjamin Ling and wife in 1861, Reuben H. Ling in 1860, and Mrs. Jennie (Coho) Duncan in 1861.

GERMANY CHURCH, WEST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP

This church was built in 1853 by David Comfort for \$650, when Rev. David Campbell was pastor. When the church was built the following were trustees: Joseph Sides, William Holtzer, James Wakefield, Elliott Robinson, Thomas Henderson, George Walbeck, Jeremiah Wakefield. The pastors since 1880 have been: Revs. J. N. Pershing, J. S. McIntire, M. B. Pugh, D. J. Davis, J. J. Hays, George Huffman, Hickman, W. P. Varner, Mead, Munden, J. W. Garland, Jones, L. S. Peterson, O. M. Watson, J. M. Cogley, S. G. Noble and P. J. Chilcote, the present minister (1913).

The stewards at present are: Frank Cable, G. Irwin Mack, E. S. McClain, J. J. St. Clair, J. D. Walbeck, Sadie Mack, Viola Lynn, Lydia Robinson. The trustees are: T. A. Henderson, G. F. Mack, J. D. Walbeck, G. F. Gamble, F. E. Brentlinger, C. S. Duncan, J. J. St. Clair, B. F. Jones, J. M. Wakefield. The class

leaders are: J. J. St. Clair, John Isenberg, G. F. Gamble. The number of members is 130. Mr. George F. Mack is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 120.

Rev. Scott Winebrenner, a Methodist Episcopal minister in Los Angeles, Cal., was reared in this congregation. He taught a number of years in the public schools of West Wheatfield township.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

HAZELET CHURCH

The first Methodist Protestant Church organized in the county is known as the Hazelet M. P. Church. It is located about midway between Cherrytree and Gettysburg, on the old State road. It was organized in 1832, in the house of Rev. Samuel Hazelet, a local preacher who had moved in from Clearfield county, Pa. The society was organized either by Rev. Zach. Ragan, D. D., then president of the Pittsburg Conference, or by Rev. Robert Simonton, who was pastor of a frontier work extending from Philipsburg, Clearfield county, to the vicinity of Blairsville, Indiana county. The organization was composed of Rev. Samuel Hazelet, his wife Sarah, and daughters Anna E. and Maria; Rev. Samuel Rank, a local preacher, and his wife, Margaret A.; John Bartlebaugh and his wife; Mrs. Mary King and her daughter Nancy, and Miss Mary Notley. Others united soon after.

Nearly all of the original members have gone to rest. Rev. S. Hazelet and wife both sleep in the graveyard by the church. Their children that survive them are in the church. One son has been in the ministry for a number of years.

In 1854 a good frame church was built, 30 by 40, one story, which is still in use.

The names of the pastors who have served are: Robert Simonton, I. Huntsman, T. J. Addis, William McCullough, C. C. Chapman, C. C. Compton, Henry Palmer, J. L. Turner, M. Stewart, D. Dershing, John I. Stillions, Henry Lucas, N. Burgess, Alex. Marple, Anson Kingsley, W. H. Phipps, William M. Smith, J. B. Lucas, Alex. Patton, Michael Lee, D. H. Davis, William Turner, S. F. Crowther, Rev. J. A. Gehrett.

Some of the officers and efficient workers in this church have been W. T. Hazelet, James

W. Hazelet, John Hazelet, P. W. Wassam, R. W. Smith, M. W. Smith.

SALEM CHURCH

This church was organized in 1839 by Rev. Thomas J. Addis, in the house of John Dunckel. The members of the organization were John Dunckel and his wife Susan, and their daughters Keziah and Magdalene, Joseph Clifford and wife, and several others. The location is in Green township, about three miles east of Pine Flats. In 1849 a hewed log church was built on Mr. Dunckel's land. It was lined and ceiled after the style of those days and is a comfortable house yet.

The following pastors have served this church: Thomas J. Addis, William McCullough, C. C. Chapman, G. A. Compton, H. Palmer, J. L. Turner, Martin Stewart, David Pershing (during whose term the church was erected), John I. Stillions, H. Lucas, N. Burgess, Alexander Marple, Anson Kingsley, W. H. Phipps, William McSmith, J. B. Lucas, Alexander Patton, M. Lee, D. H. Davis, William Turner, S. F. Crowther, Rev. J. A. Gehrett.

In 1872, when Rev. Mr. Crowther became pastor, there were about fifteen members. During his pastorate of seven years there were ingatherings until the membership was increased to thirty-five.

Among the efficient workers in the church were Thomas Patterson, Esq., Thomas Luckard and John C. Repine, and their wives, all three of whom are daughters of John and Susan Dunckel.

In 1884 a new frame church was erected on the same site the old one occupied. The pastors who have served the congregation in it are Revs. G. B. Deacon, S. V. Hess, R. T. Calhoun, J. B. Shrively, William Burrows, Stalter. At present (1913) there is no regular pastor, the church being served by supplies. The church membership is sixteen and the officers are: Class leader, J. W. Patterson; trustees, M. L. Patterson, W. B. Douglas, Samuel Bowser. The superintendent of the Sabbath school is J. W. Patterson; the enrollment of the school is 50.

COOKPORT CHURCH

The First M. P. Church of Cookport was organized in 1843 by Rev. C. C. Chapman. The first members were: Mrs. Margaret

Fleming, Bartholomew, Francis, William, Elizabeth, Catharine and Maria Fleming, John Stephens and William McCombs. John Stephens was elected leader and William Fleming steward. For several years it was known as the Fleming Church. The same pastors served this church who also served the Salem Church. During the pastorate of N. Burgess a frame church was erected near the present site of Cookport and called North Salem. It was dedicated in January, 1855.

When S. F. Crowther became pastor, in 1872, there were thirty-five members, and during the seven years which he remained with them the membership was increased to seventy, and a new church was erected in the village of Cookport, in size 40 by 67, frame, with spire one hundred feet high—an ornament to the town.

Among the leading members of this church have been some of the Camerons, Cooks, Conraths, Cunninghams, Buterbaughs, Lockards, Lovelaces, Meyers, Nupps, Hudsons, Reeds and Leasures.

GETTYSBURG CHURCH

The First M. P. Church of Gettysburg was organized in June, 1857, by Rev. Anson Kingsley, with the following membership: Jacob G. Ake, H. H. Ruffner, Mrs. Eliza H. Churchill, H. R. Rankin and Mrs. Mary L. Rankin. For thirteen years they worshipped in the township schoolhouse, and then erected a frame church, the first in the place, 40 by 50, with spire and bell. It was dedicated in 1871 by Rev. S. F. Crowther. It has been served by the same pastors who served Hazelet, Salem and Cookport Churches. In 1872 there were seventeen members, and in 1879 the membership numbered sixty. Among the office bearers and workers of the church have been the Akes, Byers, Clarks, Churchills, Dunlaps, Pittmans, Ruffners, Straslers and Weavers.

In 1879 Pastor Crowther was elected president of the Pittsburg Conference and pastor of the M. P. Church of Allegheny City, Pa., and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Gehrett.

CHERRYTREE CHURCH

The First M. P. Church of Cherrytree was organized by Rev. S. F. Crowther, August 22, 1873. The persons forming the organization were: Rev. S. F. Crowther, his wife, C. M.

Crowther, and daughter, Amelia E. Crowther (Mrs. R. S. Lovelace); John Mahaffey and wife, Ellen Mahaffey; Andrew Fraley and Mary Fraley, his wife; L. M. Clark and Almira Clark, his wife; John and Elma Kneeder; A. R. Lovelace, M. D.; Robert S. Lovelace; H. B. Grumblin; William W. and Mary Langdon; Margaret Langdon; R. McKeage and his wife, Jane McKeage; William Shaw; J. D. Shaffer; Eliza and Emma Lovelace; Miss Maggie T. Kellar, and S. Conner.

They labored under great disadvantages on account of not having a church edifice. Part of the time they worshipped in the Presbyterian Church, and part of the time in the town hall, and sometimes the Sabbath school was held in the schoolhouse. Each year added to the membership, but on account of the financial panic the church building was deferred until 1875. During this year forty-six were added to the church and preparations for building commenced. The services all were now being held in the town hall and were well attended and full of interest. The work of church building was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but "there were many adversaries," and had it not been for the indomitable courage of the pastor and a few others it would have failed.

On the last day of the year 1876 the first story of what was then the handsomest church in this section of the country was dedicated to the worship of God. The church is 38 by 64 feet, two stories high, with a tower 116 feet high, Gothic style. In order to be ready to furnish the church as soon as built, the pastor's wife, Mrs. Crowther, organized a "Ladies' Church Aid Society" in October, 1874, and kept it in vigorous operation. The result was they paid for the central front window, which bears their memorial inscription, and furnished the church, as far as finished, with pulpit, carpet, chairs, and chandeliers, and aided by the Sunday school, bought an organ and clock. The pastor was assisted in the dedication by Rev. T. H. Colhouer, president of the Pittsburg Conference, and Rev. J. H. Hull, of Mount Washington. They were now comfortably situated in their new church. All the regular services were established according to Methodist usages and the good work went on well, but as great revivals are sometimes followed by heavy reaction, so in this case "the love of some waxed cold," and some "went back and walked no

more with Christ," but the faithful went forward and maintained the church in all her interests, securing her permanency and hopefulness for the future.

The five M. P. Churches, Hazelet, Salem, Cookport, Gettysburg and Cherrytree, all associated for the support of a pastor under the name of the Cherrytree pastorate. Each church owns its own property, but in case of extinction it vests in the Quarterly Conference, which is composed of the official members of the several churches, with the pastor as president. The M. P. Church is republican in government, and maintains an itinerant ministry, schools, colleges, etc.

Rev. J. A. Gehrett succeeded Rev. Mr. Crowther in 1879.

CHRISTIAN

The church was organized in 1809. The founders were Alexander Campbell and his father. Their plea was, "Back to the Apostolic Church." The members of this denomination still believe in the union of all Christians.

In Indiana county Christian churches have been organized at Indiana, Pine Flats, Pine Vale, Smithport, Gipsy, Sample Run and Clymer. The Sample Run Church has been changed to Clymer.

INDIANA FIRST CHURCH

The church was organized in the German Lutheran church, where the present Christian church stands, in 1895. The new church, which is a handsome brick edifice, was built in 1910 at a cost of about \$15,000.

The church was incorporated September 5, 1910. The lay members when the church was incorporated were: S. B. Griffith and wife, J. R. Stumpf and wife, C. E. Barnett, Samuel Barnett, Belle Barnett, John M. Gamble, W. A. Lovelace, James Mitchell, T. P. Stephens, C. W. Baker, John B. Mitchell and wife. There may have been a few others, but the above signed the application for a charter. The trustees at that time were: S. B. Griffith, J. D. Widdowson, J. R. Stumpf, W. A. Lovelace.

Rev. Lawson Campbell was pastor when the church was built and did much toward its erection. He was followed by Rev. W. M. Norment. The church does not have a pas-

tor at present (1913). The membership is 134.

The officers in 1913 are as follows: Elders, T. P. Stephens, S. B. Griffith, W. A. Lovelace; trustees, J. R. Stumpf, John B. Mitchell, S. B. Griffith; deacons, George Marlin, John B. Mitchell, Ward Lockard, C. E. Barnett. The superintendent of the Bible school is C. E. Barnett. The school has an enrollment of 125.

The following from this congregation are missionaries: Miss Hulda Stumpf, in Africa for four years; Miss Cloe Myers and Mrs. Jane E. Myers, in Africa for three years; Mrs. H. C. Saum, in India.

CLYMER CHURCH

The Christian Church, dedicated April 23, 1911, is a brick structure, located on the corner of Franklin and Seventh streets. The congregation came from the Sample Run Church, which was abandoned, and the membership was between thirty and forty when the new church was dedicated. Rev. Mr. Stickley was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. W. W. Johnston, and there are over one hundred members.

PINE FLATS CHURCH

The Church of Christ at Pine Flats was organized by Elders Pyatte and James Dorsey, January 2, 1856, the members thereof unanimously agreeing to take Christ as their "Prophet, Priest and King," and the Bible as their only rule, faith and practice in all things relating to the religion of Jesus Christ. The church was organized with seven members, but soon numbered twenty-six. It appointed Daniel Williams and P. J. Arthur elders, and J. W. Williams clerk. The church building was erected in 1858 at a cost of about \$1,500. The church has sustained a regular pastor about one half his time since its organization. The pastors have been James B. Pyatte, James Dorsie, William Griggsby, D. M. Kinter, George Lobengier, D. M. Kinter, H. C. Cooper, C. S. Baulieu, M. H. Tipton, Amos Hutton, Judson Brown, O. W. Riley, J. F. Coss, N. L. Atwood, J. G. Massey, R. H. Sawtella, C. E. Smith, M. A. Stickley, C. E. Lewis and F. S. Burns, the present pastor.

The present membership of the congregation is 65. The officers are: Elder, J. W. Williams; deacons, John Sides, W. G. Trout;

treasurer, Miss G. Williams; clerk, Mrs. S. E. Turner. Frank Parry is superintendent of the Bible school, which has an enrollment of 88, and is kept open the entire year.

Mr. Frank Muse, from this congregation, is now a minister in the State of Washington.

SMITHPORT (HORTONS) CHURCH

The church was built in 1868 by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, but was sold for debt and was bought in by Mr. J. G. Smith. It stood idle a number of years, but was purchased by Mr. Fred Weitzel, James Gorman and M. H. Tipton, March 1, 1883, for the use of the Christian Church. The price paid was \$600. The first minister was D. M. Kinter. The ministers since 1880 have been: Revs. R. T. Singer, J. R. Ryat, M. H. Tipton and Oela J. Howearth, Elders Watkins, L. M. Streates, Judson Brown, A. L. A. Inwood, Cooper, S. C. Beanlin, Revs. H. C. Saum, M. S. Blair and F. S. Burns preaching occasionally.

The present officers are: Fred Weitzel, elder and trustee; the other trustees are John Fuller and A. H. Huey. The membership is twenty. Many have moved away or died. No Bible school is maintained at present. The congregation has united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sabbath school work.

UNITED BRETHREN

RICHMOND CHURCH, GRANT TOWNSHIP

This church was organized before the Civil war. The present church building was erected about 1888, when Rev. Mr. Hays was pastor. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Mickey.

The officers at present (1913) are as follows: Trustees, G. O. Richardson, Oscar Richardson, H. W. Oberlin, John Weaver, David Rittenhouse; superintendent of the Sabbath school, Harry Weaver. The membership of the church is 74 and the enrollment of the Sabbath school 115. The school is kept open the entire year.

NORTH POINT CHURCH, WEST MAHONING TOWNSHIP

This church was organized about 1872 and the house of worship dedicated the same year. The church is a frame structure and cost

about \$1,500. The present (1913) pastor is Rev. Mr. Mickey, who gives one third of his time to the congregation.

The trustees are C. H. McClelland, W. H. Drummond, F. E. Crawford, F. M. Welsh, William Hosack, Camden Weaver, David Roush. The membership is 82. The superintendent of the Sabbath school is W. H. Drummond; the enrollment is 80.

CANOE CHURCH

This church was organized about 1893. The church building was erected in 1894 at a cost of \$2,400; it was dedicated in 1894.

Rev. Mr. Mickey is pastor at present (1913), dividing his time equally among the churches of Richmond, North Point and Canoe.

The trustees are: S. P. Wolfe, William Armstrong, Jacob Harrold, George Hawk, Aaron Leasure. The membership is 93. Clair Dunmire is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 125 and is kept open the entire year.

Rev. Meade M. Snyder, who was a member of this congregation, is located near Punxsutawney.

WESLEYAN METHODIST

In the organization of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches of this county Rev. R. S. Ensign, V. B. Jones, Benjamin Longhead, Joseph Campbell and others participated, but since the Pine Grove circuit was organized the following named ministers have succeeded each other on this circuit, from one to four or five years in succession, as follows: F. D. Houlett, Benjamin Longhead, Joseph Campbell, William Austin, James Spear, Thomas Burrows, E. J. Hayes, A. T. Wolff, Henry Wesley.

INDIANA CHURCH

This church was organized March 9, 1903, by Rev. P. B. Campbell. The charter members were: C. A. Buchanan, Dillie Buchanan, Rosanna Goodlin, J. A. H. Longwill, Laura Munshower, Sarah I. Thompson, John A. Longwill, Lizzie Longwill, Carrie Crawford, Della Goodrich.

The church was built in 1904 at a cost of \$2,400. The following pastors have served

the congregation: Revs. Gace Chadwick, John Elliott, A. T. Vestal, W. H. Keneday, S. E. Graves, C. L. Smith, John R. Babcock, F. E. Kline. Rev. Mr. Kline resigned in September, 1913. The membership is 20.

The officers of the church at present (1913) are as follows: Trustees, Wesley Stephens, Jacob Myers, C. A. Buchanan; stewards, A. L. Pierce, Jacob Myers, Mary E. Gibson; clerk, Dillie Buchanan; tithing secretary, Laura Munshower; treasurer, Ruth E. Smith; class leaders, A. L. Pierce, L. B. Wisinger, Della Goodrich; superintendent of the Sabbath school, Dillie A. Buchanan. The enrollment of the school is 54.

DIXONVILLE CHURCH

This church was organized in May, 1855, with the following members: George Buchanan, Thomas Longwill, Sarah Longwill, Rev. Joseph Campbell, Catherine Campbell, James Baker, Sister Baker, Rev. F. D. Houlett, Hannah Houlett. In 1858 a comfortable church, worth about \$800, was built, and afterwards a parsonage on the same lot, worth about \$600.

This church has been served by the following pastors: Revs. Goodwell, Brown, Lawhead, Spear, Wolff, Burrows, Hare, Williams, Westlake, Campbell, Richardson, Ferro, Ingersoll, Davis, Osgood. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Cordner, who gives one half his time to this charge, which has a membership of 43.

The church officers are: Class leader, Miss Emma Mumau; assistant class leader, Mrs. Harry Hamilton; steward, the following trustees, James Pugh, Harry Longwill, A. B. Clawson; treasurer, Miss M. Donahue; clerk, Marie Fisher. James Pugh is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 85.

Three young men from this congregation have entered the ministry: Rev. J. T. McLeister, Hillsdale, Pa., Rev. T. H. McLeister, Rochester, Pa., and J. B. Clawson, Stone Lake, Wisconsin.

MANOR CHURCH

This church was organized about 1856 by Rev. Benjamin Longhead. The following named persons composed the first congregation: Giles Stephens, Agnes Stephens, Thomas W. Stephens, Anna E. Stephens,

James Stephens, Nancy Stephens, Elizabeth Fetterman, Jacob Craig, Susan Craig, Catherine Craig, William Craig, Margaret Lydick.

In 1885 a new church was built.

The pastors who have served this congregation are: Revs. P. B. Campbell, G. W. Richardson, A. D. Ferro, W. W. Williams, F. D. Rockwell, Ingersoll, F. J. Davis, William Osgood and the present pastor, A. M. Cordner, who also serves Rich Hill, Dixonville and Spruce Grove.

The membership of the church at present is 30. The church officers are: Secretary, Emma Mumau; clerk, George Stephens; treasurer, S. F. Brown; trustees, John Shank, S. F. Brown, George Stephens. Mr. Edward Putt is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 40.

Miss Marie Stephens has gone out as a missionary from this congregation.

PINE GROVE CHURCH

The Pine Grove Church of the Wesleyan connection of America was organized near Gettysburg by Rev. R. S. Ensign in 1848. The following names composed the first organization: Samuel Rank, Mary Ann Rank, George Rank, Jesse Thomas, Sarah Thomas. This congregation has a good substantial church building in which they meet steadily for public worship.

FREE METHODIST

Origin and Character

(By a Member of the Church)

Wesley says: "In the year 1729 two young men in England, reading the Bible, saw they could not be saved without holiness: they followed after it and invited others to do so. In 1737, they saw, likewise, that men are justified before they are sanctified; but still holiness was their object. God thrust them out to raise up a holy people. Methodism spread through England and America, and other countries. As it became popular there was more or less departure from the original principals and practice of Methodism." In the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church about the year 1858, several preachers and many members were ex-

cluded from the church on various charges and allegations, but really for their adherence to the principles of Methodism; especially to the doctrine and experience of entire sanctification. Appeals were made to the General Conference which were denied. Therefore they felt compelled to form a new organization.

The Free Methodists are a body of Christians who profess to be in earnest to get to heaven, by conforming to all the will of God as made known in His Word. They do not believe that either God or Bible has changed to accommodate the fashionable tendencies of the age. They solemnly protest against the union of the Church and the world. The conditions of salvation as they teach are the same now that they were eighteen hundred years ago.

In doctrine they are Methodist. They believe in the Holy Trinity, in a general atonement, in the necessity of the new birth, in the witness of the Spirit, in future rewards and punishments, in that perfect love which casts out fear.

INDIANA CHURCH

The Free Methodist Church was organized in 1894, at Fairview Chapel. The first officers were: Trustees, Simon Anthony, H. S. Weaver, Miss Mattie Dixon, W. W. Brilhart, Mrs. Lucy Abby; Sunday school superintendent, H. S. Weaver.

The ministers since 1894 have been: Rev. F. Osborn, Rev. J. F. Silver, Rev. L. Kightlinger, Rev. J. G. A. Lenkerd, Miss Mary Elliott, Rev. L. C. Andre, Rev. W. W. Brubaker, Rev. S. F. Hielman, Rev. Mr. Wading, Rev. L. N. Large, Rev. J. P. Foy, Rev. A. L. Duncan, Mrs. Cora Spiker, Rev. E. H. Kennedy.

The present officers are: Sabbath school superintendent, Mrs. Cora Spiker, assistant superintendent, Arthur Palmer. Trustees: John Woolweaver, Alice Clawson, Harry McClurkin, A. T. Palmer, Drusilla Rink, Arthur Palmer, secretary.

BLACKLICK CHURCH

This church was organized about 1893, when a Pentecostal Band of the Free Methodist Church held services. The following ministers have served the church: Revs. Cobb, J. F. Silver, W. N. Spieher, Fox, Wil-

son, M. J. Anthony, Mrs. Clara Fay, E. E. Finley, John E. Douglas, J. H. Spears, J. O. Archer and O. O. King, the present pastor. The membership is 18.

The present (1913) officers are as follows: Class leader, D. E. Henry; stewards, Zetta Howard and Vina Palmer. Zetta Howard is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 30.

In connection with Blacklick there is an organization at Homer City. The membership is 8. Effie Martin is the class leader and Maud Martin and Harry McNutt are the stewards. They do not have a house of worship.

BLAIRSVILLE CHURCH

This church was organized in 1893 when Rev. Mr. Shelhamer and wife had charge of a Pentecostal Band of the Free Methodist Church. The church was organized in the old Methodist Church where they first worshiped and which is now used by the Baptists. The same year they began building a church of their own at a cost of \$1,100. In 1901 a second church was built, Rev. Albert Wilson preaching the dedicatory sermon. At this time the membership numbered 28.

The ministers since organization have been as follows: Revs. Cobb, Lenkerd, H. A. Baldwin, R. A. Zahnizer, H. L. Spear (under whom the parsonage was built at a cost of \$2,500), D. W. Rose, J. P. Foy, J. H. Whiteman, B. H. Edwards, H. W. Armstrong, R. B. Campbell and J. O. Archer, the present pastor.

The following are the present (1913) church officers: Trustees, Edw. Cummings, C. S. Richardson, Grover Evans, William Walter, L. G. Piper; stewards, Mrs. Catharine Dennison, Mrs. Hannah Cummings, Mrs. Daisy Richardson, Mrs. Nellie Evans, Mrs. Mary L. Piper; class leaders, Mrs. Mary L. Piper and Miss Edna Cummings. The membership of the church is 36.

C. S. Richardson is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 40.

CHURCH OF GOD

The Church of God in Green township was organized in 1881, and the present church, a frame building, was erected in 1886 during

the pastorate of Rev. W. B. Elliott, at a cost of \$1,000.

The pastors who have served the congregation are: J. C. Cunningham, J. H. Hovis, John Brown, W. B. Elliott, A. Hetrick, H. Armstrong, J. Smith, J. S. Boyd and Harry White, the present pastor.

The officers of the church are: Elders, T. S. Griffith and E. P. Coble; deacons, J. E. Douglass and Andrew McManis. The present church membership is 18. Mr. Andrew McManis is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 60 and is kept open during the entire year.

BRETHREN: GERMAN BAPTISTS

TUNKERS OR DUNKERS

All the Brethren Churches in America are the offspring of one organized at Schwarzenau, Germany, in 1708, consisting of seven souls, six of whom had been bred Presbyterians and one Lutheran; not one of these knew there was a Baptist in the world. They increased rapidly, spreading to other places, but persecution drove them, some to Holland, others to Crefeld, and the mother church moved from Schwarzenau to Serustervin in Friesland, whence about twenty families, with Peter Becker (Baker) as leader, emigrated to America in 1719, landing in Philadelphia in not the best spirit of brotherly love owing to difficulties among them en route. A portion of them only settled in Germantown, while others settled at Skippack, Oley, Conestoga, and elsewhere. Thus separated, they grew cold in religious service, but in the year 1722 Peter Becker, Johan Gomery, Balser Gansz, Henrich Traut and others, grieved, and zealous for their religion, by their exhortations in behalf of the church, succeeded in a measure in restoring the lost interest inasmuch that a great revival was the result; new converts were baptized by Peter Becker, whom they delegated to the ministry.

The first converts were Martin Urner, Henry Landes, Frederick Long, with their wives, and John Mayl. A church was organized with seventeen constituent members and the seven converts to the faith, the first organized church of this kind in America. We subjoin the names of those who partook of the first "love feast and holy communion": Peter Becker, Henrich Traut, Jeremiah Traut, Balser Traut, Henrich Holsopple, Johannes Gom-

ery, Stephen Koch, Jacob Koch, Johannes Hildebrand, Daniel Ritter, George Balsar Gansz, Johannes Preisz, Johannes Kempfer, Magdalena Traut, Anna Gomery, Marie Hildebrand, Joaen Gansz, and the seven converts named.

This organization, the baptism and love feast were accomplished in 1723 at Germantown, Pa. These people worked earnestly for about three years and organized many other societies during the year 1724, one at Coventry, Chester county, and another in Lancaster county. After this time of earnest work the churches lapsed into a lukewarm state until 1729, when Alexander Mack, who had been the temporal head of the first church at Schwarzenau, being still persecuted, having fled to Crefeld, thence to Holland, now with about thirty families emigrated to Pennsylvania. This influx so encouraged the brethren that new zeal became general and results of their labors were manifested. The church increased, extending its influence to all the States, and in 1870 numbered 100,000 communicants.

MANOR CONGREGATION

This congregation embraces all members within an area bounded by the Purchase Line, west by Mahoning road, and the road from Indiana to Blacklick, south by Blacklick creek, and eastward extends into Cambria county without any definite line. The first meetings were conducted by Elders Samuel Lydy and George Rairich, of Armstrong county. Elder Lydy was elected to the ministry in 1825 and preached in Somerset county, and moved to this county about 1840; like most ministers of the Brethren, he labored on his farm during the week and visited his brethren, preaching for them on Sundays until his death, in April, 1873. Among the pioneer members of this congregation were Mrs. Mary and Catharine Fyock, nee Hoffman. The organization of the society was effected in 1843 at the house of John Soyster; the record of constituency is now lost, but Elder Lydy was commissioned bishop and Adam Helman and David Brown elected deacons, probably at the same time, for Mr. Helman was chosen for the ministry but two years later. John Soyster, a minister, moved here from the East. Levi Fry was elected to the ministry in 1847; David Ober, 1855; Samuel

Brallier, 1858; Joseph Holsopple, 1866; Daniel Brallier, 1868; Caleb Seestr, 1873.

The membership in 1870 was about 180, but was reduced by removal to 160, and the Sabbath schools had an aggregate attendance of 150. The first meetings of the congregation were held in the houses of David Brown, Adam Gier and John Blickenderfer, in Cheryhill township, but they afterwards erected houses of worship at Manor, near Greenville, one at Purchase Line, Green township, one at Belsano, Cambria county, and one at Crooked Creek, Rayne township. These buildings were not large, but comfortable, erected at a cost of about \$700 each and built in the order named, 1856, 1870, 1875, and 1880. Bishop Lydy lived to see two of these completed. The tribute paid him by one who knew his worth is couched in the words, "He was a good citizen, firm friend and devoted Christian."

In 1906 the congregation at Manor purchased the United Presbyterian Church in Greenville and abandoned the church at Manor. Rev. Walter Myers has been the minister for the past seven years. There are fifty-two members in the congregation. Mr. C. B. Widdowson is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of fifty-seven.

MONTGOMERY CHURCH, GRANT TOWNSHIP

The first meetings were held in 1843. The first minister was Joseph Shoemaker, who commenced his work in 1844 and continued until the organization of the church in 1858. The church was organized at Cornelius Rowley's. George Rairigh, Sr., was among the early ministers. The first members were Samuel Spicher and wife, Joseph Spicher and wife, George Rairigh and wife, and Cornelius Rowley and wife. The first deacons were Samuel Rairigh and Henry Spicher. Peter Beer was chosen for the ministry at the time of the organization of the church. The first communion meeting was held on the 24th of August, 1861, when J. W. Spicher was elected to the ministry. Other ministers were Mark Minser, who located here in 1868, elder; and John W. Spicher, Crissman, John and George S. Rairigh, Jr., assistants. The first meeting house was built in Grant township in 1873, at an expense of \$1,500.

GARFIELD BRETHREN CHURCH

This church was built in 1887 at a cost of about five hundred dollars. Robert Bowser was the resident minister at that time, but the church was under the care of Elder Hiram Musselman from 1887 to 1891. The church has been presided over since 1891 by Elders George Hannawalt, from 1891 to 1898; Joseph Holsopple, from 1898 to 1902; D. J. Myers, in 1903; Abram Fyock, from 1904 to 1909; S. U. Shober, from 1909 to 1912; and W. M. Have has charge at present. The present pastor is Rev. C. A. McDowell, who gives all his time to the congregation.

The church officers at present are as follows: Deacons, J. N. Betts, H. T. Montgomery, Mr. Shetler; trustees, H. T. Montgomery, H. P. Donahue, C. J. Bowser. The membership is sixty. H. T. Montgomery is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an enrollment of 160. The school is open the entire year.

David L. Little, who was reared in this congregation, was ordained to the ministry and is now located at Vandergrift, Pennsylvania.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHRIST CHURCH, INDIANA

Prior to 1855 there was no Protestant Episcopal Church in Indiana, but services were held by Rev. Mr. Nash, who with his wife remained some time in town, doing much good and making such an impression upon the people that the need of a church was felt. The services were conducted in the Lutheran Church, through the kindness of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sharretts.

At various times prior to the year 1853 services were held by clergymen of the Episcopal Church in the village of Indiana, and in the early part of that year it was determined to organize a church. Steps were taken to have a charter granted by the court, and on May 6, 1853, a petition was presented by Messrs. William Scott, Thomas White, William M. Stewart, Edmund Paige, James C. Coulter, Titian Coffey, John Hargrave and Alexander Taylor, on behalf of themselves and certain other citizens, asking for incorporation as a congregation worshipping Almighty God, "according to the faith and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." Having

briefly stated the objects, articles and conditions of the said association in compliance with the Act of Assembly, they stated that they had elected Thomas White and William Scott as wardens and John Hargrave, William M. Stewart, Edmund Paige, James S. Coulter and Titian Coffey as vestrymen of the proposed new Parish of Christ Church. At that time the parish was under the pastoral care of Rev. William H. Paddock, who in 1854 was called to another field of labor. Rev. Sylvester S. Nash took his place and in this year we find the new names of James M. Sloan and John H. Liechteberger on the list of vestrymen.

Finally, on March 28, 1855, the following order was made: "The application being heard and considered, the court do hereby by decree and declare that the Reverend Sylvester S. Nash, Rector, Thomas White and William Scott, Wardens, Titian Coffey, William M. Stewart, Edmund Paige, John H. Liechteberger and James M. Sloan, Vestrymen, and their successors in office, may be and are hereby declared to be a corporation and body politic by the name and style of The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church in the County of Indiana."

Hon. Thomas White bought two lots on the corner of Philadelphia and St. Clair streets, and donated them to the church, and a subscription was then taken up, Judge White making up the balance necessary for building a small frame church. The 13th day of October, 1855, the deed was made, and Christ Church of Indiana was organized and its house of worship consecrated by Bishop Alonzo Potter. The services for organizing and consecrating the church were arranged by Rev. William H. Paddock, then rector at Greensburg. The original members were Judge White and Mr. and Mrs. William Scott.

Rev. Mr. Oliver was the first rector, coming shortly after the church was organized and remaining about two years. During his stay William M. Stewart and wife were confirmed and their family baptized by Bishop Alonzo Potter. During that period Bishop Potter's son, afterwards rector of Grace Church, New York, then rector of the church at Greensburg, visited Indiana several times and held services for Rev. Mr. Oliver.

After Mr. Oliver was called away Rev. Edward B. Spaulding, a very able, learned gentleman, had charge of the church for about six months, when he was called to a professorship in the college at Racine, Wis. Many

were the regrets when he left. He was followed by Rev. John Cromlish, who remained three years, and several members were added to the church during his stay. The church was then taken in charge by Rev. Floridus A. Steel, rector at Greensburg, who held services in Indiana every two weeks. He remained several years, doing good work, making many friends for himself and the church. He left here to accept a call to Hartford, Connecticut.

For some time the church was without a regular rector, but supplied by missionaries, an occasional service being held whenever a clergyman could be spared from anywhere within reach. Rev. B. B. Killikelly, one of the oldest clergymen in the diocese, came often. Rev. Mr. Edwards, Rev. Mr. Spaulding and others were among the number who visited here. For some time Mr. Steel, then principal of the public schools of Indiana, read lay service, kept the church open, and had a flourishing Sabbath school with about forty children in attendance, giving work to the few church people and others who were interested.

In 1870 the church was given into the hands of Rev. J. Heber McCandless, of Pittsburg, a most energetic, earnest, hard-working churchman. He held services every two weeks on Sabbath, often giving weekday services, always holding Lenten services, was devoted to his work, always willing to do anything that was to do, and finding plenty. The Sabbath school was made most interesting under his care, and more members were added to the church than during any other rector's term. He remained for five years, but resigned on account of an insufficient salary to support him. For some time the church was only open when the dean, Rev. G. C. Rafter, of Johnstown, or his assistant could visit it.

In 1866 Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot was elected bishop of the diocese and was most faithful in his care of this little church. It must have been a failure but for the sympathy and kindness of the good bishop. He made his visits regularly, causing his people to feel and know that, although few in number, he thought them worth while looking after. The people were coming and going, and the membership never exceeded eighteen or twenty.

The church lost much when in 1867 Judge

Thomas White died, leaving a place that has never been filled. His presence was never missed from the church when he was able to attend. Many times he made the responses alone—oftener with but two or three to assist. He and William M. Stewart made the expenses of the church very light to the others, and his death threw a heavy burden on Mr. Stewart. It seemed as if the last stay was gone when, in 1871, Mr. Stewart moved his family to Philadelphia. The church in all her struggles was never forgotten by Mr. Stewart, who always remembered how much need there was in Indiana and never turned a deaf ear to a call for help from her. In 1874 a pavement was ordered on Philadelphia street in front of the church, which was a great expense, and the church property was advertised for sale for the payment of the debt contracted in making it. Bishop Kerfoot came to the rescue and saved the church with the aid of some small subscriptions. In 1875 the ladies of the church held a "Mush and Milk" festival for the purpose of securing a new organ. In one evening \$130 was raised, and the new organ purchased and put into the church for the Christmas service. In 1878 a pavement was made on the St. Clair street side of the church with less trouble than the first, and this debt was soon paid.

For many years the congregation worshipped in this church, which within recent years was remodeled, and was made into what was generally conceded to be one of the most beautiful churches in this part of the country. Rev. Alexander Vance, D. D., was then rector. In the early part of 1899 Rev. Dr. Vance resigned to take charge of a parish in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. Graham Adams was elected in his place.

On December 10, 1899, the parish met with a great misfortune. The beautiful little church was burned to the ground and scarcely anything was saved. All the records were destroyed and almost all the furniture, very little being rescued from the flames. Undaunted the congregation, though few in numbers, owing to many deaths and removals, determined to rebuild. They at once went vigorously to work and within two years not only rebuilt the church, but in addition erected a chapel for Sunday school and other purposes and a rectory for the clergyman in charge of the parish.

During the year 1900 Rev. Mr. Adams suffered much from ill health, and in the spring of 1901 he was granted six months' leave of absence in the hope that he would recover. In the summer of that year services were supplied by various ministers and the work of the parish was maintained by the vestry and Ladies' Guild. Being still incapacitated by sickness Mr. Adams, in October, 1901, sent in his resignation, and in the following month the vestry unanimously called Rev. George Rodgers, D. D., who assumed charge of the parish on the 17th. The resignation of Rev. Dr. Rodgers was accepted April 16, 1906, and Rev. John Vaughan Lewis, D. D., of the Diocese of New York, was appointed rector in charge by the Bishop of Pittsburgh and began his duties July 15, 1906. In May, 1908, Rev. T. A. Gilbert, Ph. D., became rector, serving until September, 1909; Rev. Emil S. Harper served from March, 1909, to December, 1910; Rev. R. W. Nickel, B. D., June, 1911, to January, 1912; and Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, the present rector, has been here since June, 1912. Other rectors who have served since 1880 are: Dr. Herbert Clarke, Lawrence Bower and Willis Hawkins.

Some few items are worthy of notice. The church, from being closed so long, was often damp and very hard to heat during the winter, and on one occasion, when Rev. Mr. Hart-

man, of Pittsburg, was to visit Indiana, the weather set in very cold. The service was held in William Stewart's parlor, quite a number of persons being present. Another time, when the church was open and service commenced by Rev. J. Heber McCandless, it was found to be so uncomfortably cold that they decided to conclude the service at the house of Mr. Edward Nixon, which was done, and the sacrament administered, almost all the members of the church being present. Once again, when Dr. Killikelly was holding a service, it grew so cold that he was obliged to dismiss the congregation before he was through with his sermon. One winter, when without a rector, not wishing to give up the Sunday school, which was in good condition, and the church being too cold for the children, it was held at the house of Mr. Nixon for many weeks, until serious sickness in the family prevented doing so any longer.

Although for some years the church did not make much progress, the past history only adds to the interest of it, and it is now in a flourishing condition.

The members of the board of vestrymen are: Hon. John P. Elkin, senior warden; W. F. Elkin, Esq., junior warden; Harry White, Jr., secretary; Richard W. Watson, Esq., treasurer; William Robinstein; William Banks, Esq.; Harry Bell.

CHAPTER XVIII

MEDICAL PROFESSION

A meeting of physicians for the purpose of forming a county medical society was called June 23, 1858, and was responded to by the most influential physicians in Indiana county at that time. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. James M. Stewart to the chair, and appointing Dr. William Anderson secretary. The usual preliminary business necessary for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization was promptly carried through. Drs. Thomas St. Clair, Thomas Mabon and Christopher McEwen were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. Drs. William Anthony, William Reed and Thomas McMullen were appointed a committee on fee bills. The meeting adjourned to meet July 21, 1858.

At the next meeting the committees re-

ported, and both reports were adopted with a few modifications. It was decided that the name and title of the society should be "The Indiana County Medical Society."

"The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge; the promotion of harmony, union and friendly intercourse amongst its members; the protection of the interests, honor and usefulness of the profession, and to preserve the health and to protect the lives of the community."

A number of by-laws were adopted. The code of medical ethics adopted by the American Medical Association in 1847 was established as the code of the society, and its acceptance a requisite of membership. The constitution and by-laws were signed by all the members present, and the following per-

sons elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. James M. Stewart; vice president, Thomas McMullen; secretary, William Anderson; treasurer, Thomas Mabon.

Drs. Thomas Mabon and William Anderson were elected delegates to represent the Indiana County Medical Society in the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, at its next meeting in Philadelphia, in June, 1859.

Two copies of the constitution and by-laws were forwarded to the censors of the district. They were approved, and one copy returned and the other forwarded to the corresponding secretary of the State society.

Drs. James M. Stewart, Thomas St. Clair and William Anderson were appointed a committee to address the members of the profession throughout the county, calling their attention to the importance of the society.

The names of the signers of the constitution are as follows, and in the following order: William Anderson, George M. Gamble, Robert McChesney, William Reed, Christopher McEwen, Thomas McMullen, James McMullen, William Anthony, Thomas St. Clair, William A. Piatt, George Irvin, Thomas Mabon, Robert Barr, James T. Adair, Robert J. Tomb, Joseph F. Stewart, Herman Row, Samuel M. Elder, Wallace B. Stewart, William Jack, A. F. Purington, Benjamin F. Tomb, Samuel W. Virtue, John McFarland, George J. McHenry, W. C. Parker, James L. Crawford, John W. Hughes, J. M. Torrence, S. R. Rutledge, Emanuel Brallier, Chalmers S. McCrea, William Hosack, William A. McChesney, L. S. Clagett, Thomas Marlin, William N. Cunningham, Samuel L. Wiggins, G. F. Arney, J. Wilson Morrow, Thomas Carson, W. T. Larimer.

The present officers of the society, 1913, are: W. E. Dodson, president; G. F. Rink, secretary; M. M. Davis, treasurer, all of Indiana.

An Act of the Legislature passed in 1881 requires all physicians in the different counties to register in the office of the prothonotary their names, the institutions from which they have graduated, and a copy of their diplomas. Physicians without diplomas who had practiced within the ten years before the act went into force were permitted to register and continue their professional duties. An Act of the Legislature approved May 18, 1893, requires that all physicians before entering upon the duties of their profession must study medicine four years and receive a medical diploma. After graduation they

are required to pass an examination by the State Board of Medical Examiners, appointed by the governor. If this examination be satisfactory, the applicant is licensed to practice medicine and surgery by the Medical Council of Pennsylvania. He must then register his name in every county in which he resides or opens an office.

Following is a list of the physicians who had been in practice in Indiana county prior to the Act of 1881, with nativity and medical school where obtainable, and place or places in the county at which they located for practice:

Hugh Adair, born in White township, Indiana county; school, Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1847; residence, West Lebanon. James T. Adair, born in Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1869; residence, Indiana, Cherrytree. Joseph H. Ake, born in Blair county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College (not a graduate); residence, Gettysburg, Cherrytree. A. H. Allison, born in East Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 4, 1867; residence, Cookport, Marion Center, Indiana. David R. Allison, born in Center township, Indiana county; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; residence, Saltsburg. Samuel C. Allison, born in Clarion county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Marchand. William Altman, born at Indiana; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Armagh, Indiana. Dr. Anawalt; residence, Blairsville. Dr. Andrews; residence, Blairsville. William Anderson, born in Green township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Indiana. Joseph M. Ansley, born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county; residence, Plumville. William B. Ansley, born in Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1867; residence, Plumville, Saltsburg. William Anthony, born in Armstrong township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Plumville, Chambersville, Marion. A. H. Armstrong, born in Armstrong township, near Shelocta, Indiana county; residence, Marchand, Pine Flats. G. F. Arney, born in Center county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Homer City.

Dr. Bain; residence, Saltsburg. John B. Bair, born in Allegheny county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Marchand. James D. Baldwin, born in Boston, Mass.; residence, Marion, Diamondville. William Franklin Barelay, born in Center township, Indiana county; school, Long Island Hospital College, New York; date of graduation, 1866; residence, Saltsburg, Homer City. Robert Barr, born in Cherryhill township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1854; residence, Armagh, Indiana. E. D. Barrett, born at Montgomery, Mass.; residence, Smicksburg. Samuel D. Barrett, born in Massachusetts; school, Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; residence, Smicksburg. James H. Bell, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Castleton Medical College, Vermont; date of graduation, 1852; residence, Clarksburg. Samuel G. Berryhill, born in Washington county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Plumville. Ferdinand F. Bingell, came from Germany; residence, Mechanicsburg. J. J. Bishop; residence, Marchand. Dr. Bolinger; residence, Clarksburg. Emanuel Brallier, born in Cambria county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Cherrytree. Samuel P. Brown; residence, Blairsville. John J. Buchanan, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Ann Arbor, Mich.; residence, Dixonville. D. Burrell, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Ohio; residence, Taylorsville, Homer City.

William Caldwell, born at Indiana, Pa.; residence, Centerville. Bruce L. Calhoun, born in Armstrong township, Indiana county; school, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Ohio; residence, Clarksburg. Hugh A. Calvin, born in Crawford county, Pa.; residence, Shelocta. Dr. Campbell; residence, Blairsville. J. Gilbert Campbell, born near Armagh, Indiana county; school, Medical Department, University of Maryland, Baltimore; residence, New Washington, Homer City. Terence J. Cantwell; school, University of Pennsylvania; residence, Blairsville. Thomas Carson, born in Allegheny county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1865; residence, Saltsburg. Luther S. Clagett, born in Maryland; school, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., also Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; dates of grad-

uation, 1868, 1877; residence, Blairsville. A. Jackson Clark, born in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county; school, Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1849; residence, Armagh. George Cleis, born in France; residence, Greenville. William Craig, born near Marion, Indiana county; school, Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; residence, West Lebanon. Dr. Craighead; residence, Blairsville. Dr. Crawford; residence, Armagh. David R. Crawford, born at Eldersridge, Armstrong county, Pa.; school Cleveland, Ohio; residence, Smicksburg. James L. Crawford, born in North Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1868; residence, Saltsburg. John W. Crooks; residence, Gettysburg. Joseph Crooks; residence, Indiana. Dr. Cunningham; residence, Saltsburg. William N. Cunningham, born in Young township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1874; residence, Jacksonville, Indiana.

John B. Davidson (Davison), born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Marion. John A. Davis, born in Armstrong township, Indiana county; school, Ann Arbor, Mich.; residence, Jacksonville, Homer City. Thomas J. Davison, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; residence, Strongstown. Samuel F. Devlin, born in Ireland; residence, Armagh. Henry Dickison, born in Armstrong county, Pa.; residence, Smithport. William E. Dodson, born in West Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College; residence, Smicksburg, Newville, Marion, Richmond. Dr. Duffield; residence, Blairsville.

J. C. Edgar, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; residence, West Lebanon. Samuel M. Elder, born in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; residence, Jacksonville. Edward P. Emerson, born in Ireland; residence, Campbell's Mills, Blairsville. John Evans, born in Brushvalley township, Indiana county; residence, Greenville, Homer City. John N. Evans, born at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.; school, American Eclectic College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Cookport, Gettysburg. Cicero M. Ewing, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; residence, Strongstown, Greenville. James

M. Ewing, born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county; school, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati; residence, Georgeville, Plumville, Lewisville.

Henry Faulk, came from Germany; residence, Mechanicsburg. Jonathan French, born in New Hampshire; residence, Indiana. Dr. Fundenberg; residence, Blairsville.

George M. Gamble, born in Susquehanna county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1848; residence, Armagh, Cherrytree. Theodore B. Gamble, born in Susquehanna county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., Ann Arbor, Mich.; residence, Newville. Dr. Gemmill; residence, Blairsville. M. R. George, born near West Lebanon, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Saltsburg. Andrew Getty; residence, Armagh. George W. Gettys, born in Huntingdon county, Pa.; residence, Armagh, Indiana. Dr. Gillespie; residence, Blairsville. John Gilpin, born, in Maryland; residence, Blairsville. J. R. Golden, born at Indiana, Pa.; residence, Strongstown, Covode. George Goodhart, born in Huntingdon county, Pa.; residence, Plumville. John B. Green, born in Cherryhill township, Indiana county; school, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; date of graduation, 1876; residence, Dixonville. Augustus H. Gross; residence, Jacksonville.

John M. Hadden, born in Cherryhill township, Indiana county; school, Ann Arbor, Mich.; residence, Greenville. Andrew A. Hamilton, born in White township, Indiana county; school, Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; residence, Strongstown. Dr. Hammell; residence, Blairsville. Dr. Hartwell, born in Massachusetts; residence, Greenville. John Hay, born in York, Pa.; residence, Armagh. George Hays, born in New England; residence, Campbell's Mills, Jacksonville. Dr. Hildebrand; residence, Mechanicsburg. William Hosack, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, West Lebanon, Cherrytree, Indiana. Dr. Hufeland, born in Germany; residence, Indiana. John W. Hughes, born at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa.; school, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; date of graduation, 1863; residence, Blairsville.

Crawford Irvin, born in Blair county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1847; residence, Armagh. George Irvin, born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Plumville, Jacksonville.

William Jack, born in Blacklick township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; residence, Plumville, Jacksonville. Robert M. S. Jackson, born in Huntingdon county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1838; residence, Blairsville. Alexander Johnston; residence, Armagh. Dr. Jones; residence, Plumville.

James Kelly, born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county; residence, Taylorsville, Cherrytree. James A. Kier, born in Young township, Indiana county; residence, Saltsburg. Dr. Kirkpatrick; residence, in Westmoreland county, near Saltsburg.

Thomas M. Laney, born in Maryland; school, University of Maryland; residence, Georgeville, Blairsville. William T. Larimer, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, West Lebanon, Saltsburg. James N. Laughry or Loughry, born in White township, Indiana county; school, Cincinnati, Ohio; residence, Marchand, Marion. George R. Lewis, born in Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1857; residence, West Lebanon. Isaac N. Leyda; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, 1876; residence, Blairsville. Dr. Liggett, born in Scotland; school, University of Glasgow; residence, Centerville. Dr. Livingston; residence, Mechanicsburg. Henry G. Lomison, born in Columbia county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Saltsburg. A. R. Lovelace, born at York, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Cherrytree, Cookport, Pine Flats. Alonza Lowman, born at Jacksonville, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Newville. J. B. Luke, born in Blair county, Pa.; school, Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; residence, Nolo. Joseph W. Lydick, born in East Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Ann Arbor, Mich.; residence, Smithport.

John McAdoo, born in Young township, Indiana county; residence, Plumville. Joseph McBreth, born in Brushvalley township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College; residence, Centerville. William McBryar, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, University of New York; residence, Saltsburg. James S. McCartney, born in Armstrong county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Indiana. Robert McChesney, born in Mercer county, Pa.; school, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati; residence, Shelocta. William A. McChesney, born at Shelocta, Pa.; school, Medical College of Ohio; residence, Shelocta. A. Stansberry McClure; residence, Diamondville. James D. McClure, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, West Lebanon, Armagh. Frank M. McConnoughey, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Blairsville. Robert McConnoughey, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Saltsburg. Chalmers S. McCrea, born at Saltsburg, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1875; residence, Newville. J. McCune, born at McKeesport, Pa.; residence, Greenville. J. McCurdy, born in Indiana county; residence, Armagh. Charles M. McEwen, born at Plumville, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College; residence, Plumville. Christopher McEwen, born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1855; residence, Plumville. Joseph W. McEwen, born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Plumville. William McEwen, born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1852; residence, Plumville. John McFarland, born in Allegheny county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Saltsburg. William D. McGowan; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, 1851; residence, Armagh. E. Quay McHenry, born in Washington township, Indiana county; school, Ann Arbor, Mich.; residence, Smithport. George J. McHenry, born in Washington township, Indiana county; schools, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., Ann Arbor, Mich.;

residence, Taylorsville, Marion. Samuel McKee; residence, Georgeville. Dr. McKim, born in the Juniata valley, Pa.; school, University of Pennsylvania; residence, Blairsville. James McMullen, born in Center township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Mechanicsburg. Thomas McMullen, born in Center township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Blacklick, Mechanicsburg, Greenville. John S. McNutt, born in Brushvalley township, Indiana county; school, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; residence, Georgeville, Clarksburg. Thomas Mahon, born in Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Jacksonville. Thomas J. Marlin, born in Washington township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Clarksburg, Shelocta. Dr. Marshall, from Lowell, Mass.; residence, Greenville. David M. Marshall, born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Covode, Homer City, Marion. Robert J. Marshall, born at Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Blairsville. Dr. Meeker; residence, in Armstrong county, near Smicksburg. Christopher C. Miller, born in Brushvalley township, Indiana county; school, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio; residence, Jacksonville. Martin L. Miller, born in Indiana county; school, Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1848; residence, Blairsville. Samuel G. Miller, a Westmoreland county practitioner, registered in West Wheatfield township in 1879. Robert Mitchell, born in Ohio county, W. Va.; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; residence, Indiana. Thomas Moorhead, born in White township, Indiana county; residence, Strongstown, Indiana. James Morgan, born in Cherryhill township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Saltsburg. John C. Morrison, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Homer City, Taylorsville. James Morrow, born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; residence, Georgeville. John Wilson Morrow, born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Marchand. Wil-

liam L. Morrow, born in Virginia; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Georgeville. Thomas Murray, born in the Susquehanna valley, Pa.; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; residence, Saltsburg.

Samuel M. Ogden, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Castleton Medical College, Vermont; residence, Clarksburg. R. M. Orr, born in Armstrong township, Indiana county; residence, Clarksburg.

Dr. Palmore (Palmer), born in Burrell township, Indiana county; residence, West Lebanon. W. C. Parker, born in Ohio; school, Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; residence, Jacksonville. William A. Piatt, born in Lycoming county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Cherrytree. B. B. Pittman, born in Green township, Indiana county; school, Ann Arbor, Mich.; residence, Gettysburg. William Powell; residence, Georgeville. A. F. Purington, born in Maine; school, Bowdoin (Maine) Medical College; date of graduation, 1864; residence, Indiana.

D. Carson Rankin, born in Beaver county, Pa.; residence, Shelocta, Taylorsville. Samuel T. Redick, born in Allegheny county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Saltsburg. Dr. Reed; residence, Westmoreland county. William Reed, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; residence, Smicksburg, Indiana. William L. Reed, born in Armstrong township, Indiana county; school, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati; residence, Shelocta, Jacksonville, Homer City. George J. Reese, born in Clarion county, Pa.; school, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; residence, Smithport. P. P. Rich, born in Connecticut; residence, Georgeville. James Ross, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; residence, Smicksburg. Herman Row, born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; residence, Marion, Indiana. S. R. Rutledge, born in Westmoreland county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Blairsville.

Charles M. St. Clair, born at Indiana; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; date of graduation, 1878; residence, Indiana. Thomas St. Clair, born in White

township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1847; residence, Indiana. Robert K. Scott; residence, Armagh, Georgeville. James Shields, born near Blairsville, Indiana county; residence, Homer City, West Lebanon. J. M. Shields, born in Rayne township, Indiana county; school, Albany Medical College, New York; residence, Smithport, Covode, Indiana. Winfield S. Shields, born in Rayne township, Indiana county; school, Albany Medical College, New York; residence, Marion, Covode. Dr. Simmons; residence, Blairsville. T. P. Simpson; residence, Blacklick. William M. Sims, born in Burlington, N. J.; school, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; residence, Smicksburg. John W. Smith, born in Green township, Indiana county; residence, Greenville. D. Harold Snowden, born in Virginia; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Marion. H. S. Snowden, born at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa.; school, Philadelphia Medical College; residence, Saltsburg. A. J. Souther; residence, Armagh. William R. Spear; residence, Blairsville. Benjamin Sterrett, born in the Cumberland valley, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Saltsburg. James M. Stewart, born in Huntingdon county, Pa.; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; residence, Indiana. Joseph F. Stewart, born in Armstrong county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Taylorsville, Jacksonville. Orlando C. Stewart, born at Greenville, Indiana county; school, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.; residence, Cookport. Samuel F. Stewart, born in Brushvalley township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Armagh. Wallace B. Stewart, born in Philadelphia, Pa.; school, Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Armagh, Greenville, Indiana. William G. Stewart, born in Brushvalley township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Armagh, Indiana. Samuel M. Swan, born at Armagh, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Indiana. Barnabas Sweeney, born in Allegheny county, Pa.; residence, Smicksburg.

Samuel Talmage; residence, Newport. James Taylor, born in Wheatfield township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical

College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Centerville. James M. Taylor, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Indiana. William S. Taylor, born at Saltsburg, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1874; residence, Saltsburg. Shadrach H. Thomas, born in Clarion county, Pa.; residence, Homer City, Pine Flats. John K. Thompson, born in Center county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Marion, Indiana. Benjamin F. Tomb, born in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county; school, Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio; date of graduation, 1867; residence, Armagh, Mechanicsburg. Robert J. Tomb, born in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11, 1854; residence, Armagh. James M. Torrence, born at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1873; residence, Indiana.

Eugene H. Van Antwerp, born at East Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1878; residence, Saltsburg. Dr. Vanhorn; residence, Armagh. Samuel W. Virtue, born in Ireland; school, Charity Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio; residence, West Lebanon.

J. C. Wakefield, born in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county; school, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; date of graduation, 1878; residence, Greenville, Strongstown. Adam C. Wassam, born in Indiana county; school, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; residence, Cherrytree. Samuel L. Wiggins; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1873; residence, Blacklick. Isaac William Wiley, born at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa.; school, Medical Department, University of New York; residence, Blairsville.

Frank Young; residence, Armagh. John Young; residence, Armagh.

The following is a copy of registrations made in the office of the prothonotary of Indiana county since the passage of the Act of 1881 (names in order of registration):

Neander Franke Ehrenfeld, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania;

date of graduation, March 15, 1880; date of registration, July 21, 1881. Residence, Indiana.

William Anderson, born in Indiana county, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 6, 1852; date of registration, July 28, 1881. Residence, Indiana.

Augustus F. Purington, born in Maine; school, Bowdoin College, Maine; date of graduation, August 3, 1864; date of registration, July 28, 1881. Residence, West Indiana borough.

James Monroe Torrence, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1873; date of registration, July 29, 1881. Residence, West Indiana.

George J. Reese, born in Pennsylvania; school, Cincinnati Medical College, Ohio; date of graduation, March 23, 1876; date of registration, July 29, 1881. Residence, Smithport.

Charles M. St. Clair, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 25, 1878; date of registration, July 30, 1881. Residence, West Indiana.

James M. Taylor, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, March 29, 1848; date of registration, July 30, 1881. Residence, Indiana.

John Anderson Davis, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Michigan; date of graduation, March 26, 1873; date of registration, August 1, 1881. Residence, Homer City.

Jacobine G. Davis, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11, 1880; date of registration, August 1, 1881. Residence, Jacksonville.

Fred William Chapman, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 2, 1881. Residence, Blairsville.

Thomas Carson, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 10, 1865; date of registration, August 2, 1881. Residence, Saltsburg.

Robert Barr, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11, 1854; date of registration, August 3, 1881. Residence, Indiana.

Luther Scott Clagett, born in Maryland; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11,

1877; date of registration, August 4, 1881. Residence, Blairsville.

Norris Cameron, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 13, 1880; date of registration, August 5, 1881. Residence, Penn Run.

John B. Green, born in Pennsylvania; school, Cincinnati Medical College, Ohio; date of graduation, February 11, 1876; date of registration, August 8, 1881. Residence, Dixonville.

Archibald Falconer, born in England; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 8, 1881. Residence, Blairsville.

Thomas St. Clair, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 27, 1847; date of registration, August 8, 1881. Residence, West Indiana.

Shallus Range Rutledge, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1870; date of registration, August 9, 1881. Residence, Blairsville.

John Wilson Hughes, born in Pennsylvania; school, Cincinnati College Medicine and Surgery, Ohio; date of graduation, June 21, 1863; date of registration, August 10, 1881. Residence, Blairsville.

Arthur DeVoe, born in New York; school, University of Buffalo, N. Y.; date of graduation, February 23, 1875; date of registration, August 11, 1881. Residence, Indiana.

John Evans, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 17, 1881. Residence, Homer City.

John Wilson Morrow, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11, 1875; date of registration, August 20, 1881. Residence, Marehand.

Robert Johnston Marshall, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 20, 1881. Residence, Blairsville.

Thomas J. Davison, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 22, 1881. Residence, Strongstown.

Samuel Lowry Wiggins, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1873; date of registration, August 23, 1881. Residence, Blacklick.

William W. Johnston, born in Pennsylvania; school, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York; date of graduation, March 10, 1881; date of registration, August 24, 1881. Residence, Saltsburg.

John McFarland, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 24, 1846; date of registration, August 24, 1881. Residence, Saltsburg.

William Hosack, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11, 1874; date of registration, August 24, 1881. Residence, Cherrytree.

Thomas Jefferson Marlin, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, March 12, 1873; date of registration, August 26, 1881. Residence, Shelocta.

George Jamieson McHenry, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Michigan; date of graduation, March 30, 1865; date of registration, August 26, 1881. Residence, Marion Center.

Martin Lewis Miller, born in Pennsylvania; school, Franklin College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 18, 1848; date of registration, August 26, 1881. Residence, Blairsville.

John Gilbert Campbell, born in Pennsylvania; school, Physicians and Surgeons College, Maryland; date of graduation, March 4, 1879; date of registration, August 27, 1881. Residence, West Wheatfield township, Indiana county.

Thomas McMullen, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, March 8, 1856; date of registration, August 30, 1881. Residence, Greenville.

William Hunter, born in Pennsylvania; school, Cleveland Medical College, Ohio; date of graduation, February 25, 1864; date of registration, August 31, 1881. Residence, Blairsville.

William Newton Cunningham, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1874; date of registration, August 31, 1881. Residence, not given.

William Theophilus Larimer, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1879; date of registration, September 1, 1881. Residence, West Lebanon.

James McMullen, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 10,

1855; date of registration, September 1, 1881. Residence, Mechanicsburg.

Benjamin Franklin Tomb, born in Pennsylvania; school, Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; date of graduation, February 16, 1867; date of registration, September 10, 1881. Residence, not given.

Joseph Uriah Blose, born in Pennsylvania; school, Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; date of graduation, February 26, 1880; date of registration, September 1, 1881. Residence, not given. (Practiced at Pine Flats and Cherrytree.)

William Alexander McChesney, born in Pennsylvania; school, Cincinnati Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, February 16, 1874; date of registration, September 2, 1881. Residence, Shelocta.

William Emery Dodson, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, March 12, 1881; date of registration, September 3, 1881. Residence, not given.

Abram R. Lovelace, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 5, 1881. Residence, Cherrytree.

William Bailey Ansley, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 9, 1867; date of registration, September 5, 1881. Residence, not given.

Orlando C. Stewart, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Maryland, Maryland; date of graduation, March 1, 1878; date of registration, September 6, 1881. Residence, Cookport.

Charles Meigs McCune, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1879; date of registration, September 6, 1881. Residence, Plumville.

Winfield Scott Shields, born in Pennsylvania; school, Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y.; date of graduation, January 20, 1874; date of registration, September 6, 1881. Residence, Marion Center.

William Logan Reed, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 7, 1881. Residence, not given.

Benjamin B. Pittman, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; date of graduation, March 30, 1864; date of registration, September 12, 1881. Residence, Hillsdale.

Robert Johnston Tomb, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Phil-

adelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11, 1854; date of registration, September 12, 1881. Residence, Armagh.

Christopher McEwen, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1855; date of registration, September 15, 1881. Residence, Plumville.

David Ramsey Crawford, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 19, 1881. Residence, Smicksburg.

John Nelson Evans, born in Pennsylvania; school, Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, January 2, 1871; date of registration, September 29, 1881. Residence, Hillsdale.

Bezaleel P. Wells, born in Ohio; school, Wellonghby University, Erie, Ohio; date of graduation, January 26, 1847; date of registration, October 1, 1881. Residence, Pittsburg, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.

A. H. Allison, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, October 5, 1881. Residence, Marion Center.

John Keen Thompson, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, October 14, 1881. Residence, Marion Center.

C. S. McCrea, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11, 1875; date of registration, October 24, 1881. Residence, Newville.

J. R. Golden, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, December 5, 1881. Residence, Covode.

Edward Baldwin Gleason, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1878; date of registration, March 9, 1882. Residence, Philadelphia.

George Robert Lewis, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, March 7, 1857; date of registration, March 25, 1882. Residence, Indiana.

James C. Short, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, March 30, 1882; date of registration, April 4, 1882. Residence, not given.

Marniora DeVoe, born in New York; school, Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio; date of graduation, February 14, 1877; date of registration, May 12, 1882. Residence, Indiana.

Ambrose Harold Myers, born in Pennsyl-

vania; school, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, March 1, 1882; date of registration, June 12, 1882. Residence, not given. (Practiced in Diamondville and Mechanicsburg.)

Alexander M. Rea, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 10, 1865; date of registration, June 14, 1882. Residence, Clarksburg.

James M. White, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 9, 1882. Residence, Indiana.

George S. Engle, born in Pennsylvania; school not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 1, 1882. Residence, Smicksburg.

James W. Dunwiddie, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 14, 1871; date of registration, September 23, 1882. Residence, Pine Flats.

David Bell Sturgeon, born in Pennsylvania; school, Columbia College, Washington, D. C.; date of graduation, March 1, 1860; date of registration, October 13, 1882. Residence, Indiana.

Harmon Lovelace McCullough, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medical Department of Western Reserve University; date of graduation, February 28, 1883; date of registration, April 24, 1883. Residence, Cookport.

Thomas E. Davis, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, March 8, 1867; date of registration, June 13, 1883. Residence, Hortons.

Anderson Edgar Tussey, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Maryland; date of graduation, March 15, 1883; date of registration, September 22, 1883. Residence, Blairsville.

I. Putnam Klingensmith, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 11, 1875; date of registration, December 7, 1883. Residence, Blairsville.

Thomas James Henry, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Wooster, Ohio; date of graduation, March 11, 1884; date of registration, March 31, 1884. Residence, Penn Run.

John Campbell McMillen, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medical Department of Western Reserve University; date of graduation, March 20, 1884; date of registration, April 11, 1884. Residence, Hillsdale.

Francis H. Sinning, born in Ohio; school,

the American Eclectic, of Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, June 2, 1880; date of registration, June 3, 1884. Residence, Indiana.

William B. Walker, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, February 17, 1876; date of registration, July 15, 1884. Residence, Clarksburg.

Ernest J. Scheffer, born in Germany; school, the Herford School of Science; date of graduation, May, 1865, day not given; date of registration, September 22, 1884. Residence, Covode.

Edward Hall Dickie, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Wooster, Ohio; date of graduation, July 3, 1884; date of registration, April 2, 1885. Residence, Georgeville.

George Martin, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 2, 1885; date of registration, April 14, 1885. Residence, Kimmel.

James Calvin Miller, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 2, 1885; date of registration, April 14, 1885. Residence, Cherrytree.

James M. Patton, born in Pennsylvania; school, College of Physicians at Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, March 13, 1885; date of registration, April 28, 1885. Residence, Smicksburg.

John Wesley Sykes, born in New York; school, Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, March 1, 1855; date of registration, February 24, 1886. Residence, Pittsburg, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.

William J. George, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Wooster, Ohio; date of graduation, March 2, 1882; date of registration, May 4, 1886. Residence, Mechanicsburg.

Joseph M. Kerr, born in Pennsylvania; school, Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, February 28, 1879; date of registration, March 22, 1886. Residence, Blacklick.

A. Bryan Krebs, born in Pennsylvania; school, Cincinnati College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, June 14, 1886; date of registration, June 17, 1886. Residence, Dixonville.

George Hunter, born in State of Indiana; school, Hahemann College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 31, 1886; date of registration, October 23, 1886. Residence, Indiana.

William Hugh Hinds, born in Pennsylvania; school, Cincinnati College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, May 22, 1878; date of registration, December 28, 1886. Residence, Philadelphia.

Harvey E. McAtoos, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 24, 1887; date of registration, June 30, 1887. Residence, Creekside.

William J. Clark, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 27, 1849; date of registration, September 5, 1887. Residence, New Florence.

Martin D. Foutz, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 14, 1887. Residence, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pennsylvania.

J. Henderson Lafferty, born in Pennsylvania; school, College of Physicians, Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, March 1, 1881; date of registration, September 21, 1887. Residence, New Florence.

H. H. Rush, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, March, 1868, day not given; date of registration, April 19, 1888. Residence, Belsano, Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

David P. Jackson, born in Pennsylvania; school, Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, June 27, 1872; date of registration, April 20, 1888. Residence, Greenville.

Samuel H. Gibson, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, May 11, 1888. Residence, Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pennsylvania.

James Irvin Mabon, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 22, 1888; date of registration, May 15, 1888. Residence, Greenville.

Clark Watson Banks, born in Pennsylvania; school, Toledo Medical College, Toledo, Ohio; date of graduation, July, 1883; date of registration, May 25, 1888. Residence, Livermore, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Blakeslee, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, July 22, 1888. Residence, Luzerne, Pennsylvania.

Joseph H. Smith, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio; date of graduation, March, 1876; date of

registration, August 7, 1888. Residence, Mechanicsburg.

William Frederick, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 22, 1888; date of registration, September 10, 1888. Residence, Avonmore, Pennsylvania.

James M. Peebles, born in Vermont; school, American Eclectic College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, October 9, 1876; date of registration, October 23, 1888. Residence, Hammonton, New Jersey.

Merchant C. Householder, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 4, 1888; date of registration, November 16, 1888. Residence, Saltsburg.

John T. Cass, born in New York; school, University of New York, New York, N. Y.; date of graduation, March 8, 1887; date of registration, December 24, 1888. Residence, West Lebanon.

William L. Shields, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Louisville, Kentucky; date of graduation, May 2, 1885; date of registration, April 8, 1889. Residence, Jacksonville.

John Baxter Carson, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, April 3, 1889; date of registration, April 16, 1889. Residence, Saltsburg.

Samuel Albert Shaffer, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 28, 1889; date of registration, May 6, 1889. Residence, Rochester Mills.

William M. Scott, born in Pennsylvania; school, College of Physicians of New York City, New York; date of graduation, June 13, 1889; date of registration, August 12, 1889. Residence, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Albert Thompson Rutledge, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 3, 1889; date of registration, September 2, 1889. Residence, Blairsville.

Elisha Pope Swift, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, May 1, 1889; date of registration, September 21, 1889. Residence, Blairsville.

Benjamin Coe Irwin, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 28, 1889; date of registration, October 30, 1889. Residence, Shelocta.

William T. Crawford, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, of Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 28, 1889; date of registration, November 7, 1889. Residence, Smicksburg.

Byron Clark, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, March, 1881; date of registration, April 9, 1890. Residence, New York, New York.

Samuel G. Miller, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, April 14, 1890. Residence, West Wheatfield township, Indiana county.

John Milton St. Clair, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12, 1875; date of registration, April 18, 1890. Residence, Indiana.

John Albert Barker, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 2, 1890; date of registration, May 16, 1890. Residence, Saltsburg.

John Sloan Miller, born in Pennsylvania; school, College of Physicians, Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, March 18, 1890; date of registration, May 22, 1890. Residence, Gettysburg.

Jasper Mardis, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 27, 1890; date of registration, July 29, 1890. Residence, Dilltown.

James J. McClellan, born in New York; school, College of Physicians, Chicago, Ill.; date of graduation, February 23, 1886; date of registration, July 30, 1890. Residence, Columbus, Ohio.

Henry S. Barrett, born in Pennsylvania; school, Toledo Medical College, Toledo, Ohio; date of graduation, July 13, 1883; date of registration, August 28, 1890. Residence, Smicksburg.

Moritz Salm, born in Germany; school, Nashville Medical College, Tennessee; date of graduation, June, 1877; date of registration, August 28, 1890. Residence, Columbus, Ohio.

John L. Shields, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 27, 1890; date of registration, October 2, 1890. Residence, Livermore, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania.

James E. Montgomery, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 12,

1879; date of registration, October 6, 1890. Residence, Tarentum.

George Washington Miller, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; date of graduation, March, 1881; date of registration, January 6, 1891. Residence, Mechanicsburg.

James Leslie Harding, born in Pennsylvania; school, Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; date of graduation, February 28, 1883; date of registration, February 24, 1891. Residence, Blairsville.

E. E. McAdoo, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 15, 1891; date of registration, April 21, 1891. Residence, Indiana.

Theodore F. Klaves, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Tennessee; date of graduation, February 24, 1879; date of registration, June 15, 1891. Residence, Armagh.

James Alex. Bryson, born in Pennsylvania; school, Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, March 2, 1880; date of registration, June 24, 1891. Residence, Creekside.

James Curry Shook, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 15, 1891; date of registration, June 26, 1891. Residence, Cherrytree.

George M. Glasgow, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 15, 1891; date of registration, July 3, 1891. Residence, Glen Campbell.

A. A. Johnston, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 26, 1891; date of registration, July 13, 1891. Residence, Blacklick.

Thomas Campbell Van Fries, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, March 13, 1868; date of registration, December 23, 1891. Residence, Blairsville.

Merritt B. Shultz, born in Pennsylvania; school, Columbus Medical University, Columbus, Ohio; date of graduation, April 7, 1892; date of registration, April 14, 1892. Residence, Strongstown.

William Rankin Miller, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 24, 1892; date of registration, May 5, 1892. Residence, Blairsville.

Harry F. Hazlett, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadel-

phia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 27, 1892; date of registration, May 27, 1892. Residence, Cherrytree.

V. A. Murray, born in Pennsylvania; school, Kentucky School of Medicine, Kentucky; date of graduation, June 18, 1892; date of registration, February 18, 1893. Residence, Glen Campbell.

Elliott C. Hunter, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 22, 1888; date of registration, August 3, 1893. Residence, Cherrytree.

Elmer Onstott, born in Pennsylvania; school, College of Physicians, Chicago, Ill.; date of graduation, February 26, 1889; date of registration, March 1, 1893. Residence, Saltsburg.

M. M. Davis, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May 2, 1893; date of registration, May 13, 1893. Residence, Georgeville.

Harry C. Dilts, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May 4, 1893; date of registration, May 13, 1893. Residence, Marion Center.

Harry S. Durrett, born in Mississippi; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, February 27, 1879; date of registration, May 19, 1893. Residence, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

John W. Elder, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 24, 1892; date of registration, May 20, 1893. Residence, Saltsburg.

Ira E. Sloan, born in Pennsylvania; school, Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, May 8, 1893; date of registration, May 31, 1893. Residence, Kelleysburg.

W. M. Kinports, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, May 10, 1893; date of registration, June 5, 1893. Residence, Cherrytree.

Elmer Elsworth Heilman, born in Pennsylvania; school, College of Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, May 9, 1893; date of registration, July 10, 1893. Residence, Gettysburg.

Joseph Moorhead Taylor, born in Pennsylvania; school, College of Physicians, Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, March 13, 1885; date of registration, September 14,

1893. Residence, West Fairfield, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania.

James Mathews Knowlton, born in Massachusetts; school, Boston University, Medical Department, Boston, Mass.; date of graduation, June 7, 1893; date of registration, October 17, 1893. Residence, Indiana.

James H. Kelly, born in Pennsylvania; school, name not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, March 15, 1894. Residence, Mechanicsburg.

Isadore A. McClellan, born in New York; school, Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, May 28, 1880; date of registration, May 29, 1894. Residence, Buffalo, New York.

Samuel H. Haines, born in New Jersey; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, April 3, 1889; date of registration, September 17, 1894. Residence, Glen Campbell.

Augustine A. Baneroff, born in Ohio; school, Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, February 27, 1869; date of registration, October 4, 1895. Residence, Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pennsylvania.

John M. Grubbs, born in Pennsylvania; school, Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, March 12, 1886; date of registration, December 21, 1895. Residence, Armagh.

John F. Fox, born in Pennsylvania; school, Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; date of graduation, June 2, 1891; date of registration, May 14, 1896. Residence, Allegheny, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.

George Emerson Simpson, born at Georgeville, Pa.; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College; date of graduation, March 22, 1894; date of registration, December 31, 1894. Residence, Home.

Ralph F. McHenry, born at Marion Center, Pa.; school, Medical Department of Western University; date of graduation, March 21, 1895; date of registration, September 6, 1895. Residence, Marion Center.

Thomas David Stephens, born in Cherryhill township, Indiana Co., Pa.; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, March 21, 1895; date of registration, September 12, 1895. Residence, Greenville.

James Harvey Peterman, born at Chambersville, Pa.; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, April 19, 1895; date of registration, September 21, 1895. Residence, Grant township, Indiana county.

Howard Barbor Buterbaugh, born at Cookport, Pa.; school, Western University, Cleve-

land, Ohio; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 23, 1895. Residence, Indiana.

William Oscar Cameron, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio; date of graduation, May 22, 1895; date of registration, December 26, 1895. Residence, Armagh.

Charles H. Shadle, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, June 10, 1894; date of registration, May 7, 1896. Residence, Saltsburg.

John William Clark, born at Bellefonte, Pa.; school, Medico-Chirurgical, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, 1895; date of registration, June 8, 1896. Residence, Glen Campbell.

William Albert Simpson, born at Virginia City, Mont.; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, June 13, 1895; date of registration, August 26, 1896. Residence, Indiana.

Ernest Lewis Erhard, born at New Millport, Pa.; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College; date of graduation, March 26, 1896; date of registration, September 17, 1896. Residence, Grant (P. O.), Indiana Co., Pennsylvania.

Wilmer Grant Lockard, born at Cookport, Pa.; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, April 22, 1896; date of registration, December 25, 1896. Residence, Jacksonville.

John A. Weamer, born in South Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pa.; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, April 22, 1896; date of registration, May 24, 1897. Residence, Brushvalley (P. O.), Indiana Co., Pennsylvania.

John P. Laughlin, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, June, 1897; date of registration, September 27, 1897. Residence, Indiana.

Norman Lewis, born at Blairsville, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May, 1897; date of registration, October 7, 1897. Residence, Blairsville.

Charles C. Weamer, born in South Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pa.; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, March 25, 1897; date of registration, October 29, 1897. Residence, South Mahoning township.

Francis James Madden, born in Cleveland, Ohio; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, March 31, 1895;

date of registration, November 10, 1897. Residence, Jacksonville.

William Dunn Gates, born in Pennsylvania; school, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May 12, 1898; date of registration, July 5, 1898. Residence, Indiana.

William Albert Prideaux, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medico-Chirurgical, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, June 20, 1899; date of registration, November 14, 1899. Residence, Cherrytree.

Charles Rowland Stewart, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, December 1, 1899. Residence, Indiana.

Estell Bubb Lewis, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May 15, 1899; date of registration, January 30, 1900. Residence, Glen Campbell.

David B. Hoeh, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May 20, 1899; date of registration, February 12, 1900. Residence, Home.

Evan L. Jones, born in Pennsylvania; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, April 21, 1898; date of registration, June 13, 1900. Residence, Smicksburg.

Harry Young Messee, born in New Jersey; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, May, 1897; date of registration, October 6, 1900. Residence, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pennsylvania.

Stanley A. Brallier, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May, 1899; date of registration, April 12, 1901. Residence, Indiana.

James Franklin Elder, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, May 22, 1900; date of registration, May 14, 1901. Residence, Smicksburg.

Robert B. Calvin, born at Meadville, Pa.; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College; date of graduation, May 21, 1901; date of registration, January 7, 1902. Residence, Marion Center.

James Alden Kamerer, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College; date of graduation, May 21, 1901; date of registration, January 13, 1902. Residence, Smicksburg.

Roy Ezra Sleppey, born at Avalon, Pa.; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, not given; date of regis-

tration, February 1, 1902. Residence, Smicksburg.

Jason Wilson Carson, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May 29, 1902; date of registration, March 11, 1903. Residence, Indiana.

Harold Ney Prothero, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 5, 1903. Residence, Indiana.

Clark Monroe Smith, born in Pennsylvania; school, Ohio Medical University; date of graduation, April 16, 1903; date of registration, April 14, 1904. Residence, Plumville.

William F. Weitzel, born in Pennsylvania; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, May 12, 1903; date of registration, January 5, 1904. Residence, Gipsy (now at Indiana).

Clarence C. Spicher, born in Pennsylvania; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, January 13, 1904. Residence, Dixonville (now at Starford).

Homer Melvin Wellman, born in New York; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, April 20, 1904. Residence, Blairsville.

Charles F. Rink, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, October 8, 1904. Residence, Indiana.

Elias Bruce Earhart, born at Saltsburg, Pa.; school, Cincinnati Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, October 28, 1904. Residence, Saltsburg.

James Grant Fisher, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, December 22, 1904. Residence, Plumville.

D. H. Noble, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, June 15, 1904; date of registration, not given. Residence, Ernest.

John Mc. Leonard, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, February 16, 1905. Residence, Blairsville.

John Coulter Gourley, born at Marion Center, Pa.; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, March 14, 1905. Residence, Marion Center.

M. D. Campbell, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, not given;

date of registration, June 30, 1905. Residence, Plumville.

George Clinton Kilgore, born in Maine; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, July 26, 1905. Residence, Blairsville.

Harper Ansel Wright, born at Rochester Mills, Pa.; school, Baltimore University; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 17, 1905. Residence, Rochester Mills.

Harry Gilmore Thompson, born at Wilkesburg, Pa.; school, not given; date of graduation, September 6, 1905; date of registration, December 2, 1905. Residence, Marion Center.

Charles Howard Bee, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, January 16, 1906. Residence, Marion Center.

David Albert Brown, born at New Florence, Pa.; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, July 7, 1906. Residence, Grant.

William Henry Nix, born at Edwardsville, Ill.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; date of graduation, June, 1905; date of registration, July 24, 1906. Residence, Homer City.

George Irwin Yearick, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 22, 1906. Residence, Wehrum.

Harry Beecher Neal, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, June 12, 1906; date of registration, October 12, 1906. Residence, Indiana.

William J. Pennock, born at Jamestown, N. Y.; school, Bellevue Medical College, New York; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, October 16, 1906. Residence, Blairsville.

Emerson M. Bushnell, born in Vermont; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, October 24, 1906. Residence, Blacklick.

Frank Clark Katherman, born at Lewisburg, Pa.; school, Bucknell University; date of graduation, 1898; date of registration, October 29, 1906. Residence, Blairsville.

Roscoe C. Magill, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medico-Chirurgical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, November 9, 1906. Residence, Ernest.

James Patterson MacFarland, born in Scotland; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, not given;

date of registration, April 27, 1907. Residence, Dixonville.

Alexander Hamilton Stewart, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 20, 1907. Residence, Creekside (now at Marion Center).

David Arthur Chapman, born in Pennsylvania; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 5, 1907. Residence, Iselin.

Wilmer Carroll Kipe, born in Philadelphia, Pa.; school, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 16, 1907. Residence, Indiana.

Robert Ford Hipsley, born in Pittsburg, Pa.; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, November 12, 1907. Residence, Mechanicsburg.

Eugene Storer, born at Wilksburg, Pa.; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, 1907; date of registration, November 16, 1907. Residence, Creekside.

Charles Paul Reed, born at Jacksonville, Pa.; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 4, 1907. Residence, Homer City.

Robert Love Anderson, born in Pittsburg, Pa.; school, Western Pennsylvania Medical College; date of graduation, June 7, 1907; date of registration, February 11, 1908. Residence, Strongstown.

Abraham Silverman, born in Philadelphia, Pa.; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, May 21, 1907; date of registration, March 16, 1908. Residence, Ernest.

Frank Ridley Widdowson, born in Indiana Co., Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, June 4, 1906; date of registration, August 4, 1908. Residence, Dixonville.

Roy Roscoe Norton, born at Jersey City, N. J.; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 6, 1908. Residence, Coral.

William Johns, born in Pennsylvania; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, June 8, 1908; date of registration, November 2, 1908. Residence, Homer City (now at Mechanicsburg).

Carl Bernard Crammer, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, May 14,

1898; date of registration, December 8, 1908. Residence, Iselin.

John Murdock Stewart, born in Nova Scotia; school, Western University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, June 8, 1908; date of registration, April 12, 1909. Residence, Marion Center.

Augustine Bancroft, born at Portage, Ohio; school, Hahnemann Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, April 23, 1909. Residence, Indiana.

E. L. Fleming, born at Sagamore, Pa.; school, Chicago College of Medicine; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 19, 1909. Residence, Creekside.

Howard Martin Cleveland, born in Pennsylvania; school, University of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, June 16, 1909; date of registration, November 26, 1909. Residence, Idamar.

Michael Austin, born in Russia; school, Medico-Chirurgical College; date of graduation, 1908; date of registration, March 31, 1910. Residence, Josephine.

John Townsend Lafferty, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, May 4, 1910; date of registration, July 8, 1910. Residence, Coral.

Benjamin Franklin Bowers, born in Virginia; school, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, June 4, 1910; date of registration, August 9, 1910. Residence, Dixonville.

Todd R. Boden, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 10, 1910. Residence, Eldersridge.

Frank Fisher Moore, born in Ohio; school, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, August 31, 1910. Residence, Homer City.

Willis DeLoss Hall, born in New Hampshire; school, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, June 4, 1910; date of registration, January 19, 1911. Residence, Gipsy.

Charles Chester Wallace, born in Pennsylvania; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, June 6, 1910; date of registration, January 28, 1911. Residence, Josephine.

A. Jerome Kaiser; school, Atlanta Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, May 15, 1911. Residence, Edri.

Reuben Elmer Schall; school, Baltimore Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, June 2, 1911. Residence, Arcadia.

Ray M. Lewis, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medical College of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, June 22, 1911. Residence, Livermore, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania.

William Ridgway Rothe, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medico-Chirurgical of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 18, 1911. Residence, Dixonville.

John Clymer Gotwals, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medico-Chirurgical; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 25, 1911. Residence, Clymer.

William McDowell Johnston, born in Pennsylvania; school, Medico-Chirurgical; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, December 7, 1911. Residence, Cherrytree.

Hal Laureston Speedy, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, University of Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, June 14, 1911; date of registration, January 27, 1912. Residence, Indiana.

Joseph Madison Lukehart, born at Plumville, Pa.; school, Medico-Chirurgical of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, August 1, 1910; date of registration, March 1, 1912. Residence, not given.

Howard Leroy Dovey, born at Latrobe, Pa.; school, Medico-Chirurgical; date of graduation, May 31, 1911; date of registration, March 6, 1912. Residence, Rochester Mills.

Howard Kemp Eaman, born in New York; school, Medico-Chirurgical of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, June 13, 1912. Residence, Dixonville.

B. H. DeV. Hotham, born in Pittsburg, Pa.; school, University of Pittsburg; date of

graduation, not given; date of registration, August 9, 1912. Residence, Homer City.

David Gildner, born in Canada; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 5, 1912. Residence, Indiana.

James Roy St. Clair, born at Homer City, Pa.; school, Jefferson Medical College; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 10, 1912. Residence, Homer City.

Harry Alfred O'Neal, born in New Jersey; school, University of Pittsburg, Pa.; date of graduation, June 14, 1911; date of registration, March 31, 1913. Residence, Aultman, Pennsylvania.

Harry Warner Lloyd, born in Pennsylvania; school Medico-Chirurgical of Pennsylvania; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, April 30, 1913. Residence, Starford.

Melville Mack Palmer, born in Pennsylvania; school, not given; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, June, 1913. Residence, Homer City.

James St. Elmo Hammers, born at Indiana, Pa.; school, Medico-Chirurgical; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, September 8, 1905. Residence, Indiana.

Ray McKelvy Alexander, born at New Florence, Pa.; school, not given; date of graduation, September 6, 1905; date of registration, October 9, 1905. Residence, New Florence.

Benjamin F. Coe, born at Bradford, Pa.; school, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, November 10, 1906. Residence, Dixonville.

William Allen Evans, born in Raleigh, N. C.; school, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; date of graduation, not given; date of registration, February 1, 1907. Residence, Clymer.

CHAPTER XIX

BENCH AND BAR

Indiana county was established provisionally for judicial purposes, by Act of "The General Assembly of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," March 30, 1803. William Jack, John Pumroy and James Parr were designated as trustees for the county, and authorized to receive proposals for the granting and conveying of lands, for the purpose of erecting the necessary public buildings.

By Act of the 25th of March, 1805, Charles Campbell, Randal Laughlin and John Wilson were appointed to survey a grant by George Clymer of 250 acres of land, a portion of which was set apart for the public buildings, and residue laid out in town lots, now known since the consolidation of boroughs as Indiana.

The counties of Indiana, Westmoreland, Cambria and Armstrong formed the "Tenth Judicial District," over which Judge John Young, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, presided.

December term, 1806, was first term. Pleas returnable to the County court of Common Pleas, held at Indiana on the second Monday of December, A. D. 1806, under Act of March 10, 1806.

Before John Young, President Judge, and Charles Campbell, Associate Judge, George Armstrong, John B. Alexander, Samuel S. Harrison, James M. Riddle, Samuel Massey and Samuel Guthrie, Esq., were sworn, and admitted as attorneys of said court.

From the organization of the court until 1850, no record evidence of the admission of attorneys can be found save two. The courts of Indiana county were then held on the second Mondays of March, June, September and December. And as was then the custom, the courts were attended by members of the bar from the several counties of the district, as well as from adjoining counties. Attorneys were generally admitted on motion, and minute thereof made. The minutes of the court during this time have been misplaced or lost. In the local history of the county is found a roll of attorneys as reported up until 1859,

giving names of resident and non-resident members of the bar, but no dates of admission, as well as notes or sketches of some members of the bar in the past, "and from which the writer has quoted what has been said of some of the resident members of the bar in the early history of the courts."

PRESIDENT JUDGES

Hon. John Young, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, 1806 to 1836.

Hon. Thomas White, of Indiana, Indiana county, 1836 to 1847.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Burrell, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, June, 1847, to March, 1848.

Hon. John C. Knox, of Tioga county, June, 1848, to December, 1851.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Burrell, of Greensburg, December, 1851, to 1855.

Hon. Joseph Buffington, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, June, 1855, to April, 1871.

Hon. James A. Logan, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, June, 1871, to January, 1875.

The Legislature of 1874 made Indiana county a separate district, as the Fortieth, and Hon. John P. Blair was elected in the fall of 1874, and served till January, 1885.

Hon. Harry White, of Indiana, January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1895. Reelected 1894, served second term from January 1, 1895.

Hon. S. J. Telford, of Indiana, succeeded Hon. Harry White January 1, 1905.

Judge John Young, of Greensburg, who presided over the courts of the Tenth Judicial district, was a native of Scotland, was tall and of a commanding and dignified appearance, a polished gentleman of the old school, and filled the position some thirty years. He resigned in 1836.

Thomas White, of Indiana, was appointed judge to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge John Young. As the constitution of the State then was, Judge White was

appointed for life or, as the technical expression of his commission is, "dum bene sese gesseret" (while he behaves himself). But a new constitution was framed in 1838, which changed the term of president judges to ten years. Under this change Judge White's term expired January, 1847. Francis R. Shunk, a Democrat, being governor, refused to reappoint Judge White, who was a Whig, although a large majority of the people of the district petitioned for his reappointment. The Senate, however, having a Whig majority, rejected all the Governor's nominees for the vacancy. When the Legislature adjourned no one was commissioned to succeed Judge White. But Governor Shunk appointed Jeremiah M. Burrell for a year to hold the courts. This created legal controversy. To avoid further controversy, and at the request of Judge White and his friends, John C. Knox of Tioga county was appointed in the spring of 1848 to fill the vacancy, and moving to Kittanning presided until December term, 1851, when under the change in the constitution making judges elective Judge J. M. Burrell was elected in the fall of 1851 president judge of the district and served until 1855, when he resigned.

Judge Joseph Buffington, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, was appointed to fill vacancy caused by Judge Burrell's resignation and was elected in 1856, serving a full term, and reelected in 1866, resigning in 1871. He died February 3, 1872. He had served as judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district, composed of Clarion, Elk, Jefferson, Venango and Mercer, by appointment. Had been previously elected and served two terms in Congress. In 1852 was nominated by the Whig State convention for Supreme judge, but was defeated.

James A. Logan, in May, 1871, was appointed judge to fill the vacancy, and afterwards was elected as judge of said district; and filled the position until 1879, when he resigned to accept the appointment of assistant general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and subsequently became general solicitor of the said company. He died October 29, 1902.

Under the new constitution which was in effect in 1873, by which Indiana county became a separate judicial district, now the Fortieth, John P. Blair, of Indiana, was the first elected judge of the said district, and served his full term, until January 1, 1885.

Harry White, of Indiana, was in 1884 elected judge of said district, and served the

full term until January 1, 1895; having been reelected in 1894, he served two terms.

S. J. Telford, of Indiana, was elected in 1904, and entered upon the duties of his office, January, 1905.

* * * *

The first record of Criminal court held in Indiana county is at March sessions, 1807. The first case tried—No. 1, March sessions, 1807—is *Commonwealth v. William Wilkins*, charged with assault and battery. Defendant found guilty.

At June sessions, 1807, Samuel Riddle and Walter Forward were admitted "as attorneys of this court."

June 8, 1807, Samuel Massey was appointed and qualified as deputy attorney general before John Young, President Judge.

The first civil case originating in Indiana county is the case of *George Weir v. John O'Conner*, No. 1, December term, 1806. Alexander appeared for the plaintiff; Armstrong for defendant. This was an appeal from the docket of Justice William Hamilton. The case was tried June 9, 1807, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$8.10.

Daniel Stanard, the first resident attorney of the bar of Indiana county, was born 1784, near Bennington, Vt.; located in Indiana in 1807, was well known as an attorney in western Pennsylvania; was engaged in the practice of his profession some thirty years. He retired from practice in 1836, and died at Indiana March 4, 1867.

From 1807 until 1819 the only resident attorneys were Daniel Stanard, James M. Riddle and James M. Kelly. James M. Kelly was a native of Indiana county, and read law with George Armstrong, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county. After his admission to the bar he returned to Indiana and engaged in the practice of his profession. He and Daniel Stanard were among those named as trustees by the Act of 28th of March, 1814, incorporating Indiana Academy; was elected as (Federalist) a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; was a noted attorney, and had a brilliant but brief career. He died in 1820.

Ephraim Carpenter was born at Sharon, Vt., August 10, 1788. When a young man he taught in the academy at Greensburg, Pa., where he read law and was admitted to the bar, and located in Indiana in 1819, and commenced the practice of his profession. He served several years, by appointment, as deputy attorney general of the county; was also a practical surveyor; he continued in the

practice of his profession until his death, June 10, 1860.

Hugh Brady, a native of Indiana county, read law with Daniel Stanard, and was admitted to the bar June 27, 1820.

Richard B. McCabe, a well-known attorney, was born in Cumberland (now Perry) county, Pa., on the 5th of August, 1792. From 1815 he was for a number of years engaged in clerking and as manager of several iron works. In 1820 he went to Harrisburg, where he was employed in the office of the secretary of State, and while thus engaged he read law, and was admitted to the bar. After his admission he removed to Huntingdon, Pa., where he commenced the practice of his profession, subsequently removing to Blairsville, Indiana county, where he continued the practice of his profession, and enjoyed for most of his time a lucrative practice. He was appointed and served one term as prothonotary of the county. In 1846 he was editor and publisher of *The Appalachian*, an independent political journal. His historical articles found a place among the standard writings of his time. His reputation as such became national. He died January 10, 1860.

Thomas White read law in the office of William Rawle in the city of Philadelphia, and after his admission to the bar, in 1821, located in Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was then aged about twenty-one years, and was very soon in successful practice. He was also agent of George Clymer, who owned a large quantity of land in Indiana county. He was appointed president judge of the Tenth Judicial district in 1836, succeeding Judge John Young, and served his full term, until 1847. He was an eminent lawyer, a just judge, and presided over the several courts of his district with distinguished ability. He was instrumental in establishing the Indiana County Agricultural Society, was one of its main projectors and supporters, and its president from its origin until his death. He devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. Judge White died on the 22d day of July, 1866, in his sixty-seventh year.

William Banks was born near Mifflintown, now in Juniata county, at that time Mifflin county, Pa., and studied law in the office of his brother Hon. John Banks, at Mercer, Pa. He commenced the practice of law at Indiana in 1824, and for many years was a leading member of the bar. He became a forcible advocate, concise and sometimes eloquent. He was fond of scientific studies, was well versed in the law, was an able counselor, and was

concerned in a large number of the early ejectment suits brought in Indiana and adjoining counties. His opinion on legal questions was sought, not only by clients, but by his fellow members of the bar. He was prothonotary of the county from 1828 until 1833; a member of the Legislature, and was deputy attorney general of the county in 1836, by appointment. After serving in the said several offices he totally abjured holding office, and pursued the practice of his profession until his death, August 10, 1871.

Augustus Drum was born at Greensburg, was a graduate of Jefferson College, studied law under John B. Alexander, located in Indiana in 1831, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1839 was sworn in as deputy prosecuting attorney for Indiana county. He was a successful lawyer and a gentleman of pleasant social qualities and fine literary taste. He was a member of the Democratic party, and took an active part in politics, and was to some extent a newspaper writer; was editor in 1834 of the *Inquirer*, a Democratic journal published at Indiana; its publication was continued for several years. He served one term in Congress. He removed to Pittsburg in 1856, and was there engaged in the practice for some time. He died at Greensburg, Pa., September 17, 1858.

Joseph J. Young was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county; was a son of Judge Young; was admitted to the bar and located in Indiana in 1833. He was engaged in the practice of his profession for some years, was agent and owner of a large body of land in Indiana county. He retired from practice, and died at Indiana.

John Myers was a native of Somerset county, located in Indiana in 1835. Was a member of the bar and pursued the practice of law. Served one term as prothonotary, and afterwards continued the practice of his profession until his death.

William M. Stewart was born at Franks-town, Huntingdon county, in 1817. Was a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He read law with Judge Reed, of Carlisle, Pa., and also with Judge White, of Indiana, and was admitted to the bar of Indiana county in 1839. He soon became prominent in his profession and acquired a large practice; was engaged in the banking business under the firm name of Sutton & Stewart, at Indiana, from 1854 to January, 1864, at which time the First National Bank of Indiana was incorporated. He was one of the directors and subsequently president of this bank.

He was also, in 1869, concerned in the organization of the Indiana County Deposit Bank; was one of the directors and the first president of the bank. He afterwards, in 1873, removed to Philadelphia, where he was a partner in the banking house of B. K. Jamison & Co., and where he pursued the practice of his profession until his decease.

A. W. Taylor was born at Indiana March 22, 1815, was educated at Indiana Academy and Jefferson College. He left college in 1836 to fill an appointment as clerk in the office of his father, Hon. John Taylor, surveyor general of Pennsylvania. He held the appointment for three years, then entered the Law School at Carlisle, Pa.; afterwards continued his law studies in the office of Judge Thomas White, at Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and entered immediately upon the practice of his profession. He served two terms as prothonotary of the county. He took an active part in politics in the organization of the Republican party; was a member of the Legislature in 1859 and 1860; served five years as president of Indiana County Agricultural Society. In 1872 was elected a representative in the Forty-third Congress, served on the committee on Railways and Canals. In 1873 was elected one of the trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. He continued in the practice of his profession until his death, May 7, 1893.

Thomas Sutton, Sr., was born at Indiana; was admitted to the bar, 1841; was appointed deputy attorney general for the county of Indiana in 1843. Subsequently he removed to Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa., where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until his decease.

John Potter was admitted to the bar on the 24th of March, 1845, on presentation to the court of his commission as deputy attorney general for Indiana county. Sworn accordingly by prothonotary.

Pliny Kelly was born in Indiana county. Read law with Judge Thomas White, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Was a soldier in the Mexican war; after his discharge returned to Indiana, and engaged in the practice of his profession for some time. In 1849 went to California.

William A. Todd, a native of Indiana county, read law with Hon. Thomas White, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. After his admission he removed to Ebensburg, Cambria county, and formed a partnership with Ed. Hutchison, and under the firm name of Hutchison & Todd pursued the practice of

law for some time. Was a soldier in the Mexican war, promoted colonel. After his discharge from service came to Indiana and engaged in the practice of his profession, and continued therein until his decease, in 1859.

Alexander Taylor was born at Indiana in 1822; was a graduate of Jefferson College; read law with William Banks, was appointed deputy attorney general for Indiana county in 1848. Had retired from practice for many years prior to his death, July 12, 1893.

G. P. Reed was admitted to the bar in 1847; was associate editor of the *Indiana Register* in 1846, in which business he was engaged until 1852, when elected a justice of the peace for the borough of Indiana, in which office he served for several terms. Since deceased.

Edmund Paige was born near Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, in 1820. Came to this country in 1831; read law with William Banks, and was admitted to the bar of Indiana county. Was a practical surveyor. In 1852 he was elected district attorney for Indiana county; was reelected and served the second term, also served several terms as county surveyor. The latter part of his life was devoted principally to surveying. He was very familiar with original warrants and surveys of the county. He died some years ago.

Stewart Steel, for many years a resident of Blairsville, Indiana county, was consul at Dundee, Scotland, from 1845 to 1849. Deceased.

Titian J. Coffey, a resident attorney of Indiana for a number of years, was associated with Judge Thomas White in the practice of law; was elected State senator in 1856, and served during term. Was deputy attorney general of the United States from 1861 to 1865. He was a popular advocate at the bar of the Supreme court of the United States. Deceased.

Matthew Taylor, born in Indiana; read law with William M. Stewart; was admitted to the bar; removed to Erie, where he was engaged in the practice of the law until his decease.

Levi McElhoes, a native of Indiana county, read law with William M. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar.

Samuel S. Blair was born in Indiana; read law with Judge Thomas White, and was admitted to the bar. Removed to Hollidaysburg, Blair county, where for many years he was engaged in the practice of his profession. He was one of the leading lawyers in the State, and had represented his district in Congress several times. He died some years ago.

John Stanard, son of Daniel Stanard, was born in Indiana; read law with Thaddens Stevens, and was admitted to the bar; returned to Indiana and commenced the practice of his profession, in which he was engaged for some years. Removed to Wichita, Kans., where he died.

William Houston, Jr., was born in Indiana, and read law with Augustus Drum. Was admitted to the bar of Indiana county, and was engaged for some time in practice at Indiana. Afterwards removed to Tennessee.

Robert Sutton was born in Indiana, and was a graduate of Princeton College. Read law and was admitted to the bar. Was engaged in practice at Indiana for some time. Afterwards removed from Indiana, and resided at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died.

James W. Johnston, a native of Indiana county, a member of the bar, for some years in practice at Indiana. He afterwards removed to Tennessee.

Samuel A. Douglass was born in Indiana in 1827; was educated in the common schools and Indiana Academy. For some years was engaged in teaching and clerking. He read law with William M. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar at September term, 1851; was after his admission again engaged in clerking for a year or more at Buena Vista Furnace, and in 1854, in the District court of Indianapolis, Ind. He commenced the practice of law at Indiana in 1855. He was elected secretary of the council of Indiana borough in 1856, and served continuously as secretary and solicitor, with the exceptions of the years 1857-1861 and 1863, until September, 1895, making a service of thirty-six years. He was appointed deputy collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania in March, 1869, and held the position for three years. Was mustered into the United States service July 1, 1863, as a private of Company I, transferred to Company H, 2d Battalion Infantry, six months Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged the 25th of January, 1864. After his discharge resumed the practice of his profession. He is a member of Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic.

Hugh W. Weir was born in Indiana county, and read law with Augustus Drum, and was admitted to the bar at December term, 1851. Commenced the practice of his profession at Saltsburg, Indiana county, where he remained a few years, removed to Indiana, and pursued the practice for a number of years, then removed to Pittsburg, where he became

associated with Robert Gibson in the practice under the firm name of Weir & Gibson; and subsequently was appointed chief justice of Idaho Territory. Deceased.

Thomas E. Morgan, a native of Indiana county, read law with Augustus Drum, and was admitted to the bar 27th of December, 1852. For a short time in practice at Indiana, and afterwards removed to Illinois. Deceased.

William M. Coulter, born in Indiana, read law with Augustus Drum, and was admitted to the bar August 2, 1853; was in practice but a year or so previous to his death.

William Murry, a member of the bar, read law with Judge Thomas White, and was admitted September 27, 1853; removed to Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pennsylvania.

Lewis M. Stewart, a native of Huntingdon county, read law with William M. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar September 25, 1854. Removed.

John Conrad, a native of Indiana county; a member of the bar; read law with A. W. Taylor. Removed to Brookville.

G. W. Bonnen, a member of the bar, a resident of Blairsville. Know nothing more about him.

Hon. Harry White was born in Indiana. A graduate of Princeton College, read law with his father, Judge Thomas White. Was admitted to practice in 1856. After his admission commenced the practice of his profession, and became a member of the law firm of White & Coffey. Early in life he took an active part in political affairs; has held many important political positions. In 1863 was State senator, and also from 1866 to 1874; was a delegate at law to the Constitutional convention of 1873. He also represented his district two terms in Congress. He was mustered into the service of the United States in 1861 as major of the 67th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; passed through the various grades to colonel of regiment. Was discharged February 22, 1865. Brigadier general March 2, 1865. Was a prisoner from June 15, 1863, to September 29, 1864. Was elected judge of the Fortieth Judicial district, Indiana county, in 1884, and served his full term. Was reelected in 1894 and served his second term ending January 1, 1905. He was for many years in the practice of his profession, and was one of the leading members of the bar, and a successful lawyer. He has held the position of member of board of directors of the State Normal school at Indiana; a stockholder in the First National Bank, and also of Indiana

County Deposit Bank, and the owner of a large body of land in Indiana county; and is interested in the material development of the county. He is a member of Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic.

Joseph M. Thompson was born in Indiana August 2, 1832; was educated at Indiana Academy and Jefferson College; read law with William A. Todd, and was admitted to the bar June 19, 1855. After his admission commenced the practice of law. In 1856 he was associated with Hon. S. M. Clark and John F. Young in publication of *Indiana Messenger*, then a Democratic journal, favoring the election of James Buchanan for president. He was a brilliant advocate, a genial companion, and faithful friend. He died August 1, 1884.

James Mathews Coleman was born in Indiana county; read law with William Banks, was admitted to the bar December 27, 1855, and was in practice for a number of years. He is still living.

H. B. Woods, a resident member of the bar for a number of years, an associate editor of the *Indiana Register*; elected district attorney of the county. Removed to Gettysburg, Pa., in 1860, afterwards to Reading, Pa., where he continued the practice of his profession. He died in 1866 or 1867.

Hon. John P. Blair was born in Indiana in 1833. A graduate of Washington College; read law with his brother, Hon. Samuel S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1856. After his admission he located at New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., where he practiced until 1859, when he was elected district attorney of that county. He resigned when the Civil war broke out and enlisted in Company F, 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the end of three months' term of service he reenlisted as a private, and was elected first lieutenant of Company I, 100th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He held this position until after the battles of second Bull Run, Chantilly and Antietam, when the company was consolidated with Company G, of which he was commissioned captain. After the capture of Hilton Head and Beaufort he was detailed from the company to act as provost marshal and judge advocate general of the Port Royal district, which position he held until his brigade was sent North to join McClellan on the Peninsula. He was twice wounded; at first assault on the enemy's earthworks in the rear of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, a grapeshot struck his sword and in-

flicted a wound in his side, and at second battle of Bull Run he received a painful gunshot wound. After passing through the campaign against Vicksburg under Grant, and the campaign in East Tennessee under Burnside, suffering from fever disabled him from further service, and he was honorably discharged on the 31st day of May, 1864. In 1865 he commenced the practice of his profession at Indiana, and having the ability, learning and knowledge of the law he soon acquired a large practice, and was a successful lawyer. In 1874 he was elected president judge of the Fortieth Judicial district, Indiana county, over which he presided with ability. At the end of his term, January 1, 1885, he resumed and continued successfully the practice of law. He was a stockholder and director, solicitor and president of the First National Bank of Indiana. He died January 19, 1913.

Hon. Silas M. Clark was born at Indiana in 1834; was prepared for college at the Indiana Academy, and graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1852, having entered junior class two thirds advanced. He taught the Indiana Academy several years, read law with William M. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. After his admission he was associated with Mr. Stewart in the practice of law, under the firm name of Stewart & Clark. He was elected a senatorial delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1873. For a number of years was a director of the public schools. He was one of the projectors and founders of the State Normal school at Indiana of which he was a member of the board of trustees, and the secretary and president of the board for most of the time during, the latter part of his life. In 1886 Lafayette College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1879 he was president of the First National Bank of Indiana. He was a leading and able member of the bar, and had a large and successful practice until 1882, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket associate justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. He died at Indiana November 20, 1891.

James A. Getty, born in Indiana county, was admitted to the bar at September term, 1858; commenced the practice of law at Saltsburg, where he was located for some years. He died a number of years ago.

John Lowry was born in Armstrong county January 25, 1832. Was educated in the common schools, and by private tutors. He

read law with Stewart & Clark, and was admitted to the bar at June term, 1860. Was district attorney from 1862 to 1865. Was prothonotary of the county from 1866 to 1872, and he was the editor and proprietor of the *Indiana Times*, a Republican journal established in 1878, and served as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from 1883 to 1886. In 1864 he served as quartermaster of the 206th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers for the term of service—one year. He died April 23, 1886.

G. G. Ingersoll, born in Indiana county, read law with Hugh W. Weir, and was admitted to the bar June 18, 1861. Was in practice of his profession at Indiana for some years. Afterwards removed to Freeport, Armstrong county, and is since deceased.

William R. Boyer, a resident of Blairsville, Indiana county, was admitted to the bar in 1861. He practiced law in Blairsville until the time of his death, August 17, 1892.

James B. Sansom, a native of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pa., was admitted as a member of the bar June 16, 1862. He was editor of the *Indiana Democrat*, first issued May 4, 1862, and subsequently published under the firm name of J. B. Sansom & Son. He died in 1884.

William C. Stewart, a native of Indiana county, was admitted to the bar March 24, 1863. Removed to Greensburg, where he practiced law until the time of his death.

T. Benton Duley was admitted a member of the bar June 17, 1863. Commenced the practice in Blairsville, Indiana county. Removed to Gettysburg, where he died some years ago.

Albert C. Boyle was born in Indiana; read law with Judge Thomas White, and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1864, and immediately commenced practice as junior member of the firm of White & Boyle. Served three terms as prothonotary of the county from 1872 to 1881. Subsequently removed to Chicago, Ill., where he died.

Coulter Wiggins, born in Indiana county; read law with Hon. A. W. Taylor, and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1864; was engaged in the practice of his profession at Indiana for a number of years. Removed to Blairsville, Indiana county, where he has continued the practice of law.

Daniel S. Porter was born in Indiana county in 1839; was mustered into the service of the United States in June, 1861, as captain of Company B, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves; afterwards promoted lieutenant

colonel. He resigned in the winter of 1863, read law with Stewart & Clark, and was admitted to the bar June 27, 1864. Was afterwards elected district attorney of the county, and served from 1865 to 1868. Was elected a Senatorial delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1873. Was in active practice until his decease, March 22, 1884.

John C. Carpenter was born in Indiana February 5, 1838. In 1861 he was mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant of Company E, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Afterwards was promoted captain of Company K, of the regiment. Commissioned major and colonel. After his discharge returned to Indiana, and read law, and was admitted to the bar March 28, 1866. He removed to Kansas, where he engaged in the practice of law.

John N. Banks, a native of Juniata county, Pa., graduated at Pennsylvania State College, then Agricultural College, in 1861. He was mustered into the military service of the United States in 1862, as corporal of Company I, 126th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. After his discharge he attended the law school of Harvard University one year, and finished his law course with E. S. Doty, of Mifflintown, in said county, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1866. Located in Indiana in March, 1866, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession; and has been successful, acquiring a large and lucrative practice. He is solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the county of Indiana, and for a number of years was president of the Farmers' Bank of Indiana, Pa. He takes an interest in Grand Army affairs, was commander of Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R., for a number of years, and has filled the position of senior vice commander of the Department of Pennsylvania.

E. S. McMutrie, a member of the bar of Indiana county, read law with William M. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar June 18, 1866. Removed.

H. K. Sloan was born at Indiana in 1838; was educated in the common schools and Indiana Academy. He entered the service of the United States in June, 1861, as second lieutenant of Company B, Pennsylvania Reserves; was promoted first lieutenant, June 2, 1861, and captain August 13, 1863; and was mustered out June 13, 1864; was brevetted major March 13, 1865. After his discharge and return was appointed an assistant in United States Internal Revenue

service. In 1870 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from the legislative district composed of Indiana and Westmoreland counties, and served his full term. He also served one term as State senator, for 1889 to 1892. He read law with Hugh W. Weir, and was admitted to the bar September 26, 1867, and continued in the practice of his profession until his decease, August 11, 1894.

T. Elder Ralston was born at Indiana; read law with A. W. Taylor and Stewart & Clark, and was admitted to the bar December 23, 1867. Engaged in the practice of his profession, afterwards removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued the practice of his profession. He died a few years ago.

William R. Allison was born in Indiana county in 1844, was admitted to the bar September 30, 1865, and immediately commenced the practice of law. He served one term as district attorney for the county, from 1871. Deceased.

John R. Wilson, born in Indiana county (Center township) June 24, 1841. Was educated in the academy of the county, and was engaged at teaching during this time. He read law with Hugh W. Weir, and was admitted to the bar October 2, 1865, and immediately commenced the practice of law at Cherrytree, Indiana county, where he was engaged in the practice until 1870, when he removed to Indiana, and formed a partnership with Hugh W. Weir under the firm name of Weir & Wilson; continued for some time. In 1873 he was appointed commissioner of the Circuit court of the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania; which position he held a number of years. In 1863, upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Army of Northern Virginia, he enlisted for the three months' service, in Company C, 57th Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia. He continued to practice his profession until his decease, October 15, 1893.

Everett H. Moorhead was born in Indiana county; was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College in 1863; read law with A. W. Taylor, and was admitted to the bar September 20, 1868; commenced the practice of law in Indiana and was in active practice for several years; having a retentive memory he had acquired fair knowledge of the law. He died January 29, 1887.

L. S. Herron, a native of Indiana county, read law with Hugh W. Weir, and was admitted to the bar June 18, 1868. Removed.

Samuel Lyon was born in Bedford, Bedford

county, Pa., in 1835. Enlisted in Company H, 107th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1861, and passed through the several grades of private, first lieutenant and captain of the company. He served on the staff of General Baxter, and was discharged in July, 1865. He read law with his father, William Lyon, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He located in Indiana in 1868, where he was engaged in the practice of law until 1871, when he removed to Blairsville, Indiana county, and continued in the practice of his profession until his decease, some years ago.

James M. Briggs read law with A. W. Taylor, and was admitted April 6, 1869. Removed to Clarinda, Iowa, where he continued the practice of his profession.

Samuel Cunningham was born in Indiana county; was educated at primary schools and by private tutor at Armagh, in said county, and was engaged at teaching for a year or more. He enlisted in Company H, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, in July, 1861; was wounded at battle of second Bull Run in August, 1862, and was discharged in January, 1863, on account of wounds. Afterwards came to Indiana, and was engaged teaching in the public schools. He graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1868. He read law with Stewart & Clark, and was admitted to the bar April 5, 1870, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In 1874 he was elected district attorney for the county, and served his full term, and has continued in active practice ever since. He has now associated with him in the practice John S. Fisher, under the firm name of Cunningham & Fisher.

James Sharp Moorhead was born in Indiana county. A graduate of Washington and Jefferson College. He read law with Stewart & Clark, and was admitted to bar April 5, 1870. Afterwards removed to Greensburg, Pa., and is now one of the leading members of the bar of Westmoreland county.

J. A. C. Ruffner was born in Indiana county. He enlisted (becoming a corporal) in Company A, 1st Battalion, Pennsylvania Cavalry, for six months. After his term of service he read law with Col. Daniel S. Porter, was admitted to the bar December 2, 1870, and was in active practice at Indiana for a number of years; at one time an associate in the practice of his profession with Colonel Porter under the firm name of Porter & Ruffner. He removed to Greensburg,

Westmoreland county, where he continued the practice of his profession.

G. W. Hood was born in White township, Indiana county, a graduate of Westminster College, Lawrence county, Pa., of the class of 1870. He read law with A. W. Taylor, and was admitted to the bar December 27, 1871. In 1873 he commenced the practice of his profession at Indiana, Pa. In 1884 he was elected State senator of the Thirty-seventh district; was appointed and served on several important committees, and as chairman of several, during his term of service. In 1890 he was appointed and served as supervisor of the Eighth Census district of Pennsylvania. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, 2d Battalion, six months' Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged. He took considerable interest in Grand Army affairs, and was a member of Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R. He continued in the practice of his profession until his decease, February 28, 1900.

O. P. Carson was a native of Indiana county, a member of the bar; he read law with J. M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Removed.

Albert W. Kimmell was born in Indiana. He read law with Col. Daniel S. Porter, and was admitted to the bar December 1, 1873. Afterwards removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he died some years ago.

M. C. Watson was born in Indiana county. He is a graduate of Eldersridge Academy, Indiana county. Afterwards entered the law department of the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained for one year. Subsequently came to Indiana, where he read law with Gen. Harry White, and was admitted to the bar April, 1874. Was elected in 1877 district attorney, and served his term. He was associated with Hon. Harry White in the practice for some years under the firm name of White & Watson, and subsequently with S. J. Telford under the firm name of Watson & Telford; and since under the firm name of Watson & Keener. He is interested in the material development of the county, having large interests in coal and lumber. In 1886 had the nomination of his county for Congress; was a delegate to the National convention which nominated Harrison for president, and was twice elected to represent his district in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

C. Voris, a member of the bar, read law with Hon. Silas M. Clark, and was admitted December 1, 1873. Removed to Northumberland county; never practiced in Indiana county.

H. W. Walkinshaw was born in Indiana county; read law with Stewart & Clark, and was admitted to the bar June 11, 1873. Removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he is now engaged in the practice of the law.

John H. Hill was born in Armstrong county, Pa. He attended the law department of the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., class of 1873. He read law with William M. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar December 7, 1874, and immediately commenced practice. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, 88th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged under general orders at Washington, D. C., in 1865. He is a member of Indiana Post, No. 28, G. A. R.

Thomas Sutton was born at Indiana in 1838; a graduate of Princeton, class of 1873. He read law with Judge John P. Blair, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. He was one year at Columbia Law School; commenced the practice of law at Indiana in 1878. He is interested in the Chilled Car Wheel Manufacturing Company, and other industries of the county, and was a director, solicitor and president of the First National Bank, and has been director, secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal school, and a warm supporter of that institution.

W. T. Chine, a member of the bar admitted June 9, 1876, practiced law at Saltsburg, Indiana county, for some time, then removed to Greensburg, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

William R. Black, born in Indiana county in 1843; was mustered into the service of the United States in 1861, as a private in Company K, 67th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. was wounded and lost a limb. Was register and recorder of Indiana county from 1868 to 1874. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice; was for some years engaged in the publication of the *Indiana Progress*; removed to Buffalo, N. Y.; since deceased.

David Blair Taylor was born in Indiana; a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College. He read law with A. W. Taylor, and was admitted to the bar June 18, 1878. Some time after his admission commenced practice at Indiana, and in 1890 formed a law partnership with Hon. S. M. Jack. He was clerk and solicitor for the council of the borough of Indiana for some eight years.

Hon. S. M. Jack, a native of Summersville, Jefferson county, and a graduate of the State Normal school of Indiana, Pa.

After having been engaged in teaching in common schools in Jefferson county, came to Indiana and was appointed vice principal of the high school of the borough of Indiana, which position he held for four years. He read law with Hon. S. M. Clark, and was admitted to the bar at September term, 1879, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Indiana. He was elected district attorney for the county, and serving his full term was reelected in 1886, and served his second term; has represented by appointment of the governor the State on the board of trustees of the State Normal school at Indiana. He was elected a representative of the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses.

W. L. Stewart was born in Indiana county. He read law with Col. Daniel S. Porter, was admitted to the bar September 10, 1879, and commenced the practice of his profession at Indiana; continued in active practice until the time of his decease, April 24, 1903.

Hon. S. J. Telford was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, December 24, 1853. He was a graduate of Westminster College, was one year a student at the Allegheny Theological Seminary. He was engaged for some time in teaching, and was principal of the Purchase Line Academy. He read law with Hon. G. W. Hood, and was admitted to the bar March 15, 1880. After his admission he located in Blairsville, in said county, and was in active practice until 1885, when he removed to Indiana, and continued in the practice. Some time after his removal to Indiana he formed a partnership with M. C. Watson, under the firm name of Watson & Telford, and later had associated with him Ernest Stewart in the practice of law, under the firm name of Telford & Stewart. He was commissioner of bankruptcy. Was elected president judge in 1904.

James W. McCreary, a member of the bar, read law with Hon. S. M. Clark, and was admitted September 2, 1880. Removed to Greeley, Colo., where he is engaged in the practice of law.

J. Alvin Ewing, a member of the bar, read law with Hon. Harry White, and was admitted December 6, 1880. Removed to Leadville, Colo., where he is engaged in the practice of law.

John M. Leech was born in Indiana county. A graduate of Lafayette, in Pennsylvania; located in Indiana, and read law with Hon. Harry White, and was admitted to the bar December 7, 1881; was elected and served

one term as district attorney of the county. Was for some years a member of the firm of Leech & Elkin.

John T. Stuchell was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana county; was educated at Dayton Academy, Plumville Select School, and by private tutor for languages. He was engaged in teaching school for some years. He read law with Hon. A. W. Taylor, and was admitted to the bar June 13, 1882, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. He was for a number of years secretary of the Indiana County Agricultural Society. Died October 16, 1904.

John A. Scott was born in Indiana county; a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, July 1, 1879. After graduating he taught at Eldersridge Academy, subsequently was principal of Johnstown high school. He afterwards read law with Hon. S. M. Clark and G. W. Hood, and was admitted to the bar December 19, 1884, and commenced the practice of his profession. He served as prothonotary of the county from 1888 to 1894, and then resumed the practice of law.

Hon. John P. Elkin was born in West Mahoning township, Indiana county, January 11, 1860; a graduate of the State Normal school of Indiana, in the class of 1880. He taught in the common schools, and in 1882 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated from the same in 1884. After graduating he pursued the study of law in the office of Watson & Telford, and was admitted to the bar September 14, 1885. In 1884 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and was reelected in 1886, serving two terms. He was a member of several important committees on which he served, of some of which he was chairman. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal school. He is interested in many local enterprises, and in the material development of the county. He was appointed deputy attorney general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in January, 1895, served part of the term and resigned, and in January, 1899, was appointed attorney general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and served his full term. In 1902 was a candidate for the nomination of governor of Pennsylvania at the Republican convention, was popular with the people, but was defeated in convention. Is now one of the judges of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania.

John H. Pierce was born in Clearfield county, Pa.; a graduate of the State Normal

school at Indiana, class of 1881. He taught in the common schools from 1875 to 1883. He read law with Hon. S. M. Clark, D. S. Porter, and Jack & Taylor, and was admitted to the bar September 14, 1885. Commenced the practice of law at Indiana. He served several years as secretary of the Indiana Agricultural Society.

John T. Bell was born in Jefferson county, Pa. He read law with Hon. S. M. Clark and J. N. Banks, was admitted to the bar April 26, 1888, and commenced the practice of his profession.

George H. Fair was born in Indiana county. He read law with Hon. George W. Hood, and was admitted to the bar April 26, 1886. Removed.

D. H. Tomb was born in Indiana county, a graduate of the State Normal school of Indiana, of the class of 1878. Was a student at Washington and Jefferson College for two years. He was engaged in teaching for some years, was the principal of Woodvale public schools, of Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa. He removed to Indiana and read law with W. L. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar October 31, 1887, and commenced practice at Indiana. He served one term as county auditor. Died December 12, 1912.

A. W. Wilson was born at Indiana; a member of the bar, was admitted October 31, 1887. Now principal of the Kiskiminetas Springs School.

John L. Getty was born in Indiana county, a graduate of the University of Wooster, Ohio. He read law with Watson & Telford, and was admitted to the bar October 31, 1887. Commenced practice at Indiana. He was elected and served one term as district attorney for the county.

J. N. Langham was born in Indiana county; a graduate of the State Normal school at Indiana. He was engaged in teaching for several years. He read law with J. N. Banks, and was admitted to the bar December 3, 1888, and commenced practice at Indiana. Subsequently was appointed postmaster of the borough of Indiana for the term of four years. He afterwards received the appointment of assistant United States district attorney of the Western District of Pennsylvania, is now congressman for his district and is serving his third term.

Frank Keener was born in Indiana county. He graduated at the University of Wooster, Ohio, in the summer of 1887. In the years 1887-1888 was principal of the Van Buren high school of Hancock county, Ohio; also

superintendent of the school of the township adjoining Van Buren. Subsequently he read law at Indiana with Watson & Telford, and was admitted to the bar November 8, 1889, and commenced the practice of law; afterwards was for some years engaged in practice under the firm name of Watson & Keener. Died October 26, 1911.

J. Wood Clark was born in Indiana, a son of the Hon. Silas M. Clark; a graduate of Princeton. He read law with Samuel Cunningham and was admitted to the bar November 3, 1890, and immediately commenced to practice. He is a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the State Normal school.

John S. Taylor, born in Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa.; a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College. He read law with Hon. A. W. Taylor, and was admitted to the bar March 5, 1891, and commenced to practice. He was private secretary of Congressman S. M. Jack of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, and was clerk and solicitor of the council of the borough of Indiana.

R. M. Wilson, a member of the bar, read law with Leech & Elkin, and was admitted July 7, 1892. Removed to Blairsville to accept a position as cashier of the Blairsville National Bank. Became treasurer of The Savings & Trust Company of Indiana, Pa., serving until his death, August 7, 1913.

R. M. Ewing, a member of the bar. He read law with Watson & Keener, and was admitted July 7, 1892. Removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

Elder Peelor was born in Indiana county. Was educated in the common schools, State Normal, and law department of the University of Michigan. He read law with S. J. Telford, and was admitted to the bar November 22, 1892, and commenced the practice at Indiana. Subsequently he was elected prothonotary of the county, and served two terms. He afterwards resumed practice and is now of the firm of Peelor & Feit.

E. Walker Smith was born in Indiana county. A graduate of the State Normal school of Indiana, Pa., in 1886. He read law with W. L. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar March 7, 1892, and commenced to practice at Indiana. Mr. Smith prior to his admission was for many years engaged in teaching.

Hon. John S. Fisher was born in Indiana county; a graduate of the State Normal school at Indiana; was for some years prin-

cipal of the schools of the borough of Indiana. He read law with Hon. A. W. Taylor, was admitted to the bar August 19, 1893, and commenced the practice at Indiana. Subsequently formed a law partnership with Samuel Cunningham, and has continued the practice under the firm name of Cunningham & Fisher. Mr. Fisher was elected State senator in 1899 from the district composed of the counties of Indiana and Jefferson.

W. M. Mahan was born in Indiana county, a graduate of the State Normal school at Indiana, class of 1890. He read law with Hon. George W. Hood, was admitted to the bar November 14, 1895, and commenced the practice of the law at Indiana. He was elected and served one term as district attorney for the county. Was mustered into the United States service in 1898 as captain of Company F, 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in Spanish-American war.

W. Lowry Hutchison, a member of the bar. He read law with S. J. Telford, and was admitted to the bar November 14, 1895. Removed.

W. F. Elkin was born in Indiana county; a graduate of the State Normal school at Indiana, Pa., of the class of 1890. He read law with his brother, Hon. John P. Elkin, was admitted to the bar February 5, 1896, and commenced the practice of law at Indiana. He was solicitor for the sheriff of said county. He was mustered into the United States service in 1898, as second lieutenant of Company F, 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish-American war.

Boyd R. Ewing, a member of the bar, read law with S. J. Telford, and was admitted to the bar July 6, 1896. Removed to Pittsburg, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

George J. Feit was born in Indiana county; a graduate of the State Normal school at Indiana, of the class of 1890. He read law with Jack & Taylor, was admitted to the bar July 6, 1896, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was afterwards elected district attorney for the county, and is the junior member of the firm of Peelor & Feit. In 1898 he was mustered into the United States service as a private, and afterwards promoted fifth sergeant of Company F, 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish-American war.

Alex Mabon, a native of Indiana county, read law with Samuel Cunningham, and was admitted to the bar July 6, 1896. He re-

moved to Pittsburg, Pa., where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

David Blair was born in Indiana; was a student at Princeton, and a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College. He read law with his father, Hon. John P. Blair, and was admitted to the bar January 15, 1898, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. He was secretary of the Indiana County Agricultural Society.

William Banks was born at Indiana. He graduated at the Pennsylvania State College in 1894, and read law with his father, John N. Banks, and was admitted to the bar January 15, 1898; has since engaged in the practice of his profession.

Harry W. Fee was born in Indiana county, and was educated in the common schools. He read law with D. H. Tomb, and was admitted to the bar January 15, 1898, and commenced the practice. He was elected and served one term as county auditor and was solicitor for the county commissioners. He was fourth sergeant of Company F, 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish-American war. Was mustered into service in 1898. Was major in the 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Ernest Stewart was born in Indiana. A graduate of Princeton. He read law with John N. Banks, and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1898, and commenced the practice of his profession; was junior member of the law firm of Telford & Stewart until S. J. Telford was elected president judge.

Charles H. Moore, a graduate of Grove City College, read law and admitted first in Butler county; was admitted to the Indiana county bar February 5, 1900, and is engaged in the practice of his profession at Blairsville, Indiana county.

James W. Mack studied law with Jack & Taylor; admitted to practice August 18, 1903.

H. E. Anderson studied law with E. Walker Smith; admitted to practice October 29, 1904. Is now practicing law in Allegheny county.

H. W. Earhart studied law with John T. Stuchell; admitted to practice October 29, 1904.

W. C. Chapman studied law with Langham & Elkin; admitted to practice September 3, 1906.

W. N. Liggett studied law with Cunningham & Fisher; admitted to practice June 8, 1909.

L. E. Miller studied law with Peelor & Feit; admitted to practice October 8, 1910.

J. Day Brownlee, Jr., admitted to practice January 30, 1911.

Richard W. Watson studied law with M. C. Watson; admitted to practice February 12, 1912.

Elbie E. Creps was born in Rayne township, Indiana county; graduated from the Indiana high school, 1901; completed the course in the Indiana State normal school in 1904; attended Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg for two years; was for two years a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania; and in October, 1912, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court; he is engaged in the practice of his profession as member of the firm of Langham, Elkin & Creps.

LIST OF PRESENT ATTORNEYS

S. A. Douglass
Harry White

Coulter Wiggins
J. N. Banks

Samuel Cunningham
J. A. C. Ruffner
M. C. Watson
John H. Hill
Thomas Sutton
D. B. Taylor
S. M. Jack
S. J. Telford
John M. Leech
John A. Scott
John H. Pierce
John P. Elkin
John T. Bell
John L. Getty
J. N. Langham
J. Wood Clark
John S. Taylor
E. Walker Smith
R. M. Wilson

Elder Peelor
John S. Fisher
W. M. Mahan
W. F. Elkin
George J. Feit
David Blair
William Banks
Harry W. Fee
Ernest Stewart
C. H. Moore
James W. Mack
H. E. Anderson
H. W. Earhart
W. C. Chapman
W. N. Liggett
L. E. Miller
J. Day Brownlee, Jr.
Richard W. Watson
Elbie E. Creps

CHAPTER XX

INDIANA BOROUGH

Conrad Rice the elder was a resident of Lancaster county, Pa., and a blacksmith by occupation. Being desirous of securing some land west of the mountains for agricultural purposes he purchased from a clergyman in the neighborhood, named Smith, the right to 160 acres, represented to be nine miles from Greensburg, at ten shillings per acre. In the spring of 1794 Rice and part of his family took their leave of Lancaster county, intending to make some improvement on their property during the summer, and return for the rest of the family in the ensuing autumn. They brought with them a team, some farming implements, and a set of blacksmith's tools. Having proceeded as far as "Nine-mile run," near the present village of Youngstown, Westmoreland county, they halted and began to search for the land described in the deed from Smith. Hon. William Findley, after careful examination, discovered that the land was situated near Twoick creek, and advised Rice to look for it in that direction. After a tedious search of several days it was ascertained that the land embraced what was afterwards the James P. Carter farm, adjoining the borough of Indiana, and after tracing out the lines and taking a hasty view of the

location Rice commenced retracing his steps, with the intention of bringing on his family and team from Youngstown, and of proceeding at once to the erection of a cabin.

There were then no roads on this side of the Conemangh river, and Rice returned to Campbell's mill, on Blacklick creek, by the same path that had guided him hither.

On arriving there he met Capt. Andrew Sharp, who was about untying his boat and starting on that disastrous trip described in the Armstrong township chapter. From the information obtained, Rice deemed it unsafe to bring on his family immediately, and therefore removed with them to Ligonier Valley, opposite the present village of Centerville, where they continued until the ensuing spring, the members who had been left in Lancaster county having in the meantime rejoined them.

In the spring of 1795 Rice removed here and immediately commenced work. A temporary shelter was erected by setting up wooden forks, and crossing them with poles which were overlaid with bark to serve as a roof. About eight acres of land had been cleared some years before and a cabin built, but the occupants had been driven off by the

Indians, and the cabin burned. During the summer a new cabin, 22 by 24 feet, was erected, and some ground was cleared, but Rice's horses, four in number, dying, no fall grain was sown. In the early part of the winter a yoke of oxen was purchased, and trained for plowing in the spring. A blacksmith shop was early erected, and the settlers from all around came here to have their work done. A Mr. Barnett came all the way from Port Barnett (near the present site of Brookville, Jefferson county), having employed an Indian guide to point out to him the path, and bring him to Rice's. Small parties of Indians frequently passed the smith shop, going to or returning from Ligonier or Greensburg.

The country around the site of Indiana was then thinly settled. On the farm now owned by Gen. Harry White was a small improvement occupied by Timothy O'Neil. George Trimble lived on what was subsequently the Stanard farm. The McLain farm had been improved by Gawin Adams. Fergus Moorhead lived on the Isaac Moorhead farm, now owned by E. B. Campbell. Thomas Allison had made a small improvement on what was afterwards the Robert Allison property, on the Blairsville road. What was lately the Alexander Barclay land had been opened out by James Kelly, and James Thompson was residing on the Clark B. Thompson property.

Rice was never molested by the Indians, though small parties of them often prowled about the neighborhood. Each spring, for a number of years, he and his family went to the Crooked Creek valley to make maple sugar, where was one of the Indians' favorite hunting grounds, but met with no opposition from them, probably because the hunting season was then always over.

A party of Indians had one fall been very successful in hunting in this valley, and at the close of the season hung up the stock of skins and venison that had been secured to the limbs of the trees, beyond the reach of carnivorous animals, intending to return for it in the course of the winter. Some white men strolling through the valley discovered this valuable store of peltry and provisions, and not having the fear of the Indians before their eyes carried it off. The owners were of the Seneca tribe, whose great chief, the celebrated Cornplanter, was at that time on friendly terms with the governor of Pennsylvania. Having discovered the offenders, the injured party sought redress with the civil tribunal, and had them arrested and tried in the "Quarter Sessions" at Greensburg,

where they were convicted of the offense and sentenced to imprisonment.

Game of all kinds was plenty. Deer were very numerous, and often came close to the settlers' cabins. At night they would resort to the "licks," where the hunters, lying in wait, killed a great many. In this way the settler's larder—oft times holding "airy nothing"—was replenished with the "needful" when other means were wanting. Indeed, venison was then a desideratum in the culinary department of every cabin, and the unlucky wight who returned from a hunting excursion without a "saddle" or its equivalent in other game had sometimes need of all his eloquence to reconcile the disappointed "kitchen cabinet." However, we must do the pioneer dames and daughters the justice to say that they were generally kind and forbearing and nobly played their part in the exciting drama of border life.

Bears and panthers were likewise occasionally killed by the hunters, and we find on the records of the county many entries of moneys paid for the scalps of the latter. The fierce catamount and the wily fox, though slain when opportunity offered, were accounted small game—not much sought after, and only secured because of the value of their skins and the premiums paid for their scalps.

In every direction the wolves could be heard all hours in the night, and frequently during the day; but on the eve of a storm they would become unusually boisterous, whole packs howling together in concert and causing the surrounding forest to echo and reverberate with their thrilling notes, which, running through the entire scale, from the deep-toned bass of some patriarch chorister to the shrill, startling tenor of the juvenile yelper, were well calculated to excite apprehension and generally caused the inhabitants to be on the alert. Men, however, soon became accustomed to these sounds and heeded them but little, except when the noisy crowd, prompted by hunger, approached them or their dwellings in force, and then the unerring rifle would put the assailants to flight, though sometimes not until several of their number had been dispatched.

Among the curious and exciting adventures that occurred was the following: Conrad Rice, the elder, was assisted by his two sons, Conrad and Philip, and also sometimes by a young man whom he had hired. The coal used in blacksmithing was brought from a bank on Twolick, above what was afterwards known as McLain's mill. Philip and

the young man above mentioned went one day with two horses and a wagon to the bank for coal, the former carrying the rifle and the latter driving the team.

Having secured their load, Philip told his companion to proceed homeward with the team, whilst he would make a circuit through the woods in search of game. He had gone but a short distance when he espied a large buck near the creek. Raising his rifle and drawing a quick sight, he fired, severely wounding his game, which, however, ran up the hill, the blood streaming from the wound it had received. Philip quickly reloaded his rifle and pursued in the direction the buck had taken. Before he had gotten half way up the hill he saw the buck returning toward him, at full speed, closely followed by an enormous black bear.

So intent was the one upon escape, and so bent the other upon success, that the two animals ran close to where Philip was standing without perceiving him. Then bruin seized the antlered veteran, and began to "pitch in," handling his huge paws with the dexterity of an accomplished boxer, when a well directed ball from Philip's rifle laid him sprawling beside his intended victim. The buck thus relieved gathered himself up and ran a short distance further down the hill, where he was finally dispatched. The two carcasses were now dragged to the wagon and placed on the load of coal, the driver having stopped his team on hearing the first report of Philip's rifle.

The dwelling house on the Carter farm was erected by the elder Rice in 1809, and his son Conrad brought the nails used in the building from Waterstreet, on the Juniata, now included in Huntingdon county.

THE SITE OF INDIANA

The site of Indiana was originally covered with a dense growth of scrubby oak, with here and there a cluster of hazel bushes, among which the fox and the catamount would conceal themselves from observation by day, awaiting the approach of night, when they would steal forth under its shades, and commit extensive depredations. Here the bear made its lair, and the wolf dwelt in safety. The deer, disregarding the dwarfy oaks, skipped along at pleasure, and beneath their spreading branches the hare gambled unmolested. In the hollow of some solitary tree the owl made her home, and from its leafless

bough the hawk viewed the surrounding landscape.

It was a solitary spot, where even the rude son of the forest had not deigned to build his wigwam. But the time had arrived when the aspect was to be changed. A band of bold adventurers penetrated into the heart of the unbroken wild, and reared here the standard of civilization. Their progress was slow at first. Inconvenience had to be suffered, dangers met, and difficulties overcome. Cut off from the great thoroughfares of the State, with a sparsely settled district of country around them, and remote from mills, factories, markets and institutions of learning, their situation would not have been envied by men accustomed to live at ease, and less calculated for emergencies such as had daily to be encountered. These village pioneers were in all respects equal to the task before them. They possessed resolute hearts and strong arms, and were deeply impressed with that spirit of enterprise which is one of the leading characteristics of the pioneer American.

When Henry Shryock moved here with his family there was no public road between the site of Indiana and Campbell's mills. Some of the settlers had opened a passage for wagons part of the way, beyond which it was difficult to proceed, and the progress of Shryock's team was necessarily slow. A public road was located from Indiana, in the direction of what was afterward Blairsville, in the ensuing summer, and opened out in the fall of 1806. Leonard Shryock, then a mere lad, often spoke of the appearance of the "town" and its surroundings at the time of their arrival. His father drove the team to the high ground somewhere between the site of the "Indiana House" and the public buildings, and leaving the wagon with the effects it contained took the family to Conrad Rice's, where they remained several weeks, until their cabin, in what is now the southeast portion of the borough, was fitted to receive them. They resided there until the fall of 1805, by which time their domicile on Philadelphia street was completed. Removing his family and effects into the "new house," he opened a tavern, entertaining strangers and selling the "ardent," the demand for the latter being very great. Leonard, being the eldest son, was frequently sent to Greensburg, on horseback, to bring groceries and liquors, which were generally purchased from Simon Drum, then one of the principal merchants in that place. Shryock did a thriving business, and was soon compelled to enlarge his building in order to

accommodate his numerous customers. On the judicial organization of the county the judges and lawyers generally boarded at his house, it being, at one time, regarded at home and abroad as the "fashionable headquarters of the town."

After several stores and mechanical callings were established, and there were all the evidences of a brisk trade, it must not be inferred that the site of the town was all cleared, for this was not fully accomplished till several years afterward. There are yet living pioneers who remember when the deer were still hovering around the place in large numbers. As an evidence of their boldness and indifference to the presence of man Leonard Shryock used to relate that he saw at one time a dozen, of various ages and sizes, pass in single file through the bushes over the rising ground where the residence of Silas M. Clark now stands. At another time, as he was hauling hay on a sled in the winter from a place several miles northeast of the village, his dogs started and ran down a large buck. The snow being deep and crusted, the buck broke through, while the dogs kept on the surface. The pursued animal was caught near the sled, where Shryock finished him by means of a penknife, and then with the aid of a passer-by placed the carcass on the load of hay and drove into town in triumph.

Robert Coulter, coming here with his father in 1805, was as much disappointed as the man of earlier days, long celebrated in popular song as "Yankee Doodle, who could not see the town, because there were so many houses." Coulter's disappointment, however, was the reverse of his. He had been told that from the point where the residence of S. M. Clark is situated he could have a full view of the town. His expectation was on tiptoe, but on arriving there and casting his eyes over the prospect spread before him he saw long lines of stakes peering up through the bushes, designating the streets and alleys of the village that was to be, but the houses were "few and far between," and very unlike what he had expected to see.

THE BOROUGH

By the act of 1803, providing for the organization of Indiana county for judicial purposes, William Jack, James Parr and John Pomeroy were designated as trustees for the county and authorized to "receive proposals in writing from any person or persons for the granting and conveying of lands within a

certain distance (four miles) from the center of said county, for the purpose of erecting thereon the necessary public buildings."

The said trustees, "having received sundry propositions, after careful consideration, fixed upon the spot now occupied as the seat of justice, on condition that George Clymer should convey to the county 250 acres of land, as proposed by him through his agent, Alexander Craig.

"Under an Act passed the 25th day of March, 1805, Charles Campbell, Randall Laughlin and John Wilson were appointed to survey 250 acres of land agreeable to the description given of the situation and boundaries thereof in a grant and obligation of Alexander Craig for George Clymer, made by him to the Legislature for the county of Indiana, and were further directed to lay out a lot not exceeding four acres whereon the public buildings for Indiana county should be erected, the residue of said 250 acres to be laid out into town lots and outlots, the proceeds arising from the sale thereof to be for the use and benefit of the county. In pursuance of said Acts of Assembly and of the arrangement entered into with the said George Clymer, the last named trustee caused 250 acres of land to be surveyed out of a body of 3,050 acres, then owned by Clymer; 134 acres and twenty-two perches thereof having been originally warranted in the name of John Beck; ninety-nine acres and sixty-nine perches in the name of James Gall; and sixteen acres and seventy-eight perches in the name of William Brown. All these were parts of larger tracts."

On the 7th day of September, 1805, George Clymer, then of the city of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth, his wife, in consideration of the promises and for the sum of five shillings lawful money to them paid, did give, grant and lease and confirm to the said Charles Campbell, Randall Laughlin and John Wilson, their heirs and assigns, the aforesaid 250 acres of land in trust for the use of laying out a lot or lots whereon the public buildings for the county of Indiana should be erected and for laying out the remainder in town lots in the manner described by the said last mentioned Act of Assembly and for the other uses and purposes contained in the same Act. The execution of the deed is attested by Ann Clymer and George Clymer, Jr. The acknowledgment was taken on the 9th of September, 1805, by Thomas Smith, one of the judges of the Supreme court of the State; and on the 25th



VIEW OF COURT HOUSE SQUARE, INDIANA, PA.

of April, 1807, the deed was duly recorded in the proper office in this county.

An amusing error which might have proved serious was committed by the professional gentleman who had been employed to prepare the deed of conveyance from Clymer to the trustees. Taking the surveyor's draft as his guide, he went on to describe by courses and distances the tract of land intended to be conveyed, but the description given by him, happening to bear south from a certain point when the draft and survey bore north, the other bearings were reversed, and the consequence was that the deed called for the land included in Rice's survey instead of that owned by Clymer. The mistake was not discovered until the town lots had been laid off and deeds were being made to some of the purchasers. The town was all right on the ground, but all wrong according to the conveyance. Fortunately Clymer's deed had not been recorded; it was therefore canceled and a new one executed.

The trustees, having set apart the quantity of ground required for county buildings, laid off the residue of the tract into town streets and alleys, the town lots numbering 225 and the outlots ninety-two.

The fork of Twolick and Yellow creeks near the present site of Homer City was a competitor for the honor of being the county seat. This site was not without advantages, among which were its abundance of water, its water power, and the near proximity of coal, but George Clymer, of Philadelphia, with a view of enhancing his adjacent land, offered the present site as a gift. This, with the beauty of the situation and its central position, turned the scale in its favor. The main street running east and west was named Philadelphia street in honor of the residence of George Clymer. He was further honored by naming the principal street running north and south Clymer (now Sixth street). Originally the public ground where the courthouse now stands extended from Philadelphia street to Water street, and from Clymer street to Sutton alley, nearly three acres. The square upon which the Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches stand originally extended from Clymer street to Vine street and from Church street to the then southern limit of the town, embracing about two and a half acres. Unfortunately, many years ago, building lots were sold off these public squares to save the county a pittance of taxes, and thus was the beauty of the town marred and the comfort of the inhabitants impaired. This

was an unpardonable blunder. The proceeds of the sale of the town lots was applied to the erection of the county buildings, and thus the old courthouse (a most creditable building in its day) and the old jail were built without taxation and without costing the people a farthing.

Thomas Allison made the survey of the town. His son, Andrew Allison, and James Allison, carried the chain and placed the stakes, and James McClain assisted in keeping the notes. Along Church street they were obliged to cut a path through the thicket before running the line. By an entry on the books in the commissioners' office, it appears that Alexander Taylor also did some surveying. He probably laid off the outlets. The sale of lots commenced on the 10th of December, 1805, by public outcry, and was continued on the 11th and 12th. Another sale took place on the 29th and 30th of April, 1806, and a third on the 1st of July, 1807. The prices paid for lots ranged from \$5 to \$204. Some unsold lots were disposed of by the commissioners in 1809 and a small number of others were resold in 1812.

The courthouse was built in 1808-09. John McNulty made the brick, John Mathews was the mason and bricklayer, and John Huey and John Ross were the carpenters. The "Johns" bossed that job. Indiana was incorporated as a borough March 11, 1816, John Taylor, being the first burgess. Its growth has been gradual and substantial; its citizens generally thrifty. The present courthouse was completed in 1871 at a cost of \$150,000. The population of the borough at that time, including West Indiana, numbered about 3,000. The population in 1910 was 5,739.

The stone county jail was commenced in 1806 and completed in 1807. Rev. John Jamieson was the contractor. The original draft was drawn by George Weir. The dimensions laid down were 36 by 30 feet; the lower story 9 feet, and the upper 8 feet. James Mahan did the masonry and Thomas Sutton the carpenter work. The court held its sittings in the upper jail rooms during several terms, until the erection of the courthouse. Prior to the erection of this building the sheriff, having some prisoners in charge, had a temporary jail constructed of hickory logs, the sides and floors being of the same material. The superstructure was about twenty feet square and was covered with clapboards. It stood on the public grounds near the center of the town. Conrad Rice assisted in hauling the logs for the hickory jail.

For want of a more convenient and commodious building, the commissioners, for several years after the organization of the county, kept their office in the second story of Philip Rice's springhouse, south of the town.

The first building within the borough limits was erected near a fine spring by Henry Shryock in the fall of 1805, and was the only building in the village when the first lots were sold. It was a round log building and was situated about the center of East Philadelphia street, about midway between Fifth and Fourth streets. It was kept as a public house during the first sale and for several years following, two additions being made to the first house. A little later Samuel Young erected a cabin on Water street, on what was afterwards the William H. Kerr lot, the logs of which were subsequently torn down and used in the construction of a house on Church street afterwards owned by Thomas Rockett. About the same time William Coulter erected a cabin on what was afterwards called the Crawford lot on Philadelphia street, and a few other rude houses were erected in the winter of 1805-06.

The first two houses of any importance were the two-story shingle-roofed tavern buildings of James Moorhead and Peter Sutton, erected in the spring of 1806. The former was located on the lot afterwards occupied by Col. D. T. Porter's residence, Philadelphia street, and the latter on the site of the Indiana Hardware Store.

The next building was the frame house of Sheriff Thomas McCartney, erected in 1806 on the present site of the "Indiana House." There he made chairs and wheels and subsequently kept a hotel. Afterwards Charles Kenning built a public house on the John Deniston corner, now occupied by W. R. Loughry & Co. In 1807 James Moorhead built the log house on Philadelphia street which was afterwards the residence of Alexander T. Taylor.

In 1807 a building was erected for a carding machine on Clymer, near Sixth street. This was afterwards used as a printing office by James McCahan, and afterwards as the residence of ex-Sheriff Joseph R. Smith.

The first regular merchant was John Deniston, in 1806. His store was a hewed log building 16 by 18 and was situated on the lot on Philadelphia street, just west of Fifth street. The first blacksmith was Philip Rice, who resided on a farm adjacent to the village, and whose shop, erected in 1806, was situated not far from the residence of Wood Clark. In 1816 William W. Caldwell opened a blacksmith shop. The first wheelwright and chair-

maker was Thomas McCartney. James Campbell was the first shoemaker prior to 1810. The first cabinetmaker was Samuel Douglass, who was the first jailer—he had his shop in the stone jail. After his death his widow still retained charge of the jail. He was succeeded by Mr. Ferguson.

Prior to 1810 the following were located in Indiana: Samuel Barr and John McNulty, brickmakers—the latter made the brick for the first courthouse; John Ross and John Huey, carpenters; William Lawson, the tanner, whose yard was situated on the southeast corner of Philadelphia and Fourth streets; David Gillespie, brick and stone mason; the latter's last work was the building of the brick house on Philadelphia street afterwards occupied by Lawrence Keslar, Jr.; John Lucas and William Lucas, tailors—the former erected (1817-19) the stone house on Philadelphia street which was occupied by the Hon. A. W. Taylor; the latter built the residence on the northeast corner of Philadelphia and Seventh streets; and William Douglass (a son of Samuel Douglass), watchmaker and clockmaker.

Jonathan French was the first physician, and James M. Riddle and Daniel Stanard, who located here in 1807, were the first resident attorneys. The first located minister was Rev. John Galbreath, Presbyterian. The first teacher was Henry Coleman, who taught in 1807 in a log house on Water street, where a grocery store is now conducted by McGregor Brothers.

The first child born in the place was (1806) Sarah Parker, daughter of Joseph and Mary Parker, nee Young. The second birth was that of William Moorhead, son of James Moorhead, born February 14, 1807, in the James Moorhead tavern. A story is told by Elizabeth Shryock, then a little girl five years old, that the Indians were frequent visitors in Indiana, and that she could remember how she used to hide among the trees in the town from the Indians. This little girl afterwards became the wife of Ephraim Carpenter.

The tanners were Abner Kelly, in a log building on the northeast corner of Philadelphia and Fourth streets, and Joshua Marlin, in a log building on the southwest corner of the same streets. The shoemaker was John Golden, in a log building on the present site of the "Kinter House." William Tiutoff was the painter. The carpenters were Alexander Stewart and Matthew Rankin. John Douglass was justice of the peace and Samuel Douglass was the constable. These were all prior to 1819.

[The following is quoted from the "Pennsylvania Gazetteer," 1833.]

"Indiana post, borough and seat of justice, Indiana county, latitude 40 degrees 38 minutes north, longitude 2 degrees 8 minutes west from Washington City, distant about 157 miles west of Harrisburg, 26 miles southeast from Kittanning and thirty-five northeast from Greensburg.

"It lies on the line between Washington and Center townships, and contains about sixty dwellings, a courthouse of brick, a prison of stone, commonly untenanted, eight stores, five taverns, one Lutheran, one Presbyterian and one Seceder Church, an academy of stone, 60 by 25, in which the languages and mathematics are taught, incorporated 28th March, 1816, and to which the State gave two thousand dollars.

"The turnpike road from Ebensburg to Kittanning runs through the town. The town was laid out on a tract of 250 acres of land, granted for that purpose, by George Clymer, in 1805."

The first mill within the limits of the county seat was a horse mill situated within a two-story log building 40 feet square, which was located in front of what was afterwards the tannery of Turner & Co., on East Philadelphia street. The mill was erected by Joshua Marlin about 1821. The mill, according to several parties who witnessed it working, was in active operation in dry weather a short time prior to 1810. The farmers had not only to pay the toll, but also to furnish the horses for the power. For several years there were no bolting cloths, and corn, wheat and buckwheat were ground indiscriminately on the single run of country stone. Sometimes as many as fifty persons were waiting for their turn and some would be obliged occasionally to wait three or four days before their turn would come. The mill, even then, was used as a sort of inn, and gradually its business changed until it was kept as a hotel by William Crawford. Subsequently it was used as a private dwelling until 1878, when it was removed.

The first tannery in the county seat was erected by William Lawson, not long after the founding of the village, and at first had only three vats. He sold to Joshua Marlin, who in 1835 disposed of his interest to James Clark, a justice of the peace of West Indiana, who removed the tannery from its former position on the southwest corner of Philadelphia and Fourth streets to the opposite side of Fourth street, corner of Philadelphia, and the property was afterwards occupied as an "Ice

Park." In 1842 Mr. Clark sold the tannery to William Henry. The next proprietor was William Houston, who after a few years gave way to John G. Thompson, who was the last occupant. The second tannery was erected by Maj. Abner Kelly on the northwest corner of Philadelphia and Fourth streets, in or about the year 1823. After an occupancy of several years he disposed of the property to Robert Whitby, who managed its operation till 1844, since which time it has not been in use.

The next tannery was erected by Judge James McKennon in 1841 on land purchased from Robert Whitby in 1840 at the southeast corner of Cherry alley and Philadelphia street, and now owned and operated by the Robinsteem Collar & Leather Company. This tannery, like all others of that time, was a "cold water" tannery, no steam being used. It is the largest tannery in Indiana county, its capacity for harness leather being about 150 hides per week. Mr. McKennon operated the tannery until 1845, when it was sold by his executors to Charles B. Campbell, who twelve years later disposed of the property to John R. Campbell and N. P. Turner, they in 1864 selling it to Philip Marshall, who in 1865 improved the plant by adding steam power. Marshall operated the tannery until about 1876, when it passed into the hands of the estate of William Beck, deceased. In 1877 the property was leased and operated by N. P. Turner and later by Turner & Company (N. P. Turner, Prof. J. H. Young and Thomas Sutton) for about three years. In 1880 the property was leased by Samuel and George P. McCartney, who ran the business until the fall of 1882 under the name of S. McCartney & Son. In December of that year the property was purchased of the William Beck estate by Edward Rowe, who operated the tannery until 1884, when the "Indiana Tanning Company," a partnership concern, was formed, comprising G. P. McCartney, Prof. J. H. Young, Edward Rowe, Robert Milliken, Sr., and Robert Milliken, Jr. The Indiana Tanning Company largely rebuilt and improved the plant, operating it quite successfully until 1893, at which time the Millikens, Sr. and Jr., sold their interest to the other partners, who added the manufacture of leather belting to the output. In 1897 J. H. Young sold out to McCartney & Rowe, who in 1898 sold the property to B. L. Junker of Pittsburg, who discontinued the manufacture of belting, confining the product to that of harness leather principally, and still under the name of the Indiana Tanning Com-

pany. Mr. Junker improved the plant by installing a new engine and some other machinery and in 1905 turned the property over to the "Robinsteen Collar and Leather Company," a Pittsburg industry, moved to Indiana that year, the product of which is horse collars; the latter company (a corporation) has improved the property by the erection of a collar factory, about 50 by 140 in size and two stories high, facing on Philadelphia street, and by the addition to the tannery of "tanning wheels" that enable them to tan and turn raw hides into finished collar leather, ready for use, in from three to four weeks. The old "cold water" processes required about four months for collar, six months for harness and almost a year for sole leather. The little old "cold water" tanneries, of which there were many scattered throughout the county, tried to tan and make nearly everything in the leather line, but that they were not always successful is illustrated by a story of one out on Buck run, fifty or sixty years ago: An old cobbler by the name of Wright said of J. R. Buterbaugh, a tanner: "Jake Buterbaugh can make good upper leather, all right, but damn his sole." Tanning, as an industry, in Indiana county, is now almost extinct; forty to sixty years ago every village had its tannery, some of them two or three, and many were located throughout the country along the roadside, but practically all have been abandoned. The Indiana Tannery is now believed to be the only one in active operation; from 1885 to 1905 it was at its best as a "harness" leather tannery, the number of operatives employed being about eighteen; at present it makes nothing but "collar" leather for the use of the collar factory, the number of employees in both plants being about fifty. The product of the collar factory is shipped all over the United States and many are exported.

The next tannery was established in 1851 by James Clark and was situated on the northwest corner of Sixth and Water streets, and was afterwards used by Isaac Beck for his carriage factory. In 1865 Mr. Clark sold the property to Mr. George Stadtmiller, who occupied it as a tannery for about six years, and was the last to use it for such purpose.

In 1858 a steam sawmill erected several years prior by John H. Shryock was sold to Hodgen & Morrow, who changed it into a steam tannery. In 1869 James Clark became the owner, and after carrying it on for several years sold the property to John Wetling. In the fall of 1872, while the latter owned it, the tannery was burned. Mr. Wetling dis-

posed of the lot to C. U. Gessler, who, in company with his brother, E. Gessler, erected a tannery on West Philadelphia street. There were twenty-five inside and eighteen outside vats. A fourteen-horse power engine and three men were employed. The capacity per annum was 2,500 hides. The product was rough leather, generally shipped to Eastern cities for a market.

The first man to sell goods was Samuel Young, who in 1806 had a small stock of goods in a log cabin which was situated on a lot on Water street afterwards occupied by John McGill's pottery. Mr. Young, before the founding of the village, had resided on a tract north of the place, now a part of the farm of Gen. Harry White.

The first steam engine in the town was brought in 1853 by Shryock & Johnston to a sawmill located below Daugherty's planing-mill.

Mr. Ephraim M. Carpenter says: The first house built in Indiana was in 1806 on Philadelphia street, in front of where the Thomas flats now stand. The spring which is there now was there at that time. The building was a small cabin built by Henry and Leonard Shryock. The first building where the "Moore Hotel" now stands was used as a hotel and afterwards as a dwelling.

Beginning at the alley east of Daugherty's drug store, extending west one mile, and south across the run near the Oakland cemetery, and east, south of Indiana normal school to railroad, thence north irregularly to place of beginning, was the farm of Francis Gompers, the grandfather of James Gompers. Mr. Gompers' large bank barn stood where the Episcopal church now stands. It would certainly be odd to see this tract of land in wheat, oats, corn and potatoes instead of the normal and public schools, churches, flouring-mill and dwelling houses that now cover the entire tract.

On the east side of this triangular tract, Augustus Drum owned several acres where the large oak trees stand in the beautiful campus owned by Hon. John P. Elkin. A man by the name of James Todd, the grandfather of Mrs. J. T. Bell, deceased, owned where the old stockyard stands. James Sutton owned where Hon. John P. Elkin now lives. James E. Coulter purchased a lot where Daugherty's drug store now stands. A large flouring-mill was built by Mitchell (father of Johnson Mitchell, deceased) & Boyle, about the time the railroad came to Indiana. It stood on Church street, where the Buchanan wholesale

grocery now stands. The plans for the building were made by Mr. Treese, of Saltsburg. He estimated the cost of the building at \$8,000, and the real cost was \$20,000. His reason for making such a low estimate was that if he had given a true estimate the building would not have been erected. This caused financial trouble and it was purchased by David Ellis and Conrad Hoffman. The mill was burnt July 29, 1858. There was no insurance on buildings at that time.

The first celebration in Indiana was held July 4, 1843, in the Drum grove, under the large oak trees on the lot now owned by Hon. John P. Elkin. The dinner was prepared by W. B. Clark, who kept a hotel where Godfrey Marshall's harness store now stands. Large, long tables were set in the grove, and dinner served there to those who wished to buy. The first brass band that ever came to town came from Saltsburg on that occasion. The boys went to the hill near Oakland cemetery to meet the band and escort them to town. They came in large road wagons, as that was the only mode of conveyance at the time. It must have been a very interesting celebration, for Philip Youngblood, one of the old citizens, replied, "I've seen more than a thousand Fourth's of July and I never seed one like this."

On the corner where the W. R. Loughry & Co. store now stands Mr. James McKennan conducted a general store, his stock including whiskey. The next building west was owned by Isaac M. Watt, father of J. M. Watt, deceased. He lived in a brick house on the south side of the lot and kept a harness shop on the street. He afterwards built the house occupied by Sloan Brothers. Next came the building where the deposit bank now stands. It was a general store conducted by James Sutton, uncle of Thomas Sutton. As was the custom in those days he sold whiskey, but was converted by an evangelist who came here about the time the Washingtonian Society was in vogue, and after he was converted emptied all his whiskey into the street. Whiskey was sold at fifty cents per gallon.

In the next building Samuel C. Brown kept a harness shop and sold beer and gingerbread. It seems that he made money in this way, for the beer cost very little, being made of sugar, molasses and rainwater mixed together, and standing until it fermented.

The next was an old house on the corner. It was built by Thomas Sutton. Ephraim Carpenter lived on the corner where the Cunningham Company store now stands. The

building was made of logs and weather-boarded. It had a double front with an "L." It is said that the first court of the county was held in this building. This two-story structure was burnt in daylight February 12, 1840, catching fire from a stovepipe which ran through the floor.

In the next building a drug store was kept by Mr. Evans, who was a Whig. He and W. B. Clark had a bet on Clay and Polk, who were then candidates for president of the United States. Mr. Evans bet his store and lost out, and turned the key over to Clark. Finding that the bet would not hold, he asked for the key to feed his horse and would not give it up again. The same year the Democrats had an ox roast on Vinegar hill, west of Henry Prothero's house. There was a large crowd and most of the people from a distance either walked or came on horseback. There were few buggies.

The first paper-mill was built in 1854 by Sutton, White & Co. and Shryock, and was located where the B. R. & P. depot now stands. The drying grounds were where the woolen-mill now stands. The mill was burned in July, 1859, just one year after the flouring-mill was burnt. There was \$3,000 insurance on the paper-mill.

The mill was rebuilt and the next firm was Sutton & Allison, who introduced the steam drying machinery, and in 1867-68 remodeled the mill. In 1869 the firm name became Sutton & McCartney. They employed thirteen men, using three tons of straw per day, and producing daily two tons of strawboard. They had two engines of 125 horse power and three tubular boilers of 160 horse power. Sutton & McCartney built a brick structure with a slate roof, making it as far as possible fire-proof. These expenditures with additional machinery involved an outlay of \$15,000. The product of this mill was sold in New York City. It was a favored brand in the market, owing to the strength of the fiber of the rye straw, and the softness of the water used in its manufacture.

There were six acres of ground on Philadelphia street connected with this mill, and all the conveniences of water and buildings to afford desired facilities. We present the boring record of this main well, "of which there are several, as well as ponds to give a needful supply of pure, soft water." The diameter of this well is 6 inches. The record of boring shows: Clay, 12 feet; mud, 2 feet; black slate, 20 feet; white sandstone, 30 feet; black slate, 52 feet; black and white clay, 95 feet; white

fire clay, 6 feet, and white sand rock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The water rose to within 8 feet of the surface.

"Indiana, the seat of justice for Indiana county, is located on a beautiful plain, fifteen miles nearly north of Blairsville, and fifty miles north of east of Pittsburg. The county of Indiana is an agricultural one, having, besides the seat of justice, Blairsville, Armagh, Strongstown and Saltsburg in it."

Directory of Indiana.—Postmaster—James McKennan. Merchants—William Houston, Robert Nixon, Jonathan Ayres, John Patton, David Ralston, J. and J. Sutton, W. and J. Taylor. Druggists—Mitchell & Gettys, Woodroe Douglass. Attorneys at law—Daniel Stanard, William Banks, John Myers. Augustus Drum, Joseph J. Young. Physicians—James M. Stanard, John Gettys, Robert Mitchell. Innkeepers—William Henry, William Clarke, Robert Nixon, W. W. Caldwell. Justices of the peace—Fergus Cannon, Woodroe Douglass. Prothonotary—Thomas Laughlin. Register and Recorder—Woodroe Douglass. President judge of the district—Hon. Thomas White.—[Harris' Directory of 1837.]

EARLY HOTELS

The early hotels were, in order, those kept by Henry Shryock, Peter Sutton, Jr., James Moorhead, John McAnulty, Charles Kenning, Thomas McCartney, on the site of the "Indiana House"; Leonard Shryock, in a building erected by John Douglass and Peter Sutton, Jr., in what was afterwards known as the "Kline House"; Chester O. Jones, in the Mitchell building on the site of the I. O. O. F. hall; W. W. Caldwell, in the brick building occupied by Michael Swaney's "Black Horse Tavern"; Robert Nixon, in the stone building formerly occupied by him as a store; George Selvers, in what was afterwards known as the "Derr House," where he had a brewery, and he simply added the hotel to the brewery; William Crawford, in the old Joshua Marlin log mill; Bennett Wissel, in a brick building on the east side of Clymer street, between Church and Philadelphia streets; William McCracken, in what is now the "Kinter House"; and John A. Jamison, in the Robert Whitby brick building, north side of Philadelphia street, on the second lot west of Fourth street.

WEST INDIANA BOROUGH

The petition to incorporate the borough of West Indiana was approved by the grand jury June 15, 1870, and on September 28, 1870, the

court confirmed the judgment of the grand jury and decreed that the said town of West Indiana be incorporated into a borough. The first election for borough officers was held at the public schoolhouse on Tuesday, November 8, 1870, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and seven o'clock P. M. Mr. Dubre Thomas was appointed by the court to give due notice of the election, and the following were to be the election officers: Judge, Peter Sutton; inspectors, William B. Hildebrand and James Clark. The election resulted as follows: Judge of election, Robert Willard; inspectors, Archibald S. Thompson and Thomas Sutton; assessor, Andrew L. McCluskey; assistant assessors, James L. Hazlett and Lewis E. Freet; overseers of the poor, Dubre Thomas and John Sutor; justice of the peace, Andrew L. McCluskey; constable, James R. Bell; school directors, William B. Hildebrand, William B. Marshall, Thomas St. Clair, Martin Earhart, John C. Cochran, Peter Sutton; auditors, A. S. Cunningham, A. J. Hamilton, Philip A. Williams; burgess, James Clark; town council, Hugh A. Thompson, Patrick Burns, John H. Cunningham, Hugh S. Thompson, John S. G. Wine; high constable, Philip Muller. The highest number of votes cast for any candidate was 97.

In 1895 West Indiana borough incorporated with Indiana borough and Indiana borough was divided into four wards, and on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, elections were held in the various wards resulting as follows:

In the First ward the election was held in the courthouse and the following officers were chosen: Judge of election, John H. Pierce; inspectors, Edson Beck and Fred Selig; constable, Jacob Wetling; school directors, S. J. Telford and J. N. Laughlin; town council, James C. McGregor, J. M. Dixon, John F. Steving.

In the Second ward the election was held in the election house of the Second ward, and the following officers were elected: Judge of election, Samuel Scbring; inspectors, Scott M. Geesey and S. P. Wilson; constable, E. H. Lichteberger; school director, George T. Hamilton; town council, J. M. Cunningham and H. C. Christy.

In the Third ward the election was held in the paint shop of R. T. Marlin, and the following officers were elected: Judge of election, George J. Feit; inspectors, A. T. Lowry and Jacob Younkins; constable, G. W. Roof; school director, V. M. Cunningham.

In the Fourth ward the election was held in the council chamber of the Fourth ward,

and resulted as follows: Judge of election, William Mahan; inspectors, D. M. Caldwell and J. A. Wissell; constable, D. R. Pringle; town council, Hugh M. Bell.

The borough officers were as follows: High constable, Wilson Rupert; auditors, D. W. Simpson, J. T. Boucher, R. T. Marlin; tax collector, James A. White; treasurer, A. W. Mabon; street commissioners, John R. Bryan and William A. Lewis.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

To keep abreast of the times and modern improvements, the necessity for the introduction of electric lighting in the borough of Indiana became apparent. In the winter of 1890-91 Edward Rowe circulated a subscription list among the citizens and the amount thought necessary to build an electric light plant (\$20,000) was soon subscribed in amounts of from \$50 to \$1,000, there being one subscription, however, of \$5,000. A company was incorporated in 1891 under the name of Indiana Electric Company, capital stock, \$30,000 (the amount first subscribed having been found insufficient); \$27,850, or 1.114 shares in all, at \$25 each, were issued, paid for, and \$10,000 worth of bonds sold. The original subscribers numbered seventy-one Indiana citizens, which number was subsequently, by the second subscription, increased to seventy-seven. The first board of directors were: Edward Rowe, president; G. P. McCartney, W. S. Daugherty, H. M. Bell, W. B. Kline, J. Wilse McCartney, treasurer; John L. Paul, secretary. The different secretaries during the existence of the company were: John L. Paul, George W. Gilbert and B. B. Tiffany; superintendents, S. M. Wheeler, Ernest Gawthrop, Edward Rowe, Nelson W. Dalton and George P. McCartney. A lot having a railroad siding was purchased on the north side of Water street, between Eighth and Ninth, contracts let and the erection of a plant begun in the spring of 1891. A slate-roofed, brick building 46 by 100 feet in size was built, in which was installed one 100-horse power boiler, one 125-horse power engine, one incandescent and two are light dynamos. The necessary poles and wires having been erected throughout the town, the company began to supply electricity for both house and street lighting use on October 24, 1891.

In 1895 the plant was remodeled and added to by the installation of another boiler, two new engines and two dynamos. It was considered at that time as a "model and strictly

up-to-date electric light plant" and was visited and inspected for information by committees on lighting from a number of other towns, continuing to serve such purpose, with little or no interruption, until 1905. The machinery was operated only from dusk to dawn, no day current being supplied. In 1905 the company was merged with the Indiana Cold Storage and Ice Company, a new company being formed and incorporated under the title of the Indiana Provision Company; capital stock, \$175,000; par value of shares, \$100 each. The original board of directors of this company were: R. N. Ray, president; C. B. Comstock, architect and engineer of construction; Edward Rowe, G. P. McCartney, George R. Stewart, James St. Clair, J. Wilse McCartney, treasurer. New three-story brick buildings, covering 70 by 200 feet of space, were erected on Water street, between Tenth and Eleventh, in which were installed three boilers, aggregating 1,000-horse power, turbine engines and dynamos of 600-horse power and ice and refrigeration machinery of 200-horse power. Large refrigeration and cooling rooms were also installed. Electric current for Indiana was supplied from the new plant late in 1905, and the old plant closed down and dismantled. Continuous day and night current was introduced in 1906, and Indiana then began the use of motors for driving elevators and many kinds of light machinery.

Tantalum and Tungsten lamps made their appearance in 1908. The Tungsten, however, being the most economical, has practically displaced all others. In January, 1912, the capital stock and bonds of the Indiana Provision Company were bought by New York interests, owners of a large number of plants in Pennsylvania, about \$210,000 being involved in the transaction. It is at this writing (1913) operated under the title of Penn Public Service Company, who have improved the plant by a high tension line connecting with their plants at Blairsville and Johnstown and have rebuilt the pole line throughout Indiana. The service is first class and the business has increased very considerably since they took it over.

WATERWORKS

In 1884 Joel Fink, of Livermore, and his son, Gilmore C. Fink, of Washington, Pa., drilled a well for gas on land of Hon. G. W. Hood, in West Indiana, now the Fourth ward, Indiana. The well was put to the depth of 2,655 feet without having shown a trace of

gas, but at 325 feet an apparent abundance of splendid water was encountered, thought sufficient to supply Indiana. Sometime later, Joel Fink, Mr. Hood and Edward Rowe conferred in the matter and it was decided to organize a company to build a waterworks plant. On March 12, 1886, a meeting was called for the purpose at the office of Mr. Hood, and the Indiana Water Company and the West Indiana Water Company were organized; the capital stock of each company was \$10,000; par value of shares, \$50 each. The original subscribers to the stock were: Joseph M. Fox, of Philadelphia; Joel Fink, Gilmore C. Fink, Martin Earhart, George W. Hood, Dr. N. F. Elrenfeld, Henry Hall, Edward Rowe, Harry W. Wilson, Samuel A. Smith. It having been discovered that a former charter had been taken out and on record in Harrisburg, as the Indiana Water Company, these two companies were incorporated under the names of the Clymer Water Company of Indiana and the Clymer Water Company of West Indiana, named after George Clymer, of Philadelphia, who donated the land on which Indiana is built. The first board of directors were: G. W. Hood, Edward Rowe, Joel Fink, Joseph M. Fox, Gilmore C. Fink; first president, Hon. G. W. Hood; first secretary and superintendent, Edward Rowe; first treasurer, Harry W. Wilson.

A plan of mains, gates, fire hydrants, water tanks, etc., made by Edward Rowe was adopted and Gilmore C. Fink appointed managing director to proceed with the erection of a pumping plant, laying of mains, etc. John R. Bowers bossed the laying of mains, which were the heaviest cast-iron water pipes made at that time. They were laid in trenches three and a half feet deep. The reservoirs were iron tanks, made of boiler iron, and located on Hood's hill above the pumping plant; one, holding 200,000 gallons, is located 105 feet above the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Philadelphia street to the bottom of the tank, which is 20 feet high and 43 feet in diameter; the other tank, holding 100,000 gallons, was located at a point 300 feet above the railroad tracks, right near where the "bee tree" was cut. That is another story, but it is history and might as well be fired off right here. Back in about 1880 Joe Thompson, J. A. C. Ruffner, Frank Sansom and Eberhart Gessler quietly slipped up on the hill one night to cut a bee tree that Eberhart had found. They had a lantern and a lot of buckets to carry the honey, also some other "necessaries" for that kind of job. Joe had taken some sulphur to

stifle the bees. Ruffner chopped the tree and when it fell the other fellows rather backed off, but Eberhart bravely rushed in to get the honey, when a bee zipped him on the neck, and others got into action, too. Eberhart's remarks were not made in whispers. They were, rather, explosions, good and loud: "Owooch! Donner wetter! Dunder und blitzen! Owwoo! Git out, you little teffel, py gripes, zip! Gott in himmel, owooch! Hell! Owwo! Choe! Choe! Phere iss der soolfire? Dere iss pees he-er." They only got about half a pint of honey, but buckets of fun.

The upper tank was used at the time for fire purposes, creating a pressure on the mains of 130 pounds per square inch. Work building the plant was begun in 1886, but the works were not completed and water turned into the mains until June, 1887. The first fire in town after the water had been turned on only a week or two was at the residence of William S. Pattison, on Church street, West Indiana, and it was successfully extinguished with but little damage. The second is thought to be that at the furniture factory of Helreigle & Hook, on Water street, which was also put out with no great damage. In building the works five and a half miles of mains were laid, and sixty-eight fire hydrants, each having two outlets, were installed. In 1887 another well was drilled and up to 1898 five more were drilled, with a view of increasing the supply of water, making seven wells in operation, the demands of the town for water continually increasing and almost from the first being beyond the capacity of the waterworks to supply. In 1899 a new pumping plant was built on "Twolick" creek, below the mouth of Ramsey run, and a 200,000-gallon tank erected on Klingenberg's hill, in White township, since which time the supply of water has been adequate for the needs of the town. In 1895 the two boroughs of Indiana and West Indiana consolidated and became one, under the name "Indiana Borough." In 1899 the two water companies consolidated and became the "Clymer Water Company." In 1906-07 the plant was greatly improved and increased by the construction of a new 3,000,000-gallon reservoir on Gompers' hill, east of town, the installation of a new, large pump in the pump house at Twolick creek, the laying of a twelve-inch rising main from the pumping plant to the reservoir, a twelve-inch supply main on School street from the reservoir to Oakland avenue (to which main all cross streets are connected by proper mains and gates), and a number of smaller mains. A thorough and complete fil-

tration plant is also installed at the pumps and all water filtered before being sent to the reservoir. A chemical treating plant is also installed there and all water is chemically treated for the destruction of germs, if any; tests of the water are made daily and chemical analysis shows the supply to be almost absolutely pure. As the demand required, new mains and extensions have been added from year to year, until the aggregate length of mains now in use is about eighteen miles; the number of fire hydrants supplied, ninety. Many fires that otherwise would have been disastrous have been stopped in their incipency by the Indiana firemen with water from these hydrants.

The total reservoir capacity of the works is about 3,500,000 gallons; pumping capacity, about 3,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

Indiana has been pretty thoroughly sewered in the past ten years, causing an increased demand for water, the number of water consumers at this time being slightly over thirteen hundred.

The different presidents of the Clymer Water Company, in their regular order, have been: Hon. George W. Hood, Wellington B. Kline, John H. Hill, Frank L. Harvey (present), of Foxburg, Pa. Secretaries and superintendents: Edward Rowe, Franklin Sansom, Hugh M. Bell, W. S. Hamilton (present). Treasurers, Harry W. Wilson, James R. Daugherty, Robert M. Wilson, J. Wilse McCartney (present, 1913).

Of the officers of this company Gilmore C. Fink died (accidentally killed) in 1888, George W. Hood in 1899, Joel Fink in 1906, Wellington B. Kline in 1904, Hugh M. Bell in 1910, Robert M. Wilson in 1913.

INDIANA SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT

The Indiana Sewage Disposal Plant was constructed in 1909-10, about two miles south of Indiana. The designs for the plant were prepared by the firm of Mullen & Pealer, civil engineers of Indiana, Pa., and the construction of the work was under the supervision and direction of the junior member of the firm, Thomas Pealer, borough engineer of Indiana. The contractors were M. Bennett & Sons, of Indiana. The following description of the plant is taken from an article written by Mr. Thomas Pealer for the "Engineering Record," of April 30, 1910:

"When completed the works will comprise a screening and grit chamber, two sludge tanks, dosing tank and coke chamber, sprink-

ling filters, settling tanks and sludge pond. The work is being executed in plain and reinforced concrete and covers a tract of about nine acres along the line of the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Indiana electric railroad, about two miles south of the borough center. The ground surface slopes from the inlet end of the works towards a small creek, known as Marsh run, into which the effluent will discharge, and between the points where the sewage enters and leaves the plant there is a fall of some thirty feet, which is ample to insure a gravity flow through the tanks and filters.

"The area of the borough is about one thousand acres, and is divided by two valleys into four natural drainage districts of about equal size. The separate system of sewerage is used, and no trade wastes or surface drainage are allowed to enter the sanitary drains, which consist of two 12-inch interceptors, which discharge by gravity into one 18-inch main sewer leading to the disposal works. The 12-inch interceptors parallel the east and west valleys to form a junction one mile south of Indiana, where the two streams which drain the valleys combine. The 18-inch main sewer, which carries the flow from this point to the disposal works, is approximately six thousand feet long.

"The 18-inch main sewer terminates at a manhole near the inlet end of the works and from this point is carried to the screening and grit chamber, where the heavier matters in suspension will be intercepted. From this point the flow may be directed either into the sludge tanks or into a by-pass leading to the sludge pond, which is located on the banks of the creek. Under normal conditions, however, the sewage from the screening chamber will discharge into an inlet gallery extending across the end of the two sludge tanks, a number of inlet openings being provided in order to secure an even distribution of flow throughout the width of the latter. The works were designed to treat 800,000 gallons of sewage daily; the capacity of each tank is about 200,000 gallons, so that when both are in operation a detention period of about twelve hours will be afforded. The tanks were installed in duplicate, so that one may be cut out of the system and cleaned while the other is in operation; at all times, therefore, there will be a continuous flow from the screening chamber to the dosing tank which feeds the sprinkling filters.

"Provision is made for removing the sludge from these tanks by means of valved openings

in the floor, which connect to a 24-inch pipe leading to a settling pond or sludge basin. Here the liquid will be drained off and the sludge allowed to dry out.

"The settling pond is an area enclosed by earth embankments and is filled to a depth of 12 inches with slag, under which stone under-drains have been laid to carry the drainage by gravity into the creek near by. The main sludge pipe from the sludge tanks enters the pond 12 inches below the top of the embankment, and is laid to encircle the pond; T-branches with ends controlled by flap valves are introduced into the main distributing sludge pipe at frequent intervals, so that the entire area of the pond may be dosed uniformly. A connection to the settling pond by means of an 18-inch pipe also is made from the settling tanks, which receive the sprinkling effluent; the suspended matter or humus from the crushed stone surfaces which is deposited in these basins, therefore, may be disposed of by the same methods used for the sludge collected in the primary tanks. When the work is completed it is intended to plant a hedge around the settling pond, and so screen it off from the drive which encircles it.

"The sprinkling filter beds are to be dosed automatically by an 18-inch Miller siphon, a form of apparatus which contains no moving parts, but is locked or put into operation by the rise and fall of the sewage level in the dosing tank. The inlet end of the siphon is covered by a cast-iron bell 3 feet 6 inches in diameter and 3 feet deep, and the usual pipes extend under its rim to form a U-trap, which, when filled with water, locks the air under the bell. The working of this apparatus was described in detail in the 'Engineering Record' of August 21, 1909, in connection with the dosing of the contact beds at Auburn, N. Y. The chamber is built of reinforced concrete and is hopper-shaped, with three of its sides sloping outward. The tank is built in this form in order that the head upon the nozzles, as the sewage level in the dosing chamber falls, may be so regulated as to secure an even distribution of the spray from the sprinklers over the crushed stone area. It is the intention to apply to the beds at each dosing about nine thousand gallons. In the side of the dosing tank, and slightly above the level to which the liquid will rise before the siphon is put in action, is an overflow pipe connected to the main distributor, so that, in the event of a sudden large flow of sewage or an accident to the siphon apparatus, the contents of the tank will be carried through the overflow

and on to the sprinkling bed without flooding over the top of the dosing chamber.

"From the dosing chamber the sewage will flow into a 14-inch cast-iron pipe line extending the length of the bed. This line is laid inside of a long inlet gallery and is supported above the floor by a low concrete wall. The connection between this main distributor and the siphon is made with a cast-iron T. Lateral distributors are taken off from the main line by T-connections every 11 feet 6 inches, and on each lateral line is a 6-inch gate valve, so that any of them may be cut out of the system if so desired. These valves are all in the inlet gallery and easily accessible.

"The sprinkling filter measures 220 by 100 feet in the clear, and is enclosed by reinforced concrete walls, those on the east and west sides of the bed serving also as the walls of the distributing and collecting galleries. The floor is of concrete 4 inches thick, troweled to a smooth finish, and has a fall of 18 inches toward the east or main collector gallery into which they drain; since they are open at both ends they may easily be flushed out from hose attachments, which are provided. The tiles themselves each have four openings, two in each side, and are laid with open joints so that the sewage after passing through the crushed stone bed may drain into them readily.

"The filtering material will be crushed limestone obtained from a quarry twenty miles south of Indiana. The Pennsylvania railroad has built a siding from its tracks to the disposal works, so that the problem of handling material and supplies is comparatively simple. The bulk of the limestone will be graded to three sizes, 4 inch, 2 inch and screenings, and will be filled in to a depth of about 6½ feet above the floor of the filter.

"In connection with the flushing out of the underdrainage system it is proposed to construct a water tower on top of a hill in back of the screening chamber. This tank will be of reinforced concrete and is designed to hold about 15,000 gallons. A gas engine and pump will be installed at the pump house and water will be drawn from the creek and elevated to the tower, so that it will be possible to obtain at the sprinkling filter a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch for flushing. Hose connections have been placed at various points about the plant and water under pressure will be available at the different parts of the work.

"The main collector gallery, previously noted, is 3½ feet in width and extends the entire length of the east wall of the filter

This channel drains from either end toward the center and into a sump about 40 feet long extending along the ends of the settling tank. A groove is cast in the concrete floor of the collector gallery forming a circular invert whose bottom is 3 inches lower than the floor of the collector gallery. From the sump at the center of the collector gallery the sewage will flow by gravity into the two secondary settling tanks through four inlets controlled by shear valves, two for each tank.

"The secondary settling tanks, as was the case with the primary tanks, are installed in duplicate, so that either one may be drained and cleaned while the other is in operation; either one or both may be used, depending upon the amount of sewage being treated at the plant and the time necessary for the suspended matter to settle. Each of these tanks has a capacity of about 50,000 gallons and the effluent from them will pass direct into the nearby creek. Provision is made also for disposing of the sludge collected in these basins by means of valved blow-offs in the floor. All of the concrete for the works was mixed in the proportion of 1:2:4 by a Smith mixer at a central point and carried from the latter to the forms by wheelbarrows. The aggregates for the reinforced concrete work consisted of native stone mixed with gravel, the stone being crushed and graded by a plant at the works. New Castle Portland cement was used."

COUNTY HOME

In 1906 the voters of Indiana county decided that the county should have a home in which the poor could be taken care of in a creditable manner. There were 3,018 votes for and 1,624 votes against the poorhouse. The districts voting against it were Armstrong, Brushvalley, Green, West Mahoning, North Mahoning, Rayne, Washington and White townships, and Jacksonville, Saltsburg and Smicksburg boroughs. The county commissioners began to look around for a location and decided that the Elmer Campbell farm of 180 acres was the most desirable location at their command, being near to the county seat on the macadamized road and near the Pennsylvania and Buffalo & Rochester railroads and the street car line, and beautifully located with natural drainage. The farm was purchased for \$18,000 and the contract for the building was let for \$155,000. Two issues of bonds were made in 1908, the first for \$125,000 and the second for \$30,000. The

farm has been paid for as well as the second issue of bonds. At present (1913) \$71,000 has been set aside to be used in redeeming the first bond issue.

The building was completed in 1908 and opened for inmates September 8, 1908. The first inmate was Ellen Kelly. The building is a three-story brick. The basement is used as a dairy department, storage room and place of recreation for inmates in winter. On the first floor are two dining rooms, kitchen, reception room, operating room, pharmacy, two sitting rooms, one each for males and females, bedrooms, rooms for clothes, toilet and wash-rooms. On the second floor are bedrooms, hospital departments, sewing rooms, and chapel for holding religious services and entertainments. The third floor is used as a place of storage. In the annex are the laundry, bakery, heating plant and boiler room.

When the farm was purchased a dwelling house and large barn stood there. The barn has been improved at an expense of \$800 and in 1913 a new tile silo was installed at an expense of \$500. The farm has been limed and is in first-class condition. It is well stocked. In November, 1912, the commissioners purchased seventeen head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle—sixteen cows and one bull—at Jamestown, Pa. On January 1, 1913, there were thirty head of cattle, three horses, fifteen hogs and 150 chickens on the farm, valued at \$2,100. There were also thirty-five tons of hay, ten tons of straw, two tons of cornfodder, 500 bushels of oats, 150 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of beets, twelve bushels of turnips, 300 head of cabbage, 1,800 pounds of pork, forty gallons of applebutter, three barrels of vinegar, 590 quarts of canned fruit, all valued at \$1,624.

The stewards have been as follows: George Shaffer, a county commissioner, who resigned his office to become the steward of the county home and served until January 1, 1909; W. M. Piper, who served from January 1, 1909, to April 1, 1912; D. T. Neal, from April 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913; and W. M. Piper, since April 1, 1913.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME

The Girls' Industrial Home was established in Indiana in 1894, under the care of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. The Home was first considered at a meeting in Oil City, when plans were discussed, and three locations were viewed, Indi-

ana being selected. The object is to train girls in housekeeping, give them a good school education, and then place them in good homes. The property, situated on Eleventh street, contains one acre of ground, which was purchased from Major McFarland for \$5,000. It has been improved until it is now worth \$15,000. The building accommodates sixteen girls, and as they are given family training and home life this number is considered sufficient for a large family. A separate building serves the purpose of a schoolroom. A matron and also one teacher are employed. Miss Bratton, the present matron, has been in charge for sixteen years. Girls are admitted to the home between the ages of eight and eighteen. Six hundred have been placed in homes since the Home was started. The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing and also gardening, doing all the work of the house under the supervision of the matron. The home is managed by Mrs. Sue Willard, superintendent, and a committee of three ladies of Indiana, belonging to the Children's Aid Society.

INDIANA HOSPITAL

The Indiana Hospital, located on the corner of Church and Ninth streets, is a private institution founded by Dr. G. E. Simpson and Dr. H. B. Neal, in April, 1909. Its capacity is twelve beds. It has been crowded with patients ever since the day of opening, and is too small to accommodate the large demand. It has now become merged into the Indiana General Hospital and will be taken over by that institution as soon as the new building is completed.

During the summer of 1912 Mrs. Sue E. Willard called a meeting to discuss the advisability of establishing a hospital in Indiana, Pa. At that meeting a committee of seven was appointed, as follows: John A. Scott, chairman; Tom E. Hildebrand, Rev. N. P. McNelis, J. R. Richards, Joseph W. Clements, P. J. McGovern, Elder Peelor. The great difficulty that confronted the committee was the lack of funds, but John A. Scott had a letter from Mr. Adrian Iselin, of New York City, in which he stated that he would be glad to help the citizens of Indiana to establish a hospital and agreed to contribute at least \$40,000 towards the building, if a local organization would take charge of it and furnish a suitable location, put in suitable condition. He practically agreed to erect the building.

The committee solicited and raised \$17,000 and purchased the fifty-four-acre tract facing

the macadamized road just south of the Fair grounds from the George C. Dickey estate and Edward and Joseph P. Mack for \$16,500. Then a permanent organization was made, charter obtained, and a board of directors elected, viz.: Hon. John P. Elkin, president; John S. Fisher, vice president; J. Wood Clark, secretary; Tom E. Hildebrand, treasurer.

The contract for the building has been let at \$122,000, which amount is to be given by Mr. Iselin. It is understood that other capitalists will contribute \$25,000 for equipment. The hospital organization has expended about \$1,000 in sewers, water, walks, roads and telephone connections. Experienced landscape architects have laid out the grounds and suggested plans to make them very beautiful and attractive.

The building, including the basement, will be four stories high. It will be of brick, stone and steel construction, with tile floors. It will be absolutely fireproof and sanitary in every respect, and so constructed that it can be enlarged if occasion demands. The dimensions will be 80 by 140 feet. The first floor will be occupied by the administrative department. The second floor will have three individual rooms, two general wards and operating rooms. On the third floor there will be ten individual rooms. The building will be ready for use early in 1914.

INDIANA Y. M. C. A.

At a citizens' meeting held in the courthouse to consider the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association building in Indiana, Harry McCreary was made chairman and Walter H. Jackson secretary. All who expressed themselves, including the ladies present, favored the idea. These officers were instructed to get into communication with the State secretary and from him learn how to proceed.

At the next meeting, which was also held in the courthouse, the State secretary, Mr. J. B. Carruthers, was present. The rate for membership was fixed at \$8 per year for adults and \$4 for boys. Mr. Carruthers advised the next thing to do was to canvass the town and ascertain how many persons wished to join a Young Men's Christian Association and would be willing to pay \$8 a year for three years for such membership. A list of 440 was secured.

At the next meeting it was decided to go on with an "Eight Day Campaign" to secure



INDIANA HOSPITAL, INDIANA, PA.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1913, INDIANA, PA.



subscriptions amounting to \$50,000, with which to buy ground and build. Mr. Caruthers secured Mr. C. F. Fought, ably assisted by Mrs. Fought, to conduct this campaign. Twelve citizens went on a note at the bank for \$1,000 to defray the expenses, with the understanding they would lose if the campaign failed, but if successful this amount to come out of the fund as a regular expense item. The campaign was begun and successfully completed by the following teams: B

—George T. Buchanan, Captain, Bert Russell, Prof. A. K. Heckel, J. T. Bell, Chas. Gessler, Richard Watson, Alex Stewart, Pearl W. Walker, Adam Lowry, W. S. Garee, Jos. Welteroth; C—Prof. F. Ernest Work, Captain, E. W. McFarland, Paul Smith, Chas. Duncan, Jno. A. Scott, A. T. Moorhead, L. C. Myers, Jno. L. Getty, L. G. Chase; D—C. H. Miller, Captain, D. F. Rinn, Linus Elkin, J. R. King, Prof. Hickman, James Sexton, John De Santis, Prof. John Lesh; E—Dr. E. K. Wood, Captain, Harry Earhart, Harry H. Hart, Thomas Sutton, S. Ren Pollock, H. M. Lowry, Dr. Wm. Hosack, David Blair, J. C. Wallace; F—Silas C. Streams, Captain, Frank Moorhead, Jno. S. Fisher, Merle Mogle, R. T. Marlin, Meade Mahan, Elmer Ellis, D. W. Simpson, B. C. Fleck, Geo. Duncan; G—S. W. Guthrie, Captain, A. W. Mabon, Meade Marshall, J. C. Leasure, E. B. Campbell, Dr. Geo. E. Simpson, Prof. H. E. Cogswell, G. W. Lenkerd, J. C. McGregor; H—I. Earl Lewis, Captain, Ralph Moorhead, Jesse M. Rodkey, H. Wallace Thomas, R. A. Henderson, Geo. Feit, J. L. Culp, Chas. Books, T. B. Clark, Wm. Jack, Chas. McCrady, E. C. Osmun; I—Frank Wood, Captain, Geo. Little, Wm. Robensteen, John Houk, R. N. Ray, J. M. Elder, J. R. Clements; J—J. T. Stewart, Captain; J. L. Orr, W. R. Calhoun, Day Brownlee, Frank Duncan, M. J. Hedden, C. S. Borland, T. L. Edwards, C. R. Clark, Mr. Gilkenson, E. E. Dickie.

Pursuant to a notice mailed to all the subscribers of the Indiana Y. M. C. A. fund, and to those who had signified their intentions to become members of the proposed organization, a meeting was held in the courthouse at Indiana on Thursday, March 9, 1911, at 8:15 o'clock, Harry McCreary, temporary chairman, and Walter H. Jackson, secretary. The object of the meeting was to effect a permanent organization. The following were elected as a board of directors: George T. Buchanan, G. Meade Marshall, John D. Widdowson, Dr. G. E. Simpson, D. F. Rinn, Harry

McCreary, John H. Pierce, G. W. Lenkerd, J. T. Bell, D. W. Simpson, Walter H. Jackson, I. Earl Lewis, Thomas Sutton, R. N. Ray, Harry H. Hart, Hon. S. J. Telford, A. W. Mabon, Hon. John S. Fisher, William Robensteen, J. T. Stewart. The board met the same evening and elected the following officers: President, Harry McCreary; first vice president, George T. Buchanan; second vice president, Thomas Sutton; recording secretary, J. T. Stewart; treasurer, I. Earl Lewis. The following board of trustees was elected: John Houk, J. L. Orr, W. C. McFeaters, A. S. Cunningham, W. R. Loughry, J. M. Elder, Dr. Wm. Hosack, S. W. Guthrie, Robert Mitchell.

The association was incorporated April 12, 1911, and after carefully considering the site for the building, on June 3, 1911, the board of directors decided to purchase from the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. the site on the corner of Philadelphia and Ninth streets, 75 by 200 feet, for \$10,000.

Preparations for a building were at once begun and on February 20, 1912, Mr. E. M. Lockard was awarded the contract for the building, at a cost of \$30,485. This did not include the swimming pool which was afterwards included at a cost of \$700. The building is a three-story brick structure, with basement. It is modern in every respect and will be dedicated free of debt Thanksgiving evening, November 27, 1913.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

In November, 1911, the voters of Indiana borough authorized the expenditure of \$20,000 for the construction of a town hall and a fire engine house. The council advertised for competitive plans, which were submitted by eleven architects, Mr. H. King Conklin, of Newark, N. J., being the successful competitor. Upon his plans bids were submitted and Mr. Fred Herlinger was awarded the contract for \$20,000.

The building was begun in the spring of 1912 and completed in the spring of 1913. It is a three-story structure, including the basement, is built of stone and brick, with roof of green tile, trimmings a Cleveland limestone. The basement is occupied by the fire department, borough weighmaster and heating apparatus. The first floor is occupied by the offices of the burgess, tax collector, borough clerk and solicitor and tax assessors. The second floor is occupied by the council chamber and the volunteer fire company's social clubrooms. The third floor is occupied

by the borough engineer, board of education and Indiana Military band.

The council at the time the building was constructed was as follows: J. Wood Clark, president; R. E. Young, W. S. Hamilton, E. E. Campbell, George J. Feit, Ira A. Myers, George A. Conrath, James S. Blair, J. I. Shaffer, J. M. Wachob, R. T. Marlin, T. B. Clark; the borough engineer, Thomas Pealer; solicitor and clerk, John S. Taylor; Burgess, J. A. Crossman; street commissioner, James Gompers. The committee having in charge the construction and equipment of the building consisted of: J. Wood Clark, chairman; R. T. Marlin, T. B. Clark, Thomas Pealer, and J. R. Richards, representing the fire department.

INDIANA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

An association for the purpose of "promoting the science of agriculture and the improvement of the same" was organized on the 3d of January, 1855, and was incorporated October 1st, 1857, under the name of "The Indiana County Agricultural Society." At its organization the following persons were elected officers: President, Hon. Thomas White; vice presidents, William Coleman, H. M. Speedy, M. T. Work, William Evans, I. Campbell, S. P. Marshall, Adam Johnston, Esq.; corresponding secretary, Jonathan Rowe; recording secretary, George Shryock; librarian, J. H. Lichteberger; managers, James Hood, David Ralston, John G. Coleman, R. H. Armstrong, J. T. Vanhorn, J. H. Johnston, James Bailey. David Ralston and James Bailey having afterwards removed from the county, James Sutton and James Hays were appointed.

The following June, at a regular meeting of the society, it was decided that they should hold an agricultural fair the next fall. The following persons were appointed a committee to raise funds for the society. They promptly agreed to become responsible for the sums stated below:

East Mahoning, Moses T. Work, \$25; Green, James Shields, \$6; Washington, Thomas Gibson, \$10; Conemaugh, John H. Hart, \$10; Young, John H. Hart, \$10; Blairsville, William Maher, \$10; Burrell, H. A. Thompson, \$10; Brushvalley, R. B. Moorhead, \$5; Indiana, Judge White, \$10; S. Mahoning, Abram Davis, \$10; White, A. T. Moorhead, \$10; White, A. W. Kinnel, \$10; Blacklick, William C. McCrea, \$10; Cherryhill, William Evans, \$10.

From this time there were annual exhibi-

tions until the year 1859. In that year the managers decided there should be none "on account of the June frost," and again in 1864, on account of the troubled condition of the country, the annual exhibition was dispensed with.

The old grounds of the society were located on the Saltsburg road, between the State Agricultural farm and State Normal School grounds and contained thirteen acres. At its inception six acres were purchased from James Sutton and buildings erected thereon for the accommodation of stock, etc. These were afterwards found to be insufficient and constant additions were made and the grounds (finally enlarged by the purchase of seven acres) were generally overhauled, the track enlarged to a one-third-mile course, buildings remodeled and new ones added, and the roundhouse placed in the center of the grounds.

In 1876 we note that the society advertised a plowing match at 2 o'clock P. M. on the Saturday before the fair, and a ladies' riding match at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the last day, and the award of premiums was read on the grounds at 1 o'clock P. M., of the last day of the fair. It was then the custom to read from one of the windows of Agricultural Hall the award of premiums.

The old grounds becoming too small to accommodate the society they were sold at public sale December 8, 1891, to Hon. Silas M. Clark, for the Indiana Normal School, for \$8,600. The boys' dormitory is built on this ground and the remainder of the ground is used as an athletic field.

In 1891 thirty-nine acres of the new fair grounds were purchased of H. M. Lowry and Gamble Fleming for \$4,000. The first fair on these grounds was held in 1892 and each year since that time a fair has been held. In 1903 an additional ten acres were purchased by the society from A. C. Braughler for \$1,500. The grounds of the Indiana Agricultural Society, now containing about fifty acres, are the finest in the State. The grove of about fifty large white oak trees is situated on a gentle sloping hillside from which the large crowds can view the races on the half-mile track below. The trees furnish a beautiful shade which is enjoyed not only while watching the races but as a place of rest and a convenient spot to lunch. At noon on fair days it is a pleasing sight to see so many families spreading under the large oaks the contents of the large well-filled baskets which they have brought with them. It has become a

common thing for families to "reune" annually on the fair grounds.

On the grounds are the roundhouse, grand stand 150 feet long, vegetable building, stabling for 130 horses, six cattle sheds, sheds for hogs and sheep, and poultry house; also a W. C. T. U. building, dining building, and a dwelling house for the family that cares for the grounds. The city water is on all parts of the grounds and fire plugs are being installed for the protection of the buildings.

In 1899 stock was sold to pay off the debt and since that time the society has been in a good financial condition. There are no salaried officers except the treasurer and secretary, and all money earned by the society is used in the improvement of the grounds.

The growth, prosperity, and popularity of the Indiana County Agricultural Society have increased with its years. Its list of premiums has increased until in 1913 they were valued at \$3,000, and the amount paid for races was \$2,500.

OAKLAND CEMETERY

On December 21, 1863, a meeting was held in the courthouse to discuss the advisability of securing grounds for a cemetery. The following committee was appointed to look over grounds and report: George W. Sedgwick, John Sutton, F. M. Kinter, James Todd, Hon. Joseph Thompson, Samuel Rhodes, Hon. Silas M. Clark, John Weamer, Jr., George Row, Sr., Hiram St. Clair, James Hood, Samuel A. Allison.

The committee reported that thirteen different sites had been considered and that they preferred a different site from that of Oakland cemetery, which lies between the Saltsburg and Warren roads. There were several objections to this site. The grounds were situated over a mile southwest of the borough at such a distance as to require the use of carriages at funerals at all times. This would be burdensome to persons of moderate circumstances. At that time the dead were conveyed to the burial grounds by four or six men, who carried the body on a bier upon their shoulders. Most of the residents of Indiana lived east of the Pennsylvania railroad and the crossing where cars shifted was considered very dangerous. It was also argued that the ground was so wet that it would require considerable force to submerge a coffin. The price was considered exorbitant and extravagant.

On Friday, March 18, 1864, a vote was

taken by the citizens of the borough and White township and resulted as follows: 55 were in favor of the report of the committee, 126 in favor of the Oakland cemetery site, 16 in favor of the White and Carter site, and 163 in favor of the Kaufman site. Upon the report of the result of the vote at a public meeting held at the courthouse March 21, 1864, Judge Sutton, William Banks, C. C. McClain, James Clark and Adam Row were appointed an executive committee with instructions to open books for the subscription of stock in shares of \$10 each until \$3,000 had been subscribed and paid. About one hundred persons subscribed for stock.

James Bailey, Peter Sutton, George W. Sedgwick, William B. Marshall, and William McCoy made application and on the 30th of March, 1864, obtained an "Act of Assembly" declaring them and such others as might associate with them a corporation or body politic in the name and title of the Oakland Cemetery Association. Those who objected to the site of the Oakland cemetery made application for a charter under the name of the Indiana Cemetery Association. The site was north of Indiana on the James Clark farm. One person was buried there.

After much controversy and the presenting to court of petitions by both associations the Indiana Cemetery Association did not push claims further and the Oakland Cemetery Association continued.

The grounds of the Oakland cemetery were purchased of William McCoy for \$2,500 and contain fifteen acres. The repairs and trees which were planted cost \$1,500. In 1878 a fence was built around the grounds at a cost of \$2,200.

Many of the directors having died the stock passed into the hands of their widows, and the association did not prosper well. By the efforts of Mr. Edward Row and others the stock was sold, younger men were interested, and the association has since improved the grounds.

The directors at present are: Harry W. Wilson, president; Phil. M. Sutton, secretary and manager; A. W. Mabon, treasurer; J. Wood, clerk; Harry Earhart, S. W. Guthrie, Elmer Campbell. Harry H. Hart has charge of the grounds.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

The Incorporation of Greenwood Cemetery (by S. A. Douglass).—A meeting of the following named persons, A. M. Stewart, J. S.

Nesbit, John Robertson, S. A. Douglass, J. N. Banks, George W. Simpson, W. B. Pattison, B. B. Tiffany, W. T. Hamill, Jonathan Trimble, James Trimble, Thomas Trimble, J. A. Bell and Harry Bryan, was held at the office of A. M. Stewart, in the borough of Indiana, on Thursday, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1879, for the purpose of considering the propriety of purchasing of grounds in White township, Indiana county, for the location of a new cemetery for the burial of the dead. The meeting was organized by calling John Robertson to the chair, and appointing W. T. Hamill secretary. The object of the meeting had been suggested heretofore to the aforesaid parties, and had been carefully considered, and on motion of A. M. Stewart the following persons were appointed a committee to prepare articles of association for the incorporation of a cemetery association: J. N. Banks, S. A. Douglass and A. W. Taylor. It was further agreed, and so resolved, that all parties present form a committee, with A. M. Stewart as chairman, to view and examine the different locations proposed and report on Saturday, May 24th, at six o'clock P. M. It was also agreed and so ordered that G. W. Simpson, John Fulton, J. A. Bell, A. M. Stewart be a committee to canvass for additional subscribers to the enterprise, and it was further agreed and so ordered that the name of the association be "The Greenwood Cemetery." The committee to view grounds suitable for the location of a cemetery reported having viewed grounds of A. W. Taylor, George Row, John Lamp and James Clark, situate in White township aforesaid, and after some discussion as to merits of the different places the vote was taken by ballot on the different locations, which resulted in favor of A. W. Taylor. A. M. Stewart, J. N. Banks, J. S. Nesbit, G. W. Simpson, John Robertson, R. C. Taylor, S. A. Douglass, W. B. Pattison and B. B. Tiffany were appointed trustees for the purchasing of the grounds and the receiving and collecting of moneys for the said association, and also selected as a board of managers until first election appointed by the board of managers and corporators for that purpose.

The board of managers having considered the ground so selected as peculiarly suited for a cemetery on account of its elevated and comparatively secluded situation, as now located, one mile south of the borough of Indiana, facing Blairsville road on the east, and street car lines on the west, and at the same time being convenient and easy of access, and

the terms for the payments being liberal, it was decided to purchase the same. Articles for the incorporation of the cemetery having been prepared, read and approved by the said board of managers, application was made to the court, and on the 18th day of June, 1879, a charter was granted by Hon. John P. Blair, president of the court of Common Pleas, for the county of Indiana, Pa. The distinct and irrevocable principle on which this corporation is founded, and to remain forever, is that the entire funds arising from the sale of burial lots and the proceeds of any investment of said fund shall be specifically dedicated to the purchase and improvement of the grounds of the cemetery, and keeping them durably and permanently enclosed and in perpetual repair through all future time, including all incidental expenses for approach to the cemetery, and for the proper management of the same; and that no part of said funds shall, as dividend, profit or in any manner whatever, inure to the corporators.

The following constitute the board of corporators for the cemetery: S. A. Douglass, Robert Mitchell, Andrew Gaily, W. B. Pattison, J. H. McCune, B. B. Tiffany, James M. Stewart, J. N. Banks, J. H. Hill, Harry Bryan, J. L. Orr, George W. Wheeler, A. F. Cooper, John S. Fisher, J. C. Conner, W. C. Chapman, Dr. J. M. St. Clair, Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, E. E. Williams, J. R. Daugherty, Jr., P. L. Hamill, J. C. Nix, John Houck, Charles Nichol. These meet once a year and elect nine persons as managers, the present board of managers being: J. N. Banks, president; Charles Nichol, vice president; S. A. Douglass, secretary, treasurer and manager; W. B. Pattison, J. H. McCune, Dr. J. M. St. Clair, John S. Fisher, W. C. Chapman.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

Indiana Bent Rung Ladder Company.—The business of the Indiana Bent Rung Ladder Company was organized in the year 1891 by Edward Rowe, patentee of the bent rung ladder; R. D. Hetrick, D. A. Hetrick, W. T. Wilson, Dr. N. F. Ehrenfeld, E. A. Pennington, A. M. Hammers, John Switzer and W. F. Wettling, under a copartnership agreement to do business as the Indiana Ladder Company. The old furniture factory on Water street was rented and the company manufactured only the original bent rung ladder. The amount of money invested by the partners was about \$1,000. The business grew rapidly and in 1892 the partners bought a lot on

South street, which is part of the holdings of the present company. On this lot was erected a building 50 by 80 feet. In 1893 Messrs. Hetrick, Wilson and Elhrenfeld disposed of their interests and a new partnership was formed by Edward Rowe, W. F. Wetling and John S. Hastings. Even with very limited capital and in spite of the depression following the panic of 1893, the ladder business maintained a steady and consistent growth. The capacity of the factory was gradually increased, all earnings being used for that purpose. In 1897 Edward Rowe sold his interest to J. H. Young. In November, 1899, Hon. John P. Elkin became connected with the institution, he purchasing the interest of J. H. Young. At that time the business was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania as the Indiana Bent Rung Ladder Company with authorized capital of \$60,000, with John P. Elkin, president; J. S. Hastings, treasurer and manager, and W. F. Wetling, secretary. In order to meet the growing demand for the company's product the planing mill property of J. S. Hastings was purchased. The Hastings property was later disposed of and the company added to its original holdings at South and Eighth streets until a factory site 200 by 515 feet was secured and the factory capacity more than doubled.

In 1902 Mr. Hastings retired from the business, his holdings of stock being purchased by John P. Elkin. In 1904 Mr. Elkin was elected to the Supreme court bench and severed his connection with all corporations. His holdings were taken by W. F. Wetling and C. R. Smith.

In 1907 the company began the manufacture of porch swings and in 1909 they secured control of patents on an exclusive line of camp furniture which promises to develop a business the largest of its kind in the country.

In February, 1908, the company purchased for cash the plant of the Everett Manufacturing Company, of Everett, Wash., embracing a main factory building 40 by 200 with additions 26 by 120 feet, dust house, power plant, electric light plant, together with sheds, docks, tramways, etc., and a partially completed building 62 by 240 feet. The plant is equipped with new modern machinery in use but a few months. The property

unoccupied covers an area of seven and one half acres on the water front, which was also purchased. Of this property the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Everett says: "A very conservative estimate of the value of this tract of water front at the expiration of six years would be anywhere from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars."

On May 11, 1910, the plant of the company at Indiana was visited by fire, which destroyed the main factory building. The progress of the company was only temporarily retarded by this calamity. The same aggressive spirit that has controlled the management of the company since its birth asserted itself and business continued uninterrupted. New modern machinery was quickly purchased and installed. In the new factory in operation shortly after the fire a large saving in the cost of manufacture was effected by the arrangement of machinery. The handling of material is done with the greatest economy and without loss of time on the part of employees. In some cases work that required four operators in the old factory is now done by one.

The different buildings of the factory at present would cover a space equal to 45 by 700 feet in size and are well equipped with steam and electric power and the best of wood-working machinery. The products of the factory are single and extension bent rung and steel brace ladders, a large variety of step ladders, porch swings of various styles and camp furniture, consisting of folding cots and folding stools, tables and chairs of a number of different varieties. These goods are shipped all over the United States and to many foreign countries. The business shows a constant increase and at times as many as fifty operatives are employed. The officers of the company at present are Clarence R. Smith, president, and W. F. Wetling, secretary and treasurer.

Conner Vehicle Company.—This company built a two-story frame building and a one-story frame building on Tenth street, between Philadelphia and Church streets, in 1906. The board of incorporators consisted of J. C. Conner, president; Jonathan Learn, Frank Ross, Edward Segner, Harvey Engle, W. S. Neff.

The company manufactures all kinds of vehicles of a superior quality, and does an ex-

tensive repair business. Mr. Frank Ross was manager until August, 1912, when he sold his interest to Mr. J. C. Conner, who has been manager since that time, and is now the owner of most of the stock.

The *Indiana Foundry Company* succeeded the firm of Sutton Brothers & Bell twelve years ago. Since that time their history has been one of continuous growth, until now their business is almost five times the volume it was in 1900, and the plant has trebled in size. The principal foundry products are sand drying and heating stoves. Thousands of both styles are made annually. The Sutton sand drying stove made by this firm is used by most of the leading steam railroads and trolley lines in this country and Canada. Shipments of solid carloads of sand dryers are made to the Pacific coast and other far distant points. The sand dryers are exported to England and other European countries, the West Indies, South America and Japan. In fact, through the New York exporting houses they have been sent to all parts of the world where steam or trolley railroads are operated. More than one thousand of them are in use in the collieries of Pennsylvania alone and they are sold wherever mining is done on an extensive scale.

The heating stoves made by this firm are also sold extensively to railroads, stores, schools, churches, factories, dwellings, etc. The trade is by no means local, as customers for this style of stoves are on their books from Prince Edward Island to the Mississippi.

This firm also manufactures boiler grate bars in immense quantities, having the most complete line of patterns for this article to be found in the State.

In the machine shop department many useful articles, such as windlasses, cranes, tire benders, emery stands, etc., are made and sold to supply dealers in the principal cities of the country. During the last year many new and valuable iron working tools have been installed, making this the most up-to-date manufacturing and jobbing repair shop in the county.

This firm also has a supply department in which may be found practically everything that is wanted about a mill, mine, and boiler or engine room. Few towns the size of Indiana have such a well stocked machinery supply depot.

The rapid development of the county in manufacturing and mining has warranted the building up of this end of the business to its present large proportions.

The whole management of the plant is on a broad liberal basis and the owners are alive to all the new methods and policies that will keep them abreast of the times. There has not been a more successful enterprise of its kind in this part of the State.

Penn Enamel Sink Company.—At this location, prior to 1871, the firm of Burns, Turner & Co. conducted a manufacturing business. In 1871 Maj. I. McFarland was admitted to the firm and the business was conducted under the name of the Indiana Manufacturing Company. In 1872 the firm name of McFarland & Turner was adopted and the business carried on until 1875, when Mr. Turner retired. Two large buildings were used for the manufacture and storage of cook, parlor and heating stoves, plows, castings and machinery. The foundry building was a brick structure, 44 by 170 feet, fitted up with all modern appliances for the convenient handling and manufacture of castings. The other building was used as a warehouse, blacksmith shop and woodhouse. It was a two-story frame building, 40 by 120 feet. Thirty men were employed. Mr. McFarland was the general agent for the Oliver Chill Plow, selling sixteen plows in 1867. In 1880, 114 were sold. For nine years he sold the celebrated Conklin wagon.

The Penn Enamel Sink Company was incorporated December 21, 1910, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and manufactures various enameled products. The company is composed of G. A. Conrath, E. W. Stewart, F. M. McIntire, W. R. Calhoun, W. A. Guthrie, H. E. Bence, W. J. Short and H. L. Short. The officers are G. A. Conrath, president; B. W. Stewart, secretary; W. R. Calhoun, treasurer. Sixty men are employed at this plant, and a prosperous business is carried on.

Indiana Woolen Mills Company was incorporated in March, 1901. A new building was erected on West Philadelphia street for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods, making a specialty of blankets. The plant is equipped for producing finished goods from the raw material, and from twenty-five to thirty men are employed. The officers are: Ernest Stewart, president; H. S. Buchanan, secretary; Tom Hildebrand, treasurer; E. B. Campbell, manager. The directors are:

Ernest Stewart, H. S. Buchanan, George T. Buchanan, J. S. McElhoes, E. B. Campbell.

Indiana Roller Mills.—A flouring mill was built in about 1873 by J. Newton Hamilton, in what was then West Indiana and now the Third ward, Indiana. It was a three run buhr mill of about twenty-five barrels of flour capacity per day, also containing buckwheat flour and feed grinding machinery. The mill was driven by a portable (Blandy) engine and did an ordinary country grist business. In about 1876 the mill was bought by Howard & Emigh (H. C. Howard and C. C. Emigh), who put in a larger boiler and engine of the stationary type and operated the mill until 1881, when they sold to Alex. Henderson, who a few years later sold the mill to David Lockard, who in 1886 improved it by changing to the roller process, increasing its capacity to forty-eight barrels per day. In 1889 the mill passed into the hands of Wegley & Wilson (Fred Wegley and William T. Wilson). Early in June of that year Mr. Wegley was accidentally caught in some machinery in the mill and killed. In July, 1889, Mr. Wilson and Edward Rowe formed a partnership and Wilson & Rowe continued to operate the mill until April 9, 1890, when the mill was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire. Wilson & Rowe took in another partner in the person of D. A. Hetrick, and Wilson, Rowe & Hetrick, after acquiring more land, erected a complete 100-barrel, roller process mill on the same site, which new mill began operations March 9, 1891, just eleven months after the destruction of the old one. In 1898 Edward Rowe disposed of his interest to his partners, who continued the business under the name of Hetrick & Wilson until 1911, in which year George C. Rigg, the head miller, was admitted to the firm. The mill has been kept up with all modern improvements, enjoys a large and growing trade, and is now operated under the firm name of Hetrick, Wilson & Co.

A story is told about "Newt." Hamilton, the first man mentioned, who will be remembered as being very cross-eyed, and who had been in many kinds of business in his career. Once, as a butcher, he hired a young negro to hold a calf while he knocked it in the head. As he drew back the axe to strike, the negro's eyes opened very wide, and he yelled, "Hol' on dah, boss, hol' on, hol' on. Is yo' gona hit whah yo's lookin'?" "Of course I am." "Well, den, jis hol' yo' caff yo'seff."

Penn Flouring Mill, David Ellis & Son, Proprietors.—The frame building was erected

in 1855 by Sutton, Marshall & Co. for a planing mill, and managed as such until 1863, when it was enlarged, refitted and changed into a flouring mill. They were succeeded by Lowry & Lewis. In 1871 David Ellis purchased Lowry's interest, and three years later he also obtained the Lewis portion. At that time there were four runs of stone with a productive capacity of 100 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, besides the usual corn grinding, etc. In 1874 Mr. Ellis' son, Griffith Ellis, became a member of the firm. Since that time, much money has been expended in remodeling the mill. A fifty-horsepower engine is used and the machinery, including the patent process, is of approved manufacture. Under the management of these gentlemen the trade has increased so rapidly that they are grinding 50,000 bushels of wheat yearly, when formerly 18,000 bushels were considered a large amount. Since the introduction of the new process in this mill, in 1879, David Ellis & Son have been obliged to operate the mill day and night to supply the increasing demands upon them.

Daugherty Planing Mill, Nos. 1044-48 Philadelphia Street.—This mill was erected in 1856 by John H. Shryock. Wagons were made in this mill for the Entaw war. It was next managed by Cochran & Woodward, then by Coleman, Ewing & Co., who enlarged the mill. In 1871 it was purchased by James R. Daugherty, who was a member of the firm of Coleman, Ewing & Co. Mr. Daugherty being elected sheriff of Indiana county in 1872, the mill was sold to William Sutton, and in 1877 Mr. Daugherty repurchased the mill and continued to operate it until, in 1889, W. S. Daugherty became the sole owner of the property. For many years, in addition to the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, flooring and all kinds of wood work, coffins were manufactured. The machinery in this mill is of modern manufacture and is equal to any and all demands for any quantity or quality of products. W. S. Daugherty is the manager of the mill at the present time.

Willard Planing Mill.—This mill was a two-story frame building erected in 1866 by Robert Willard, who dealt in worked lumber. He gradually extended the building and introduced the necessary machinery for the manufacture of material for builders' use. In 1877-78-79 the business done amounted to from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. The mill was afterwards managed by Carnahan & Cook. It was torn down, and on its location

stands the beautiful dwelling of J. R. Richards.

Indiana Lumber & Supply Company was incorporated October 29, 1903. The grounds are located at the corner of Tenth and Oak streets, 200 by 500 feet in size, and two thirds of this area is under roof. Twenty men are employed, and a specialty is made of mill work. The officers are: A. S. Cunningham, president; Harry White, vice president, secretary and treasurer; D. W. Simpson, general manager; A. A. Simpson. The directors are: A. S. Cunningham, Harry White, James Gompers, J. R. Richards, J. M. Simpson, A. A. Simpson.

Johnstown Sanitary Dairy Company and Johnstown Sanitary Ice and Cold Storage Company.—The building on West Water street in which this company does business is a three-story brick structure with basement. It was built by the Indiana Provision Company in 1905 and operated by them as a cold storage and electric light plant, and for the manufacturing of ice until 1907, when it was leased for five years, and purchased in 1912, by the company that now operates it as an ice and cold storage plant and for the manufacture of ice cream. The Penn Public Service Company, however, operates the electric light plant. The ground upon which this building is located was owned and used by J. T. Stewart as a cow pasture when the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad came to Indiana.

The following shows the approximate business in storage: Butter, 100,000 pounds; eggs, 120,000 dozen; apples, 10,000 bushels; cream, 25,000 gallons; ice, 21,000 tons in June, July and August, 1913.

DIAMOND GLASS COMPANY

This plant was established by the Indiana Glass Company, which was incorporated April 14, 1892. The first board of directors was as follows: Harry White, president; H. W. Wilson, vice president; Thomas Sutton, secretary; Griffith Ellis, treasurer; D. A. Hetrick, W. R. Loughry, John S. Hastings. S. W. Vangersaal was the first manager. He was succeeded by Griffith Ellis, who was elected manager and served for one year. The plant was then closed until 1895, when it was leased to the Northwood Company for two years with the privilege of purchasing the plant. At the end of the time the company purchased the plant. From the start the Northwood Company conducted the plant in

a successful manner. In 1899 the plant was sold to the American Glass Company, who sold it to the Dugan Glass Company, who operated it until 1913, when it became the Diamond Glass Company. The present officers are: John P. Elkin, president; H. Wallace Thomas, secretary; D. B. Taylor, treasurer. Edward J. Rowland is the present manager.

This plant has been one of the most useful enterprises ever established in Indiana and has given employment to from 100 to 200 men, women and boys. At present there are 180 men and boys employed and 20 girls. The company pays to its employees \$4,000 every two weeks.

Indiana Dye Works.—In 1908 Mr. LeVine began his business of cleaning, dyeing and pressing where the Savings & Trust building now stands. In 1909 he located at No. 678 Philadelphia street, where he continues his business, which has been growing rapidly. From time to time the plant has been increased until it is second to none in the way of equipment and the work is put out better and quicker than ever. Eight persons are employed and in the near future Mr. LeVine expects to build a new plant to accommodate his growing trade. Wonderful things have been invented in the way of cleaning machines. These up-to-date machines are used in the Indiana Dye Works, where garments are not only pressed but sterilized by steam under a high pressure, killing all germs.

The Indiana Marble Works were established by Samuel Grove in 1855, in a little wooden shed in the rear of Judge Blair's office. The first firm name was Grove & Brother, John A. Grove being associated in the business until 1859. In 1858 they erected a small frame building on the lot afterwards occupied by Gessler's confectionery. In 1863 Samuel Grove purchased the location now occupied by R. E. Young and made improvements. He continued in business here until 1888, when he sold to R. E. Young, who has been engaged in the business at this location since that time. In 1913 R. E. Young tore down the old building and erected a handsome three-story brick building. The first floor of the new building is occupied by a jewelry store conducted by Wayne Riggs and a clothing store conducted by Dinsmore Brothers.

Marble works are conducted by S. W. Woodburn on Railroad avenue, between Philadelphia and Church streets, and by J. E. Lewis on Thirteenth street.

BANKS

There were no banks prior to 1855. The early merchants when going for goods packed up their Spanish dollars in saddlebags, mounted their horses, and rode to Philadelphia. Long after this they still packed their money in their trunks, and in the stage crossed the mountains with all their funds with them. Yet, withal, robberies were very rare and this personal care of baggage comparatively safe.

First National Bank.—Its predecessors were the banking house of Hogue & Co., which William C. Boyle managed (Hogue residing in Greensburg), and Sutton & Stewart, in operation from December 1, 1858, to January 2, 1864. On the latter date the First National Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$200,000, divided into two thousand shares of \$100 each. The first officers were: President, James Sutton; cashier, William C. Boyle; directors, James Sutton, William Banks, John Sutton, Charles Gompers, William M. Stewart, Thomas White, Alexander M. Stewart.

The primary stockholders were: James Sutton, William M. Stewart, Thomas White, Archibald Stewart, John Sutton, James G. Caldwell, William Earl, Dubre Thomas, Alexander M. Stewart, Margaret Blair, William Lewis, William Banks, Daniel Stanard, George W. Simpson, James G. McQuaide, Charles Gompers, John G. Coleman, Robert McChesney, John Prothero, Josiah Brown, Samuel McCartney, William Bothell, Andrew R. Sloan, Andrew W. Kimmell, James McMullen, William P. North, John North, Thomas Davis, James R. Porter, James W. McKennan, John H. Lichteberger.

The presidents in succession have been: William M. Stewart, Alexander M. Stewart, John Sutton, Silas M. Clark, D. S. Porter, John Prothero, Thomas Sutton, A. W. Kimmell, A. M. Stewart, W. J. Mitchell, J. P. Blair, J. S. Blair. Cashiers: E. H. Wilson, H. A. Thompson, W. J. Mitchell, J. R. Daugherty. The present directors and officers are: J. S. Blair, D. C. Brown, Griffith Ellis, J. R. Daugherty, Ernest Stewart, Thomas Sutton, J. Blair Sutton. J. R. Daugherty is cashier; H. J. Laughlin, teller; Elmer Ellis and Charles G. Rudl, bookkeepers; Paul Lewis, clerk and stenographer.

Indiana County Deposit Bank was organized on the 4th day of December, 1869. The original stockholders were: John Ralston, William Lytle, Robert M. Gibson, Dr. R. H.

McChesney, A. M. Stewart, James P. Carter, William M. Stewart, B. K. Jamison, Simeon Truby, Dr. J. K. Thompson, Isaac Empfield, E. H. Wilson, W. C. Getty, John A. Stewart, James S. Nesbit, N. Lohr, J. H. Kinter, S. P. Townsend, Harry White, Dubre Thomas, Jacob Creps. The capital stock was \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares of \$100 each. The first officers were: President, W. M. Stewart; cashier, E. H. Wilson; directors, W. M. Stewart, Harry White, James P. Carter, John Ralston, Dr. R. H. McChesney.

The bank was incorporated on the 9th of September, 1873, and organized under the charter on the 30th of December, 1873, with the same capital as at the first. In April, 1875, the stock was increased to \$200,000.

The presidents in succession have been: William M. Stewart, Dr. R. H. McChesney, Robert M. Gibson, Dr. N. F. Ehrenfeld, Judge Harry White. Cashiers: J. M. Watt, Tom E. Hildebrand.

Farmers' Bank was organized on March 24, 1876, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The first officers were: President, James A. McKnight; cashier, R. C. Taylor; directors, S. A. Johnston, Frederick Cameron, J. Marlin Walker, Calvin S. Fiscus, Israel Thomas, George H. Johnston.

James A. McKnight, the first president, served from 1876 to 1888; William B. Pattison, 1889 to 1893; John P. Elkin, 1893 to 1895; J. N. Banks, 1895 to 1903; Robert Mitchell, 1903 to 1904; Harry W. Wilson, 1904, still serving in that position.

The present officers and employees (September, 1913) are: Harry W. Wilson, president; John B. Taylor, vice president; John G. St. Clair, cashier; Stephen K. Kiss, manager foreign department; J. A. Taylor, teller; Anthony Graff, teller; Miss Fay Lighthiser, stenographer. The present directors are: Robert Mitchell, D. C. Mack, Godfrey Marshall, J. O. Clark, J. N. Langham, J. C. McGregor, Dr. R. F. McHenry, Harry W. Wilson, S. A. Rinn, John B. Taylor, D. B. Taylor, J. D. Ake.

The capital stock of the bank at present (1913) is \$225,000. The total resources on May 1, 1913, were \$1,807,386.59; the surplus and profits were \$208,116.40; the deposits were \$1,373,620.19.

The Citizens' National Bank was chartered December 1, 1905, and opened for business December 4, 1905. The original board of directors consisted of: H. M. Lowry, president; A. W. Mabon, secretary; D. M. Caldwell, J. M. Glassford, J. R. Stumpf. Mr.

H. B. Heylman, of Bellefonte, Pa., was cashier, and M. M. Carnahan, bookkeeper. In May, 1906, Mr. Carnahan secured a position in the Washington National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., and B. S. Sloan became the bookkeeper. On February 22, 1908, Mr. Heylman resigned as cashier and Mr. B. S. Sloan was elected to the position, which he still occupies.

The present board of directors are A. W. Mabon, president; H. M. Lowry, vice president; J. T. Stewart, secretary; John H. Pierce, attorney; D. M. Caldwell, W. S. Carnahan, John Houk, Adam F. Bowman.

The bank opened on Philadelphia street, just west of the Pennsylvania depot, in the west room of the brick building of J. M. Stewart & Co. The bank purchased this part of the building of J. M. Stewart & Co. and sold it back to them in 1910, when the bank purchased the present location at Nos. 640-642 Philadelphia street, of the Savings and Trust Company, Indiana. The first day's deposits were \$32,008, and the deposits at present are \$245,000. The capital and surplus is \$60,000.

The Savings and Trust Company.—On May 19, 1902, the first stockholders, twenty in number, met to organize a company. The original subscribers to the stock were Messrs. S. J. Telford, John S. Fisher, John A. Scott, J. Wood Clark, Ernest Stewart, S. M. Jack, Joseph A. Langfill, J. A. Klingensmith, J. C. Wallace, D. W. Simpson, D. H. Tomb, A. F. Cooper, Walter F. Arms, Henry Hall, D. M. Caldwell, J. L. Orr, W. R. Calhoun, J. H. Engle, Elder Peelor, Dr. W. A. Simpson. They secured a charter May 21, 1902, but it was some time before a building could be procured. On January 16, 1903, the board of directors met to discuss the location of a room. Finally they purchased a part of the A. W. Wilson building of D. M. Caldwell, who was occupying the room as a clothing store.

The Trust Department was opened July 6, 1903, and the Savings Department September 1, 1903, paying 3 per cent interest on certificate deposits and 3½ per cent interest on trust deposits. Prior to this time no interest had been paid by the banks in Indiana. The bank was established with a capital of \$125,000 and a paid-up surplus of \$31,250. On November 14, 1907, the capital stock was increased to \$250,000 and the surplus to \$200,000.

On February 23, 1907, the present location was purchased for \$34,000. As the location

was Lot No. 1 in the original plot of Indiana borough, and as this lot was probably the first one sold by the trustees of Indiana county, we append a brief of abstract of title of this property, showing changes in value in about one hundred years:

The Penns to George Clymer, about 1790, large tract at 16 2/3 cents per acre; George Clymer to trustees of Indiana county, about 1803, 250 acres, donation; trustees of Indiana county to Michael Campbell, Lot No. 1, 1807, \$110.25; Michael Campbell to Joseph Parker, 1809, \$140; Joseph Parker to Robert Nixon, 1811, \$450; Robert Nixon to John Taylor, 1817, \$650; William Banks, trustee, to John J. Von, 1833, \$945; John J. Von to James Mitchell, 1850, \$1,500; James Mitchell to Thomas St. Clair, 1850, \$1,000; Thomas St. Clair to James Johnston, 1855, \$2,500; James Johnston to James R. Porter, 1858, \$2,500; James R. Porter to James Turner, 1865, \$3,650; James Turner to Susan F. Rowe, 1874, \$8,000; Susan F. Rowe to Edward Rowe, 1879, \$8,000; Edward Rowe to Savings & Trust Company, 1907, \$34,000.

The old building on the site, erected in 1807, was razed in 1909. The new building was authorized February 5, 1909, and completed April 1, 1910, when it was occupied by the bank. It is a five-story brick of fireproof construction and modern in every particular. The first story is occupied by the bank and the Five-and-Ten-Cent Store of J. G. McCrory. The second, third and fourth stories are occupied as office rooms of attorneys, physicians, dentists, real estate and insurance agents. The fourth floor is principally occupied by the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company, and the fifth floor by the Cosmopolitan Club. In arrangement, furnishings, heat, light and elevator accommodations the building is equipped in an up-to-date manner. The company's new banking home is thoroughly modern in equipment, including the chrome steel vault.

The original board of directors consisted of: John A. Scott, president; Hon. S. J. Telford, vice president; John S. Fisher, J. A. Klingensmith, S. M. Jack, D. H. Tomb, L. W. Robinson, J. H. Engle, A. F. Cooper, Henry Hall. When the capital stock was increased the board of directors was increased to fifteen. The officers and directors at present are as follows: John A. Scott, president and treasurer; S. M. Jack, vice president; J. Wilse McCartney, assistant treasurer and secretary; R. A. Henderson, teller; E. E. Wells, assistant trust officer. The late Robert



THIS BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1807, RAZED IN 1909, OCCUPIED LOT No. 1, PRESENT
SITE OF SAVINGS & TRUST BUILDING, INDIANA, PA.



A VIEW ON NORTH SIDE OF PHILADELPHIA STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,
INDIANA, PA.



M. Wilson was secretary and treasurer. Directors: John S. Fisher, of Cunningham & Fisher, attorneys; D. F. Rinn, lumber and coal; John A. Scott, attorney at law; George T. Buchanan, wholesale groceries; Dr. H. L. McCullough, physician; J. Wood Clark, attorney at law; L. F. Sutter, Indiana Hardware Company; J. Elder Peelor, of Peelor & Feit, attorneys; James N. Stewart, retired; J. T. Bell, attorney at law; Henry Hall, stationery and legal blanks; H. W. Oberlin Brothers, merchants; S. M. Jack, attorney at law.

GROWTH
Total Resources

July 6, 1903 (First Day).....	\$ 161,713.55
May 31, 1904	748,815.17
May 29, 1905	928,731.97
May 26, 1906	1,139,255.44
May 28, 1907	1,221,930.93
May 19, 1908	1,252,032.39
April 28, 1909	1,453,047.82
May 2, 1910	1,665,738.98
April 29, 1911	1,918,675.41
May 3, 1912	2,122,338.52
May 1, 1913	2,350,161.44
September 4, 1913	2,433,855.99

Trust Department

May 31, 1904	\$ 12,260.80
May 29, 1905	20,451.67
May 26, 1906	60,565.72
May 28, 1907	92,301.39
May 19, 1908	97,003.04
April 28, 1909	103,586.52
May 2, 1910	125,145.28
April 29, 1911	185,273.42
May 3, 1912	195,815.25
May 1, 1913	230,613.62
September 4, 1913	237,461.44

MERCHANTS, ETC.

The Cunningham Company.—In 1867 the firm of John H. Cunningham & Co. was established on the corner of Tenth and Philadelphia streets, then White township, Indiana county, which firm continued in business for thirty-six years. In 1871 A. S. Cunningham assumed charge and conducted the business in his own name until 1895, when the firm name was changed to the Cunningham Company. Ever since the firm was established the business has been managed by A. S. Cunningham, the present owner and manager of the large department store into which it has grown. In 1882 Mr. A. S. Cunningham bought the property then owned by Mr. Bodenhamer, at the present location on the corner of Carpenter alley and Philadelphia street. It was then a frame building 20 feet square, with a cellar of the same size. The

building has been enlarged and remodeled until it is now a brick structure 50 by 135 feet, three stories high, with a complete basement in which is conducted the grocery department. There is a passenger elevator and also a freight elevator. The company manufactures its own light used in the building, and also has its own water system. A mail order department is contemplated and will be in effect in a short time.

W. R. Loughry & Co.—The brick building on the corner of Sixth and Philadelphia streets, in which this company's store is now located, was originally erected by John Deniston for a store and dwelling combined. His successors were McKennan & Mayes, afterwards succeeded by Moorhead & Coleman, followed by John Weamer, and George W. Weamer & Bro. In 1866 Sutton & Lloyd took charge of the store and conducted the business until 1869, when Loughry & Sutton assumed the business. In 1880 the firm was changed to Loughry & Hamilton, who continued the business until the firm was changed to W. R. Loughry & Co., the present firm name.

J. C. Wallace & Son.—At this location in 1865 Sutton, Marshall & Stewart began to sell dry goods, notions, carpets, wallpaper, etc. In 1873 the firm of Marshall & Kline was established, which continued in business until the death of Mr. Marshall in 1897. Soon afterward J. C. Wallace, of East Liverpool, Ohio, purchased the building and engaged in a similar business. Later his son became a partner, and they continue the business under the firm name of J. C. Wallace & Son. The building has been remodeled and enlarged by them.

Sloan Brothers.—This firm is composed of A. A. Sloan, F. E. Sloan and I. C. Sloan. They started in business in 1900 at their present location, No. 606 Philadelphia street, in the building formerly occupied by John L. Getty. They have continually added to their stock until they now have a large department store. The building has been enlarged and remodeled, and in 1912 a new up-to-date front was put in the building.

H. H. Brillhart.—In 1876 J. H. Brillhart began business on Sixth street in a two-story brick building at the corner of Sixth and Water streets, and in 1882 moved to present location on East Philadelphia street. The store was first known as Brillhart's Five-and-Ten-Cent Store. In 1882 the firm became J. H. Brillhart & Son, and since 1906, after the

death of J. H. Brilhart, the business has been continued by H. H. Brilhart in his own name. The building is 100 by 60 feet and in 1911 was improved with a new up-to-date front. It is now conducted as a grocery store, including a glass and china department.

H. H. Johnston began business at No. 706 Philadelphia street in November, 1907, in the building of Mrs. Sarah E. Mitchell, where he still conducts a store, selling floor coverings and ladies' furnishings. From 1902 to 1907 he managed the store of Leslie Pattison, on Philadelphia street.

D. C. Mack & Son are the successors of J. R. Stumpf. They have been in business at No. 715 Philadelphia street since 1903. They sell general merchandise and notions.

The Bon Ton.—This is a ladies' furnishing store, selling ready-to-wear clothing and millinery, established in 1908 by S. W. Rose, the present owner and manager. It is located on Philadelphia street.

The Hub.—This store was established in 1907 by Heyman Brothers, comprising H. L. Heyman, H. Heyman, I. Heyman and B. L. Heyman. They first occupied the first floor in the Thomas building, and in 1912 moved to the new three-story building of Judge Harry White on Philadelphia street. They keep a complete line of men's and women's ready-to-wear clothing.

Brody's.—This store, which sells ladies' and men's furnishings, was opened in 1913 in the old Thomas building on Philadelphia street, in the room recently vacated by the "Hub," because of a fire.

Hildebrand Drug Store.—In 1856 W. B. Hildebrand started a drug store in a one-story frame building at the present location, No. 654 Philadelphia street. He conducted the business until his death, October 1, 1886, since which time his son, Tom E. Hildebrand, has been the proprietor. In 1889 the old building was torn down and the present three-story brick was built by Margaret T. Landis. While the new building was in course of construction Mr. Hildebrand conducted his business on the corner now occupied by the Cunningham Company's department store. He moved into the present location in 1889. This is the oldest store in Indiana county conducted in the same name. In this store are sold drugs, stationery and fine toilet articles. The building is now owned by John G. McCrory, who purchased it in 1903 from Mrs. W. J. Mitchell and J. T. Bell, who purchased it of the Landis heirs.

Hetrick Brothers' Drug Store has been

known in Indiana since 1875. The firm is composed of D. A. Hetrick and R. D. Hetrick. They were located in the Odd Fellows' building for twenty years, and since that time have occupied their own building, formerly owned by Nesbit, No. 614 Philadelphia street.

Daugherty Brothers, located at No. 800 Philadelphia street, conduct a drug store and also keep a line of sporting goods. The firm consists of J. R. and J. M. Daugherty. They began business in 1876, and in 1883 moved to their present location in the building formerly occupied by Steele G. Hartman. They enlarged the building and increased the length from 50 feet to 90 feet.

Elmer W. Allison, in 1897, opened a drug store in the Odd Fellows' building at No. 672 Philadelphia street, where he still continues to do business. During this time the building has been remodeled and a new front installed. The stock of goods has been greatly increased, making it an up-to-date store.

J. Howard Houk has conducted a drug store on the corner of Sixth and Philadelphia streets since November 23, 1905.

Noble C. Miller established a drug store July 27, 1911, in the building formerly owned by Clark Neale, which was for some time occupied by Mrs. Empfield's grocery store. The building has been entirely remodeled and fitted up as a drug store.

R. W. Wehrle & Co. have a large jewelry store located at No. 562 Philadelphia street. This store was started in 1845 by Blasius Wehrle. In 1887 B. I. Wehrle took charge of the business, and in 1899 R. W. Wehrle purchased the business. In 1903 Mr. J. H. McQuown became a partner and the firm name became R. W. Wehrle & Co.

Wayne Riggs & Co.—On May 1, 1911, Mr. Riggs opened a jewelry store on Philadelphia street in the old building owned by R. E. Young and torn down by him in 1913 to give place to the handsome three-story brick building now nearing completion. This is the latest jewelry store that has been opened in Indiana, and will be found in the new building, No. 728 Philadelphia street, after October 1, 1913.

J. I. Stadtmiller has, since 1902, conducted a jewelry store at No. 572 Philadelphia street and in 1913 remodeled the building, making it a three-story brick.

W. W. Brilhart, jeweler and optician at No. 28 Carpenter avenue, has conducted his business in Indiana for a number of years.

H. M. Conrath, jeweler and optician, is located on West Philadelphia street.



SOUTH SIDE OF PHILADELPHIA STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,
INDIANA, PA.



Miss May Scott started a ladies' furnishings store in April, 1900, in the present location on Philadelphia street, and later made a specialty of millinery, now having a large trade in that line.

Anderson Millinery.—This store at Nos. 6-8 South Seventh street has been in operation since August, 1907. In connection with the millinery department, notions, stamped goods, etc., are sold.

Tippery & Leech have continued the millinery business of M. A. Pounds since January, 1912. The firm is composed of Miss Blanche Leech and Miss Katharyn Tippery.

Miss Helena Vogel opened a ladies' and children's furnishings store in 1900 in the building where the Savings & Trust building now stands. In 1907 she moved to the present location, in the building formerly occupied by Mrs. Hare.

Henry Hall.—In 1857 Henry Hall started the first news agency in the town. In 1866 he opened up a book store on Philadelphia street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, in the building now occupied by Barr's billiard and pool room. In 1867 he removed to a building west of Samuel Douglass' law office, and in 1870 to the corner of Sixth and Philadelphia streets, in the building now occupied by Houk's drug store. In 1879 he admitted his brother, C. W. Hall, and the firm was known as H. Hall & Bro. for some time. In 1882 he moved into the Grove building, which is now being replaced by a new building. In 1888 he moved to his present location, the building formerly occupied by Porter Fiscus as a general store. The building is 60 by 80 feet. He carries a complete line of books and stationery, and has a printing establishment in connection with the store, making a specialty of legal blanks and all kinds of job work.

Huey & Moorhead.—In 1906 Charles E. Huey started a news stand and book store on Philadelphia street in the building formerly occupied by H. C. McQuown. In 1910 Mr. Frank E. Moorhead entered into partnership, and the firm was continued under the name of Huey & Moorhead. They now have a full line of books and stationery and office supplies, in connection with the news agency.

S. R. Pollock has had charge of a music store since 1910, located at No. 616 Philadelphia street, opposite the courthouse, in the building formerly occupied by Work & Son. Some extensive improvements were made to the building during the last year, and a large stock of pianos and all kinds of musical in-

struments is kept on hand. This store is favored with having the agency for the Steinway piano, which is unusual for a town the size of Indiana.

T. B. Clark, photographer on the third floor of the Farmers' Bank building, has successfully conducted his business for many years.

E. R. Springer, photographer, is on Seventh street in the B. B. Tiffany building, which was erected in 1870. The business was carried on by Mr. Tiffany until a few years ago.

H. C. Christy & Co.—In 1873 Christy & Sharretts opened a shoe store at No. 9 North Sixth street and in 1885 Mr. Sharretts retired and the firm name became G. S. Christy. In 1890 the son, Harry C. Christy, became a partner, and the firm name was changed to G. S. Christy & Son. After the death of Mr. G. S. Christy the business was conducted by the son and the firm name remained unchanged until 1912, when Irvin Glasser became a partner and the style became H. C. Christy & Co. The store has two entrances—one at No. 9 North Sixth street and another at No. 581 Philadelphia street. The firm's special lines are the Walk-over shoes for men and the Queen for women.

Brown's Boot Store, managed by Fred Brown & Co., is located near the corner of Seventh and Philadelphia streets. They have been in business since December, 1911.

McKinstry.—In March, 1908, the Jordan Company opened a general shoe store at No. 662 Philadelphia street and conducted the business until 1913, when Mr. Jordan retired and the firm name became McKinstry, the owners being T. A. and J. R. McKinstry. T. A. McKinstry has been a member and manager of the business since 1908.

J. I. Shaffer.—Shaffer & Kellar began business in the Thomas building on Philadelphia street, and thence moved to the corner of Seventh and Philadelphia streets. In 1912 the partnership was dissolved and the business was continued by J. I. Shaffer, who conducted a men's furnishings store until October, 1913, when J. H. Thompson established a similar store at the same location.

Moorhead Brothers.—This firm is composed of W. O. Moorhead and D. L. Moorhead, who conduct a men's clothing and furnishings store. They succeeded the firm of D. M. Caldwell & Co. in 1909, at No. 670 Philadelphia street.

E. A. Pennington began business in 1878 in the present location, No. 716 Philadelphia

street. At one time he had five skilled workmen under his personal supervision.

Buchman Brothers opened a clothing and shoe store in the Gessler building, No. 804 Philadelphia street, on April 1, 1913.

Vogel Brothers.—The Vogel brothers, Paul, Wolfgang, George, began merchant tailoring on Philadelphia street in 1849, where Dr. H. P. Griffith has his dental offices. In 1870 they built a two-story brick opposite the courthouse, on Sixth street, 30 by 52 feet, and at once occupied the south half of the new building. George died February 14, 1876, and Wolfgang sold to Paul in 1884. They divided the building and Wolfgang sold his part, the north, to Frank Marshall in 1907. Paul Vogel died May 11, 1906, but the business is still carried on by his two sons, Edward G. and John W., who have managed it since 1897. This business has been carried on for sixty-four years under the name of Vogel Brothers. They have the honor of having conducted their business longer than any other in Indiana county.

Charles H. Miller began the tailoring business in the *Gazette* building in 1906 and since 1909 has been continuing it in the frame building of J. T. Bell, No. 683 Philadelphia street.

Frank Thurston has been in the tailoring business since 1908, above Honk's drug store.

I. A. Nolf began the tailoring business in the Wehrle building on Philadelphia street in 1908, and since 1910 has continued the business at No. 662 Philadelphia street.

Pauch Brothers began the tailoring business in the *Gazette* building in 1908, in 1909 moving to the Wilson and Clements building, above the Plotzer meat market. Since 1910 they have continued the business in the Marshall building on Carpenter alley.

Indiana Hardware Company.—The building on Philadelphia street in which this company is located is on the site of Peter Sutton's dwelling, erected in 1806. The store was founded by Thomas Sutton about 1811 and was conducted in a log building in the rear of the lot where Mrs. M. A. Sutton resided. After the death of Thomas Sutton his widow and John Sutton managed the business for several years. They were succeeded by James and John Sutton, who in 1835 built a one-story brick building on the same lot, 24 by 37. In 1842 the firm became Sutton & Moore (John Sutton and Col. H. M. Moore). They were succeeded by John Sutton, and by Sutton & Wilson (A. W. Wilson) in 1852. In 1844 A. W. Wilson entered into business

with Sutton & Moore, and in 1847 had charge of a branch store in Mechanicsburg. In 1858 a two-story brick building, 28 by 65, was erected. In 1872 Mr. Sutton retired from the firm and was succeeded by his son, John W. Sutton, the firm becoming Wilson & Sutton. In 1877 Harry Wilson, a son of the senior proprietor, became connected with the business and the firm name was changed to Wilson, Sutton & Co. In 1880 the present three-story brick building was erected. In 1908 the building was occupied by A. T. Taylor & Son, and in October, 1909, the present company took charge of the store.

J. M. Stewart & Co.—This firm is composed of J. M. Stewart, A. M. Stewart and A. W. Mabon. They conduct a general hardware store, on the corner of Railroad avenue and Philadelphia street. This building, "The Big Warehouse," was originally a two-story brick erected in 1853 by James Sutton, Peter Sutton, A. M. Stewart and W. B. Marshall, in what was then a part of the Gompers farm, in an addition to the town of Indiana. The building was occupied until 1865 by Sutton, Marshall & Stewart, who conducted a general store, and carried hardware, groceries, lumber, grain, etc. In 1865 A. M. Stewart & Co. (J. M. Stewart) took charge of the hardware, groceries, lumber, grain, etc., and W. B. Marshall of the dry goods and notions. In 1873 W. B. Kline became associated with Mr. Marshall, and in 1880 erected a new building adjoining, in which they conducted a dry goods store. From 1879 until 1883 the hardware store was conducted by J. M. Stewart, at which time the firm name was changed to J. M. Stewart & Co., as at present. In 1912 extensive improvements were made to the building, making it a three-story structure, with a brown-stone front and large plate glass show windows, and the entrance lowered to a level with the street.

A. T. Taylor & Son.—This firm was started in 1872 under the firm name of Rowe & Taylor and continued in business until 1885, when A. T. Taylor conducted the business in his own name until 1897. Then the firm name became A. T. Taylor & Son and they moved to the present site of the Savings & Trust building. In 1908 they moved to the present location of the Indiana Hardware Company, and in 1910 moved to the H. H. Steving building, on North Sixth street, where they still continue to carry a full line of hardware and tinware. They also do tinning work.



A VIEW ON NORTH SIDE OF PHILADELPHIA STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,
INDIANA, PA.



Kellar Brothers' Hardware Store, located on Sixth street, was started by H. Kellar & Son, and the firm is now composed of Frank Kellar and Bert Kellar.

Peterson & Co.—In 1904 the firm was known as Appleby & Peterson, who opened a hardware store in the I. N. Gibson building on Twelfth street, between Philadelphia and Church streets. They continued to do business here until 1907, when they located in the two-story brick building owned by the Penn Enamel Sink Company, located between Nos. 1037 and 1051 Philadelphia street. Appleby retired and January 1, 1910, R. V. Kerr became a partner, and the business is conducted at the same location by Peterson & Co.

Steving & Streams.—On March 1, 1885, John F. Steving began the furniture and upholstering business on Water street just west of the old Methodist church, in a two-story frame building erected by Judge White. The building was burned. Mr. Steving built the Weamer building on Sixth street, in which J. M. Culp sells agricultural implements, etc., and occupied the building September 1, 1888, continuing the business there in his own name. On May 18, 1889, he took in a silent partner, and the firm name became John F. Steving & Co. On June 1, 1892, Mr. Steving became the sole owner, and did business in his own name. On May 1, 1896, he located in the Wissel building on Philadelphia street. On May 18, 1896, he took in a silent partner, and the firm name was John F. Steving & Co. On April 1, 1897, he added undertaking to the business. On March 1, 1898, it occupied the building now owned by the Citizens' Bank. On November 1, 1899, he became sole owner of the business and took as partner B. S. Sloan, under the firm name of Steving & Sloan. On July 31, 1900, Sloan became owner of the business, except the undertaking, which was held by Mr. Steving. On August 1, 1900, Mr. Steving occupied the Wissel building, engaging in the undertaking business and selling furniture and carpets by catalogue.

Mr. Sloan sold to Thomas Sutton and March 4, 1901, Edward Sutton and Mr. Steving formed a partnership known as Steving & Sutton, to do an undertaking, furniture, carpet and queensware business. On April 10, 1903, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Steving continued the undertaking business.

On March 4, 1907, Silas Streams became a partner and the firm name was John F. Ste-

ving & Co. On July 10, 1907, they occupied the Young & Daugherty building. April 1, 1909, the firm name became Steving & Streams. In 1912 they built a three-story brick 26 by 110 feet at Nos. 721-723 Philadelphia street. The building is up-to-date and is heated by the natural vapor heating system. They occupied the new building December 10, 1912, and are engaged in the furniture and undertaking business.

H. H. Steving & Son.—H. H. Steving opened a furniture and undertaking store at No. 528 Water street in 1878. In 1890 he built the three-story frame on Sixth street, opposite the jail, and continued his business in this building until 1907. In 1888 he purchased the undertaking business of J. R. Daugherty, Sr. In 1906 Mr. Steving built a four-story brick building on Philadelphia street, where he has been located since 1907, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and the sale of carpets, rugs and pianos. In 1914 he will add two stories to his new building.

Buchheit Brothers opened a furniture store in March, 1911, in the building formerly occupied by L. Pattison, at No. 732 Philadelphia street. The firm is composed of E. C. Buchheit and H. J. Buchheit.

R. M. Smith conducts a wallpaper and art store at No. 561 Philadelphia street in the Weamer building. In 1888 Mr. Smith established a photograph gallery on the corner of Philadelphia and Ninth streets, and in 1893 moved to the Thomas building, where he had a photograph gallery and wallpaper store until 1908. Then he located in the Stadtmüller building, at No. 563 Philadelphia street, where he conducted a wallpaper store until 1912, at which time he came to his present location.

*Job McCrigh*t in 1905 began to sell wallpaper on Sixth street, opposite the courthouse, and in 1911 he purchased the wallpaper store of John A. Findley, on Philadelphia street, in a one-story building just west of the Pennsylvania railroad. At present (1913) he conducts business at both places.

Godfrey Marshall opened a harness shop in a frame building on Sixth street in 1866. In 1870 he moved to his present location, No. 631 Philadelphia street. When purchased by Mr. Marshall the building was used as a hotel by Mr. McClain. It had a stone front, which Mr. Marshall replaced with a brick front when he remodeled the building, and there he still conducts his business. Mr. Marshall purchased the adjoining building on

the corner of Carpenter alley from the John Sutton heirs. In the basement of this building, known as the Marshall building, are a barber shop and a restaurant, and the first and second floors are occupied as office rooms by attorneys, insurance and real estate agents. In 1910 Mr. Marshall extended the building back to the alley, building a two-story brick which is fitted for storerooms on the first floor. The second floor is known as "Lyric Hall."

Cost Brothers.—Edward F. and William A. Cost are the successors of the Marshall Saddlery Company at No. 576 Philadelphia street, taking charge of the business November 1, 1912. The Cost Brothers remodeled the building in 1913 by putting in a new front and adding a story. The Marshall Saddlery Company's business was started by Philip Marshall on the corner of Philadelphia and Fifth streets, and in 1900 he located at No. 576 Philadelphia street, where he conducted his business until his death, in 1910. His son, Frank Marshall, took charge of the business in 1910, and conducted it until his death, in 1912.

John Barr has conducted a cigar store and pool room on Philadelphia street in the three-story brick building of J. T. Bell since the erection of the building in 1898.

W. S. Smathers, the florist, has been doing a good business since 1910 at No. 13 North Sixth street.

The Indiana Steam Laundry is located on Clymer avenue. Osnan & McFarland are the proprietors at present, having succeeded M. Heddon, who formerly managed the business.

Isadore Fleegler, cleaning, dyeing and pressing, is located at No. 561 Philadelphia street in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Stadtmiller.

Grocers.—H. C. Snyder, W. C. Orr, George Walker & Co., J. J. Fiscus, Homer W. Koontz, and John Valaeti, all of West Philadelphia street; John Bath, Ira A. Myers, the Cunningham Company, John F. Clements, Sloan Brothers, H. H. Brilhart, W. H. Fenton, Hassinger Brothers, E. C. Clawson, John Zeman, Joseph Micciche and F. H. Learn, of Philadelphia street; Little Brothers, Oak street; William Ross, North Fifth street; McGregor Brothers, corner Sixth and Water streets; George Graff, Sixth street; S. W. Geesey, South Sixth street; A. C. Ferrier & Son, corner of Wayne and Seventh streets (Point Store); Shattaek & McCoy, Wayne avenue; J. D. Hill, Oakland avenue; G. G. Compton & Son, Tenth street; A. W. Scott, corner

Church and Ninth streets; George W. Plotzer, Carpenter avenue.

George T. Buchanan, Wholesale Grocer.—The wholesale grocery business owned and managed by George T. Buchanan is the largest commercial enterprise in Indiana county. The investment is considerably more than \$100,000 and the annual sales a trifle less than a half million dollars. The mercantile tax paid for the privilege of doing business amounts to about two hundred dollars each year, and is by far the largest tax paid for this purpose in the county.

The wholesale grocery business is the outcome of the growing needs of our people, and is a matter of slow but sure development. Years ago, when the facilities for transportation in the county were limited, a few large retail stores located in different parts of the county bought some lines of goods in large quantities, and divided their surplus with their neighboring merchants. This manner of handling merchandise was continued until 1902, when the time seemed ripe to establish a strictly wholesale house. In this year a partnership was formed by Alexander Stewart, A. W. Mabon and John Bennett, who went into the wholesale grocery business under the name of Mabon, Bennett & Co., and conducted the same until the end of the year 1905, when the present owner formed a partnership with Mr. Bennett and bought the business of Mabon, Bennett & Co. The new firm under the name of Buchanan & Bennett then conducted the business until October, 1909, when Mr. Bennett retired.

From the beginning of the business its growth has been steady and sure, but it has been more rapid within recent years.

Mr. Buchanan is recognized by all familiar with the grocery trade as one of the most capable grocers in western Pennsylvania. He has been connected with the trade in this line since 1887 and has mastered the business in all its details. He is a tireless worker, an enthusiast, and at the same time a man of sound business judgment. He has the happy faculty of recognizing ability in others and much of the success of his enterprise is due to the intelligent and loyal support of his coworkers. He never uses the word "employee," but considers all actively connected with his organization as partners so far as their own department is concerned.

Following is the personnel of his force at this writing (September 3, 1913): Office—Madge R. Lydick, credits and accounts, in present position since 1902; Mildred L. De-

Lancy, stenographer; wareroom—Frank B. McKee, manager, in present position since 1902; Earl L. Morton; Joseph Z. Corey; William Paul Buchanan; trucking—Harvey S. Fails; salesmen—James I. Henderson, in present position since 1908; Charles T. McLaughlin, in present position since 1910; William N. Templeton, in present position since 1913.

In addition to the above a number of others have been connected with the business at various times, many of whom received such help and inspiration as to enable them to go into business for themselves and make a success.

The real estate is located on the corner of Church street and Railroad avenue, having a frontage on Church street of 100 feet and extending back along the railroad 200 feet. A private railroad siding extends the entire length of the property.

The main building is 40 by 120 feet and three stories high. Three other buildings on the same lot are used for storage, and a tenant house nearby furnishes a home for the caretaker and watchman. All these buildings are kept well filled with merchandise and much is stored at times in public warehouses.

In addition to merchandise shipped from stock the house does a large business in "drop shipments," goods sold by the different salesmen and shipped direct from the manufacturer to the merchants, thus saving enormous expense in freight and extra labor.

Indiana is justly proud of this commercial enterprise and the merchants in the county have been loyal in their support. It is well for all that this spirit of mutual interest prevails, for it requires more than seventy dollars every business day for this house to pay salaries, expenses and dividends on the investment.

The future of the business is bright and promising. The difficulties of establishing and promoting such an enterprise have been mostly overcome, and there seems to be no reason why this house should not only hold its present lead in Indiana county, but eventually become one of the largest and strongest commercial industries in western Pennsylvania.

Indiana Wholesale Company, incorporated May 29, 1912, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, authorized capital \$100,000; R. N. Ray, president; John Bennett, secretary and treasurer.—The warehouse at the corner of Eighth and Water streets is 50 by 200 feet, built of buff brick and hollow tile, with steel trussed roof, reinforced concrete

floors, electric elevator and electric lights. Three representatives soliciting from retail merchants cover Indiana county and part of Jefferson, Armstrong, Cambria and Westmoreland counties. The firm carries a full line of groceries, also dealing in produce, fruits, poultry, butter and eggs, selling about \$1,000 worth per day. It opened for business January 13, 1913. There is a Pennsylvania railroad siding the full length of the west side of the building.

City Grocery, at No. 732 Philadelphia street, has been conducted by Ira Myers since 1904. He makes a specialty of the Premier line of groceries, which he purchases in New York City. He began the grocery business in the Gessler building on Philadelphia street, on the Pennsylvania railroad, March 14, 1900, where he continued until he moved to the present location.

E. C. Clawson conducts a grocery store on East Philadelphia street in what is known as the A. M. Stewart property. Mr. Clawson opened a restaurant in Indiana in 1904, and conducted a successful business until April, 1912, when he went into the grocery business.

John F. Clements conducts a grocery store at No. 628 Philadelphia street, where he has been located since 1907. He first opened a grocery store in 1886 and has continued in the business since that time.

Hassinger Brothers have conducted a grocery and bakery since 188— at No. 558 Philadelphia street. Their father, Clement Hassinger, started a grocery and bakery on the corner of Water and Fifth streets in 1858. In 1869 he traded properties with Fred Keifer, a shoemaker, who owned the property in which the Hassinger brothers now conduct their business.

Myers & Little have had charge of the restaurant formerly known as Patton's restaurant since 1906, and make a specialty of ice cream. They have their own machinery and make all their own ice cream.

Frank H. Learn, leader in general merchandise, located at No. 366 East Philadelphia street, has been in business since August, 1910. The frame building there was erected by John Manner, who conducted a store for some years, when he sold the building to John A. Campbell, ex-commissioner, who afterward sold it to J. M. Glassford & Co., who conducted the store until it was purchased by Mr. Learn, in 1910.

Little Brothers, consisting of Charles S. Little and Harry F. Little, started in the grocery business on the corner of Fifth and

Oak streets in 1907, and in January, 1909, erected a new building on Oak street, into which they moved, and have continued to do a successful business since that time.

Meat Markets.—J. J. Fiscus, Homer W. Koontz, John Bath, George W. Graff, G. G. Compton & Son, George W. Plotzer, W. H. Fenton, and Shattack & McCoy.

Plumbers.—E. R. Lumsden, No. 724 Philadelphia street; Joseph Welteroth, corner Philadelphia and Fifth streets; A. T. Taylor & Son, No. 21 North Sixth street; C. A. Buchanan, No. 1033 West Philadelphia street.

HOTELS

"The Moore," corner of Philadelphia and Eighth streets, is conducted by H. C. Moore. This hotel was formerly a private residence. In the summer of 1865 it was enlarged by Solomon Earhart, who added a story, and first opened it as a hotel, calling it the "Continental." In 1876 Martin Earhart became the proprietor and owner. He added the rear wings, and changed the name to the "American." After the death of Mr. Earhart the hotel was remodeled and is now a large five-story brick structure, owned by H. C. Moore.

The "Indiana House" on the southeast corner of Philadelphia and Sixth streets is conducted by Edward Empfield, who made it a five-story brick structure. The hotel was first opened by Mrs. E. O. Clements in 1869.

The "Clawson House" on the corner of Water and Sixth streets is conducted by C. M. Wortman. For many years this house was conducted by W. H. Clawson.

"West Indiana House," on West Philadelphia street, has been controlled by John Houk since April 3, 1898. He purchased the building in 1900 and remodeled it and built an addition 16 by 38 feet. He also built a three-story barn 60 by 90 feet, in which he can stable sixty-two horses.

The "Kinter House" on the corner of Philadelphia and Fifth streets is conducted by W. H. Clawson.

The "Central Hotel" on Philadelphia street is managed by C. J. T. Long, who was proprietor of the "West Indiana House" for a number of years.

The "Manner Hotel" on East Philadelphia street is owned and managed by Elmer Manner.

The "Barr House" on East Philadelphia street is conducted by F. S. Barr.

THE PRESS

The Indiana Progress is acknowledged to be the oldest paper in Indiana county. It lays claim to this distinction because it is a continuation of the *American*, which was established in Indiana in 1814 by James McCahan, who, according to local history, was the pioneer newspaper publisher of the county. At that time, when the county seat was a mere village, the publication of a newspaper was wrought with great difficulty and labor. The office of the *American* was located on East Philadelphia street, on the A. W. Taylor property, and while the newspaper was less than two years old the plant was destroyed by fire, which was the first real conflagration at the county seat. The public was not slow to appreciate the worth of a newspaper even in those early days of the county, and the liberal contributions that came promptly to the publisher made it possible to re-establish the paper within a short time. In 1826 the *American* was purchased by A. T. Moorhead, Sr., and his father, James Moorhead, the great-grandfather of the present editors of the *Progress*, assumed charge of the paper. The office of the *American* was then located on Water street, on the property now occupied by the residence of Mrs. S. E. Jobe. In 1828 James Moorhead retired as editor and the *American* was merged with the *Whig*, which was established in 1821 by Alexander Taylor and C. B. Wheelock. The plant again changed hands in 1832, when John Taylor became the editor and proprietor, and for two years he published the paper under the title of *The Free Press*.

The newspaper business passed again in the control of the Moorheads in 1834, when William Moorhead assumed the management, and in June of the same year issued the paper under the name of *The Indiana Register*. Later the paper passed into the hands of G. P. Row and James W. Hill, but in 1852 it again changed hands and for seven years was under the management of Jonathan Row. Although edited by the Rows, who were able newspaper men, Augustus and George Row assumed charge of the plant in 1859 and published the paper for a period of ten years.

James Moorhead, the veteran newspaper man, again entered the field in 1840, when he began the publication of *The Clarion of Freedom*, and fearlessly championed the cause of antislavery until 1854, when the plant was purchased by G. P. Reed and Robert Henry,

who changed the name of the paper to *The True American*, which was merged in the *Register* in 1866.

Not content to remain out of the ranks, James Moorhead, now well advanced in years, organized *The Independent*, which was a pronounced antislavery paper, and after his death in 1857 his sons, James W. and William Moorhead, continued its publication until 1860, when the plant was moved to Blairsville. In 1866 Maj. R. M. Birkman assumed charge of the plant at Blairsville and began the publication of the *Press*, but during the latter part of 1869 Major Birkman was induced to bring the plant to Indiana, and under his management the *Press*, *American* and *Register* were consolidated, and on January 21, 1870, the initial number of *The Indiana Progress* was issued. In politics the *Progress* has always been a distinctly Republican newspaper and has fearlessly supported the policies of the party since its birth.

Under the management of Major Birkman the *Progress* prospered and he continued to be its editor and publisher until March, 1880, when failing health compelled him to retire and William R. Black purchased the plant. Mr. Black conducted the paper until 1887, when it was purchased by the late A. T. Moorhead. At that time the plant was located in the Harry White building on Philadelphia street. In 1892 Mr. Moorhead associated with him in the business his son, A. S. Moorhead. True to its name, the paper continued to be progressive and the business expanded to such proportions that it was necessary to seek larger quarters. In 1896 the *Progress* moved to its present quarters on North Seventh street, where it occupies a three-story building designed and erected according to the requirements of a modern newspaper plant. In 1903 another son, A. R. Moorhead, purchased an interest in the business and it was owned and conducted by A. T. Moorhead & Sons. Following the death of the senior editor, the late A. T. Moorhead, on October 18, 1912, A. S. and A. R. Moorhead became the sole editors and proprietors.

The art of publishing and printing has kept pace with the rapid strides made in the development of the county, and today the *Progress* owns one of the most modern country newspaper plants in the State. The old-style hand composition has been supplanted by the modern Mergenthaler linotype, and fast presses driven by modern power have shortened the long-drawn-out "press days" to a few hours. Many other modern methods have

been installed that have contributed to the growth and development of the paper. The management has endeavored to make the *Progress* a distinctly county newspaper, representative of every locality, and the reading public has not been slow to appreciate its worth. The best proof of this assertion is the splendid record that the *Progress* has made in circulation during the last year. It is the only newspaper in Indiana or adjoining counties that has a paid-in-advance subscription list and its weekly circulation totals over 3,700 copies.

The Indiana County Gazette, now known as the *Indiana Evening Gazette*, was established in Indiana on Wednesday, August 13, 1890, with Warner H. Bell as editor and manager. As it now is, the *Gazette* was progressive in every sense of the word. The need of another paper in Indiana county at a popular price was imperative, and the *Gazette* entered the newspaper field with a subscription price of \$1 a year. For many years the *Gazette* was published in the building now known as the "Montgomery Hotel." On April 20, 1892, Mr. Bell retired as editor of the *Gazette* and he was succeeded by Emery W. Bartlett, who himself retired March 8, 1893, when Mr. Walter H. Jackson was elected editor. From that time until this present year Mr. Jackson presided over the editorial department, and only recently severed his connection with the *Gazette* to go into other business in Pittsburg. Robert Hastie Ray is at present editor and manager and Frank M. Smith is city editor.

Ten years ago the Indiana Publishing Company, publishers of the *County Gazette*, inaugurated the first and at present still the only daily paper in Indiana county, namely, the *Indiana Evening Gazette*. On January 1, 1913, the two papers consolidated and the publication is now known as the *Indiana Evening Gazette*, serving a subscription of some 3,000 daily. After leaving the Philadelphia street building, the *Gazette* was printed in the building now occupied by the Huntingdon & Clearfield Company, and some years ago moved into its present home, corner of Carpenter alley and Gompers avenue.

The *Gazette* has made many long strides forward since its inception and now presents, through its modern equipment, a modern newspaper, complete in every detail.

The Indiana Times was established at Indiana by John Lowry and J. A. C. Rairigh. The first issue appeared on September 4, 1878. Two months later John Lowry purchased the interest of Mr. Rairigh and successfully con-

ducted the paper until his death, April 23, 1886, shortly after which his son, Horace M. Lowry, became owner and publisher of the paper, continuing its publication. The *Times* has always been Republican in politics, not of the hide-bound kind that sees no virtue in its opponents, but liberal enough to criticize acts and measures advocated by its party leaders which it believed not to be best for the whole people, and commending some measures advocated by its political opponents: always endeavoring to support those policies which will yield equal justice to all.

Messenger.—In 1865 Mr. Westlake was succeeded by ex-Sheriff Joseph R. Smith and his son Samuel A. Smith, under the firm name of J. R. Smith & Son. On the death of the senior partner, in 1887, Frank M. Smith was admitted to the firm and the partnership of S. A. Smith & Bro. was formed, continuing until 1901 when Frank M. Smith died and S. A. Smith assumed charge. Since the death of the latter in 1904 the publication has been continued by his estate. The *Messenger* continues Republican in politics and has a large circulation throughout the county.

The *Indiana Democrat*, the only Democratic sheet in the county, is located on Church street. This paper was first issued on the 4th of May, 1862, by James B. Sansom, who for the preceding ten years had been the editor and publisher of the *Fulton Democrat*, of McConnellsburg, Fulton county. The first press used in the *Indiana Democrat* office was formerly in the *Mountain Echo* office of Johnstown, of which George Nelson Smith was the editor. On the first of November, 1869, John R. Donahue became the proprietor, and was succeeded on the 1st of May, 1871, by Mr. Sansom, who associated with him at that time his son Frank, the firm becoming J. B. Sansom & Son. It is now J. B. Sansom.

SOCIETIES, CLUBS, LODGES

The *Woman's Christian Temperance Union* of Indiana is about thirty-five years of age, being organized about 1878. Among the charter members of the society were: Mrs. J. J. Davis (now of Apollo), president, Mrs. J. S. Russell, Mrs. Agnes Sutton, Mrs. M. L. Birkman, Mrs. Cordelia Barr, Mrs. Conrad Hoffman, Mrs. E. R. Hildebrand, Mrs. George W. Bodenhammer, Mrs. John W. Sutton, Miss Jennie Mitchell. The purpose of the Union is to protect the home by promoting the temperance cause. The organization is active and at present (1913) there are 130 members on

the roll. The executive officers are: Mrs. Linus Lewis, president; Mrs. Pauline Nichol, recording secretary; Mrs. J. S. Russell, corresponding secretary; and Miss Annie Given, treasurer.

The *Century Club*, the *Shakespeare Club* and the *Inglesides* are all literary in their nature and are supported by representative people of the town. Their meetings are intellectual feasts.

Indiana Lodge, No. 313, F. and A. M.—This lodge was chartered January 11, 1858, and constituted April 7, 1858. The charter members were: Robert Crawford, James Sloan, James G. Caldwell, James Johnston, John Eason, Harry White, James Bailey, W. B. Marshall, Robert Walkinshaw, Charles Swoyer, Thomas St. Clair, M. D., William Reed, M. D., William Crawford, George W. Sedgwick.

The first officers were: Worshipful master, Harry White; senior warden, W. B. Marshall; junior warden, Robert Crawford; secretary, George W. Sedgwick; treasurer, James Bailey.

The worshipful masters since organization have been: Harry White, J. M. Getty, William B. Marshall, Andrew McClusky, James Turner, Hannibal K. Sloan, Daniel S. Porter, Wellington B. Kline, James B. Sansom, Irwin McFarland, Joseph F. Barnes, William S. Daugherty, John B. Marshall, Matthew C. Watson, John W. Sutton, Albert C. Boyle, Henry Hall, Hugh M. Bell, John M. Leech, Franklin Sansom, Jonathan N. Langham, Alexander T. Taylor, Steele G. Hartman, Aubrey M. Hammers, John Lisle Apple, McClelland Gorden, Charles T. Lemmon, John A. Scott, John C. Patton, Tom E. Hildebrand, Harry H. Brillhart, Harry C. Christy, Howard B. Buterbaugh, William Taylor, Joseph Elder Peelor, George J. Feit, Robert M. Mullen, Richard W. Watson, J. Howard Houk, Harry Bell.

The present officers are: Worshipful master, Harry M. Bell; senior warden, John G. St. Clair; junior warden, Hart B. Daugherty; Secretary, McClelland C. Gorden; treasurer, Henry Hall.

The present enrollment is 171. The lodge meets the second Tuesday of each month in the third story of the Deposit Bank building.

Palladium Lodge, No. 346, I. O. O. F., Indiana, Pa., was organized February 19, 1849, with J. G. Caldwell, Charles Slaysman, John Hunter, W. B. Clark, David Peelor, William C. Boyle, Thomas S. Searle, John H. Shryock and Wm. M. Coy as the charter members.

From the first members the following officers were elected and installed: Noble grand, John H. Shyrock; vice grand, David Peelor; secretary, Thomas Searle, treasurer, William C. Boyle.

The lodge has had a steady and continued growth until to-day it numbers 150 active members. It is the most substantial lodge in the county from a financial standpoint, having a property of its own, valued at nearly \$15,000, free of debt, and \$1,500 invested in county and school bonds.

It is one of the few lodges in the State that have the distinction of having a member in the possession of what is known as the Veteran's Diamond Jewel, Mr. John Weir, of this place, having been a member of this lodge for over fifty years. This jewel was presented to him by the lodge at a special meeting of the grand lodge in this place about five years ago, when James Montgomery, grand master, was present, and made the presentation speech.

The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Noble grand, C. E. Bath; vice grand, Guy G. Morris; secretary, A. P. Lowry; treasurer, T. B. Clark; trustees, John Weir, W. Ed. Smith, James A. Peterman. The meetings are held every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Una Rebekah Lodge, No. 292, the ladies' auxiliary of the Odd Fellows lodge, was organized January 12, 1905, with over sixty members. The first officers were as follows: Noble grand, Mrs. A. R. Lowry; vice grand, Mrs. G. Wilse Earl; secretary, Miss Mary Braugher; treasurer, Mrs. W. Ed. Smith.

The present officers are: Noble grand, Jay Braugher; vice grand, Carrie Lydick; secretary, Mary Braugher; treasurer, Laura Lewis. The lodge numbers about sixty, and meets the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

Indiana Lodge, No. 931, B. P. O. Elks, was instituted July 15, 1904, with fifty-eight members. Exalted rulers: Jason W. Carson, 1904-1905; T. E. A. Dugan, 1905-1906; H. W. Thomas, 1906-1907; J. R. Richards, 1907-1908; S. W. McHenry, 1908-1909; J. A. Crossman, 1909-1910; Richard W. Watson, 1910-1911; A. M. Wonder, 1911-1912; Warren P. Kline, 1912-1913; E. B. Campbell, 1913-1914.

The lodge purchased from James H. Elkin the old residence of John P. Elkin on October 1, 1906. On the 29th of November, 1906, it was destroyed by fire. The present building was erected in 1907 and 1908. The membership at present is 240.

Company F, of Indiana, is the local organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard; three officers, sixty-four men.

CHAPTER XXI

ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP—SHELOCTA BOROUGH

Armstrong was the second township formed north of the Conemaugh river, and at one time embraced nearly half of what is now Indiana county, south of the Purchase Line. The township received its name from Colonel (afterwards General) Armstrong, the commander of the celebrated expedition against Kittanning. The township was organized about 1784 or 1785, as the earliest assessment list bears the date of 1785.

Among the early settlers of Armstrong township was John Robinson, Sr., who came in 1787, to the farm occupied by Walter and John M. Robinson. He purchased a tract of land containing 360 acres, giving 126 acres to his son John, who moved to the farm in 1817. The Curry Run Presbyterian Church is located on this farm. He sold 100 acres to Peter Heffelfinger, and the remainder he gave to R. T. Robinson. Other early settlers were Israel Thomas, John McCright, Jacob Anthony and William Devlin. David Peelor settled in Armstrong about the year 1789, Benjamin Walker in 1788. Anthony Run takes its name from three brothers, William, Levi and David Anthony, who were among the early settlers. James McElhoes, Thomas Lucas and James Boden came to the farm now occupied by Daniel Anderson in 1790.

Andrew Sharp went to Crooked Creek, Armstrong township, close to where the village of Shelocta now stands, in 1784, where he erected a cabin and commenced clearing the ground, with a view of opening out a farm and making it a permanent home for himself and his family. But few improvements had then been made in the vicinity, and in addition to the inconveniences, the people suffered for want of many of the necessities and luxuries of life. They were much annoyed by wild beasts and kept in constant fear of the Indians, roving bands of whom, coming from the neighborhood of the lakes, made frequent incursions into this section of the country. For greater security, Sharp removed his family to Benjamin Walker's across the creek, whose house served both as

a dwelling and fort, it being strongly constructed and well arranged for defense. Here the family resided for two years. Sharp in the meantime attended to the improvement of his farm during the summer, but generally returned to Walker's in the evening, after the work of the day had been completed.

So much were the settlers exposed and so continually were they in awe of the hostile Indians, that they seldom ventured to their fields or clearings singly, but assembled together, and went from farm to farm, and planted their corn and potatoes, some standing guard whilst the rest were engaged at work. Yet, notwithstanding all their precautions, they were sometimes taken by surprise.

Adjoining his house, Walker had a rye-field, in which the grain had been cut and put on shock. Mrs. Walker, one day, was looking over the field, when she espied an Indian at the farther end, gliding into the woods. On further examination it was ascertained that the Indian had been within three rods of the house, the marks on the ground, where he had lain behind a shock of rye, leaving no doubt on the subject. He had evidently been reconnoitering the premises.

James Clark's mill, at South Bend, the only one then in the neighborhood, afforded another place of security, as did also Cunningham's house, which was fashioned after the manner of a blockhouse, with strong doors and portholes. Joseph Clark, a son of James Clark, was acting as a scout, traversing the country far and wide, watching the movements of the Indians and making report to the settlers whenever he saw any indications of danger. On one occasion during his absence on this service, his wife got several of the neighbors to plant her potatoes, she taking one of their rifles and acting as sentinel until the men had completed their work.

It must be remarked, however, that some of the men of the frontier gave themselves but little concern in regard to the Indians; as an illustration of which it is mentioned

that at one time, when the whole neighborhood had become alarmed, Joseph Wawson, at the entreaties of his wife, accompanied her to Walker's, he singing and whistling as he walked leisurely along, his arms crossed on his back, while she was in momentary dread of being either seized or fired upon by Indians. Fortunately the Indians had taken another direction, and the pair passed on to Walker's in safety.

Samuel Sloan lived between Shelocta and South Bend. He and two of his children were engaged planting corn, in the spring of 1793, when, being called to the house, he left them at their employment. On his return, soon after, the children were missing, and he felt convinced that they had been taken captive by the Indians. The alarm was given through the neighborhood and a consultation had, when it was resolved not to pursue, lest by attacking the Indians they should be prompted to kill the children. This was the most prudent course. The children's lives were spared, and at the general pacification in 1798 they were delivered up by their captors. After their return the children stated that when they had been secured in their father's field, the Indians went in the direction of where Lowry was plowing, some distance off; that they got within rifle shot of his cabin; that Mrs. Lowry was sitting at the cabin door, smoking a pipe; and that a consultation was had as to how they should proceed. A hand-spike, which Lowry had set against a tree, and which the Indians believed to be his rifle, probably saved Mrs. Lowry's life, for they turned noiselessly away with their captive children, leaving Lowry and his wife unmolested.

In the year 1793 Kirkpatrick, living near where the village of Middleton, in Armstrong county, now stands, heard a tap at his door, while he was engaged with his family in worship. Supposing a neighbor to have arrived, he arose and opened the door, when he was met by a stout Indian, who endeavored to spring into the house. Kirkpatrick gave him a push and a scuffle ensued, pending which two balls were fired from without through the open door, killing a child that was lying in the cradle, and wounding Charles McCright, who happened to be there at the time. With the aid of some of his family, Kirkpatrick succeeded in closing the door and shutting out the Indian. He then seized his rifle and went to a porthole, and on looking out discovered the two Indians who had fired, standing between trees. He fired and killed

one of them, when the other two composing the party, took to their heels and ran off, making "fence-corners" as they went, so as to dodge the balls, should any more shots be discharged from the house. A boy, twelve years of age, named George Miller, mounted a horse and rode to Clark's mill to give the alarm. In the course of the day a number of men collected at Kirkpatrick's; but as the live Indians had escaped, they decapitated the dead one and stuck his head on a tall pole, in a conspicuous place, as a warning to any of his comrades that might come that way.

At first thought such an act may seem atrocious, and if committed at the present day would certainly meet with universal condemnation; but allowance must be made for the times in which men then lived and the circumstances by which they were surrounded. For more than half a century the Indians had annoyed the advance of inhabitants of this State, commencing their depredations on the banks of the Susquehanna and extending them to the waters of the Allegheny, as the tide of emigration rolled forward, leaving marks everywhere of their rapacity and cruelty. Post and Weiser had gone amongst them as missionaries of peace and talked to them on the warpath and in their wigwams, endeavoring by arguments and entreaties to terminate their depredatory incursions and instil into them the principles of humanity. But all their efforts were unavailing, and the Indians continued to plunder and kill, as they had done before, their chief delight being in widows' tears, in orphans' cries and human blood. Few families there were but had to lament the death, by the hands of the Indians, of one or more of their friends. It must therefore not be wondered at that men should have become hardened under repeated sufferings, and that they were prompted thereby to acts of retaliation such as that which we have noticed.

Sharp, growing tired of the troubles by which he was constantly surrounded, and of the conflicts in which he was almost daily compelled to engage, resolved to remove to one of the most densely settled districts in Kentucky, where he would have more ample protection of life and property, and where the prospect of acquiring a competence for his rising family was far more encouraging. To this end he hastily arranged his business and employed his time in building a boat to carry him to what was then regarded as the El Dorado of this continent. When all his

arrangements had been completed, he placed his family and effects in the boat, and, on the 30th May, 1794, launched it upon the waters of Blacklick, at Campbell's mill, and bid adieu to his friends and neighbors who had assembled to witness his departure. He was joined by Taylor and Connor with their families, and Charles McCoy, a single man. They reached a point on the Kiskiminetas near the mouth of Roaring run before sunset, where they concluded to halt during the night, while some effects belonging to the emigrants were being brought in a canoe from another point a short distance off. The boat was fastened to the shore, and some horses on board were taken out; and while these were being tied to trees by their halters the men were fired upon by a band of Indians, who had been lying in wait within fifteen yards of the landing. Taylor escaped unharmed; but McCoy and Connor's son were killed and Connor and Sharp severely wounded, the latter having received a ball in his left side and another through his body, and had his right eyebrow carried away. Mrs. Sharp made a narrow escape. At the time the firing commenced she was sitting in the boat, regaling herself with a smoke, when a ball fired from the shore struck her pipe and shivered it to atoms, without doing any injury to her person. One of the yellow rascals had evidently taken aim at her head.

Connor and Sharp, though both badly wounded, succeeding in pushing off the boat and in getting it into the current.—We should here remark that at the moment when the party were first fired upon, Connor was engaged in loading the rifles that were on board, so as to have them in readiness for service. This was fortunate; for the Indians, as soon as they saw the boat afloat again, followed on shore, discharging many shots, but without any effect. The situation of the emigrants was now become critical in the extreme. Connor was perfectly helpless from his wounds and died the next day. His little son, a lad twelve years of age, assisted Sharp as well as he could in guiding the boat. The latter, on seeing the pursuit, mustered strength sufficient to fire a rifle, and succeeded in killing one of the Indians. But his strength soon began to fail, and Mrs. Sharp was compelled to work the oar in order to keep the boat in the channel.

Besides the three women—Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Connor and Mrs. Taylor—there were in the boat fifteen children, of various ages, making the whole number of persons origi-

inally shipped twenty-two, of whom two, as we have noticed, were killed at the first fire, and one had escaped, leaving nineteen, two of them mortally wounded.

The Indian shot by Sharp was carried off by his comrades, who continued the pursuit for a distance of twelve miles. Connor's little son, growing weary of the conflict, called to them at one time to come and take charge of the boat; but they were afraid, saying there were some men concealed among the effects, who wished to draw them into a snare. After rowing all night and the next day till eleven o'clock, Mrs. Sharp had the satisfaction of hearing that white men were seen on the shore. Signals of distress were made, when four men approached, who tendered their services to the distressed party. Entering the boat, a lamentable scene met their eyes. Sharp was writhing with pain from his wounds, Connor was dying, and the women and children filled the air with their cries and lamentations. Mrs. Sharp, whose nerves had been excited to their utmost capacity by the trying and terrible scenes through which she had passed, now relaxed into a quiet and solemn calm as she surrendered the boat's helm to one of the men; and all poured out their soul's homage to Him who hearkens to the cries of the distressed, and who mercifully "tempers the storm to the newly shorn lamb."

The boat, now well manned, moved along rapidly on the waters of the Allegheny. Arrived at Pittsburg, the whole party were landed and quartered as comfortably as the circumstances would admit of. Drs. Bedford and Mowry attended on Sharp, dressed his wounds, and gave him every attention in their power. For a time they had hopes of his recovery. His wounds were healing and his strength improving; but the discharge of a cannon at the fort on the morning of the 4th day of July, in honor of the day, startled him and started the principal wound in his body to bleed afresh. Every effort to save him proved abortive, and he gradually sank until death put an end to his sufferings, having lived thirty-nine days after being wounded.

Mrs. Sharp and her children continued at Pittsburg some time, when Alexander Sharp, brother to Andrew, took them to Cumberland county, where they all remained together the ensuing three years. Their real estate in Indiana not having been disposed of, at the end of that term Mrs. Sharp, accompanied by several of her children, returned to it

and prosecuted the work which had been begun under the auspices of her lamented husband. The ensuing year the rest of her children joined her; and, uniting their efforts, they soon fitted up a comfortable home and in a few years found themselves in easy circumstances, surrounded by kind and friendly neighbors and in the enjoyment of peace and plenty.

At the period to which the foregoing narrative refers, the country lying between the Susquehanna, Allegheny and Kiskiminetas was but sparsely settled; the Indian and the wild beast roamed through the forest at will; the hills were covered with tall timber and the valleys with a rank growth of grass and weeds; the cowpath served as a road, directing the traveler from house to house; of churches and schoolhouses there were none, and of mills and workshops but a few; and yet there subsisted among the settlers a community of feeling which rendered life not only tolerable, but pleasurable. But the hand of time and the spirit of improvement have changed the scene—and the reader knows the rest.

In 1804 an Act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, establishing an election district, and stating that elections should be held at the house of Jacob Haas, of said district. In 1807 the townships of Armstrong, Washington and Center were erected in to a separate election district and the electors of the township were authorized to hold their general elections at the house of Peter Sutton, in the town of Indiana, or at such other house in said town as the commissioners of Indiana county shall direct. The election was held at the house of Peter Sutton.

On March 20, 1807, the first election of Armstrong township was held in the house of Jacob Anthony, when the following were elected: Constable, Jacob Anthony; supervisors, Joseph McNutt and William Calhoun; overseers of the poor, John Pattison and Nathan Douthitt; fence appraisers, Benjamin Walker and Thomas Benson. Robert Robison and James McNutt were the judges of the election. Thirty-five was the highest vote cast for any candidate. In 1808, an act was passed authorizing the elections to be held at the house of David McCullough, said township.

The soil is a sandy loam and well adapted to farming. Coal is found in abundance. The only borough in the township is Shelocta, situated on Crooked creek. The principal occupation of the people is farming. Some of

the best farms in the county are in this township. The farmers are industrious and are recognized as independent thinkers.

Stewartville (Parkwood P. O.).—Parkwood was laid out by Thomas McCrea on New Year's Day, 1848, for William Anderson, Sr. It was named Stewartville in honor of Archibald Stewart. The first house was erected for a dwelling by Samuel Anderson on the corner of Indiana and Clarion streets. The first store was established in 1851 by Thompson McCrea and Robert Smith. Their successors were Patterson McAdoo, Joseph M. Laughlin, Wallace & Fulton, and Carnahan Bros., the present firm.

The first blacksmith was James Ray, in 1848-49. The first shoemaker was Thomas McGaughney, the first and only cooper William Gray, 1852-56. The first wheelwright was Charles Kerr, 1850-51. The first carpenter was James Anderson, 1876. The first teacher was Mr. McClain, who taught in a log house on Indiana street. The post office was established in 1870. William Calhoun was the first postmaster.

Tannery Village.—Samuel McCullough started a tannery on the site of the village in 1839. In 1860 he engaged in the shoo business and also had a small store. About this time the place began to have some importance as a trading post. The post office was established in 1854, with Mr. McCullough as postmaster. In 1870 the office was removed to James A. Laney's, about two miles distant from the village. Mr. McCullough was succeeded in 1866 by John W. Henderson.

The majority of the citizens have been interested in education. Forty years ago there were twelve school districts in the township, and the same number today. The following were pupils in the Parkwood school: Rev. J. N. Norris, a Presbyterian minister; Rev. J. A. Keener, United Presbyterian minister on the Pacific Coast; Rev. W. T. Anderson, a United Presbyterian minister who is serving his third appointment as a missionary in India; W. A. Cochran, who was superintendent of the schools of Indiana county, now a merchant in Johnstown, Pa.; Dr. W. B. Ray, a physician at Glenshaw, Pa.; H. E. Anderson, an attorney; J. B. Keener, an attorney on the Pacific coast; Logan Anderson, an attorney.

The following were pupils in the Hilltop school: Rev. A. W. McCullough, a United Presbyterian and Lutheran minister, deceased; Rev. Harvey Robinson, a Presbyterian minister.

The following were pupils of the Anthony school: Dr. Kennedy McCurdy, who died when ready to practice; Dr. J. Martin McCurdy, a physician at Dravoesburg, Pa.; R. E. Harbison, a teacher and dentist, practiced at Reynoldsville, Pa., deceased; J. Elder Peelor, a teacher and at present a successful attorney at Indiana, Pennsylvania.

The following attended the Walker school: Revs. John and Clark Wiggins, United Presbyterian ministers, John now deceased and Clark in the ministry in Kansas; Dr. Hindman Armstrong, who at one time practiced at Cookport, Pa.; Dr. A. W. Calhoun, a physician in Denver, Colorado.

Rev. N. S. Fiseus, a Presbyterian minister, and D. I. Johnston, an attorney in Oklahoma, were pupils in the John Fleming school.

The following were pupils in the Peelor school: Thomas McElhoes, an attorney; Earl Miller, a successful attorney at Indiana, Pa.; Jesse E. Fleming (son of R. M. Fleming), went to Denver, Colo., engaged in the lumber business, and has recently been appointed as chairman of the committee to devise ways and means for tunneling the Rocky mountains so as to gain a shorter route between the Atlantic and Pacific. He and his brother Calvin, also a pupil of the school, have become very prosperous citizens in that great western city of Denver.

Margaret Dean Anderson, of this township, has been a United Presbyterian missionary for thirty years.

Some of the largest and most successful select schools of the county have been conducted at Shelocta, Parkwood and Hilltop. Rev. A. N. McCullough conducted the first select school in the township at Hilltop. The school was afterwards taught by Mr. Harvey Stewart. Mr. J. Elder Peelor conducted a very large and successful school at Parkwood.

At present there are four churches in the township, the United Presbyterian Churches of Crete, West Union and Shelocta and the Curry Run Presbyterian Church. It is the only township in the county in which Presbyterianism is almost universal. Nowhere else in all this section of country can be found three United Presbyterian Churches so close together.

The Andersons of Armstrong township have a remarkable record of longevity which is worthy of mention here. William Anderson and Elizabeth Logan, who were married in 1814, lived together for fifty-seven years, and the following is the record of their children: John Anderson and Eliza Caldwell,

who were married in 1843, lived together for fifty-one years; they are the parents of Thomas Anderson, of Parkwood, Pa. James Anderson and Margaret Dean were married in 1842, and lived together fifty-seven and one-half years; Margaret Dean Anderson, the missionary, is their daughter. Mary Anderson and Augustus Reed lacked twenty-two days of living together fifty years. Daniel Anderson and Mary B. McCollam were married in 1853, and celebrated their sixtieth anniversary. Margaret Anderson and Thomas Caldwell were married in 1853 and lived together fifty-five years, nine months. Nancy Anderson and James Ray were married in 1851 and lived together forty-six years. Martha Anderson and John Forsythe were married March 10, 1863, and celebrated their fiftieth anniversary this year.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following number of acres of cleared land, 20,005; timber land, 2,497; taxables, 412; valuation of taxable real estate, \$396,475; number and value of horses assessed, 360—\$16,485; number and value of cows assessed, 344—\$5,821; cost of assessment of township for 1913, \$6,408; money at interest, \$125,-584.66.

SHELOCTA BOROUGH

On the border of Crooked creek, nine miles west of Indiana, on the pike leading to Kittanning, is located the borough of Shelocta. The place was called Sharpsburg, or Sharp's Mill, till 1836, when the village was platted by Abner Kelly, and called Shelocta, for an Indian chief, as tradition has it, who frequented "Caliposenk" or Crooked creek.

The first house was erected in the spring of 1822, by Thomas and Joseph Sharp, a short time after the construction of the Ebensburg and Butler pike. In the summer of the same year they erected a sawmill, and in 1824 a gristmill, known as Sharp's mill, which ground the grain until 1874. The location of the old mill can still be seen.

The Detar & Lytle gristmill was erected in 1874, and is now owned by Edwards & Son, who have made great improvements by installing the roller process of the very best material. The mill is patronized from a large scope of country, customers coming four or five miles. It has a large trade in oats, corn, bran, and winter wheat flour—every few days a carload of grain is received at this mill.

Mr. Kelly built a tannery in 1833, when he came to the site of the village. The tan-

nery used water power till about 1876, when steam was instituted.

The first blacksmith was David Ralston, afterwards a sheriff of the county. The second was Jacob Downey, who labored at the trade over sixty-eight years. At present there are two blacksmith shops, Shafer's and McGaughey's.

Shelocta was incorporated as a borough April 15, 1851. Prior to 1836 Thomas Sharp, Joseph Sharp and Jonathan Peacock were postmasters. The postmasters from 1836 to 1861 were Joseph Clarke, Daniel Metzgar, Dr. Robert McChesney, Samuel Walker. J. J. Anthony held the office from 1861 to 1872; G. W. Kelly from 1872 to 1884; Rankin Hefelfinger from 1884 to 1897; T. M. Carnahan from 1897 to the present time. The first man to take the mail from Shelocta to Pittsburg was Alna Kelly, who carried it once a week in a saddlebag on horseback. It was also carried to Pittsburg by Abram and Philip Frantz and Jacob Silvis. From Shelocta north to Barnard it was carried by Samuel Henderson and John Russell. Robert McCreight was the first mail carrier on the pike east and west on horseback; he carried the mail twice a week. It was carried by Henry Smith and William Wilcox in a buggy; in a two-horse hack by Mr. Henry, Harry Wood and Samuel Jewart. The mail was carried by Peter Croyle by hack when the B. R. & P. railroad was built. Then the contract was let to T. E. Sharp to carry the mail from Shelocta station to Shelocta, Elderton, Gastown and Advance, coming around in a circle to Shelocta. He began carrying March 5, 1905, continuing until January 31, 1908, at which time the star route was discontinued. At present there are three rural routes starting from Shelocta. The first started September 15, 1905, and has been carried continuously since that time by Steel Kerr; the second, on February 15, 1906, carried by John A. Campbell; the third, February 1, 1908, carried by T. E. Sharp. Shelocta has two arrivals and two departures by mail daily except Sunday. The carriers in order are: John Russell, W. F. Sell, Earl Sell and John Russell.

The first election was held in the house of William Lowry. The election officers were: Judge, Joseph Henderson; inspectors, Alexander Walker and J. J. Anthony; Samuel W. Douds was elected burgess, and R. M.

McChesney, John Anthony, Robert Johnston, and J. S. George were elected members of council.

The first Crooked creek bridge on the pike was erected in 1822, and has been rebuilt three times. The Shelocta bridge was built in 1835, and was replaced in 1866.

The first merchant was James Thompson, succeeded by Thompson & Nixon, and Robert M. Nixon. J. J. Anthony commenced merchandising in 1839, in Ralston's blacksmith shop. Then the firm of Henderson & McCartney, followed by Samuel McCartney, were in operation. G. W. Kelly opened a store in 1853 and continued in business over thirty years. At present there are two general stores. The proprietors are W. S. Carnahan and W. W. Harbison.

For several years William Richards had a carding machine in the upper part of the old Sharp mill. He removed to Jefferson county. The mill was rebuilt by Joseph Henderson in 1847. The second carding machine was built by Henderson & McCartney, about forty feet above the Sharp mill, receiving its power from the race. Subsequently, it was purchased by John Anthony, who had obtained possession of the Sharp saw and grist mill. The carding machine has been removed, and the sawmill has not been in operation for many years.

The first shoemaker was John Vaughn, in 1832. James Hunter was the second, and Aaron Smith, in 1841, was the third.

The population of Shelocta in 1910 was 117. The borough supports one school. Select schools have been conducted by R. E. Harbison, J. T. Henry, J. C. White and J. F. Russell. There is no church in the borough at present.

The first physician was Hugh Calvin, who was succeeded by Robert McChesney, with whom his son, W. A. McChesney, was afterwards associated. John McChesney also became a licensed physician, but died about the time he began to practice. The next physician was Dr. Marlin. The present physician is J. H. Smith.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Taxables, 60; valuation of taxable real estate, \$21,700; number and value of horses assessed, 23—\$710; number and value of cows assessed, 11—\$220; money at interest, \$30,510.25.

CHAPTER XXII

BANKS TOWNSHIP—GLEN CAMPBELL BOROUGH

Banks, the most northwestern township of Indiana county, was formed from Canoe township in 1868, the report of survey bearing the date of March of that year. It received its name from William Banks (father of Attorney John N. Banks of Indiana), a well-known attorney of Indiana, Pa. This name was selected by Squire D. G. Gorman and Henry Prothero. When the township was formed from Canoe the vote for or against the division was taken June 6, 1868, and resulted in 110 voting for the division and none against it. The first officers of the township were: Justice of the peace, Daniel Weaver; assessor, George Devers, school directors, J. T. Sebring, William H. McFarland, Andrew Pearce, James Elsey, David Neal, and John Cesna.

Banks township can boast of its great amount of valuable white pine that has been cut, of some of the most fertile farms, the highest snowdrifts in the winter, the best roads in the summer, and the most healthful climate in Indiana county. Until about 1901 lumbering was the chief occupation of the neighborhood. The principal part of the lumber was taken to Burnside and McGees, and rafted on the Susquehanna to Lock Haven and Marietta. Afterwards logs were floated on Bear run and Cush creek, by way of the Susquehanna to Williamsport. In later years, the timber was manufactured on the ground, the pine shipped to Williamsport, and the hemlock, cut into fencing boards six inches wide, was hauled to Indiana, Pa. It took two days to make the round trip to Indiana, a distance of thirty miles.

At present the coal underlying is occupying the attention of many of the inhabitants. The flourishing borough of Glen Campbell was taken from Banks township. *Sidney*, on Bear run, once a lumber town, is now a coal town. The Pennsylvania railroad runs through *Sidney*. The length of the railroad within this part of the county is four miles. The town was started by Issett & Wray. W.

H. Strickland was the moving spirit for the town. The coal operations were first started by Harvey Bowers, of Punxsutawney, Pa. A schoolhouse was located at *Sidney* during the lumber boom and taught four years by R. J. Beckett. It was then abandoned and the schoolhouse moved to *Logan*, a small coal town one mile southeast of *Smithport*. The Bear Run Coal & Coke Company operates there at present.

The Superior Coal Company has an opening on Bear run, near the Jefferson road, the old underground railroad. The town has been named *Lockvale*.

It is worthy of note that in the northern part of this township, in the vicinity of *Flora P. O.*, some of the best farms and most prosperous farmers in Indiana county are found.

In 1870 the township had a population of 747, and in 1910, a population of 1,872, aside from the borough of Glen Campbell, which has a population of 1,099. In 1870 there were six school districts, one of which, "The Fry," was a joint district. The Washington district included what are now known as the Pleasantdale and McKee schools. The Brickell district is now known as Fetterman's school; the Urey district, as the Pine Grove and Cross Roads schools; Brady district, as the Rowley school. The *Smithport* and Fry districts remain unchanged. The Graham and *Sidney* schools have been established in later years.

In 1870 the vicinity north of Bear run was called "The Wilderness," but the immense amount of valuable white pine and hemlock that has been cut in that wilderness has proved its value. The Graham tract of timber, which is still standing in this vicinity is by far the most valuable piece of timber land in Indiana county.

The churches of the township are the Christian and Methodist in *Smithport*, the M. E. Church, known as Steffy Chapel, near *Flora*, and the Covenant Church, near Bear run. A United Presbyterian Church on the Jef-

erson road about a half mile from the Covenant Church, was burned about twelve years ago. Rev. Mr. Given was pastor of this church for more than twenty years. He lived at Richmond and never disappointed his congregation but twice; once he got to Smithport and could not go any farther on account of the drifts. For many years he preached two sermons a day. Rev. Mr. Given died in Indiana in 1912.

The following old settlers are still living: Mrs. Eliza Jane Baird, Messrs. Samuel Brady, James Hanna, James Graham, James Martin, James Pierce, Andrew Limerick, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weitzel.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following number of acres of cleared land, 14,295; timber land, 5,415; number of taxables, 557; valuation of taxable real estate, \$237,431; number and value of horses assessed, 236—\$7,985; number and value of cows assessed, 219—\$2,404; cost of assessment of township for 1913, \$84.30; money at interest, \$10,158.95.

Smithport.—The old settlers in the vicinity of Smithport were: Joseph Steer, George Pearce, Simon Uber, George Huffman and John M. Hughes. The first settlers on the site of Smithport were: Simon Uber, a hunter; Casper Smith; John Winsheimer, and John Havelick. In 1848 Mattias Smith erected a log cabin. In 1854 M. C. Getty built a store house and commenced the sale of merchandise. The place was called Smithport on account of the number of Smiths in the neighborhood who owned land upon which the village was situated. The village was surveyed in 1864 by Edmund Paige, and resurveyed by him in 1867. The post office (Hortons) was established in 1856. Mrs. E. G. Horton, the mother of John Horton, for whom the post office was named, was in charge until 1866, when she was succeeded by Henry Prothero, who was postmaster until 1892, and for many years a successful merchant at that place. Smithport is on the dividing line between the eastern and western waters. The house of John Horton, located in the town, is so situated that the water falling from one side of the roof runs into the Susquehanna river, and from the other side into the Little Mahoning, the waters of which finally reach the Gulf of Mexico.

Smithport has been a center of business enterprise and schools. Some of the most successful select schools in the county have been at that place. Teachers of the select

school were. Hon. John P. Elkin, of Indiana, Pa.; Charles Riddle, an attorney of Seattle; James Campbell, real estate agent in Pueblo, Colo.; Attorney H. E. Anderson, and J. T. Stewart. The writer can look back to the summer of the Johnstown flood, when he taught his first term of select school in Smithport, and recall with pleasure the names of some of the pupils who attended his school: Clark Gorman, who is now a successful physician in the northern part of the State; S. J. Smith, who was assemblyman from Indiana county, and also in the state of Oklahoma, and is now mayor of Sapulpa, Okla.; Ney Prothero, who is a prominent physician of Jeannette, Pa.; John T. Kane, a successful merchant of Glen Campbell, and Mrs. Hallie Gorman-Bird, a very successful teacher in the Pittsburg public schools.

Urey, first called Bryson, is a coal town north of Glen Campbell about two miles from the Clearfield county line. Operations were begun there in 1889. Henry and George Prothero gave eleven or twelve acres for the town in order to have the Pennsylvania railroad come to the place. The mines are all drift mines and the veins worked are "B" vein and "C" and "C Prime." They range from four feet to eight feet in thickness. Urey is located in what they call the Irish settlement.

GLEN CAMPBELL BOROUGH

The town of Glen Campbell was first started in 1889. It was incorporated as a borough September 27, 1894. In 1900 it had a population of 1,628, and in 1910, a population of 1,099. For many years Glen Campbell was the most flourishing coal town in Indiana county. It is the oldest coal town in the county, and at present supports one bank, six schools, three churches, and two lodges. The citizens are progressive, and have always taken an active part in the affairs of the county and State. S. J. Smith, now mayor in Sapulpa, Okla., served two terms as Assemblyman from Indiana county, and I. R. McMasters served one term as treasurer of Indiana county.

The petition for Glen Campbell to become a borough is dated March 5, 1894. The papers were presented to the grand jury and after hearing the parties, and a full investigation of the matter, it was found that the law, under Act of Assembly, had been complied with and the prayer of the petitioners was granted. It was authorized that the election

be held annually, the third Tuesday of February, as provided by the constitution. The court decreed further that the first election be held October 13, 1894, at the wareroom of B. B. Kime, in the said borough, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and seven o'clock P. M., and designated S. J. Smith to give due notice of said election. The court appointed Andrew Patrick judge and William Lewis and D. I. Stadden inspectors.

The election resulted as follows: Justices of the peace, I. R. McMasters and J. E. Miller; town council, H. E. Clark, A. M. Riddell, S. J. Smith, Irwin Ryan, Irwin Gardenier, D. I. Stadden; constable, Henry Barkey; high constable, Grant Snyder; overseers of the poor, H. E. Williams and Daniel Ruffner; auditors, L. D. Mumau, R. S. Craig, S. L. Fyock; tax collector, A. M. Riddell; assessor, B. B. Kime; school directors, J. H. Highberger, J. O. Clark, John Baird, Charles Caldwell, Dr. G. M. Glasgow, and L. D. Gardiner; district treasurer, J. O. Clark; judge of election, Mass Work; inspectors, Scott Marsh and Irwin Gardenier; burgess, James Black.

The following are the places of business:

The Burnsido Supply Company conducts a general merchandise store in the building first occupied by T. J. Gates and D. I. Stadden, in 1889, and afterwards by Smith & Stadden. The general manager of the present store is P. T. Grist, Portage, Pa. Mrs. Barbara France conducts a millinery store. Mr. A. M. Hamaty for eight years has conducted a fruit store. Michael Hamany for nine years has conducted a shoe and grocery store. J. T. Kane, a former teacher of the county, for the last sixteen years has conducted a racket store. S. C. Long for the last eighteen years has conducted a butcher shop; Mr. James Nelson, since 1889, a grocery store; Mr. F. A. Nelson since 1890, a millinery store; Mr. L. D. Mumau, since 1889, a barber shop. Mr. J. E. Miller, a contractor and jeweler since 1890, built the first houses in Glen Campbell. Mr. W. S. Marts for five years has had a general store, and prior to this time was clerk for Gates & Stadden. Monmouth Supply Company, started fourteen or fifteen years ago, by H. E. Clark and D. S. Ake, with Mr. Charles Sloan, now of Creek-side, as manager, is now owned by the Irish Brothers, of Philadelphia, Pa., and is run in connection with the mine. Mr. C. L. Shrode, for fifteen years, has carried on a butcher shop. Grant Snyder, the proprietor of the "Commercial Hotel," who first came to Glen

Campbell as a clerk for Clark & Watson, lumber dealers, opened up the "Capitol Hotel," which was conducted by Snyder & Fitzpatrick; he has been proprietor of the "Commercial Hotel" the last four years. Mr. W. J. Trevesick, who conducts a novelty store, came to Glen Campbell as manager, for Reikard Bros. Coal Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The Standard Oil Company conducts a business here with Anthony Gorman of La-Jose, Pa., as local distributor. Mr. J. E. Coalmer has conducted a feed store and harness shop for seventeen years. A. H. Goodman has conducted a clothing store, selling men's furnishings, for the last sixteen years; when he came here first he had but a small stock of goods and opened in the Weaver building, but now occupies a part of the Odd Fellows' building. L. D. Gardner & Bro., have conducted a hardware store since 1890. H. W. Thomas has an undertaking establishment. T. J. Fee has an extensive repair shop and has charge of the local garage. John B. Conner has conducted a drug store for the last twenty years. Mrs. Sarah A. Evans has a grocery and confectionery store.

The town has two blacksmith shops and two livery stables. The streets are not paved, but there are two miles of concrete pavement. For the last fourteen years the Glen Water Company has supplied the town with water.

The First National Bank, Glen Campbell, Pa.—This enterprising country bank was organized in 1899, and opened for business July 25th of that year with a paid-in capital of \$50,000, which was increased to \$100,000 in January, 1905. It is known as a careful and conservative institution, conducted in the interest of its depositors, stockholders and the community, and has been a very potent factor in the development of Northern Indiana county. The confidence which its patrons have in the management is indicated by the steady and healthy growth as shown by the comparative statement of resources for each alternate year from date of beginning business, as follows:

July 25th, 1899 (Opening Day)	\$ 42,286.97
January, 1901	175,144.41
January, 1903	316,198.94
January, 1905	422,113.24
January, 1907	453,085.15
January, 1909	459,350.71
January, 1911	542,512.31
January, 1913	641,574.48

In January, 1905, a cash dividend was declared and since that time the stockholders

have been receiving cash dividends regularly each quarter, and in addition thereto a surplus and undivided net profit account has been accumulated out of the earnings, which at the present time amounts to \$41,332.50.

The incorporators selected as president John W. Clark, one of the most successful, widely known and highly esteemed business men of the county, who continued in this office and directed the bank's affairs until his death, in April, 1905, at which time the directors filled the vacancy by selecting from their number Joseph O. Clark, a son, who has continuously held this office since his father's death. Mr. Clark has a pleasing personality, is a hard worker, and while he is extensively interested in other directions much credit is due him for the strong position this institution holds in the community. Mr. J. D. Ake, another of the influential business men of this community, was selected for vice president, which office he has continuously held. Mr. J. A. Klingensmith, formerly of Saltsburg, this county, was selected as cashier, which position he resigned in January, 1901, and S. L. Clark, who held the position of bookkeeper from the time the bank started, was promoted to succeed him, holding the position until January, 1908. He then resigned to take up more actively his personal interests, which required the major portion of his time and necessitated moving his family to Philadelphia. In order that the bank might have the benefit of his experience and counsel he was elected second vice president, which office he now holds. Mr. T. Stewart Pearce, formerly cashier of the State treasury department, succeeded Mr. Clark as cashier, which position he resigned on account of poor health April, 1910; Mr. Nathan C. Harvey, then occupying the position of assistant cashier, was promoted to fill the vacancy. The officers at this time are: J. O. Clark, president; J. D. Ake, first vice president; S. L. Clark, second vice president; N. C. Harvey, cashier; Everett Ake, assistant cashier. The directors are: J. D. Ake, S. L. Clark, John H. Patchin, H. P. Dowler, George McKeage, Carl E. Patchin, Dr. R. E. Schall, William McMillen, J. O. Clark.

The Clark Brothers Coal Mining Company was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania during the latter part of 1905, by H. E. Clark, J. O. Clark and S. L. Clark, their general office being at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., with branch offices at Glen Campbell, Indiana county, and Smoke

Run, Clearfield Co., Pa. Their authorized capital is \$100,000. The officers of the company are: J. O. Clark, president; S. L. Clark, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: H. E. Clark, J. O. Clark, S. L. Clark. Mr. S. L. Clark has charge of the Philadelphia office, from which point the coal is sold throughout the Eastern States, New England States and Canada.

This company operate seven mines located in Indiana and Clearfield counties, are interested in several other operations, and control by contract the output of several mines, so that their maximum daily capacity is approximately three thousand gross tons.

The Clark Brothers Coal Mining Company were unable to secure an adequate car supply and other facilities from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, such as they had a right to expect from any common carrier. In order to enforce their rights in this respect they in connection with the Hillsdale Coal & Coke Company brought suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, D. C., and the State courts, which resulted in an unanimous verdict from the seven members of the commission strongly condemning the methods employed by the railroad company in distributing its coal cars equipment, and award in the sum of \$31,127.96, quoted from report of Commission, as follows: "It is ordered, That the above named defendant be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to pay unto complainant, Clark Bros. Coal Mining Company, on or before the 1st day of June, 1912, the sum of \$31,127.96, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from June 25th, 1907, as reparation for defendant's discrimination in distribution of coal cars, which discrimination has been found by this Commission to have been unlawful and unjust, as more fully and at large appears in and by said reports of the Commission."

This company won its case in the County and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, the verdict rendered amounting to \$124,443. Every independent producer of coal has been benefited by these decisions and it is quite certain that the old system of favoring certain operators who distributed their coal stocks gratuitously among railroad officials has forever passed. Much credit is due Hon. D. L. Krebs (deceased), of Clearfield, Pa., Hon. Harry White, Indiana, Pa., A. M. Liveright, Esq., Clearfield, Pa., and A. L. Cole, Esq., DuBois, Pa., counsel for Clark Bros. Coal Mining Company for the able manner in

which these cases were handled in a great fight for a righteous cause.

The Glenford Coal Company began opening the mines here in May, 1889, and shipped the first car of coal on October 21, 1889. They opened mines Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and had at one time a daily output aggregate of 2,000 tons. All these mines were located at Glen Campbell, Pa., employing 450 to 500 men. The seam worked is known as "C Prime." The output was shipped to New England and Eastern markets over the Pennsylvania railroad. Mines 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 have since finished and are worked out, and the company are now operating what is known as No. 6½ mine, in the "E" vein, having an output of 300 tons daily, employing about seventy-five men.

The Hillsdale Coal & Coke Company was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania November 26, 1902, by H. E. Clark, J. D. Ake, S. H. Hicks and J. O. Clark, their general office being located at Glen Campbell, Pa., with an authorized capital of \$50,000, which capital was increased October 28, 1903, from \$50,000 to \$150,000. The officers of this company were: S. H. Hicks, president; J. D. Ake, vice president; J. O. Clark, secretary and treasurer. The directors were: H. E. Clark, S. H. Hicks, J. D. Ake, J. O. Clark. Upon the death of S. H. Hicks, which occurred in the latter part of 1908, Mr. J. D. Ake was chosen president of the company, which position he has occupied up to the present writing.

This company owned two operations on the Pennsylvania railroad lines and had a capacity exceeding one thousand gross tons per day. Owing to discrimination practiced against it by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the rating of its mines and car supply, it was able to ship but a small portion of its daily output capacity. It is a well-known fact among coal operators and others identified with the bituminous industry of Pennsylvania that during the years 1902 to 1907 and prior thereto there were certain favored operators, who, during periods of stress, shortage of cars, etc., when high prices prevailed, received a greater rating and a larger percentage of cars than they were entitled to, which created general dissatisfaction and ill feeling by the independent operators toward the railroad company. This condition of affairs became so serious with the Hillsdale Company, notwithstanding their vigorous protests made in personal interviews and voluminous correspondence with the

various officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that in 1905 suits were begun before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States and the State courts of Pennsylvania, which culminated in one of the fiercest legal battles of the present day, resulting in victory March 7, 1910, when the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down an opinion condemning the rules and regulations under which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company distributed its available coal car equipment. Because of the importance of this decision to the coal industry of Indiana county, the State of Pennsylvania and the entire country, wherever coal is produced, we have obtained permission from the Hillsdale Coal & Coke Company to quote from this opinion the following:

"Upon all the facts shown of record the Commission therefore finds that throughout the period of the action the system upon which the defendant distributed its available coal-car equipment, including system fuel cars, foreign railway fuel cars, and individual or private cars, has subjected the complainant to an undue and unlawful discrimination." In this connection an important disclosure is made in a letter of record here, addressed to the president of the Clark Bros. Coal Mining Company under date of March 6th, 1907, by the general superintendent of coal transportation of the defendant company. It is there stated that the distribution of coal cars on the lines of the defendant on that date was as follows:

	Percent
System cars for company coal.....	21
Foreign cars for supply coal.....	6
Individual cars	45
System cars for commercial coal.....	25
Foreign cars for commercial coal.....	3
Total	100

"This condition of affairs emphasizes the inequity of a system of distribution that first deducts from the rated capacity of a mine the tonnage represented by the capacity of the cars specially assigned to it and then uses the remainder as a new basis for determining the proportion of unassigned cars that the mine is to have. The figures above given show that 72 per cent of all the cars available on the lines of the defendant on the date mentioned were assigned cars, and but 28 per cent were unassigned cars. Manifestly such a basis of distribution can have but one tendency, and that is, not only to steadily in-

crease the physical capacity of the mines that regularly receive this large percentage of assigned cars, but also steadily increase their commercial capacity, an advantage which the mines having the benefit of no assigned cars obviously can not enjoy. With such a large percentage of assigned cars it cannot be doubted that the equipment furnished to some of these mines was sufficient to approximate their ratings, while the small percentage of unassigned cars makes it equally clear that the mines having no other cars must have fallen substantially short of their ratings.

"We further find that the continuance of that system of distribution for the future would be unlawful on the same grounds."

By Commissioner Prouty: "The delays and expenses of the law are proverbial. Especially is this true where the defendant is a railroad company with unlimited resources. It is notorious that shippers forego claims which they believe to be just rather than incur the cost and annoyance of attempting to enforce them by law. One cardinal purpose of the act to regulate commerce was to provide a speedy and inexpensive method by which the shipper could obtain relief in such cases. My own observation is that, to an extent, this expectation of the framers of the act have been realized. The complainant does ordinarily obtain his order for damages with less delay and outlay than in court, and the railroad generally pays the award. The complainant claims to have been damaged by more than \$100,000 through the discrimination which we have found to exist, and its evidence tends strongly to support that claim. A material part of these damages never can be recovered unless awarded in this proceeding, and that through no fault of the complainant, which seasonably began and has zealously prosecuted its complaint. Days have been spent in taking the testimony; all the facts are before us, and I strongly feel that we should proceed to assess and order the payment of these damages."

By Commissioners Lane and Clements: "The undisputed testimony in this case shows that the complainant has been subjected to gross discrimination. The complainant was often compelled to go without cars days at a time while certain of its competitors had no difficulty in securing an abundant car supply. The record further shows that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company spiked the switch leading to the mine of the Hillsdale Coal & Coke Company so that for nineteen months the complainant

was unable to ship a ton of its output. If inequitable car distribution rules can be held discriminatory and the Commission so finds, how can we look with greater benignity upon the absolute refusal of the defendant to serve one shipper while transportation facilities are freely accorded to his competitors? In my opinion the spiking of the complainant's switch by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company constitutes unlawful discrimination in its vicious aspect.

"Be this as it may, the finding of the Commission is as follows: Upon all the facts shown of record the Commission therefore finds that throughout the period of the action the system upon which the defendant distributed its available coal car equipment, including system fuel cars, foreign railroad fuel cars, and individual or private cars, has subjected the complainant to an undue and an unlawful discrimination. From this finding it necessarily follows that the output of the complainant's mines during the period in question does not fairly measure its normal commercial capacity. Its shipments have been arbitrarily and unjustly restricted by the operation of the unlawful rules of the defendant, and when this Commission permits the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to take that restricted commercial output as a factor in determining the rating of the mine for purposes of car distribution, it is obvious that the past discrimination is being indefinitely perpetuated. This proposition seems so self-evident that it ought not to be necessary to support it by illustration. Let us take the case of a mine the physical capacity of which is 500 tons per day. By reason of the discriminatory practices of which it has been the victim its commercial output during the past year was restricted to 250 tons per day. A competitor, on the other hand, with the same physical capacity as well as the same business efficiency, was favored by the carrier and thereby enabled to market all the coal that it could produce during the preceding year. Under the rule which we are now considering the rated capacity of the mine which has been the victim of discrimination is some 375 tons per day, while that of the favored mine is 500 tons per day. Again, take the case of a mine whose switch was spiked so that it had no output whatever during the past year. Under the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's rule its present physical capacity of 500 tons is added to its past commercial capacity (zero) and the sum divided by two, the result being 250 tons, the rating

of the mine for purposes of car distribution. Can there be any question that by sanctioning this rule we are permitting the defendant to prolong discriminatory practices indefinitely? It would appear that this discrimination will be progressively diminished as the years go by, but this, I submit, does not temper the injustice of the rule."

ORDER

At a General Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1910.

Present:

Martin A. Knapp,	
Judson C. Clements,	
Charles A. Prouty,	
Francis M. Cockrell,	Commissioners.
Franklin K. Lane,	
Edgar E. Clark,	
James S. Harlan,	

No. 1063.

HILLSDALE COAL & COKE COMPANY

vs.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

This case being at issue upon complaint and answer on file, and having been duly heard and submitted by the parties, and full investigation of the matters and things involved having had, and the Commission having, on the date hereof, made and filed a report containing its conclusions thereon, which said report is made a part thereof; and it appearing that it is and has been the defendant's rule, regulation and practice, in distributing coal cars among the various coal operators on its lines for interstate shipments during percentage periods, to deduct the capacity in tons of foreign railway fuel cars, private cars, and system fuel cars, in the record herein referred to as "assigned cars," from the rated capacity in tons of the particular mine receiving such cars and to regard the remainder as the rated capacity of that mine in the distribution of all "unassigned" cars:

It is ordered, That the said rule, regulation and practice of the defendant in the behalf unduly discriminates against the complainant and other coal operators similarly situated and is in violation of the third section of the act to regulate commerce.

It is further ordered, That the defendant be, and it is hereby, notified and required on or before the 1st day of October, 1910, to cease and desist from said practice and to abstain from maintaining and enforcing its present rules and regulations in that regard, and to cease and desist from any practice and to abstain from maintaining any rule or regulation that does not require it to count all such assigned cars against rated capacity of the particular mine or mines receiving such cars in the same manner and to the same extent and on the same basis as unassigned cars are counted against the rated capacity of the mines receiving them.

The Hillsdale Coal & Coke Company were also victorious in the County, State and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, the rules and regulations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being severely criticized by these courts as they were by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The result of this litigation has been far-reaching in its effect for good throughout the country, not only greatly benefiting the independent coal operator wherever located, but benefiting every other shipper of any commodity who has to depend upon a common carrier for his car supply.

The churches in Glen Campbell borough are Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Union and Catholic.

The assessors book for 1913 shows the following in Glen Campbell borough: Number and value of horses assessed, 90—\$3,335; number and value of cows assessed, 59—\$1,480; taxables, 315; taxable real estate, \$85,135; money at interest, \$42,126.79; cost of assessment, \$29.30.

CHAPTER XXIII

BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP

Blacklick township was formed from Armstrong township in 1807, and took its name from Blacklick creek, spoken of by early writers and settlers as being on the site of the present Blacklick station. Armstrong and Wheatfield were then the only townships in the county. The Act which made it a separate election district specified that the general election should be held at the house of Patrick McGee. Blacklick township is in a flourishing condition. The principal productions are wheat, corn, oats, coal and limestone. In past years particular attention was paid to breeding fine horses and cattle. The surface is moderately hilly and was inhabited by descendants of Ireland, Germany and England, and a few people from the New England States. In 1870 the population was 1,016. In 1910 the population was 800. Among the early settlers were: Rev. Henry Baker, John Harrold, George Altman and Patrick McGee. John Jamieson was one of the first ministers in Indiana county; he resided on the farm afterwards occupied by W. J. Coleman. William McCrea was also one of the early settlers. Other early settlers were Archibald Coleman, George Repine, Malachia Sutton and Joseph Spiers. Gen. Charles Campbell came before the Revolution. In 1775 (after the war commenced) he and five other settlers were taken prisoners by the Indians and were held in custody five years, and were then exchanged or escaped. After peace was restored, they returned to their former settlement in Blacklick. Campbell built a gristmill and sawmill. The gristmill was afterwards owned by Lytle & McKeage. Samuel Dickson was here before the trouble with the Indians and was driven off but returned with his family after peace.

Randal Laughlin came to this country from Ireland, when a young man, probably about the year 1770. He arrived in this country prior to the Revolutionary war and purchased the improvement right to a large tract of land lying part in Blacklick and part in Center

township, on which a small quantity of ground had been cleared. He remained some time, built a small cabin and otherwise increased his improvement; after which he returned to Franklin county, where he had formerly lived a short time. Some time in the winter of 1777 he married, and the next spring came back to his farm, intending to remain here permanently. But he was sadly disappointed. Some time in the spring or summer, owing to the presence of hostile Indians in the neighborhood, who were prowling about in all directions, but more especially in the north, he, with his wife, went to Wallace's Fort, a short distance south of Blairsville, where a number of persons were congregated. During their stay at Wallace's the farmers went out occasionally to the different farms in small parties, always armed with their rifles and prepared to meet the savage foe. His horses having strayed away from the fort and supposing they had returned to the farm, Laughlin, accompanied by Charles Campbell, Dicksen and John Gibson and his brother, went out in search of them. While the party were in Laughlin's cabin, preparing some dinner, they were surrounded by a number of Indians, led on by a Frenchman, and summoned to surrender—the leader telling them if they would submit none of them should be injured, but in case they resisted their bodies should be burnt up with the cabin. After consultation, it was resolved to surrender. They were permitted to write a statement on the cabin door of what had happened and assure their friends that they expected all to escape death and return home again.

The captives were next marched off, well guarded by the Indians, and the first station of any importance they reached was Kittanning, then an Indian village on the Allegheny, and at present the seat of justice for Armstrong county. Here the party remained several days and the prisoners had to run the gauntlet and undergo drill, to the great

amusement of the savages. The first few days they suffered for want of food, and a roasted groundhog, which was served up in Indian style, was devoured with great relish. From Kittanning the captives were taken to Detroit, where they were delivered to the British and thence conveyed to Quebec. At this place they spent a severe winter and were exchanged the ensuing autumn. In the meantime Mrs. Laughlin had made her way to Franklin county as best she could; and in about eighteen months after his capture Laughlin returned to the same place and found her in good health and well cared for, with their firstborn son over a year old. Charles Campbell and John Gibson likewise returned to their homes, but the remaining two of their companions died on the way. Laughlin remained in Franklin county until after the close of the war, when he returned to his farm in this county. He, with others of that period, suffered much from the depredations of the Indians and for want of mills, churches and other comforts and conveniences. He subsequently took an active part in public affairs, and after serving as trustee in the organization of the county was appointed deputy marshal and took the census of 1810. He died in the early part of the year 1818, at a good old age, having resided in the county, if we include the term of his captivity, some forty years. His, as we have seen, was a chequered life—marked by personal adventure and suffering—exposed to the greatest of dangers and subjected to the severest of trials—yet coming out of them all, "like gold tried in the fire," with increased luster and maintaining a high character for integrity and rendering himself eminently useful to the community, "in his day and generation."

Charles Campbell, who is spoken of above, held the office of trustee for the county, and was subsequently one of the associate judges of our courts. We have in our possession the original journal kept by him during the period of his captivity, which we transcribe and insert here verbatim. It must be borne in mind that this journal was subjected daily to the inspection of British officers, after they had got control over Campbell and his comrades; and this fact will account for the meagerness of its statements and the want of minute details.

A Journal of travels of Chas. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Westmoreland county.—

Began his journey on Thursday, the 25th of Sept., 1777; marched 2 miles over Crooked Creek, 12 miles on his journey.

On Friday, 26th, crossed the Alleghanea, 13 miles the said day.

Saturday, 27th, marched to Salt Creek, 20 miles.*

Sunday, 28th, marched to small branch of Cuseuskey creek, 26 miles.

Monday, 29th, marched to the Munsey or Crooked Mouth Town, 28 miles.

Tuesday, 30th, stayed there.

Wednesday, the 1st of October, marched to within four miles of the Salt Lick, 25 miles.†

Thursday, 2d, marched to a camp, about six miles past Mahono town, 25 miles.‡

Friday, 3d, marched to Chiahoga, 30 miles.§

Saturday, 4th, stayed there.

Sunday, 5th, marched to Black creek, 15 miles.

Monday, 6th, marched to Thos. McCarty's, on the Grand river, eight miles.—Stayed there 7th, 8th & 9th.

Friday, 10th, marched to the Frenchman's camp, 15 miles.

Saturday, 11th stayed there.

Sunday, 12th, sailed in a bark canoe, to Rock river, 18 miles—9 miles on Lake Erie.||

Monday, 13th, it was so stormy I stayed there.

Tuesday, 14th, sailed 27 miles and put into the mouth of a small creek and stayed there that night.

Wednes. 15, sailed to Sandusky Island, 20 miles.

Thursday, 16th, sailed to Cunningham's Island, 20 miles.

Friday, 17th, sailed to the main land, 20 miles.

Saturday, 18th, sailed to the French settlement, 20 miles.

Sunday, 19th, sailed to Detroit, 10 miles where I stayed in the guard house till the 28th.

Tuesday, 28th, I went on board the ship

* Laughlin spoke of having stopped at Kittanning and there being subjected to the gauntlet, whilst Campbell makes no mention of the circumstance, or even of having been at the place; whence we may reasonably conclude, either the prisoners had at that time been temporarily separated, or Campbell purposely omitted the account in his journal to escape censure from the British officers.

† Probably where "Massy Harbison" resided at a later period, several miles north of the town of Butler, in Butler County.

‡ Whether this was an Indian town on the Mahoning river, or the old French village at the mouth of Beaver, we have no means of determining.

§ Probably a branch of the Cuayahoga.

|| Lake Erie.

Dunmore, commanded by Capt. Andrews, and sailed to Cunningham's Island.

Wednesday, 29th, they hoisted their sails; but the wind was so contrary they were obliged to come to anchor again.

Thursday, 30th, the wind proved fair. We sailed till ten o'clock at night.

Friday, 31st, it being so calm we could make no way.

Saturday, 1st of November, we came near Bresked.

Sunday, 2nd, we made to Fort Eary.

Monday, 3d, we left the ship and got below and sailed to Fort Sloser, and then marched to Fort Niagara, 500 miles from Detroit, commanded by Col. Bolton, and there remained in the guard till 14th.

Friday, 14th, I went on board the *Sincere*.

Saturday, 15th, we arrived at Buck Island, 150 miles.

Sunday, 16th, I left the Island in a boat and encamped that night on an Island in the River St. Lawrence.

Monday, 17th, we lost our way by taking the wrong river till we came to an Indian camp and got them for pilots.

Tuesday, 18th, we came to Swygotchy, 90 miles from Buck Island, and went to the guard house.

Wednesday, 19th, we left that and encamped that night on an Island.

Thursday, 20th, we came to an Indian camp on a small Lake.

Friday, 21, I came to the Isle of Peru.

Saturday, 22, I sailed to Lesheen, and then I marched to Montreal, 70 miles from Swygotchy, and went to the guard house till the 4th of December, 1777.

Thursday, the 4th of December, I left Montreal and came to Point Atramble.

Friday, 5th, we came to a Capt. of militia and got billets* for the night.

Saturday, 6th, we marched to another Capt. of militia.

Sunday, 7th, we marched to Barkers', 45 miles from Montreal.

Monday, 8th, we got 2 trains, one cariall and rode to a Sergt. of militia and got billets.

Tuesday, 9th, we marched to a Capt. of militia and got billets.

Wednesday, 10th, we marched to a Capt. of militia and got billets.

Thursday, 11th, we came to Three Rivers, 45 miles from Barke.

Friday, 12th, I marched 5 leagues.

Saturday, 13th, I marched to San's, 5 leagues.

Sunday, 14th, I marched 6 leagues.

Monday, 15th, marched 5 leagues.

Tuesday, 16th, marched 7 leagues.

Wednesday, 17th, marched into Quebec, ninety miles from Three Rivers, and went to the main guard and stayed there about one hour, till the Provo Master came and took me to the Provo guard where I stayed to Saturday, 20th, then marched to Beaupt, 5 miles from Quebec.

Sunday, 21st, I got my billet and drew three weeks' provisions and took it to my landlord. His friends came that night to see him, and they ate, drank and sang to eleven o'clock at night and then broke up company.

Wednesday, 24th, I went to chapel at twelve o'clock at night.

Thursday, 25th, I went to chapel to see how affairs were carried on, for I could not understand by hearing.

Saturday, 27th, my landlord called his children together to sup with him. They ate, and drank wine. I sat with them till almost midnight, and then I left them singing and drinking.

Thursday, 2nd of January, 1778, my landlord's friends came for to breakfast with him, and it is the fashion for all, both men and women of this country, to kiss on that day.

Saturday, 10th, we got orders to be ready to go to the Isle of Orleans.

Sunday, 11th, there was carialls for to take us to the Island, to a Captain of militia, six leagues from Beaufort—and there we were billeted, two in a house.

Monday, 12th, we drew provisions for thirty days where I remained and drew provisions for what time I stayed at the place.

Monday, 23d of February, 1778, His Excellency Genl. Carleton came out for to visit the Priest and gave orders for but one to be in a house.

Thursday, 26th, I was removed to another house and there remained till April 7th, when I went into the woods where they were making sugar; and the day getting warm so that the crust of the snow got soft—the snow was three feet deep—I was forced to stay to the next morning and then I came to my billet.

Tuesday, 26th of May, we got orders to be in readiness to march to Quebec.

Wednesday, 27th, we marched to the end of the Island and then went in a batteau to the ship *Maria*, commanded by Capt. Mase, and went on board and there remained till June 27th. General Haldeman arrived at

* Cards to secure lodgings.

Quebec and relieved General Carleton. July 30, the Montreal sailed home with Sir Geo. Carleton.

Wednesday, August 12th, they fell down the river below Quebec. Thursday, 13th, sailed to Patrick's Hole.—Friday, 14th, they fell down to the lower end of the Island of Orleans. Thursday, 20th, came to the Island of Beck and banded out the pilot on shore—came to anchor at Gapsey, and put an officer ashore to take command at that place. Sunday, 23d, we came to Cancer and lay at anchor till Friday, 28th, and then sailed and arrived on Saturday 29th at Halifax, 800 miles from Quebec, and lay there till the 11th September, 1778, and then went to the Provo guard and remained there till the 7th of October; then went on board the ship Silver Eel, commanded by Capt. Moor. The 9th we fell down the harbor and ran aground, lay there till tide rose, and then got clear. The 10th we sailed out; the 14th in the morning we came in sight of Cape Ann, and got into Boston Harbor that night.

[From Boston, Campbell travelled to Pennsylvania, sometimes afoot and sometimes riding in a vehicle; but as the remainder of his journal is no longer all legible, we shall not attempt to copy it further.]

Mollie Furnace, one of the early settlers, came with the Dicksons and often told of nursing Gen. George Washington. William Loughry, by appointment, was the first justice of the peace. Robert Doty was the first justice under the new law, and served twenty-four consecutive years. Jonathan Doty, one of the early settlers, died at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and was buried at Hopewell Church. Jacob Bricker, one of the early settlers, was taken prisoner by the Indians at the time of the Indian war and kept prisoners for seven years, from the age of fourteen until he was twenty-one years old. John Dickson, born in 1771, the first white child born in Blacklick township, died at the age of seventy-two and was buried in the old graveyard at Blairsville.

Newport.—Newport was founded by Alexander Denniston, the father of John Denniston, between 1787 and 1790. He purchased the improvement right of George Findley. By the Act of March 29, 1787, a road was ordered to be opened and established between the navigable waters of the Frankstown branch of the river Juniata and the river Conemaugh. The road was run and marked in December, 1787. Not long after this Newport was founded and a blockhouse or fortified building gave security to the village.

A new county was expected to be formed out of Westmoreland and a village was commenced in the expectation that if such a division of territory would be made Newport, being in or near the center, would become the county seat. However, the Conemaugh was made the line and Newport's expectations were blighted. Newport was located near the Conemaugh river about midway between Blairsville and Livermore. The town has been deserted.

Fifty years ago there were seven school districts in the township, and to-day there are nine school districts. The McCrea district was divided into two districts, now known as the Gordon and Mahan districts. The Graff district was formed from part of the Dickson district. The improvements made by the Graffs in that vicinity made it necessary to establish a school. What was called the Coleman district is now better known as the Archibald school. In 1912 there were 156 pupils in the public schools. The Hopewell Methodist Episcopal is the only church in the township. The cemeteries are Hopewell and Fairview.

On March 20, 1807, the first election of Blacklick township was held in the house of Patrick McGee, when the following officers were elected: Constable, Benjamin Clawson; supervisors, Daniel Smith and Gaven Sutton; overseers of the poor, John McCreedy and Patrick Jack; fence appraisers, Richard Clawson and James Caldwell. At this time the election board consisted of two judges, who were Albert Lyons and Joseph Loughry.

The following persons attended the public schools of Blacklick township: James K. Shields, Methodist Episcopal minister, of Chicago; J. H. Miller, Presbyterian minister, of Oklahoma; James Jack, Presbyterian minister; Fulton Jack, an attorney, of Nebraska; T. B. Miller, physician, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Old residents of Blacklick township who are still living: John Ackerson, John Archibald, R. J. Billingslee, Benjamin Clawson, Thompson Cramer, W. H. Dickie, James Dixon, Sr., Porter McClaren, J. K. Mikesell, J. T. Smith, W. J. Smith, J. D. Thompson, J. M. Wiley.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number of acres of cleared land, 15,213; timber land, 2,291; taxables, 340; valuation of taxable real estate, \$401,619; number and value of horses assessed, 324—\$9,862; number and value of cows assessed, 359—\$4,232; cost of assessment of township for 1913, \$73.46; money at interest, \$115,313.

CHAPTER XXIV

BRUSHVALLEY TOWNSHIP—MECHANICSBURG BOROUGH

Brushvalley township, formed from Wheatfield township in 1835, in 1870 had a population of 1,402, and in 1910 had a population of 899. The township was so called from the valley of Brush creek. In the early days the timber along the creek was short and compared by the settlers to brush, hence the name Brush creek. The soil is a sandy loam; it is adapted to grain and stock raising, which is the chief employment. Coal, iron and lime are found here in abundance. Among the first settlers was James McDonald, who settled in 1790 in Mechanicsburg, which is the principal village.

The first election in Brushvalley township was held Friday, March 18, 1836, in the house of George Robinson in Mechanicsburg, and the following officers were elected: Constable, George Robinson; supervisors, James McDonald and Andrew Lowman; overseers of the poor, James Stewart, Esq., and Nathaniel Bryan; auditors Matthew Dill and Samuel Wilson; school directors, David W. Wakefield, Maj. James Stewart, John McNutt, Jonathan Adair, John Criswell and William Bracken; township clerk, David Boner; fence appraisers, David Boner and John Overdorf; election officers—judges, Maj. James Stewart and James McFeaters; inspector, John Trimble; clerks, J. M. Barkley and M. Creswell.

The first school in the vicinity was the Bowles schoolhouse on the John Criswell farm, about 1803 or 1804. For some time there was no floor or loft. The chimney was made of wood and consisted of a back wall and opening in the roof for smoke. Greased paper covering holes in the logs answered for windows. The benches and desks were of slabs with peg feet. Paddles with letters pasted on them were the books for the little ones, and Bibles, spellers, etc., formed a miscellaneous assortment of books for the elder pupils. In 1829 Samuel Wilson taught a school on the site where Mr. Truby located his store. About 1848 a village school was

erected. The citizens of Mechanicsburg borough, with the assistance of the township, erected the present two-roomed public school building.

At present there are ten school districts in the township, just the number fifty years ago. A few years ago there were eleven, but the Underwood school has been closed. Last year there were 226 pupils in the schools of the township.

Brushvalley has just reason to be proud of the record that it has made in educational lines. The select schools that have been conducted in Mechanicsburg from time to time have been a great factor in arousing a healthy educational sentiment. The young people who have been educated in the public and select school have taken first rank in the higher institutions to which they have gone. Pupils from these schools have graduated from the normal schools of the State, State College, and other institutions of like rank.

The first preaching near the site of Mechanicsburg was by Rev. James Wakefield, a local Methodist Episcopal minister, on the Hugh Evans tract, afterwards occupied by Rev. A. B. Runyan, but now by Matthias Altemus.

Thomas Baxter was killed in 1804 at the raising of the William Wilson barn. He was buried at the Creswell graveyard. This was the first cemetery in this section and this was the first interment.

The first gristmill in the vicinity was the old Evans mill, and the second in the vicinity was Empfield's which was built early in the century, perhaps 1804. Isaac Griffith, the next proprietor, was succeeded by Jonathan Adair and Jesse Willet, who sold to John Simon. John Wakefield erected a gristmill in 1822 on Big Brush creek. Adam Altemus in 1829 built the mill afterwards owned by Christian Weaver; the mill is now operated by William Altemus. In 1833, Robert McCormick erected a gristmill on Little

Brush creek. This has long since been abandoned.

Other merchants of this vicinity were: John Bossinger, who kept a general store in Heshbon; Moorhead & Cribbs, dealers in ready-made clothing and general merchandise, and J. Truby & Brother, dealers in general merchandise and ready-made clothing; both kept stores in Mechanicsburg. H. H. Pershing, dealer in groceries, boots and shoes, and shipper of country produce, had a store in the Creswell school district.

The following were manufacturers and dealers: N. Altemus, manufacturer of flour and feed at the old Altemus mill; G. G. Clark, undertaker and manufacturer and dealer in furniture; M. L. Stewart, manufacturer of upper leather, harness and saddles, at a place now called "Slabtown," where there was a woolen factory and a tanyard.

Brush valley, in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg is the most beautiful valley in Indiana county. In the last few years the farmers of this valley have been liming their land, planting orchards, and making their farms not only beautiful but productive.

This township has furnished its share of men who have figured prominently in the affairs of the State and the county. Robert B. Moorhead, of Mechanicsburg, served in the Legislature for two years, 1856-57. Simeon Truby, of Mechanicsburg, was sheriff of Indiana county from 1845 to 1848. John Truby, of Mechanicsburg borough, was county treasurer in 1878-81. Thompson McCrea was county surveyor, 1850, 1865-68. Edmund Paige was county surveyor in 1862, 1871-77. Dr. Alexander McMullen was county commissioner in 1834-35. John A. Campbell, of Heshbon, was county commissioner from 1903 to 1906. Frank McFeaters, a son of Anderson McFeaters, who for many years resided in Brushvalley township, is president of the shortest railroad in the United States. Harry W. Fee, a prominent attorney of Indiana, Pa., was a pupil and teacher in the public schools of this vicinity. John G. McCrory, who has made such phenomenal success of the five and ten cent stores, was reared in Mechanicsburg borough. Cephas Mack, who was the general manager of the McCrory stores, and who has now taken up the business for himself, was reared in Brushvalley township.

The churches of Brushvalley township are the Lutheran, two and a half miles east of Mechanicsburg, near Simon's Mill; the United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal near Heshbon; and the Bethel Evangelical, about

midway between Mechanicsburg and Heshbon.

The merchants at present are A. W. Campbell and Bruce Wagner, of Heshbon, and Harry Empfield, of Rico.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number of acres of cleared land, 18,050; number of acres of timber land, 6,745; number of taxables, 341; number and value of horses assessed, 327—\$13,054; number and value of cows assessed, 341—\$5,276; money at interest \$56,880.08; valuation of taxable real estate, \$414,826; cost of assessment for the year 1913, \$83.64.

MECHANICSBURG BOROUGH

The first improvement near the site of the village of Mechanicsburg was the cabin of James Williams, erected about 1780 on the property afterwards owned by the Miller heirs. This was an extremely rude, round log house, about 8 by 10 feet, and for several years after the founding of the village remained in its original position. Early settlers in the vicinity were: Adam Richey, about 1798, on the tract owned by John Brinkman, where Andrew Campbell lived and died; William Wilson, about 1800, on the Jacob Overdorff property, who had a distillery at an early date; James McDonald, about 1800, on the farm now occupied by George Hileman; William Ferrier, about 1800, on the Armon Tyson tract (Ferrier became discouraged and committed suicide and his family left for the South, and the land was sold for \$14 to pay taxes); Joseph Wilson, about 1801, on the farm afterwards occupied by Joseph Wilson; John Wolf, about 1800, on the farm afterwards owned by Simeon Truby; Robert Elgin, about 1800, on the McFeaters property; Thomas Richard and Francis Bowles, about 1800, on the Stineman land; Richard Dias, about 1800, on the tract owned by the Page heirs; Thomas Sanderson, about 1801, on the waters of Brush creek, on the land afterwards occupied by Alexander Getty and Henry Miller, and ——— Patrick, about 1801, on land afterwards occupied by John McCormick. The first settlers on the site of Mechanicsburg were John Criswell and Samuel Stephens. Mechanicsburg was laid out by John Taylor for Robert McCormick in September, 1833. Being a place for mechanics, it was called Mechanicsburg. The first lot was sold September 7, 1833, to Stephen Adams. The first house was erected on Main street by Samuel Wilson and was afterwards occupied by Elizabeth McLaughlin, who was the first

weaver. The second cabin was built by George Robertson for a hotel. The next house was erected by Simeon Truby, who kept in it the first store. One year prior to this Mr. Truby opened a store on the Hugh Evans farm. This was said to have been the first store in the township. The first blacksmith in the vicinity was Leonard Gosshorn and the second was George Turner. The first in the village was George Deitrick. The first tannery was Benjamin Elliott's, on the Overdorff place. The first in the village was established about 1834 by William Glass. This was situated on the lot afterwards owned by Richard Donahue. The first wagonmaker was John Marks. The first shoemaker was Richard Donahue. The first cooper was Mathias Yaney. The first cabinetmaker and undertaker was Jacob Clark. The first milliner was Margaret McLaughlin, and the second Mrs. Buchanan. The first tailor was William McIntire. The first justice of the peace was James Stewart, and the second was George Robertson, who was the first constable.

The petition to make Mechanicsburg a borough was presented to court in September, 1856. The petitioners were as follows: James Stewart, John Overdorff, William W. Adams, Richard Donahue, M. Wilson, Jr., Henry Snyder, John Marks, Thomas G. Clark, Christien Miller, John Miller, John Fry, R. B. Moorhead, Simeon Truby, Michael Sowers, David Waltimire, Levi Adams, Joseph Marks, William Lydia, Joseph Wilson, Joseph McNutt, Jacob Clark, Nicholas Peddicord, Joseph M. Loughry.

The petition was approved by court January 2, 1857, and William Lydia was appointed by the court to give notice to the citizens of the time and place of holding said first general and borough elections. William Clark and Nicholas Petticord were appointed inspectors and Thomas G. Clark judge. The election was to be held in the house of John Overdorff.

The first election in Mechanicsburg borough was held March 20, 1857, and resulted as follows: Constable, William Lydia; high constable, Henry Snyder; town council, Robert B. Moorhead, Matthew Wilson, James Stewart, Henry Snyder and James McMullen; Burgess, Nicholas Peddicord; justice of the peace, Thomas Clark; judge, Michael Sowers; assessor, Simeon Truby; school directors, Robert B. Moorhead, Matthew Wilson, James Stewart, Christian Miller, John Overdorff and James McMullen; inspector, John

Miller; auditors, John Marks and James Stewart; overseers of the poor, Henry Snyder and Richard Donahue; election officers—Judge, Thomas Clark; inspectors, John Marks and Nicholas Peddicord.

Dr. Hildebrand was the first physician in Mechanicsburg. He moved there from Somerset county about 1839, remained but a short time and moved away.

Dr. Livingston came to Mechanicsburg about 1840, and practiced there nearly two years, and then moved away.

Dr. Ferdinand F. Bingel came from Germany to Mechanicsburg in 1843, and practiced there about two years. He then moved to Johnstown, Pa., practiced there a few years, and then located in Marietta, Ohio. He lived there a short time, returning to Johnstown, where he practiced until his death.

Dr. Henry Faulk, a practitioner from Germany, located in Mechanicsburg in 1845, and practiced there until 1849, when he moved to Ohio.

Dr. James McMullen, a native of Center township, was educated at the Indiana Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Grass, and graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Locating in Mechanicsburg in 1849, he practiced there until his death.

Dr. Thomas McMullen practiced in Mechanicsburg in 1854 and 1855.

Dr. Benjamin F. Tomb moved from Armagh to Mechanicsburg in 1867, and practiced there for many years. He afterwards moved to Johnstown, Pa., where he practiced until his death.

Other physicians were George Smith, Myers, Weamer, Campbell, Hepsley, and William Johns. Dr. William Johns, the present physician, has a wide and successful practice.

Mechanicsburg has always been a good place for merchandising. Few business men have been so successful in the store as Mr. Simeon Truby and his sons. Simeon Truby had the distinction of starting the first store in Brushvalley township and the first in Mechanicsburg borough. The merchants of Mechanicsburg at the present time are Messrs. H. S. Truby, Edward Buchanan, William Cunningham and H. T. Ross.

Mechanicsburg has always been a flourishing borough and has taken an active part in the affairs of the county. It has been

especially active in the work of the church and the school.

The first church was erected in 1851, by the union of the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian congregations. Following this the Methodist Episcopal, the United Brethren, the Baptist and the Evangelical established church homes. At present the United Presbyterian and the United Brethren congregations have no houses of worship. The United Presbyterians worship in the Presbyterian church.

For many years Mechanicsburg has been an important center for select schools. It is one of the places in the county where the citizens take a deep interest in education and give their support to the school. The names of Truby, Davis, McCrea, McMullen, McFeaters, Altemus, Campbell, Rugb, Overdorf, Cunningham, Rowland, Kelley, Evans, Hileman, Donahue, Fee, Stewart, Brinks, Macks, Buchanan, Yaney will be remembered, as residents of this borough and vicinity who for many years have given their support to the Select School of the village.

The present two-room school building was erected in 1860 by the citizens of the borough and Brushvalley township. The bell on this

building is the one used on the old academy at Indiana, Pa. It is an excellent bell and has the same clear, musical sound as when first used.

The select schools have been taught by Rev. Mr. McCarther, Dr. John Harris, Rev. T. P. Patterson, Miss Emma J. Ruffner, Rev. A. W. McCullough, Mr. J. P. Lytle and Otis Thompson, William Price, J. T. Stewart and H. W. Fee, Rev. Mr. Irwin, Edward Williamson, C. A. Campbell and R. C. Walbeck, Earl Miller, Miss Mary McCormick, T. S. Bracken, J. E. Weaver and Frank Coulter. For the last two years the school has been conducted by C. A. Campbell and Miss Vesta Lowry.

In the recollection of the writer five ministers have gone out from this school. One young man is superintendent of the car shops at Altoona, Pa.; two are mail carriers in the city of Pittsburg; one in Windber, Pa.; one in Sharpsburg, Pa.; one in Monmouth, Ill.; one in Indiana, Pa.; one a physician at Seward; one an attorney and postmaster at Indiana, Pa.; two have graduated from State College; and still others have made notable records.

CHAPTER XXV

BUFFINGTON TOWNSHIP

Buffington township was separated from Pine township in 1867, and was named in honor of Judge Joseph Buffington. The first settlers were Joseph McCartney, on the place now occupied by Harry Stephens; Michael Campbell, where Mrs. Catherine Cameron now lives; John McPherson; John Stewart, where John Rodkey lives; Charles Stewart, on the present property of William Anker; Thomas Bracken; William Clark, who lived not far from Dilltown; and Matthew Dill.

Very familiar names are: Graham, Duncan, Mardis, Cameron, Altimus, McFeeters, Stephens, Schultz, Bennett, Grow, Strong, Dearmin, Lemmon, Reaver, Stiles, Helman, Conrad and Young. The Campbells, McPhersons and Stewarts were soldiers in the army of Lord Cornwallis in the Revolutionary war. They were natives of Scotland, and after the cessation of hostilities wended their way to what is now Buffington township.

There was a blockhouse or fort on the Jo-

seph McCartney farm near where the East Union United Presbyterian church now stands.

The special election after the organization of the township was held in August 16, 1867, in a log house that stood on the James McKee farm, and the following were elected: Justice of the peace, Maj. James Stewart; constable, Joseph Mardis, of Mexican war fame; school directors, James Duncan, Nicholas Altemus, John Weaver, William Conrad, J. T. Bracken and Jacob Shultz; assessor, James Stewart, Jr.; assistant assessors, Adam George and William Young; supervisors, James Grow and William R. Doak; auditors, William Wachob and J. T. Bracken; overseers of the poor, George Wilson and Jacob Mardis.

Dilltown was laid out in 1850 by William Stephens and James C. Dill, a civil engineer, for whom the town was named. The town is located on the Williams Stephens farm, and was at one time called Franklin. The Williams Stephens sawmill was erected in

1840, Jacob Gamble being the millwright. His gristmill was built in 1843, by Mr. Gamble also. In Dilltown there are at present two general stores, one managed by George M. Stephens, who is the postmaster; and the other by Harry Dill.

Blacklick furnace was built in 1845 by David Stewart, of Cambria county, but has not been in operation for forty years. All traces of the furnace are gone. At one time it was a place of special interest, when the digging for ore and the furnace were in full blast. The old ore banks from which the ore was taken may still be seen in this part. For many years there has been a store at this place. It was conducted by William Wilson, Thompson Clark, in later years by Morris Buterbaugh, and now by J. M. Mack. The first postoffice, called Buffington, was located in Mr. Buterbaugh's store for several years, but was afterwards taken across Blacklick creek, where it still remains, and the name changed to Wheatfield.

The Schreckengost mills (now owned by John Ewing), which were called Stumpf's mills, were for many years known as Kellar's mills. The gristmill was built by Christian Kellar, Jr., in 1838, on Laurel run, a tributary of Yellow creek, and at the corner of four townships as now divided, viz., Pine, Buffington, Brushvalley and Cherryhill. Mr. Kellar built a sawmill prior to building the gristmill. He owned and managed the property until his death, after which the heirs sold it, in 1879, to John R. Stumpf, who afterwards sold it to Schreckengost, and he sold it to John Ewing. The capacity of the gristmill in a good stage of water was about thirty bushels of wheat per day.

The "Old Factory" on Yellow creek, which was operated by John Dick and others, was well patronized by the people in that section. It had a carding machine for preparing wool made cloth, suits, etc., and a loom for weaving carpet. This factory was in use for many years. Just east of the factory, on the same creek, the Misener gristmill was located. This was one of the oldest mills in the county and was run by Samuel Misener for many years. After his death it was operated by David Bonner.

The making of shooks was for some time an important industry in the township. Dilltown was the important center. This, together with the digging of limestone and making of ties, which were hauled to Ebensburg and Nineveh (Seward), furnished the chief occupation through the winter months.

The coal has not been developed to any great extent. The coal town of Wehrum was started in 1901 and has had rather a flourishing history. At one time a national bank was in operation, but the works having shut down caused a financial disturbance and the bank was closed. The town is on better footing now and the mines are working regularly. There is a large modern hotel, as well as a company store, in the town.

There is another opening of coal at No. 3 Mines, about three miles from Wehrum. The Vintondale Lumber Company has a large lumber yard at Rexis.

Dilltown was at one time the only town and post office within the limits of the township. Now, near the center of the township is Croft post office, northeast of this the Blaides post office, and a post office at Wehrum. There are two rural routes, one from Vintondale, and the other from Dilltown. For many years the farmers in the northern part of the township got their mail at Strongstown and Nolo, post offices in Pine township, and usually went for their mail but once a week, on Saturday.

William Stephens, who lived at Dilltown, used to tell of walking to Mechanicsburg to school, a distance of five miles. The first schoolhouse in the township of which there is any record was built on the farm now owned by Dickson Tomb, across the road from the old camp-meeting ground. Rev. William Bracken, a local Methodist preacher, and father of Mrs. Washington Tomb, taught in this school. He was a very strict teacher, and the boys were treated to a whipping once around every day, which same treatment was administered at home by the fathers of the boys.

There was a schoolhouse on the Matthew Dill farm, about a half mile between the present Dilltown and the Mechanicsburg road. It was in this schoolhouse that Dr. John Harris, president of Bucknell University, received his first school education. Forty years ago there were seven schools in the township, but for many years only six, the Graham school, of district No. 4, being abandoned. When the coal was opened at No. 3 Mines and Wehrum, one school was established at Rexis, and a four-room building was erected at Wehrum. Two years ago the directors established a new district from the Duncan and Grow districts, and located a schoolhouse near William Bracken's, one mile west of the Duncan Red Mill. There have been but two or three select schools in the township. For several years a

select school was conducted at Duncan school-house, taught by John Tawny, Hattie Davis, Augusta Seaton and J. A. Dill. Most of the teachers attended select schools at Strongs-town, Armagh, Mechanicsburg and Greenville.

The people of the township have just reason to be proud of the professional men that were educated in their public schools. The present judge of Cambria county, M. B. Stephens, and his brother John, a prominent attorney in Johnstown, were pupils of the Dilltown school. Other pupils of this school were T. S. Bracken, who graduated at the Indiana normal school and afterwards from Bucknell University, and taught in the select schools of Indiana county, was principal of the school at Derry, Pa., and is now principal of the township high school at Perryopolis, Fayette county; and his sister, Carrie Bracken, who graduated March 6, 1913, at the State Normal University of Greeley, Colo.

M. B. Schultz, a successful physician of Johnstown, Cambria county, was a pupil of the Grow school district. J. C. Duncan, a successful dentist of Lockport, N. Y., who has also practiced in Johnstown, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Altimus, a dentist of Johnstown; Benjamin Altimus, a dentist of Scottdale, Pa., Edward Davis, dentist of Yorkers, N. Y.; Harry Graham, and William Hanna, dentists, both deceased, were all pupils of the Duncan district.

Dr. John Lowman (grandfather of Dr. John Lowman, of Johnstown, Pa.), who was raised in the "Lowman Hollow," Dr. Jasper Mardis, a successful physician, who on account of ill health has ceased to practice, and his brother Frank, who is now a successful dentist of Johnstown; John H. Wachob, who held responsible positions in the schools of Indiana and Johnstown; J. T. Stewart, who graduated in 1888 with J. H. Wachob at the Indiana State normal school and was superintendent of the schools of Indiana county for nine years; and C. E. Stewart, who graduated at the State normal school of Greeley, Colo., and is now principal of the township high school at Akron, Colo., were all pupils in the Barkley school district.

In the Dodson district, John and Scott Mardis, brothers, became successful dentists. Hetrick Bonner, a successful attorney of Pittsburg, was a pupil of the Red Bank school.

The personnel of the township has changed to a marked degree in the last few years. The greater part of the old citizens have died or moved away. Among the oldest citizens

that now remain are: Benjamin Gilhousen, Mrs. Samuel Schultz, Mrs. William Conrad, Mrs. Dan Conrad, Mrs. William Stephens (mother of Judge Stephens), Mrs. Samuel Mardis, David Grow, John Stiles, Dennis Pettitico, Milton and Adam Hoffman and Emmanuel Dearmin.

The churches in the township are: The Baptist Church of Dilltown, East Union United Presbyterian Church, United Evangelical Church, the M. E. Church near Blacklick furnace, the Union Church (now Methodist Episcopal Church) at Wehrum, and the Orthodox Church. The cemeteries are McCarty, Blacklick and Orthodox.

There are a number of valuable farms in the township. The most progressive farmers have limed the land and are raising good crops of hay, wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat and potatoes. At least ten or twelve of the farmers have purchased chopping mills that are run by gasoline engines.

At one time the township was well timbered with hemlock, pine, oak, chestnut, walnut, and other timber common to that region. There are still several good tracts of timber within the township which are now being cut.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following number of acres of cleared land, 7,789; timberland, 9,487; taxables, 429; valuation of taxable real estate, \$339,354; number and value of horses assessed, 195—\$5,730; number and value of cows assessed, 195—\$1,950; cost of assessment for 1913, \$44.18; money at interest, \$17,661.11.

The following is an exact copy (spelling, composition, etc.), of an apprentice's agreement in 1803:

"This Indenture made this Nineteenth Day of February A. D. one thousand eighteen hundred and three Witnesseth that Matthew Dill by and with the consent of his Father Matthew Dill—Testified by his witnessing these presents hath Voluntary and of his own free will and accord put himself Apprentice unto Thomas McCartney of Wheatfield Township Westmoreland County State of Pennsylvania with him to dwell after the manner of an Apprentice for and during the term of three full years Commenced the first of January eighteen hundred and three in all which time Apprentice of his master—Faithfully shall serve his secrets keep his lawful Commands everywhere gladly obey he shall not absent himself Day nor Night from his Masters' Service without leave but in all things Demean himself as a good and faithful Apprentice ought to do in consideration of which his

master shall teach or Cause him to be taught the art mystery and trade of a Spinning Wheelwright and Chairmaking to the best of his skill and judgment such as he now practiseth to Furnish his Apprentice in Sufficient diet Lodging and Aprel during his term and at the end thereof to give him a Good and Compleat Suit of Cloathing a fur hat Broad-cloth Coat a fashionable Jacket and Breeches Shirt and Cotten Stocking New Shoes and

Bandanna handkerchief and a Suit of every day Cloathing in testimony whereof Both parties have hereunto set their hands and afixed their seals the day and year above written.

Tesster

MATTHEW DILL SENIOR.

MARGARET MCCARTNEY.

MATTHEW DILL JUN
THOMAS MCCARTNEY

CHAPTER XXVI

BURRELL TOWNSHIP

Burrell township was formed from Blacklick in 1853 and was thus designated for Judge Burrell. The population in 1870 was 1,374, and in 1910, 3,109. It has a very irregular boundary, as may be seen from the map. The surface is an alternation of hill and dale, grove and meadow, which is divided into farms, most of which are highly productive. The minerals are coal, iron ore, fire clay and stoneware clay, and limestone. The surrounding hills are teeming with bituminous coal, large quantities of which are mined and shipped. Chestnut Ridge, extending from Westmoreland county into the eastern portion of this township, is cut at this point by the Conemaugh river, which separates Indiana and Westmoreland counties, leaving "Pack Saddle" upon the left bank, and "Oak's Point," which is an elevation of about 1,200 feet above the river, upon the right bank. This eminence affords one of the finest views in western Pennsylvania and well repays the visitor for the weariness of the trip in reaching its lofty summit. The "Point" and the "Pack Saddle" hills stand as watch-towers for the Conemaugh valley. The bank of the river about a half mile above Blairsville is very high and precipitous, and is known as the "Alum Bank." There is here an upright wall of nature's own masonry, in some places fifty or sixty feet high, and below this an abrupt descent of about one hundred feet to the water's edge covered with forest trees. This cliff is a mile or more in length. Several veins of iron ore and coal have been opened upon its space. There is also an extensive vein of fire clay and an alum deposit.

Blairsville, Blacklick and Josephine are the principal towns in the township. The road laid out across this township was called

the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike, and was completed to Blairsville in 1819. Samuel McAnulty, Samuel Eckles, John Cunningham and David Short were among the first who came into town. The first tavern within the limits of the township was kept by Andrew Brown on the Robert Smith farm from 1817 to 1823, when he suspended business there and moved into Blairsville. George Mulholland kept a store near this tavern, which was the first store in this vicinity, for several years.

The first schoolhouses were on the old McCrea and Philip Altman farms, and these were erected prior to 1800, but their date of construction and their first teachers are unknown. Master Thomas Wilkie was an early teacher in both these buildings. The first school in the northeastern part of the township was situated on the Daniel Smith farm, where the Blacklick station now is. William Faloon was one of the early teachers.

Bell's Mills.—The first improvement at this point on Blacklick creek was made by Walter Bell, whose lands lay on both sides of the creek about one mile from the present Indiana railroad. The first mill erected was a saw-mill, which was used to cut lumber to build the grist-mill. The grist-mill was built in 1839, probably not fully completed until 1841. The village lots were laid out in 1848, by David Ralston, the owner of the mill.

Blacklick Manufacturing Company.—Among the manufacturing interests of Indiana county the above named company deserves special mention. Its works were located about one and a fourth miles east of Blacklick station and connected with the station by a tram railway. They were erected in 1869 for the purpose of making firebrick

and tile. The firm was composed of E. Robinson, C. Hadley and F. McKinter. The works at this time consisted of a clay mill driven by an engine of thirty-five horse power and a yard capacity of 4,000 bricks per day, with two kilns of 30,000 capacity each. In May, 1872, Mr. Robinson sold his interests to J. M. Guthrie, of Indiana, Pa., and in July of the same year E. W. Giddings and E. G. Mildren, of Johnstown, Cambria county, bought the establishment. They immediately doubled the size of the yard, also the capacity by running day and night. In November, 1873, Mr. Mildren purchased the interest of Mr. Giddings, and in addition to the manufacture of brick and tile commenced making "Bessemer tuyeres," on what is known as the "Ostrander Machine." In 1874 Mr. Mildren added another powerful steam tuyere machine. In connection with firebrick, he manufactured nozzle stoppers, chimney tops, fire clay dust, gas retorts and settings. In 1875 the two old kilns were removed and two crown kilns were built, with a capacity of 45,000 each. At these works were employed upwards of one hundred men and boys. The payroll amounted to about \$1,900 monthly. In the fall of 1872 Messrs. Kinter, Thompson and Carter built the works located at Blacklick station. They were purchased by E. J. Mildren and run by a twenty-five horse power engine. They had a capacity of 4,000 bricks and 300 tuyeres per day. This company had a well stocked general store in connection with the works. The store was under the management of Mr. C. Moore, and a prosperous business was done.

Josephine Furnace & Coke Company.—In 1905 Corrigan, McKinney & Company purchased the Bell's Mills property owned by Anna M. Guthrie, the Dalzell tract, and the entire village of Bell's Mills, consisting of eight dwellings, for \$40,000. The old houses were torn down and 165 new ones were built. The company has built two blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron. Through the efforts of Mr. A. G. Yates, president of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, this new industry was brought to this county. In order to induce Carrigan, McKinney & Company to locate in this section the railroad interests were compelled to make valuable concessions of land as well as to build an expensive system of tracks and trestles. Bringing the industry here afforded traffic for the Indiana Branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, which has a line extending south of Indiana,

Pa., to the new plant at Josephine. Another object was the development of the coal field owned by the Iselin interests in the vicinity of Josephine. On the other hand, Corrigan, McKinney & Company were attracted to this county by the fact that a location was available in the Pittsburgh district, which is one of the chief markets for pig iron. Another reason is that they own a coal field of six thousand acres in Burrell township, extending from Bell's Mills to the Conemaugh river and from West Wheatfield township into Conemaugh township. The site is an excellent one, as pure water can be furnished from Blacklick creek at small expense and shipping facilities are afforded over both the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania railroads. All the ore, coke and other material used in the process of manufacturing pig iron is shipped over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, but the product of the furnaces is distributed by both roads. The building was begun in 1906 and on January 14, 1907, the first furnace, which cost \$1,000,000, was started by the Josephine Furnace & Coke Company. In 1907, when the coal was being operated and the construction work was being done, one thousand men were employed. In 1911 a second furnace was built and at present there are at least two hundred men employed, with a monthly payroll of \$25,000. The output every twenty-four hours is 500 tons—furnaces running day and night. The plant at this place cost the company at least \$2,000,000.

At first the company purchased 5,000 acres of coal with the expectation of making their own coke and with no thought of starting a furnace. After the furnace was started it became necessary to connect their coal field with the furnace property, consequently Mr. H. L. Taylor leased one thousand acres of coal that connected the two holdings.

The places of business in the town of Blacklick are as follows: The general store of J. H. Bell & Co., which has been controlled by the same family for half a century; the meat market and grocery of Sumner Graff, which is perhaps the oldest storeroom in the village; the hardware, furniture and grocery store conducted by D. A. Palmer & Son, who have an undertaking business in the same connection; L. B. Johnston's grocery and dry goods store; the drug store conducted by J. A. Shrom; the clothing store of Joe Shapiro; a general store conducted by G. M. Ferraro; a fruit store by August Cappelitti; the meat and grocery store of John Kokas; general

store and Elk Printing Company, carried on by W. J. Lyda; the news stand, by Thomas Phelan; the Elite Printing Office, by A. M. Barron, and the Commercial Printing Office, by J. J. Palmer.

There are two lodges, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

First National Bank of Blacklick.—The First National Bank of Blacklick was opened January 14, 1907, with a capital of \$25,000. The need of a bank at Blacklick became evident when the town of Josephine was started. The promoters of the bank were Dr. J. W. Carson, Messrs. M. S. Bell, Sumner Graff, T. C. McCrea, J. R. Housholder, S. J. Sides, W. H. Robinson, J. F. Gerhard and D. A. Palmer. The presidents of the bank since organization have been: Dr. J. W. Carson, T. C. McCrea (deceased) and J. R. Householder. Mr. William Ashbaugh was the cashier from the organization of the bank until April 15, 1907, Mr. C. Evans Wiley from April 15, 1907, to December, 1908, and Mr. H. L. Taylor, the present efficient cashier, has been in charge since 1909. Mr. W. F. Hildebrand is the assistant cashier. The present board of directors are: J. R. Housholder, president; Sumner Graff, vice president; M. S. Bell, W. H. Dickie, W. P. McCrea, S. J. Sides, J. F. Gerhard, and H. L. Taylor.

In 1870 there were eight school districts in Burrell township, namely: Hodge, Smith, Browntown, Livengood, Morton, Blacklick, Palmer and Bell's Mills. From the Hodge and Smith districts the Enterprise district was formed and the one-room school building is located along the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is no school building in the Brown-town district and the children attend school in the borough of Blairsville. In the Livengood district there are two schools; the new school building is located in a small town, along the Conemaugh river, called Stranford. There are two new one-room school buildings in the Morton district. One is on the old Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike,

on the summit of Chestnut Ridge, the other on the Bolivar road near where the old school-house stood. In the Blacklick district a handsome two-room school building was built about fifteen years ago. The school building in the Palmer district was burned and a new one-room building was built on the road near the house of Foster Palmer. When the plant was put in operation at Bell's Mills, now Josephine, the old schoolhouse in the Bell's Mills district was abandoned and a new four-room building was erected just north of Josephine, near the street car line. At present there are fourteen schools. Twenty-five years ago Burrell township could boast of paying the highest wages to its teachers of any township in the county.

The churches of the township are Stranford Methodist Episcopal, Blacklick Methodist Episcopal, Blacklick Presbyterian, Blacklick Free Methodist, Blacklick Roman Catholic, and Blacklick Greek Catholic.

The first election in Burrell township was held March 17, 1854, when the following officers were elected: Justices of the peace, John Jenkins and Thomas Wilkins; constable, Jackson Bell; judge of election, Jonathan Doty; assessor, Robert Smith; overseers of the poor, Isaac Armel and Nathaniel P. Turner; supervisors, William Longhry, Jacob Rugh and James Wiley; school directors, Charles Campbell, Ausantz, Philip Altman, Jesse Palmer, David Berry and Thomas Sloan; auditors, Edward F. Sant, John Wear and Samuel Orr; township clerk, Joseph Palmer; election officers—judge, William Longhry; inspectors, Thomas Adams and Thomas Campbell.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number of acres of cleared land, 11,513; timber land, 3,747; taxables, 740; taxable real estate, \$618,906; number and value of horses assessed, 249—\$6,960; number and value of cows assessed, 271—\$3,816; money at interest, \$65,033.75; cost of assessment, \$73.46.

CHAPTER XXVII

HISTORY OF BLAIRSVILLE AND VICINITY

(By Thomas Davis Marshall)

INTRODUCTORY

We cannot properly write the history of a town unless we include its surroundings or adjacent territory, and some of the things that occurred in the same territory and contiguous land prior to the building of the town. It follows, also, that mention should be made of some of the people who inhabited this same land prior to the time when the town was planned or prior to the time when the building of the town commenced. The waters of the Conemaugh and Blacklick came this way even before the red man traversed their banks. The pass through the ridges at Pack Saddle, where the river so boldly cuts its way, was here long before the inhabitation of the red man, making a gateway where nature points out the natural and logical Star of Empire. These everlasting hills, rising in grandeur and glory, clad in their robes of green and blue betimes, were waiting for the races to come and glory in the sublimity and beauty of the mountains, hills, ravines and valleys; to admire the rugged banks of these mountain streams and to receive inspiration from the music of the river, ever moving towards the Gulf. River and creek, which are of about equal proportions, have paid no attention to straight lines, but cut their courses in ways very circuitous, whose rugged and precipitous banks, decked with rock and verdure, appeal to our imagination. The flow of these streams is music to our ears, and whether we look on them in sunlight or in shadow we can always see pictures that are pleasing and invigorating—river and creek that hand down many legends and much romance; river and creek with many possibilities for increased duty and usefulness, not only promotive of industrial interests, but of great agricultural advancement. The red men who sped their canoes on this river and creek, the twin streams, and who often wan-

dered along their banks, are gone; long since the cry of the wild animals that drank of these waters, and traveled over these hills and through those forests, has ceased; many of the later inhabitants of the white race have come and gone, but these mountain streams still flow on and on and on, the same as they did from the first. On and on and on towards the great Gulf, and the Almighty God looking down upon us here says, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." "Let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely," so that like the rivers, we can live on and on and on forever.

DAYS OF THE PIONEER

The days were perilous for the pioneer when the Indians were abroad in the land and considered the white man as an intruder and a thief. Then the pioneer was only partially safe under the protection of the forts, when the wild beasts endangered the lives of the settlers and destroyed the domesticated animals. Previous to the year 1758 Westmoreland county, which was contiguous to the country adjacent to Blairsville, was a wilderness trodden only by the wild beasts, the savages, and an occasional white trader or frontiersman. The access to the forts of the Ohio in those days was either up the Juniata and then by water down the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh, or by Braddock's road from Virginia and thence down the Monongahela. The first opening through the wilderness of Westmoreland county was cut by General Forbes' army in 1758. This road opened the way for numerous pioneers, but it was only safe for them to live under the protection of the forts. Loyahanna and Ligonier were bases of military operation back as far as the Forbes expedition. There was also a fort known as Fort Wallace, a mile

and a half south of Blairsville on what is now known as the Ridgeview road. Fort Ligonier was attacked by a strong force of Indians in 1763, and the savages were repulsed. Hannastown was one of the first settlements in Westmoreland county, and was attacked by the Indians in 1782, but they were driven off.

Hannastown was the first place west of the Allegheny mountains in all America where English law was administered. It was the first place where there was a Declaration of Independence, the Declaration here having been made on May 16th, while that at Mecklenburg (N. C.) was made on the 20th of May, according to some chronicles, and on the 30th, according to others. The Hannastown Declaration is well authenticated, while that at Mecklenburg was reproduced about 1819 from the then recollection of one of its authors. Hannastown was the last place struck by the British and their Indian allies during the Revolution. Ex-Judge John B. Steel, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and his brother Joseph W. Steel, now own the old farm of their father, the former owning the Hannastown end of the property, on which is the site of the old stockade fort, the Forbes road, and many other points of interest. Most of the home farm had been taken up by Robert Hanna, and was bought by the Judge's grandfather, John Steel, in 1826, the Judge's father coming there as a two-year-old child in 1835. The Judge is now building a good farmhouse on the exact location of the old fort. The Fort or Meyers spring, which he has walled up with cut stone and which has been marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was probably within the stockade in 1774, when the fort was built, and at the time of the burning of Hannastown some years later. The hill back of the fort, on which is the Steel family burial place, is Gallows Hill, on which occurred the execution of the Indian and white man—the first judicial execution west of the Allegheny mountains. The Forbes road is now pretty well marked through Westmoreland county. Judge Steel's researches, examination of the records, including the papers laying out Cochran's Fording road, have convinced him that Lacock and Temple were right in their recollection of that road. He had Mr. Lacock and his old neighbor, Samuel Ruff, go over the Ruff farm and eastward from the Ruff residence to connect with what Lacock and Temple located at the time of their trip through this region, and they were able to

establish definitely the Hannastown end of the road, from near Hannastown to beyond the old Ruffner place.

This was only fifteen miles from where Blairsville is located. This locality was explored as long ago as 1766 and 1767. In 1771 or 1772 Fergus Moorhead and James Kelly erected their log cabins here. A wolf got his head in between the logs of Mr. Kelly's house far enough to cut his scalp with its teeth and cause the blood to flow freely. Moses Chambers, another of these early settlers, started out one time to journey on a horse to get corn meal, his only provisions being half of a johnnycake, the other half of which he gave to his wife. There were no inns in those days on the road, or habitations west of the mountains, save possibly a hut or two at Fort Ligonier. He slept only when his horse was eating, and had to hasten back home with his corn meal to save his wife from starving. The distance was one hundred or one hundred and thirty miles. Some eight or ten years after this William Bracken built a mill on the Blacklick. The settlements were made gradually here on account of the hostility of the savages, who made frequent inroads into the quiet retreat of the settlers, murdering them or driving them off. In 1774 Samuel Moorhead commenced building a mill on Stony run, a mile from the present site of Blairsville. Before it was finished they were driven off by the Indians, and fled to the Sewickley settlement. Among the earlier settlers were the Maguires, Nagles, Ragers, Storms, Campbells, Hildebrands, Altmans, Davises, Blacks, Bairds, and Murrays.

The attack referred to, when the pioneers fled to the Sewickley settlement, was called Dunmore's war or the "civil" war. The settlers about here who had to flee lost their crops and live stock, but they returned in the fall and Mr. Moorhead completed his mill. The Indians still made incursions, stealing horses and committing other depredations. When the war bugle sounded in 1776 the Indians took advantage of the situation and again became hostile, and for some time no further improvements were attempted, in fact not until Wayne's treaty was made in 1795. As late as 1800 not a village existed in this section except a few log cabins at Saltsburg and Greensburg; nineteen miles off was the nearest trading town. The village of Newport, on the Saltsburg road, three miles northeast of the site of Blairsville, is said to be about the first that was built in the county, or in that part of it. It is related that iron

was hauled here over the Frankstown road from Juniata county and loaded on flatboats and taken by water to Pittsburg. At this time it is said to have cost \$300 a ton. The Smith State road and the Frankstown road were the first made in this part of the Conemaugh valley, these being made in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Joseph Barnes, father of Henry, grandfather of Mrs. Lydia Martin, of Blairsville, settled near where the Frankstown road crossed the Conemaugh river going in the direction of Pittsburg, by ferry or ford, in 1799. He stated that he came in over the Frankstown road. He commenced to operate a ferryboat during high water and it is related that he ferried from twenty to forty teams across each day at the rate of one dollar a team. He also built a mill there. At a later period he built and lived in the large brick house, across the Conemaugh river in Westmoreland county, known for a number of years past as the Buerkle property. He was married to a daughter of Simon Beck, a Swede, who became a resident of the locality. He also engaged in keeping a hotel at this point, as did also a man named Beatty, as previously mentioned.

The very beginning of things in this locality seems to have been near the mouth of the Blacklick creek. This is two and a half miles northwest of here. Other places, named subsequently, were Smith's on the Frankstown road, then Brown's tavern, and Campbell's Mill, where as it is told there lived Gen. Charles Campbell. We know of no record that shows this title. His great-grandson says he was in the Revolution with Washington. Capt. C. C. McLean, of Indiana, has the record of a Michael Campbell enlisting as a sub-lieutenant in Westmoreland county, March 21, 1777, and of his being captured by the Indians September 25, 1777, taken to Quebec, and liberated or exchanged in the fall of 1778. Gen. Charles Campbell became the successor of E. Cook as county lieutenant January 5, 1782 (archives of Pennsylvania, Series 6, Volume I, page 261; "Old Westmoreland," Hastler's, pages 116 to 118; G. Dallas Albert's History of Westmoreland County, page 80; Caldwell's History of Indiana County, pages 140-141).

Michael, we learn, was an elder brother of Charles, and one of the original thirty-three members who organized the West Union Church about ninety-two years ago; it was removed to Blairsville in 1828. Charles Campbell settled at what has always been

known as Campbell's Mill, on the Blacklick creek, on the old Smith's State road leading to Indiana and four miles out from Blairsville. He took up a large acreage by patent, some of which was at what is called the forks of the Conemaugh or the mouth of the creek. His son Charles settled on land near there and the title to this farm is still in the possession of the heirs of this son, who include the Dixons (Joseph) at Blairsville; Miss Matilda Leech, a public school teacher at Blairsville; Mr. Wall Kelley, of New Brighton; Thomas Campbell, a son of Charles the second, residing in Belpre, Kans. (he has a son Ralph); Tillie, daughter of Charles, married John Hodge and thus some of the Misses Hodge are interested parties. The land in question is back of the West Penn railroad and back of what is known as Snyder's station, called for Antes Snyder, referred to elsewhere. This land is situated on what is known as Burrell Point. Like Pittsburg, Easton and some few other places, it is between two leading streams of water, in a very rare and pleasing location. That locality was, as has been noted, the beginning of things in this vicinity, if not in the county, and the time must come when it will be a place of great things.

Other descendants of the Charles Campbells, first and second, are Tillie (Campbell) Dixon, Joseph H. Dixon, Frank J. Dixon, George W. Dixon, Herbert S. Dixon, of Blairsville, Jesse M. Dixon and Alfred C. Dixon, of St. Paul, Minn.; Charles, son of Joseph H. Campbell, and Pearl, a daughter, of New York. Joseph H. Dixon is dead; his wife and daughter live in Coketown. Rev. J. H. Henderson, great-grandfather of Mrs. Dixon, who was an early pastor at Beulah Church, also lived in the early days at Campbell's Mill. In later years J. M. Turner kept a store there also.

Michael Campbell, elder brother of the senior Charles, lived also at Campbell's Mill. Some of his descendants were: Mrs. Daniel Smith, of Smith's station; George Campbell, of Kansas, a son; Mrs. Gardner Turner, and Mrs. Archy Coleman.

The Wallace Mill and Fort.—This is situated on the road now known best as the Ridgeview road, a mile and a half south of Blairsville in Westmoreland county. The mill is said to have been the first one built and used west of the Allegheny mountains. The pioneers, it is said, used to crush their corn by hand. It is also related that persons would come over the paths of the time

to this mill as far as the site of Kittanning—forty miles. As to this fort, if Blairsville and vicinity were just a little awake to civic pride, much would be made of it. The things that occurred there are of such thrilling interest as to arouse school children or any persons interested in such stirring times. The Wallace Fort was erected in 1764 or 1765. Then there was Gilson's Fort, near New Derry, and Craig's Fort, on the Loyalhanna creek out from New Alexandria.

It is related that George Findley was the first settler in the county of Indiana in East Wheatfield township. This was in 1764.

Col. John Pomeroy, Alexander Barr, William Barr and William Guthrie were noted settlers in that locality or near New Derry. Richard Wallace owned the land where the fort was built and he erected the mill. He was taken prisoner by the Indians and their white allies. Major Wilson was the leader in the locality in defending against and attacking the Indians and the chapters pertaining to his experiences are of thrilling interest. His skill and bravery were very marked. It is stated that he was the grandfather of Wilson Knott, who was superintendent of the Portage railroad and western division of the canal. This statement as to Mr. Knott's superintendency we have not had the opportunity of verifying. It was noted that he served as postmaster in Blairsville, and we know that he held some official position on the canal system. Wilson Knott's grandson Richard is editor of an evening paper at Louisville, Ky., and another grandson is prominent in railroad circles.

SOME EARLY RESIDENTS

James Black was a very early settler in this locality. He was a soldier in the Revolution under General Washington. He occupied land adjacent to where the town now stands, part of which is occupied by the former West Penn Glass Company's plant. In this early day he built a craft on the river, loaded it with bacon and flour, and taking one man with him went by the rivers to New Orleans and from there to Cuba. He sold his bacon in New Orleans and flour in Cuba, receiving \$1,200—Spanish dollars. To return home they took vessel to Portland, Maine, and came across the country, home, by the paths of the time and on pack horses. It seems that the government of Spain did not allow the taking of money out of the country at that time, and the captain of the

vessel helped him out. It took months to make the trip. This was following the Declaration of Independence. Soon afterwards he sold his land here and went to Harrison county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Jane S. Marshall, wife of the late Dr. Robert Johnston Marshall, of Blairsville. Mrs. J. M. Stewart, of Indiana, Pa., is a descendant of James Black, as are Samuel Robinson and Mrs. Logan R. Moore, of Saltsburg, and Thomas Davis Marshall of Blairsville, Dr. George Hill Marshall, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Jessie C. Bean, wife of Dr. George W. Bean, of Kansas City, Kansas.

RUNNING HISTORY OF BLAIRSVILLE

Blairsville was one of the villages that originated when it became a fact that the Northern turnpike, which was to connect the Delaware at Philadelphia with the Ohio at Pittsburg, was to be built this route, its course being north of the Conemaugh, but it crossed that river also to the west. The stream makes a bend here which gives the river for its southern and western boundaries.

This locality was sparsely settled years before the origin of the village of Blairsville. Among the earliest of the settlers of whom we hear were the Bairs, William and Samuel, who, it is related, on a trip from here to Shipensburg purchased and brought back the first family Bible that came into the section. The village of Bairdstown, just across the river from Blairsville, took their name.

Little is recorded as to the occupancy of this locality by the Indians. There is a fort near the site of what was long known as the Wallace mill on the Hillside road, about a mile, and a half from Blairsville, in Westmoreland county. It is said there was an Indian village on Blacklick creek, this county, not far from the present site of what has been known as the McCormick bridge. The late Henry Barnes speaks of having seen Indians here in his early life.

The Frankstown road, from Juniata county to the forks of the Conemaugh, or to the village called Newport, was opened for travel January 4, 1790. About a year later it was extended to Pittsburg, crossing the Conemaugh ferry and ford at Barnes, east of the Buerkle place. It came in from the east and across the mountains and ridge, the route being the same later taken by the Northern turnpike. However, two miles east of Blairsville it turned north and west, crossing Black-

lick creek near its mouth and going to Newport, the first village built in this locality. This was three miles northwest of Blairsville, and part of this route was the same as what was later known as the Saltsburg road. Later this same road was extended to Pittsburg, crossing the Conemaugh river by ford about a mile west of Sloan's cut. Men named Barnes and Beatty kept taverns near this ford, and Henry Barnes, a son of one of the landlords, stated that often there were as many as one hundred teams there overnight. At Newport, which was a small village of log houses built on a bank of the Conemaugh river, the iron was loaded on the flatboats, being slid down chutes. Iron at this time cost as much as \$300 a ton.

Public roads and turnpikes were the next stage of transportation following the canoe, Indian trails and other paths used by white men, and pack horses. Blairsville originated from the march of empire westward. It is only a few miles from that noted gateway through the ridge—we refer to Pack Saddle—where all trains on the main stem of the Pennsylvania railroad pass. Ever since, with a lapse of a decade or less, it has remained the main line of transportation from the east to the west.

The late John Bruce, a carpenter and contractor, related to the writer that the earlier houses here were all constructed of logs. It is told how Isaac Green ran a race in the construction of the first two houses, there being a bounty for the one who completed his first, and won (see below).

Blairsville commenced as a turnpike village in a location of great scenic beauty, near the base of the Chestnut Ridge, where the majestic summits of the ridge and surrounding hills look serenely down in imposing majesty. This Ridge could be correctly named Blue Ridge, for often as we look its covering is of a decidedly blue east. Then it is located on this very twisting and picturesque stream, the Conemaugh river. On the south side this river comes in by what is famously known as the Alum bank. Here there is an upright wall of Nature's own masonry fifty or sixty feet high, and below this an abrupt descent of one hundred feet to the water's edge covered with trees. This cliff is a mile or two long. The view from this bank is extensive and romantic.

Blairsville has never had what would be called an epidemic of sickness.

Caldwell's history, page 349, says that the first permanent settler in the vicinity of

Blairsville was James Baird. This was opposite where Blairsville was located. His son James was born there in 1792. James Baird, Jr., said his father had the warrant which took up the major portion of the land on which the town of Blairsville was afterwards built and sold it to James Campbell, of Franklin county. The turnpike being constructed from the East, and which was to extend on to Pittsburg, was named the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road, John Blair, of Blair's Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa., being president of the company. The parties who came to attend the sale of town lots, which occurred November 11th, stopped largely at Andrew Brown's tavern, now Smith's, on the road to Indiana and then on the Frankstown road. The land above what is now the railroad tracks was a forest, and in many parts covered with water. The underbrush was cut away and piled at the side of the street. No road led into the place. Those who arrived here came by narrow paths. The Diamond was the center of attraction. The first lot sold was the one that the "Exchange Hotel" was later built on. For many years this corner was the scene of much activity, now it stands dilapidated and an eyesore.

Blairsville was named for John Blair, of Blair's Gap, said to have been the main promoter of the Northern turnpike, or at any rate one of the principals. James Campbell, of Franklin county, is said to have owned the land on which the town was located, and the early deeds were made out by him. But it is related that he agreed with one Andrew Brown to make a division for the reason that Brown owned the land on the south of the Conemaugh river and in the locality where Coketown was afterwards built (about 1871-72), and that there was some prospect of the turnpike coming that way, the agreement between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Brown being, that if it did, Mr. Brown would share the proceeds of the sale with Mr. Campbell. Be that as it may, the two leading streets parallel with Market street running east and west, were called Campbell and Brown. And then we have Brownstown.

The first store in Blairsville was that of Jonathan Doty, started in 1820, and the second was opened by George Mulholland, Jr., in 1821. The first tavern was that of Abner Willets, situated on the northwest corner of Market and Walnut streets. The second hotel was built by Dr. E. P. Emerson, on the corner now occupied by the warehouse of

Lyman Ray. Samuel McAnulty was the first landlord at that hotel, but he soon built a large hotel on the northwest corner of the Diamond, known as "The Exchange." These hotels all had large stables for horses. The first blacksmith was Thomas Lindsey, who owned the lot known as the Dr. R. J. Marshall lot, and built on the lower end of it and on the corner of the alley; this building long stood as a stable and was only taken down in 1907. Most of the logs were in excellent condition. The father of M. E. Thomas and Albert Brown learned the trade of blacksmith here in the Lindsey shop. The first cooper was Samuel Eckels; he was also an early tavern-keeper. The first doctor was E. P. Emerson, who first located at Campbell's Mill, four miles out from Blairsville, making his home with General Charles Campbell. He came there from Ebensburg or that locality. Later he removed his headquarters to Andrew Brown's, the latter keeping a tavern where Daniel Smith now resides, near Smith station. Dr. Emerson had constructed on the Diamond a very large brick building, which was used for residence and business purposes. He had his stable and all outbuildings also constructed of brick. These buildings are still standing, now owned by William Duncan. The first tanner was Andrew McCombs. The first brick and stone mason was William Brown. The first postmaster was George Mulholland, Jr. The first tailor was Smith McMillan; the first tinner, Abraham Richard. The first marriage was that of John Weir to Elizabeth Thompson. The first preaching service was held opposite John Cunningham's, on the street, the preacher being James Wakefield. The next preaching service was in Willets' bar room. The first ministers located here were of the Methodist Episcopal church and their names were S. Dennis, B. Dorsey and Thomas Hudson. The first justice of the peace was Stewart Davis, the grandfather of Mrs. James A. Wolf, and he made the reputation of possessing unusual ability for the office, and a high sense of integrity. Andrew Brown, one of the original proprietors of the town, came in from Smith's, where he had been keeping a tavern, and located in Blairsville. Aaron Deviney was another early blacksmith. Samuel Crow was an early tavern-keeper also. Thomas Green was one of the early carpenters; John Peters, one of the early merchants; James Callen, James Cantwell and James Alexander were among the first chairmakers; William Lytle and Henry Keely were among the first car-

penters; John W. Brown, Patrick Slamen and John Ray were among the first blacksmiths; John Shroek among first brick and stone masons; Robert Longwill was an early merchant and hotel-keeper; Daniel Short an early brick and stone mason.

In the beginning of Blairsville the people had to get their supplies from Campbell's and Wallace's Mills. The first gristmill was built in Blairsville in 1831 by Mark Graham, who had a store and tavern, his brother Arthur conducting the mill in 1832. It was purchased by Alexander and Noble Nesbit in 1833. It stood near Graff's warehouse. In 1840 its boiler exploded. An aged resident here says that at that time it was owned by a man named Armstrong, whose wife was said to be a sister of the late John Graff. The boiler was blown across the river, and struck a sixteen-year-old boy named John Beverland, and it was some time before they found his body, from which one leg had been severed entirely. Bricks were also thrown across the river by this explosion, a number of them falling on the deck of a boat where a man named William Baker was lying, singing campaign songs. His condition for some time was very precarious, but he recovered and lived to be an old man.

The first ferry was owned by Isaac Green, and operated in the spring of 1819. Mr. Green at a later period was the proprietor of extensive boat yards, situated near the canal. Hugh Richards and James Raskin, it is stated, also had an interest in the ferry. The fall of the same year they sold it to George Mulholland, Jr. The covered bridge crossing the Conemaugh at the foot of Market street, for the convenience of travel on the turnpike, was erected in 1821-22, James Moore being the contractor. This bridge was opened for traffic in September, 1822. The cost was \$15,000. It was an arch structure of "worm wag" plan, three hundred feet in length, and what was called the single arch, said then and for some time afterwards to be the largest single span bridge in the United States. It stood for about seventy years, and was then replaced by an open iron bridge. The incorporators and first stockholders interested in this bridge were: George Mulholland, Jr., C. Horrell, Abner Kelly, John Lytle, Moses Murphy, Abraham Herbach, S. Daniels, Sr., Robert Rainey, James Craig, John Cunningham, James Elliott, Henry Keely, James Moore. The first officers chosen were: President, Andrew Brown; treasurer, John Doty; managers, James Moorhead, Samuel Baird, Na-

thanael Doty, John Bingham, John Anderson, R. K. Simpson.

The first gate-keeper was William Clark, and the second George McLain.

Early Postmasters: George Mulholland, Jr., John DeVinney, Joseph Chapman, Daniel H. Barr, George S. Mendell, Wilson Knott, Lucy Knott, Brice Henderson, Mrs. Mary Henderson, and later Mrs. Elizabeth Alter. Of these, George Mulholland came from Philadelphia, and was one of the first merchants in Blairsville. The late Samuel Ray walked over from Armagh to Blairsville and entered the employ of Mr. Mulholland, and afterwards by an arrangement with Mr. Mulholland Mr. Ray succeeded to his business. He acquired as much, or more, property as any other business man here. John DeVinney was an old-time merchant. The Barr family is one of the well known families in the western part of the state. James P. Barr, a son of Daniel H. Barr referred to, owned and dictated the policy of the *Pittsburg Post*.

The first stage line reached Blairsville in 1819, though no regular line was placed on the pike until 1820, when the first mail was delivered here. The first hack line from Blairsville to Indiana commenced operation Monday, May 9, 1842. Samuel McAnulty, proprietor of the "Exchange Hotel," was the owner of this line, and made three round trips a week. A stage line was also commenced and operated from Blairsville to Saltsburg, and continued until the West Penn railroad was completed, about 1865. Mr. Joseph Moorhead has furnished some interesting information as to early taverns in and near town and their proprietors. William Lawson kept a tavern east of town on the pike at the foot of Chestnut Ridge. Thomas Adams kept one east of town on the site of the John Stewart farm. "Billy" Barr kept one east of town about a mile, at the large red house. In Blairsville, on Market street, John Shrock kept a tavern in the Dr. William Hunter house. James Geer for some time owned the hotel on the Ray corner, and conducted a hotel himself. Abner Willets kept an early hotel on the John Loughry corner. "Bill" Lawson for a time kept what is known as "The Merchants." Richard Graham and McManus Bonner kept taverns in Bairdstown. "Billy" Hood kept a tavern on the Conwell place, four miles west of town. "Jockey" McLaughlin and Jacob Alter kept taverns at what is known as "The Half Way House," on the pike to New Alexandria west of town.

This made thirteen in and within five miles in any direction from Blairsville.

Blairsville was incorporated as a borough in 1825. Its first newspaper was named *The Record*, and was owned and edited by Thomas McFarland, who built an office of brick on North Spring street, opposite where *The Enterprise* now is. Within a few years he died of smallpox, and was buried by the father of Joseph Moorhead. It was a coincidence that Joseph Moorhead was called upon to do a similar act some years later when one of the residents died of the same disease. Before Mr. McFarland's death John Matthias had become his partner, and after the death of Mr. McFarland William Brown became the partner of John Matthias. The office was later moved to Market street in the D. E. Thompson building, and later upon the same street near Walnut. In 1844 Thomas Maguire, of Johnstown, became manager. He changed the name to *The Citizen*. In May, 1848, Richard B. McCabe and Robert A. Woodard assumed control of the paper and the name was changed to *Appalachian*. Three years later they sold it to Alfred Matthias, a son of John, the former owner, and William Caldwell. The paper then became independent. In 1854 the firm dissolved. Mr. Caldwell retiring. In November, 1855, Alfred Matthias sold it to Thomas S. Reid. Alfred Matthias was a signer to call the convention which organized the Republican party in August, 1855. A Mr. Andrews had a paper for a short time in 1858 which was Republican in politics, but this was discontinued and for some time Blairsville had no paper. John Loughrey, of Greensburg, resumed *The Record*, and conducted it for less than a year. In 1859 James Campbell became editor of the same paper, and continued it until 1862, when he sold it to James Steele, of Stewart, who in 1864 moved to Ashland, Schuylkill county. In 1859 Dr. Andrew Getty assumed control of *The Record*, and continued until 1861, when he discontinued the paper and left town. Again the town had no newspaper for several years. In April, 1865, W. R. Boyer, an attorney, commenced to edit it again. In 1866 R. M. Birkman became editor and proprietor, continuing it for some years, when he moved it to Indiana, and the name was changed to *The Indiana Progress*. *The Blairsville Enterprise* was established in 1880 by Robert S. Davis, James A. Wolf and William Newingham. A year later Mr. Newingham sold his interest to M. G. Miller and retired. The next names to appear at

the masthead were those of James S. Beacom, now an attorney practicing law in Greensburg, and Stephen J. Telford, who is now the judge of the Indiana County court. Within a short time Mr. Telford retired and it became the property of Beacom Brothers, James S. and J. Wesley. In 1886 Joseph Moorhead bought it and continued to conduct it, at a later period in connection with his son, John W. Moorhead.

The Blairsville Reporter was launched by James A. Wolf and Elmer Harn. Later Mr. Wolf sold his interest to John M. Kincaid, and in a short time the plant was sold and was removed to another town.

In March, 1894, John D. Berry started a daily called *The Courier*. After conducting it about two years he sold it in April, 1895, to Charles Kerler, Jr. It ran until July 1, 1904, and then quit. Mr. Kerler ten months later commenced to publish *The Courier* once a week, which he continues to do.

THE OLD LOG SCHOOLHOUSE

This was situated on the corner of Liberty street and North alley. It was not only the first place where school was kept, but the first place where public worship was held. It is still standing, in a dilapidated condition, and the cemetery connected with it is covered with a wild growth, and appears to be much deserted. Some citizens who were among the most prominent in Blairsville are buried there. Among these are the graves of Mott Wilkinson, a soldier of the American Revolution, and his wife. Thomas Johnston and his wife and William P. Johnston are also buried there and have a monument; Thomas Johnston died in 1836, his wife in 1833, and William P. in 1841. They were prominent citizens of their day. Miss Ella Ray recently raised a fund for the purpose of having this cemetery fenced. This was done, and it is the purpose of the people to have the old log building rehabilitated and the ground made and kept sightly. It is stated that this building was constructed in 1821 or 1822. The first teacher was Jesse M. Bishop, the second Lyman S. Waterman, the third Moses Davis, the fourth Martin Brainard, and the fifth Dr. M. L. Miller. Joseph Moorhead, the editor of the Blairsville *Enterprise*, attended school there, and Rev. Noble G. Miller also practiced on his A B C's there. The public school building situated on South Walnut street was erected in 1837, and first occupied in 1838. Martin Brainard, his nephew, Miss Sarah

Stansbury and Miss Pollock were the first teachers. Miss Stansbury became the wife of James Sutton, of Indiana, Pa. The Suttons occupied the home now the residence of Justice John P. Elkin. In 1879 George W. Innes, Miss Hannah A. Boyle, Miss Kate Walker and Miss Annie Miller were teachers. Among the teachers the writer remembers were Amanda and Hannah A. Boyle and William R. Ford, the latter the only one distinctly remembered, an Englishman and very competent, clever, thoroughly educated and much interested in his work. There was also a man named Lininger. We think he became a colonel in the army in the Civil war.

In 1829-30 a frame market house was constructed at the corner of Campbell and Spring streets, and in 1857 it was replaced by a brick building, which a short time ago was remodeled. The hotel conducted for some years by J. K. Henry in Brownstown was built in 1829, and first conducted by Jacob Alter. The "Merchants'" was built in 1831 by Silas Moore. Among the other landlords that followed at this hotel were Benjamin Marker, Robert Evans, R. Vantine and R. Miskelly. Mr. John Love, it is stated, built the "Union House," and also a hotel in O'Harra. Later James Lore became the proprietor of the "Union House." Mr. Lore has three sons, William A., Irvin and Charles, now living in Blairsville. He sold this hotel to the late George Wilkinson, who conducted it for many years very successfully; his son Freeman is now the proprietor.

EARLY AND FORMER RESIDENTS, WITH COMMENTS

In this list mention is made of a large number of the earliest residents of Blairsville, and many others who formerly lived here. It has not been arranged chronologically.

Cornell, Graham, Dunn, McAvoy, Myers, Hammer, Duley, Peters, Beatty, Gilson, Brenizer, Baker, Buerkle, Nofsker, Laughlin, Robinson, McMaster, Johnston, Moorhead, Dixon, Conner, Collins, McFerren, Swan, Bell, Cassidy, Lewis, Ranson, Zimmer, Richey, Scott, James Black, the Loughreys, Smiths, Turners, Lintners, Barnes, Georges, Frances, Sipes, McCurdys, Clawsons, Squire George Johnston—all are old and respected names. Some of the farmers were: The Davises, Stewart, David and Archibald; Chester C., Rev. James, Samuel and John Archibald; Silas Fulton, Zachariah and Elder Laird, Harvey Hosack, Robert Smith, the Lintners, Libengoods,

Palmers, McCurdys, Uncaphers, McChesneys, Colemans, Adams, Butlers, Hothams, Barrs, Stouffers, Bennetts, Craigs, Wallaces, Simpsons; then there were the Shorts, Campbells, Wynns, Chapmans, Kuhns, Pikes, Betchels. One of the old firms was S. Cunningham & Brothers. Joseph Barnes at one time was a partner with T. S. Reed, editing the newspaper. Luther Martin was a merchant and later he became landlord of the "Everett House," formerly "The Exchange." George Cunningham had been a previous landlord here. Martin Black was an early justice of the peace and shoemaker. John Wynn was a shoemaker and had a shoe store. J. I. Chapman, by trade a painter, for some years owned a drug store. H. P. Shepley entered the drug business in 1861, buying the store from D. H. Laney, in the building now occupied by the Blairsville *Courier*. T. C. Laney, a brother of D. H., was a physician here. Thomas Duffy was a shoemaker. Isaac Culbertson had a harness shop. Robert Maul followed, and Daniel Newingham also came later in the same business. James C. Day was an early druggist. I. Heim followed tailoring. Joseph Henderson had a grocery. A. H. Torrance, merchant of Bairdstown, was an officer in the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and was shot in the head at the battle of South Mountain, where Capt. Nathaniel Nesbit was killed. Major Torrance lived many years. Joseph Torrance and Washington Geer were early blacksmiths in Bairdstown and men of sterling character. Squire Shannon is another name talked of. His son P. C. became noted as an attorney and he became a territorial judge. He lived in Pittsburgh most of his life. His daughter Sadie is living here just now. A brother of his named James was noted as a news writer. Stewart Steel, an early attorney, lived where William Dunlap resides. The Dunlap family is large and they are up-to-date farmers. Robert Johnston was once engaged in business with Samuel Dixon; James Alexander also had been a partner with Mr. Dixon. R. W. Wehrle was engaged here for some years in the jewelry business. Coopering was one of the businesses followed in the earlier years. John Richardson, a cooper, later engaged in the grocery business at the John Loughrey corner, and this store was purchased by J. M. Harvey. John Graff and others of the same connection and family left worthy names. Other names deserving of remembrance were Robert Bartley, Murray, Humphries, Hood, Layton, Shields. James Layton died last winter aged ninety-four years; the cheery dis-

position he maintained to the last made him popular. Some early business men were: Joseph Loughrey; Samuel Dixon; Abram Arnel; Samuel McCune; John S. Watterson; Daniel and John Euwer; Alexander Shields; John Devinney; the Nesbits; Millhousers; John Kurtz; Adam Shurick, who was an early miller and conducted a mill for many years; Harry Triece, another early miller, who also conducted a mill for many years; E. M. Evans, who took a mill in the same location, and conducted it until it was burned (however, it had been sold previously, this fifteen to twenty years ago); Captain Healy, who conducted the Shurick mill, and for a time McIntyre & Findley also conducted the same mill. George Hill, Johnston Miller and J. H. Devers were other former merchants, though of a later period than those first named. Morgan Neal was another. William and Nicholas Maher and Patrick Maher are remembered, William as merchant and banker, Nicholas as grocer, Patrick as tanner, having the tannery on the corner of Brown and Liberty streets. Of their sons, James, Thomas, Edward and Nicholas D., James and Thomas were with the ill-fated Collins expedition to Brazil. Edward occupies a business place of some prominence in Philadelphia. N. D. is second vice president of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, with headquarters at Roanoke, Va. Graff, Sheak & Co., large grain shippers, came in 1865, and remained until some time in the seventies. John Hill and Isaac Pore are well remembered names. James Speer was among the very early grocers. Joseph Henderson came later as a grocer. D. B. D. Coleman and later Alfred Coleman did business on the Diamond. Samuel McClellen was for years a barber, but lived retired on account of disability for some years, dying recently. Other names handed down are: Samuel McCune, Columbus Bell, W. R. Truly, Latta, O'Brien, Fenlon, Long, Walkinshaw, Litchenteller, Lear, Christman, Taylor, Ford, Clark, Beyers, Bruce, Strott, McMahon, Brown, McCabe, Bonin, Spears, McCarrell, Bushman, McGillicie, Cassidy, Herrshheimer, Paull, Dodds, Connell, Seyfried, Hughes, Watterman, McCrear, Sutton, Keely, Lytle, Bricker. Doubtless there are others, omitted unintentionally. We would like to include every name and every fact.

ITEMS OF INTEREST—NOTES OF PERSONS AND INCIDENTS

Robert A. Cassidy, of Canton, Ohio, who lived in youth on West Market street, in the

Alter property, where Oscar Alter has the tin and plumbing shop, and John Hoey his shoe shop, tells these facts. The first grist-mill he remembers here was that called the Peters mill. Mr. Cassidy, then a lad, left Blairsville in 1856, going to Bellefonte. He became a soldier in the Civil war and after his return located at Canton, Ohio, where he has resided since. This mill alluded to was located near where the woolen mill stood, west of O'Harra. Mr. Cassidy relates that it was burned down and that then the Armstrong mill, a three-story building, was put up a short way north of Market street, facing Water street. He speaks of a large black bear that Mr. Armstrong had and of the boys teasing it, of it breaking its chain and being pursued by a mob and most cruelly treated, so that its cries were heart-rending, and of the painful feelings it gave him. The bear was killed.

The only foundry Mr. Cassidy remembers seeing was the one owned by Andrew Steel just south of the Maj. T. D. Cunningham home, on South Spring street, the eastern wing of which was equipped for rough machine work. For many years this was one of the town's most valuable industries. Later it was turned into a planing mill and the Berry Brothers removed it above the present railroad tracks on Market street. There was also the one conducted by Silas Riggs in Bairdstown. He says the two boatyards that he remembers were those of Isaac Green and of the Union Line, which was comprised largely of the Graff men. Then he refers to the fanning mill establishment, which had been a cooper shop and was operated by the Bushmans and then by John Sipe. Mr. Cassidy has been engaged successfully in the printing business.

A captain who operated a packet on the canal tells very interestingly of carrying Henry Clay from Pittsburg on his way to Washington. At the same time there was a Tennessee senator on the boat who impressed the captain very favorably. Charles Dickens wrote very interestingly of his trip over this canal. He was greatly charmed by the scenery.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and party came over the turnpike from Ebensburg in the winter of 1852. The party were at the hotel then known as "The Marker House," now known as "The Merchants'." During this trip couriers would escort the Kossuth party out of the towns they departed from until they would meet others from the

next town to be visited. James Layton, who died in Blairsville last winter, aged ninety-four, drove the sled containing this Kossuth party from Blairsville to Pittsburg. Robert A. Cassidy, of Canton, Ohio, a native of Blairsville, tells of trying to get a ride on one of the sleds, and on this occasion he received a very cruel lash from the driver of the sled. The incident almost precipitated a riot.

Among the forwarders on the Pennsylvania Canal were Clark & Thaw, Charles Clark and William Thaw. When the first Boatmen's Association meeting was held in Blairsville Mr. Thaw sent fifty dollars to help pay expenses. That was characteristic of him. He became wealthy and a vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west, and had numerous private interests, but each day in the week except Sunday he held a reception for persons in need, and if the need seemed apparent each went away with something.

John Cunningham is a name handed down to us with great honor. We can say nothing better or greater for anyone than to say that he was a man of God. John Cunningham was a Christian possessing the human touch, one who ministered to the widow and orphans and sick and afflicted. His name is held in great reverence by those who knew him or heard of him and who appreciate a good man. Early in the war of the Rebellion, when he learned that his sons Jesse A. and Thomas D. had enlisted, he said with much feeling and with tears in his eyes, "Boys, it is hard to part with you, but you did right, some should go." John Cunningham, having been an associate justice, was called "Judge." He died in April, 1865. He was one of the thirty-three members organizing the first Presbyterian Church, two miles from town, and when the congregation removed to town he gave them a lot on which to build a church. Miss Mary and Maj. Thomas Davis Cunningham, of Blairsville, Deputy Attorney General J. E. B. Cunningham, Dr. George S. and Attorney John Cunningham, of Pittsburg, William Cunningham, of Wilkinsburg, James Cunningham, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, East, John and other children of Wallace Cunningham, living in the West, are descendants of Judge John Cunningham.

Among those living here were Samuel Lyon and Brinton Lyon, the former an attorney and the latter a teacher. Mr. Lyon left a family, his wife, who was Sara Lowman, formerly of Indiana, Pa., dying recently. Mr. Lyon is remembered as a safe attorney and counselor, a good soldier and citizen. He

was captain of a company in the Civil war, going from Bedford, where the family resided. At Gettysburg General Reynolds consulted him as to the surrounding country.

George Bonin, married to a daughter of Richard McCabe, was another attorney. He was in the Mexican war, and the burning sands affected his eyes so that he became blind. He died here years ago. His wife died recently.

Stewart Steel was among the first attorneys to settle here, and he owned the home now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Duulap.

Thomas Benton Dullely is another well remembered attorney. He was born and reared here and opened a law office in Blairsville, but removed to Gettysburg, where he died in middle life. He married and made his home there.

Another attorney was W. R. Boyer, for a time also editor. Mr. Boyer lived and died here, coming in the latter fifties, and died in the 1890 decade.

The Bairds were among the earliest of the settlers hereabouts. There were six of them, James, John, Samuel, William, Thomas and Charles. Bairdstown, across the river from Blairsville to the west, was named for them. Bairdstown is built in part at the base of the hill and along the route of the old pike, and another part along the route of the old canal. The village has been made more slightly by the use of paint. There is a handsome brick schoolhouse. James Murray has a handsome brick store room and dwelling, and the village is quite picturesque.

John Graff was another man who gave his religious profession the human touch, he and his wife visiting and ministering to the sick and also the poor. The late John Hill was employed by the Graff firm, of which John Graff was the head, when he was a young man. He said to the writer that John Graff's example and acts had done much to shape his character. There are many in this community that can bear testimony as to the goodness of heart, also, of Jacob Graff, and Paul and others of the sons of John Graff.

John Hill had a very interesting career as a business man and otherwise in the community. When employed prior to the beginning of the war by John Graff & Company he received four hundred dollars a year, which was the largest salary then paid to a clerk in this community. He became a partner of Samuel Ray and of Isaac Pore, and a leader in all good things for the community.

J. M. Turner, who resides a mile and a half

out along the Indiana road, is another well known citizen and one held in high esteem. For many years, in connection with Robert Smith, he was engaged in mining and shipping coal. As a coal operator he was very highly regarded. He lives on a farm, is the senior elder in the Presbyterian Church, and vice president of the First National Bank.

John S. Watterson, a leading business man here for a good many years, had quite a number of sons, one of whom, John, became a bishop in the Catholic Church and A. V. D., the youngest, is an attorney in Pittsburg, with a clientele unrivaled for numbers; he stands very high in the city in other connections also.

John Bruce, Robert Johnston, David Davis, John DeVinney, are names all can honor. They were very faithful and active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were also other Johns, John Short, John Campbell, John Aurentz, all good and true men. Sons of John Short and John Bruce died in the army. Another to die a soldier's death was Bruce Coleman, a brother of Mrs. R. B. Cummins.

James H. Walker, a native of Butler county, settled in Blairsville in 1854. He at that time engaged in the building of threshing machines, run by horse power, and also in the foundry business. In the year 1873, he with two partners, Messrs. W. H. Steitt and George Ray, erected a planing mill in the town. He engaged in this business for a number of years, when an accident incapacitated him for work and he withdrew from the firm. In later years he served as squire and tax collector for the borough. Mr. Walker was always strongly interested in the affairs of the town and county, and entered into political questions with great vigor. He held membership in the Cemetery Company from the time of its organization until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He passed away July 4, 1896, at the age of seventy-three, leaving behind him, we believe, the record of an upright, honorable citizen.

Wilson Knott, who has been previously referred to, was one of the superintendents of the western division of the canal, including the Portage railroad, was a descendant of Major Wilson, the leader among the pioneers in resisting the incursions of the Indians in the locality of Wallace's Fort and about Derry. Brice Henderson was a tanner, and Mrs. Mary Henderson was his widow. Mrs. Elizabeth Alter was the widow of a soldier

who entered the army and was never afterwards heard from.

Robert Evans, the father of Mrs. Antes Snyder, who resides in the John S. Watterson homestead after having it remodeled, and of R. B. Evans, of town, came here in 1856 to take a contract on the North Western railroad, then being constructed. He did the grading on the first section or two out of Blairsville. He came here from Lancaster and after the work shut down on this railroad he became landlord at the hotel then called the "Marker House," where he continued for a number of years as proprietor.

James Clark, an honorable commissioner of the Pennsylvania canal, during the time of its construction, was a resident of Blairsville and died here in 1867. While he was entrusted with disbursing large sums of money and with large interests, there was never a hint of suspicion against his integrity, and he handed down to his posterity a most honorable name. His daughter, Mrs. John P. Ford, still resides here, at the age of ninety-six years. Her son William resides in Latrobe, and another son, Albert, resides here, as do her daughters, Mrs. D. M. Kier, Miss Jane Ford and Miss Amelia Ford.

John P. Ford, just referred to, is mentioned as one of the early manufacturers here. He was also one of the town's most intelligent and upright citizens, a man with a well stored mind and a remarkable memory.

Matthew George was another early resident. He had a store in Bairdstown, was a surveyor of reputation and executed legal papers. He was among the early elders of the Presbyterian Church. A surviving son, Laury, and family reside at Mount Pleasant, this State; he is a merchant there. Two sons, Robert and Lewis, and their families reside here. Harry and Robert, two sons of Robert, have taken high places as bankers; Harry is a special bank examiner for the government.

BANKS

The First National Bank was authorized to commence business by Hugh McCullough, comptroller of the currency, March 15, 1865, with a capital of \$80,000. It has renewed its charter twice and in its history has had five presidents up to the present year, 1913, in the order following: William Maher, Samuel Ray, Columbus Bell, Paul Graff and T. D. Cunningham (died October 9, 1913). In 1903 was erected the three-story brown stone banking house on the corner of Market and

Stewart streets. In 1912 the capital was increased to \$150,000, with a surplus fund of \$150,000. The bank is a depository of the United States government and of the State of Pennsylvania. It has always enjoyed the confidence of the public, has passed safely through two financial panics, and never failed to declare semi-annual dividends to its stockholders. The officers at the present (1913) are: President, T. D. Cunningham; vice president, J. M. Turner; cashier, Wilbur P. Graff. Directors: J. M. Turner, F. M. Graff, Thomas Maher, Cyrus Stouffer, Wilbur P. Graff, L. S. Clagett, Ralph B. Smith, T. D. Cunningham, C. A. Simons.

The Blairsville National Bank was organized June 9, 1893, by the election of John H. Devers, president; Robert M. Wilson, cashier; with the following board of directors: Thomas H. Long, John H. Devers, George Wilkinson, L. S. W. Ray, W. C. Richey, Dr. William Hunter, Dr. M. L. Miller. In 1907 John H. Devers retired from the presidency, and Thomas H. Long was elected his successor, which position he still holds. In May, 1903, Mr. Wilson resigned his position as cashier to accept the position of treasurer of the Savings & Trust Company of Indiana, Pa., E. E. Lewis succeeding him as cashier until August, 1905, when he resigned to accept the position of State bank examiner. H. P. Rhoads succeeded Mr. Lewis as cashier, which position he still holds.

During the summer of 1912 the bank was remodeled and enlarged, so that the banking room is now one of the finest in western Pennsylvania. One of the many improvements was the installing of a "Tisco" manganese steel vault weighing fifty tons. The exterior of the building is Cleveland grey stone and brick, while the interior is Italian marble and mahogany.

The present board of directors consists of: Thomas H. Long, L. S. W. Ray, Robert M. Wilson (died August 7, 1913), John H. Devers, G. M. Doty.

ATTORNEYS

• Charles H. Moore, attorney at law, was born in Steamburg, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, April 29, 1871, and went with his parents to Sandy Lake, Mercer Co., Pa., when three years of age. There he resided until 1899, when he was married to Agnes, eldest daughter of S. C. Fulton, of Blacklick township, Indiana Co., Pa. He graduated at Grove City College in 1895, was admitted to the

bar of Mercer county in 1897 and to the Indiana county bar in 1899, and has practiced law in Blairsville since 1899. He has one son, Norman Fulton Moore, who was born June 14, 1903.

Coulter Wiggins, attorney at law, was born seventy years ago in White township, Indiana county. He read law with A. W. Taylor in Indiana, practiced in Minnesota six years, then in Indiana, Pa., until 1890, when he came to Blairsville, where he has been practicing since.

Samuel Miller has just commenced practice here, his office being in the First National Bank building. His father was for years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Saltsburg, this county.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of Blairsville, organized February 12, 1911, incorporated December 4, 1911, has a membership of 300. The annual dues are \$3.00. The building is open day and night. There is a library of between 600 and 700 volumes, and the tables in the reading room contain about thirty-five monthly and weekly periodicals, besides four Pittsburg, one Philadelphia and one Altoona daily papers, the Blairsville and other county papers published weekly. There are Sunday afternoon meetings, Bible classes, men's prayer meetings, and social and educational meetings. Shower and tub baths are at the disposal of all, and there are fourteen beds for men away from home. The building and meetings are open to the public, membership open to every Pennsylvania Railroad employee.

Officers and directors: C. P. Dixon, president; B. F. Sheriff, vice president; R. J. Claypoole, secretary; T. M. Duncan, Sr., treasurer; R. R. Root, J. H. Hill, J. E. George, Samuel Hovis, Chas. Palmer, J. T. Tyson, W. D. Devinney, W. B. Spiess, Harry McKee, R. H. Orwig, J. J. Brantlinger, G. W. F. Woodside, general secretary.

MASONIC LODGE

Present officers of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., of Blairsville, are: Edward Phillips, worshipful master; Charles W. Rumbaugh, senior warden; James W. Marshall.

BOROUGH OFFICERS, 1913

Council: F. M. Smith, chairman; George Hunter, C. J. Gregory, M. G. Miller, W. C.

Luckhart, D. E. Thompson, Cyrus Stouffer, T. M. Duncan, W. C. Devinney; E. E. Cribbs, street commissioner; H. H. Wiley, city clerk.

School directors: George W. Davis; Claire Kennedy, secretary; Harry P. Rhoads; Lyman Ray; A. T. Rutledge, M. D.

PRESENT COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Following is a list of the manufacturing plants under operation in Blairsville at this time, also of those engaged in the various other kinds of business.

The Columbia Plate Glass Company is our largest manufacturing plant and the largest separate plant in the county. A fuller statement concerning this plant and its officers and directors will be found under "Blairsville by Decades."

The large building constructed by the West Penn Glass Company is now owned by men living in Newark, N. J., mentioned below.

Additional buildings have been constructed, and these with the other large building are used by the Little Giant Food Company, the Hen-E-Ta Bone Company and the Conemaugh Utilization Company.

C. L. Tittle, foundry, employs from thirty to fifty men.

John A. Stokes, machine shop, and engaged as manufacturer of refrigeration machines, has been here since 1906.

C. F. Murray has been engaged in the making of monuments for twenty-two years and has a model establishment.

Daniel Sowers repairs and makes furniture. He has been engaged here thus for twenty-four years.

The F. B. Andre Lumber Company has been in business for about ten years.

George Marshall, harness shop; business has been established for a number of years.

The Edward Phillips Dry Goods Company has been engaged in business here for some few years, occupying rooms in the First National Bank building. A large stock is carried.

E. J. and Knox Gilmore have a dry goods and grocery store on Maple avenue. The joint establishment is one of the largest in the town and has been established for the last sixteen or seventeen years.

The various coal mines operated around Blairsville are those of the Graff Coal Company, at Strangford, three miles out; the Robert Smith Coal Company, Smith station; the mines at what is known as Coalville,

operated by Thomas Maher and Wilbur P. Graff, and another one on the same hill operated by James Flowers; the Jones mines, operated at Bernizer, three miles out. The Graff Coal Company ship their coal, as do the Robert Smith and the Jones Company. The mine of Maher & Graff supplies the Columbia Plate Glass Company, and James Flowers supplies the electric light plant.

The Robert Smith Company operate a mine that was opened as a country bank as far back as 1818. They commenced shipping in 1856. They have never had any one killed in their mines, nor had an accident followed by serious consequences. Robert Smith, the grandfather of Ralph and Wood Smith, was a superior man. As he opened a coal bank in 1818 he must have been enterprising. The Booth & Flinn Company, of Pittsburg, operate extensive quarries on Chestnut Ridge, near Blairsville.

M. E. Brown & Brother, meat packers, have been established in Blairsville for forty-one years. They have been in the wholesale business for over twenty years, have a nice plant and employ twenty men. M. E. Brown is serving his fourth term as burgess of Blairsville.

The Blairsville Enameled Ware Company, incorporated in 1908, capital stock \$75,000, manufactures castiron, enameled bathtubs, sinks, lavatories, and other articles. The annual output is valued at \$300,000. The employees number 135 men, mostly skilled mechanics. The officers are: F. D. Cook, president; W. L. Reed, vice president; I. J. Bayliss, secretary; H. L. Taylor, treasurer. The works are situated along the Indiana Branch railroad, the buildings are modern and fireproof.

Charles L. Tittle, foundry. The Blairsville Foundry was put into operation by Samuel Ray in 1874, and after managing it for four seasons he sold it to Charles L. Tittle. Mr. Tittle came from Johnstown, Pa., to Blairsville thirty-five years ago. He engaged in the foundry business, employing at first one or two men to assist him. He now employs from thirty to fifty and is doing a good substantial business.

The J. G. McGuire Contracting Company (J. G. McGuire and W. H. Coates) has offices in the First National Bank building. They come from New Brighton and have a large contract for placing sewer pipes, curbing, sidewalks and street paving in Blairsville.

People's Gas Company: J. M. Torrance is in charge of the Blairsville office.

R. Einstein, who is engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing business, also has the opera house, and in connection two electric light plants, one of 1,800, the other of 150, kw.

Joseph H. Rugg, manufacturer of tobies and cigars, has on his pay roll twelve people. The business was established by Joseph Rugg, an uncle of his father, in 1843. It was taken over by Charles Rugg, the father of Joseph, in 1870, and more recently by Joseph.

A. A. Crabbs, formerly a resident of Ohio, near Cincinnati, later of Pittsburg, has one of the finest dairies in the State two and a half miles from Blairsville, near the Inter-section.

PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES

Bakeries:

Link & Hamilton. Mr. M. Link established this bakery twenty years ago.

Walter Wynn, established ten years.

J. K. Daus, established ten years.

Miss Belle Wallace.

Miss Illie Stitt.

Barbers:

August Berg, twenty-nine years.

Ralph Groff, five years.

George E. Klein, five years.

William Livingston, since 1890.

Daniel Smith, eight years.

J. S. Graff, twelve years.

George Brzenski, twelve years.

Blacksmiths:

S. Evans & Sons. Mr. S. Evans is a native of Bedford county, where he learned his trade and conducted a shop for some years at the crossing of the Juniata. He then moved to Blair county, where he remained for some years, and then to Blairsville, where he has been for twelve years. He recently bought property including two dwellings and a shop.

Albert Deemer.

H. B. Ferguson.

George Hancock.

Candy Kitchen:

Cosmos Brothers.

Candy, Tobacco, Knickknacks:

James George. Though badly crippled years ago in a coal mine accident and not able to walk except with great effort, he has always made his living. He is active in the African Church.

Civil Engineer:

Charles A. Swartz.

Clothing:

J. B. Lintner, established twenty-two years. Large, well furnished and well stocked store.

Abe Buchman, twelve years.
 R. Einstein, twenty-two years.
 Robert Buchman, since 1886.
 Emanuel Buchman, since 1904.
 Abe Elisabeth, twelve years.

Confectionery, etc.:

Morris B. Wise Company, confectionery and other things.

Walter Wynn, ice cream, confectionery, and other things.

Dentists:

R. B. Cummins.
 C. S. Pearce.
 S. S. Lowrey.
 H. A. Gontz.

Druggists:

Samuel H. Shepley succeeds to a business established almost a half a century ago by his father, H. P. Shepley, who died in 1904.

M. G. Miller commenced business in 1881 and has done also a wholesale business for twenty years.

John M. Wilson has been here for several years. He has a branch store at New Florence.

W. C. Anderson has been the owner of a drug store for about ten years.

Electricity:

The Public Service Company operates the electrical plant.

Five and Ten Cent Store:

Esch Brothers, here fifteen years.
 Chalmers Brandlinger.

Fruit Dealers:

Andy Dimeo.
 La Mantia Brothers.
 Sam Runzo.

Furniture and House Furnishings:

John C. Short & Son, established by John C. Short in 1889; have fine buildings and stock.

George W. Davis, established in 1877.
 Daniel Sowers repairs and makes furniture. He has been here for twenty-four years.

H. W. Ferguson & Son.

Garages:

Brown & McDermitt—John Brown and George McDermitt.

The Blairsville Automobile Co., T. C. Kerr.
 John A. Stokes, garage and automobiles.

General Stores:

Sol. Handley.
 Enrico Forni, dry goods and other stock.

Grain and Feed:

Smith & McKelvey have been engaged in the grain and feed business, combined with agricultural implements, buggies, carriages

and other things, since some time in the nineties.

Charles New has been engaged in grinding feed and in the feed business since 1900.

Grocers:

James Murray, Bairdstown; in business thirty-five years; fine buildings.

Harry A. New, seventeen years.

Elmer Taylor, several years, succeeding to the established business of D. E. Thompson.

Hiram F. Bowser, six years.

Mrs. Albert Kiseel, twenty years.

Joe Frattura, ten years.

J. M. Harvey, since 1874.

E. B. Kettering, at the old stand of D. B. D. Coleman, later Alfred Coleman, since 1906.

Tony Lombardo, groceries and fruit.

Joseph Cribbs, thirteen years.

L. DeLuca.

Ada Allen, fifteen years.

David Greasley and son Harry. The business started fifteen years ago, when David Greasley, the father, bought the store of the late E. E. Allen.

Blanche Baird, nine years.

Mrs. L. J. Steel, twelve years.

Lizzie Ray, three years.

W. M. Hosack, twenty-one years.

W. A. Geary, two stores; eleven years.

Joe Veratto.

E. J. Gilmore and Knox Gilmore.

Albert Loeffler.

Hardware:

L. S. W. Ray. This business has been handed down by Samuel Ray, who was one of the earliest merchants. Lyman Ray and D. M. Kier compete for being the persons who have been for the longest time continuously in business here, that is, who are in business now.

S. D. Stiffey & Sons' business originated with S. D. Stiffey and a brother, who was killed by the fall of tile on a chimney on the Rugg house. They can point back to many years of successful business. The present firm was organized fourteen years ago.

George J. New commenced in 1897. Agricultural implements, seeds, hardware and other things.

Hotels:

Merchants' Hotel, J. C. Thompson, proprietor.

Union House, Freeman Wilkinson, proprietor.

Insurance:

E. J. Graff.

Samuel Wineman.

William Lore.
G. L. Clawson.

Jewelers:

C. H. Bauer has been here ten years.
J. P. Archibald has been in business for twelve years.

Karl Stadtmueller came here recently.

Bert Bronson works in the business and has patented some inventions.

Justices of the Peace:

J. G. Geib.
Howard Graham.

Livries:

William Young, 1890.
George Cribbs.
George Neal.

Lumber:

The F. B. Andre Lumber Company was organized as Andre & Stewart (F. B. Andre and C. L. Stewart). Mr. Stewart died and the business is continued as the F. B. Andre Lumber Company.

Machine Shop:

John A. Stokes conducts a garage, manufacturers refrigeration machines, and conducts a machine shop.

Machinery:

C. S. Wainwright, agent for the Frick Manufacturing Company, of Waynesboro, manufacturers of various kinds of machinery.

Marble Cutter:

C. F. Murray has been engaged in the business for twenty-two years.

Meat Markets:

William Heim commenced business fifteen years ago.

John Loughrey has been engaged in business twenty-nine years.

Henry Brothers, Matthew H. Henry and Robert Henry, have been engaged in the business twelve years.

Stitt & Walters, John N. Stitt and Paul Walters. This business was started by J. N. Stitt and Levi Baylor, later conducted by J. N. Stitt, the father of John. J. N. Stitt now attends to the outside part of the business.

Milliners:

Irma Boesman has been here five years.
Miss Anna Fowler has been here six years.

Musical Instruments:

B. J. McGinity & Son.

News Stands:

H. H. Wilson, established 1906.

Mrs. Annie Reed was the first person to sell daily papers here. She has never been out of the town except for one trip to Pittsburg on a canal-boat, when she was a little girl.

Novelties:

A. W. Ferenz, novelties.
Chalmers Brandlinger, novelty store.

Painters:

Vorlege Brothers, James and William. The business established by their father years ago.
Lore Brothers, Irvin and Charles. Established fifteen years.

W. A. Palmer has been here twenty-five years.

Photographer:

Chester Early.
Picture "Movies":

Forest Lowman.
George Scurtzinger.

Plumbers, Tanners and Dealers in various kinds of wares:

F. B. Pender has been here ten years in the business.

W. H. Jackson, twenty-one years.

Newton Gibson, many years.

Oscar Alter continues a business established by his father many years ago.

S. D. Stiffey & Sons, business long established.

Pool Rooms:

Robert Johnston.
Mike Asper.
John Baughman.

Real Estate:

G. L. Clawson, engaged in the business ten years.

W. H. Stitt, engaged in the business for fifteen years.

Restaurants:

Samuel Bennett.
Henry Jellison, established seven years.
Miss Hood.
Beublah Catlin.
J. Morton.

Sewing Machines:

James Marts, agent.

Shoes:

J. T. Henry has been here twelve years.
D. M. Kier started in 1889, the firm then being Harvey, Kier & Co.

Shoemakers:

Bendetto & Co.
W. S. Davis.
John Hoey.
Joe Crawford.
Ross Desabato.
F. Barbera.

Stationery, Tobacco, Toys, etc.:

Alfred Cohen.

Tailors:

William A. Grant, long in the business here.

George McCune, long established.
Joseph A. Srp, twenty-nine years.
Hector Cardelino.
John Cardelino.

Telephone:

Blairsville Telephone Company, general, local, and long distance; Freeman Wilkinson, president; E. J. Graff, secretary; E. M. Graff, treasurer; G. E. Christ, manager.

Wallpaper:

Miss M. G. Davis, established nineteen years.

BUSINESS PEOPLE, PAST AND PRESENT

The contrast between those who made up the business roster in former years and now is very noticeable. Things have become more cosmopolitan. The trade of shoemaker or tailor and similar lines of work do not lead to fortune, but give rather a comfortable and independent living. What would be designated as the American boys are not learning these. They are passing them by. The people that work are the ones that make the money, as a rule, barring exceptional cases. A trade is a good thing to have, even if it may seem to appear inconsequential. What we term the foreigners are contending for the trades, the business and the property, and they are doing their full share of acquirement.

HISTORY OF BLAIRSVILLE BY DECADES

It is ninety-five years since Blairsville was born. Divided by decades, we have ten of them, being now in the middle period of the tenth. The then village originated with the Northern turnpike, which marked the march of empire ever moving westward. And in the beginning, and for the first decade, Blairsville was a turnpike village, though the latter part of the decade saw the beginning of work on the canal. From the various facts stated we can conclude that the travel in that time was considerable, and that there was a good volume of general business; we would judge this from the large number of taverns in and near to town. It is likely also that there were some thirsty throats. It is hardly possible to find anyone now living to relate tales of these turnpike days. But we have read many word pictures of the arrival and departure of the stage coaches carrying the mails and passengers; also of the arrival and departure of the Conestoga wagons. These things were said to be very interesting events of the day. The stage drivers, it is related, took delight in

blowing their horns and cracking their long whips, causing the horses pulling the coaches to come in with a dash and clatter. The boys, we are told, would hide under the canvas, used as a covering for baggage, and situated on the rack in the rear of the coaches, in order to get a ride. The Conestoga wagons with their white covers, drawn by six sleek horses, having polished harness, set off with shining brass and carrying musical silver bells, were something to make the drivers proud and also to interest the onlooker. It is stated that the teams that rested over Sunday made as good time on the average as those that kept going on Sunday. Maj. Christopher Libengood, who resided for many years within sight of Blairsville Intersection, and who was a very extensive land owner there, told of seeing Aaron Burr and Henry Clay as they came through Blairsville on a stage coach. They stopped at the "Exchange Hotel." Mr. Libengood, then a boy, was getting a ride under the cover of the trunk rack.

BEGINNING OF BLAIRSVILLE

The first sale of lots in Blairsville took place on the 11th of November, 1818, when quite a large number of town lots were sold at public outcry. These lots were 60 by 150 feet, those sold at that time running north and south. The Northern turnpike, connecting the Delaware river at Philadelphia with the Ohio river at Pittsburg, was then in course of construction and coming this way. The pike as located through the town became Market street, its course in from the east and out westward. Then Campbell and Brown streets ran parallel with Market, as did also alleys in the rear of the lots. The cross streets, running north and south, were Water, Liberty, Spring, Walnut, and, later, Stewart and East Lane. Then suburban additions were built. One of these on the east was called Brownstown, another on the west and across the river, Bairdstown, where a number of buildings were constructed, followed in time by O'Harra on the south, North and South Blairsville and Coketown.

Professor T. J. Chapman, in his history of the Conemaugh valley, a very small volume published in 1865, says that Hon. John Cunningham, whose name is of precious and most honorable memory, settled here when the site of the town was an unbroken forest, and on the lot which he purchased on the south side of Spring street, just above the corner lot, constructed a log building which he used for

a shop. He was by trade a chairmaker. It was the second one constructed in the new town, the first to be constructed being by Henry Keely, a carpenter, and situated on the corner of Liberty and Campbell streets; it was later known as the Alexander Shields residence, and is now occupied by William Curnow. It is said Mr. Cunningham boarded with Mr. Keely, and to get there had to blaze a way diagonally from the shop to Mr. Keely's residence. Later Judge Cunningham built a house adjoining the shop and the same property has continued in the name of the family ever since, being still in the possession of direct descendants.

Then, in the history of Indiana county published in 1880, these things are stated, in connection with the first sale of lots in the new town. In order to give immediate growth to the village, the proprietors offered to give a lot to the first person who would finish a house. Isaac Green, a carpenter, in behalf of Hugh Richards, and James Rankin competed for this prize. Green's was the first, but Rankin's was completed only a couple of hours later.

The Keely house must have stood prior to this, and the building erected by John Cunningham being a workshop, and not a house, they were eliminated from being competitors with Green and Rankin.

There is no particular record as to those that were in the manufacturing industry here in the first decade, but we are told of a firm of wagon—and later buggy and carriage—makers, known as Holloway & Co. Albert Ford, a son of the late John P. Ford, states that in the middle of the second decade his father became a partner in this firm and later succeeded to the business, continuing it until after the war and reconstruction period, but for five years of the time he turned it over to Joseph Fry, later taking it over again. Other workers in that line here were the Wangamans and a man named Kail Davis.

The close of the first decade gave Blairsville a population of five hundred. The late John Bruce and David Davis, who were carpenters of the time, told that most of the early houses in Blairsville and neighborhood were built of logs. Others told of greased paper windows, and hewed oak seats in the country schoolhouses. George Wilkinson, a bricklayer by trade, said they got in those early times one dollar a thousand for laying brick. Mr. Wilkinson for many years was proprietor of the "Union Hotel" in Blairsville, which was a temperance house, and it

proved profitable. Prior to taking this hotel, and in the earlier years, for a short time he had the "Marker House" and also the hotel situated on what is now Ray's corner, where he had license, and in each case he lost money.

Second Decade, 1828 to 1838

During this period Blairsville became not only a turnpike village, but also a State road and canal village, and its population doubled. On the opposite side of the river were the boatyards of Isaac Green, and the Union Line Company, comprising some of the Graff men and others, and it is stated at a later period that William and Ephraim Stitt also had boatyards. The west end of the Pennsylvania canal from Blairsville to Pittsburg was opened for travel, according to Chapman, in his history of the Conemaugh Valley, in 1828. After the canal was thus opened the turnpike and other roads brought in travelers and freight and other activities so as to make a large volume of business. This gave great importance to Blairsville as a depot, and the place became full of bustle and prosperity. Long strings of wagons laden with goods of various kinds were daily arriving and departing. At night the town was a vast caravansary for the accommodation of man and beast. Immense hotels and warehouses were erected; four or five churches were built within three years, property increased in value and the hotels were swarming with speculators, engineers, contractors and forwarding agents. Men grew rich here then, it is stated, in a day. Some three or four years later the canal was opened to Johnstown, but did not do much business between these two points, Blairsville and Johnstown, until the entire canal system was opened through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, in 1834. But the western end, from Blairsville to Pittsburg, did a large business from the first. Social Hall, a very large brick residence, built in the old Colonial style, along the canal, four miles west of Blairsville, was built by one of the contractors on the canal, and it is stated that many social functions were given there by the proprietor. This building is still standing, and the station on the West Penn railroad, three miles west of Blairsville, is named for it. When the canal was opened for use its entire length, in 1834, Blairsville lost much of its transshipping business, the communication thus established doing away with the traffic coming into Blairsville over the turnpike, and the business here was lessened considerably

in consequence. But the town continued to prosper and to gain in population.

Third Decade, 1838 to 1848

By this time the town had attained a population of 1,500. It had a large steam gristmill, known as the Peters Mill, and a woolen factory operated by Nickerson & Murphy. This same mill was operated by Joseph Gwinner from 1860 to 1870, when he died. His widow, son George and daughter still live in Blairsville. For a time this property was owned by William Maher. In 1876 John and Eli Moorhouse came from Philadelphia and took charge of it, but in 1881 it burned down. With the help of the citizens, they purchased a large building near the railroad that had been built by Graff, Sheak & Co., dealers in grain, who came here and commenced business in 1865. Eli Moorhouse retired in 1886 and John continued the business until 1897. He then sold the building to George J. New, who converted it into a grain, seed and agricultural implement stand. Then at the time named Blairsville also had a starch factory; two flourishing brickyards, operated by Henry Wynn and John Campbell; two extensive foundries, operated by Silas Riggs and Andrew Steel; and several tanneries, Samuel Matthews and William T. Smith having two of these, and Patrick Maher coming later with another, then Speer & Henderson, Dr. William Speer and Brice Henderson, whose tannery Charles G. Kerler later possessed and operated. Capacious wharves had been built along the slackwater, and three boatyards were doing business, having been in operation for some years. In 1850 business here opened with very bright prospects. The receipts of the boating office here in 1851 totaled \$11,500.

There was also at this time the wagon and carriage and buggy works of John P. Ford. A little later the owners and operators of flouring mills here were Henry Triece and Adam Shurick. The Triece mill was taken over after Mr. Triece's death by E. M. Evans, the Shurick mill by Capt. M. H. Healy and later by McIntyre & Findley.

The roster of the woolen mill is given as follows: Nickerson & Murphy, 1852; Charles Nickerson, John Graff, William Lang, Joseph Gwinner, Bell, Maher & Co., Moorhouse Brothers, until it burned.

Fourth Decade, 1848 to 1858

This decade marked likely the most striking activity the town ever had in the way of

transshipments of freight and transfer of travelers. The Pennsylvania railroad was completed from Philadelphia to Blairsville in 1851, so that all passengers coming over the railroad and all freight were transferred there to the boats. The Zimmer home was the station and the freight depot was near by. It was great times for the town. People passed through by the thousands every week, making it a great transshipping point, and the population had increased to 1,500. A new town or suburb called O'Harra was laid out by Mr. William Maher around the railroad depot on the southern side of Blairsville, and town lots were readily sold for hundreds of dollars. Soon afterwards in many cases they could be purchased for very much less. Fine houses were erected, and everything was carried along on the top wave of success. But all this prosperity was evanescent. The Pennsylvania railroad was finished through to Pittsburg the latter part of 1852. From this time down to 1860 the town steadily declined. In that year the population was found to have receded to one thousand souls, just what it was in 1840. The Blairsville branch railroad from Blairsville to Indiana was completed in 1856, and this also tended to lessen Blairsville's shipping trade considerably, but during this decade the North Western railroad was projected and construction on it was commenced. The line was planned to connect Blairsville with New Castle. Considerable grading and other work was done, bridges were built, but the company failed and Blairsville and other places interested were keenly disappointed. Adam Shurick, of Bedford county, came to Blairsville in 1852 and built a gristmill which was destroyed by fire March 22, 1861. James H. Walker, who came in from Butler county, settled in Blairsville in 1854 and engaged in the building of threshing machines, run by horse power, and also in the foundry business. Mr. Walker was the father of Mrs. William White, Jr., now one of the teachers in the public schools at Blacklick, and also of Mrs. John Mangan, of Blairsville. John Sipe, father of Mrs. Lewis George, of Blairsville, and Mrs. Mabel Whiteman, wife of T. F. Whiteman, of Latrobe, came into Blairsville in 1855, and commenced the manufacture of fanning mills on the lot of the late R. G. Stiitt on West Campbell street. A man named Bushman had also engaged in the same business. James Lore, who was a tinner and located in Bairdstown, acquired the "Union House" (hotel) in 1852 and conducted it for some

years. He exchanged it with George Wilkin-son for a place a mile out on the eastern pike. Richard McCabe, it is related, was about the first attorney. He is highly spoken of as a man, citizen, attorney and local historian. Recently A. B. McCabe, the last son living, and his niece, Sara Woodward, went to reside with A. B. McCabe's only living sister, the wife of Dr. James Shields, in Pittsburg.

During this decade some men lived here that afterwards became prominent in railroad and business affairs. Edward Miller was the engineer in charge of the construction of the main line of the Pennsylvania, that portion looked after from this point, and the branch into Blairsville. Mr. Miller lived in the Diamond, likely occupying part of the Dr. Emerson property, and the engineers had their offices there. The writer has a large wardrobe which his father purchased at the sale Mr. Miller had on leaving here.

A family named Barnes occupied Rose cottage from 1852 to 1855, a widow, two daughters and three sons. Oliver W. and William Henry Barnes were engineers on the original construction of the Pennsylvania railroad on the west end known as the Pittsburg division, Altoona to Pittsburg. The chief engineer was Edgar Thompson, afterwards president of the road, and Edward Miller was principal assistant engineer. The Barneses worked under him. After the completion of the Pennsylvania road Oliver W. Barnes was for a time president of the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. But soon he went East, and he became a celebrated civil engineer and was located for many years in New York City, dying there at the age of eighty-six. He bought the land Latrobe occupies and plotted the village, as it was then. He called it for Benjamin H. Latrobe, of Baltimore, the celebrated civil engineer. W. H. Barnes, of this family, has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for sixty years and is now one of its directors, residing in Philadelphia: he is now aged eighty-four years. Another brother, Dr. Willis A. Barnes, resides in New York City, in Central Park District, and has recently contributed some interesting letters concerning local history here.

The North Western Railroad, which was planned from Blairsville to New Castle, in Lawrence county, was chartered in 1853 and work begun on its line in 1854. The company failed and the road was sold in 1860. The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. bought it in 1862 and

work was started the same year. The Act chartering the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was passed in 1846. Work commenced on the road July 7, 1847. At the close of 1851 the road connected from the east with the Portage railroad near Hollidaysburg. In August following a connection with the Portage system two miles east of Johnstown brought about twenty miles of the new track on the Western Division into use, extending the line to Lockport. In December the Western Division of the road was further extended to Beatty station, forty-two miles west of the intersection with the Portage. At the same time that portion of the road from Pittsburg to Turtle Creek was opened, but the intermediate twenty-seven miles operated by stage and wagon lines in the winters of 1851 and 1852. In 1857 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bought the State Works, which gave them a continuous line through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Up to that time the Pennsylvania railroad connected its own line with the Philadelphia & Columbia railroad and ran over the tracks of the latter from Columbia to Philadelphia. From Harrisburg to Dillsburg it operated over the tracks of the Harrisburg & Lancaster, which it did not lease in perpetuity until some years later.

Fifth Decade, 1858 to 1868

During this decade, covering the beginning and progress of the Civil war, great history was written in the country. The turning point in this awful war was on Pennsylvania soil, at Gettysburg. The reconstruction period followed the close of the conflict. Blairsville, then having say, in the beginning of this war, a population of from eleven to twelve hundred people, sent out three companies for the service of the United States, also a part of a company recruited by Capt. Laury Cantwell, a native of Blairsville, then an attorney at Kittanning, Armstrong county. Then a company went out for the defense of the State under Capt. William R. Ford, a principal of the Blairsville public schools. Then there were many separate enlistments. The writer's brother, Dr. George Marshall, was one of these. He went out in the service of the State under Capt. Ford, then enlisted in the United States service, but was rejected by the surgeon. Later, on account of superior eyesight, he got into the signal service, serving as aid to the commander, Signal Corps, in the Shenandoah valley, to the end of the conflict.

The first company to go out was Capt. Nathaniel Nesbit's, Company E, 40th Pennsylvania Volunteers, or 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. Company I went next under Capt. Hudson Spires and was in the same regiment. These were the only troops having two regiment numbers. Company B followed in the fall. The expense of enlisting this company was borne by the business firm of Cunningham Brothers. Capt. McIntire was chosen as commander and Jesse Cunningham as first lieutenant, Thomas D. Cunningham later filling the same office. This became Company B of the 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Of course the surrounding country contributed much to these enlistments.

James Kelley, who just died, aged eighty-one, was a member of Company B, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded just prior to the battle of Fredericksburg at a point on the Rappahannock river while on picket duty, being struck by a minie ball above the knee. He was not operated on, however, for seven hours. One operation followed the other. He was taken prisoner and taken to Libby, later released and taken to Annapolis, when by reason of neglect another operation became necessary and the surgeons amputated at the hip joint. Very few survive this operation. These men saw hard service. The history and roster of the companies given elsewhere (Company E, pages 109 and 147, Company I, pages 109 and 149, Company B, pages 117 and 154) shows the number killed and missing.

Capt. Nathaniel Nesbit was killed at South Mountain. Maj. H. A. Torrance was shot in the head there. Coleman Bruce (a son of John Bruce) and also a son of John Short died in the army. Albert Kuhn was killed in battle. Blairsville always was a military town, its citizens from the first having their military companies. The Blairsville Blues, Blacklick Greys, Bigler Blues and Washington Greys are talked of, and the great muster days, the anniversary of Perry's victory being one of them.

George S. Mendell, an early postmaster of Blairsville, and famous as a teacher, came to Blairsville from New England. He had two sons, Harry Mendell and Noah Mendell, and one daughter, Kate Mendell. His son Harry was a graduate of West Point and became eminent as an engineer in the government service. During the Civil war Noah Mendell, then a resident of Springfield, Ill., enlisted in the army, became a captain, and on the march to Fort Donelson became lame,

so that he was ordered to the hospital. Against the orders of the surgeon, when the word came to move on to Donelson he managed to get with his company, and for some distance marched on crutches. When nearing the fort they were ordered to charge a masked battery, and Captain Mendell's head was severed from his body by a cannon ball.

Other things of much business importance occurred in this decade. One was the completion of the Western Division (now called the Conemaugh Division) of the Pennsylvania road. Work was begun on this road in 1862, and completed to Allegheny Junction in the fall of 1864, and from there to Allegheny, December 1st, 1866. This road after being opened in 1866 until Robert Neilson took charge, in 1870, was under Andrew Carnegie, superintendent then of the Pittsburg Division. The construction work was under charge of George B. Roberts, later president of the road, but Antes Snyder, assisted by Joseph B. Hutchinson and others, did most of the field work and for some time they were in charge here, under Mr. Carnegie, of the operating of the road. Blairsville became headquarters for the road, and its completion, coupled with that fact, did much for the town.

Sixth Decade, 1868 to 1878

This gave Blairsville the Isabella Coke Furnace, situated a mile from the center of the town and on the south side of the Conemaugh river. A town was built there which was first called Cokeville, and afterwards changed to Coketown. The place had about 800 population and was a neat appearing village. The Isabella Coke Company commenced to build ovens in the spring of 1872, firing them in the fall of the same year. They employed three hundred men. This enterprise continued until 1903, shutting down for want of available coal, but a few years before its closing was purchased by the American Hoop Iron & Steel Company. From the business furnished by the railroad and this company the town was prospering. In 1873 James H. Walker and William H. Stitt and George Ray built a planing mill in the town which was operated by different firms until some time in the nineties.

Samuel Ray, in 1874, started a foundry bought several years after by Charles L. Tittle, now a good sized and prosperous plant.

During this time Robert Neilson was superintendent of the West Penn Division, Pennsylvania railroad, from January 1, 1870, to

February, 1874, when he became the general superintendent for the same road at Williamsport. James McCreighton was superintendent from February, 1874, to December 31, 1878, when he became general freight agent for the same company, with offices in Philadelphia.

Seventh and Eighth Decades, 1878 to 1898

It was rumored that the headquarters of the division of the West Penn railroad would be removed to Allegheny, and the officials were removed there in the spring of 1889, the shops and the trainmen who had been changing crews here being removed some years later. This gave the town another period of depression and within the next ten or fifteen years the people got some experiences that possibly were useful in imparting wisdom, but that caused them to lose money and also to experience keen disappointment. The Blairsville citizens, or a number of them, girded on their commercial and industrial armor and struck out boldly for the establishment of manufacturing industries. Hence these industries were promoted: The West Penn Glass Company, later acquired by the Whitney Company of New Jersey; the Asa G. Neville Glass Company, later acquired by the Hamiltons of Pittsburg; the Blairsville Tin Plate Mill, and in connection with this an independent foundry and box factory; the Blairsville Enameling Ware Company, started by Harry Harlander and J. Diegleman, and later acquired by a company of which P. J. McGuire was the head, and afterwards by the Howell-Macrum Company, in whose hands it burned in 1905 (they then removed what was left of the plant to Uniontown); the Blairsville Ladder Company, and another company, to manufacture incubators. The ladder plant had been a planing mill operated for a number of years by D. M. Fair, R. W. Hamilton and J. P. Kennedy, and later by some others. Harbison & Ferguson, A. T. Harbison & Co. and Harbison & Watson (Taylor Harbison and T. C. Watson) also engaged in the planing mill and lumber business for some years.

Edward B. Taylor was superintendent of the West Penn Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, from January 1, 1879, to August 31, 1881. He went to the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburg, and is now one of the vice presidents of that line.

A. P. Kirtland was superintendent of the

West Penn Division of the Pennsylvania railroad from September 1, 1881, to January 1, 1890, when he retired from the railroad service. Mr. Kirtland, during his long residence in Blairsville, was a citizen highly esteemed and very public spirited.

The superintendents following were J. B. Hutchinson, now assistant to the vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Philadelphia, A. S. Robb, James Reed, David Watt, R. T. Morrow and Andrew Keyser.

On February 7, 1890, when a storm blew down the stack of the West Penn Glass Works, being constructed, two men who were to conduct the business, Charley Barr and John Burney, both quite young, residents of Tarentum, were killed. This made a great change in the success and plans of the factory. The Whitney Company of New Jersey took it in hand later, but were not successful in operating it.

The Johnstown flood occurred the same year. Bodies were floated here and taken out. A small boy floated within three miles above, lodged in a tree top and was rescued. He is still living and visits Blairsville. There was a Cantwell family living here. One son, Terrence, became a doctor and another, Laury, an attorney. He came in from Kittanning, where he had located, and recruited some men during the beginning of the war of the Rebellion.

William White did much of the brick and stone work on buildings here from 1870 to 1890. He introduced the first cement work in Blairsville.

Ninth Decade, 1898 to 1908

During this period a man named Henry Murphy, of Pittsburg, took over the plant of the ladder company, then being operated by J. B. Flint, as receiver, and for some time very successfully continued the manufacture of worked lumber. A nice pay roll was maintained, but the plant was put out of commission by the cut made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in a change of grade.

About this time brick works were established at Blairsville and Blairsville Intersection, and at the latter point were apparently successful for some time. Here they were not, although under the old system brick works were conducted successfully for many years.

The Neville Glass Works, under the control of the Hamiltons, and the management of

David Pugh, was operated for some time with a full force and a good pay roll, but in the spring of 1903 burned down and was not rebuilt. A number of Blairsville men, in trying to promote the various industries named, parted with one fifth of a million dollars. Were they more courageous and enterprising than wise is a question that it is not our place to answer, or try to answer.

This decade gave us the new Enameled Ware Company, the Columbia Plate Glass Company, a large increase in the railroad pay roll for the men living in Blairsville, the Hen-E-Ta Bone Company, the Conemaugh Utilization Company, and the Little Giant Food Company. These three occupy the buildings constructed by the West Penn Glass Company and those adjoining, constructed by the companies just named. A. E. Fuchs and J. F. Altemus, of Blairsville, are manager and superintendent, respectively, of the Hen-E-Ta Bone Company; the president, E. J. Fuchs, and treasurer, A. K. Fuchs, are residents of Newark, N. J. The officers of the Conemaugh Utilization Company are: T. Brohard, president, E. J. Fuchs, vice president and treasurer, and A. E. Fuchs, secretary. E. J. Fuchs is also president and treasurer of the Little Giant Food Company.

The Columbia Plate Glass Company, situated at the bend of the Conemaugh river, south and west from the main part of the town, was promoted by W. D. Keys, now a resident of Wilksburg, and he was the first superintendent of the plant. The buildings are of brick, and it is said to be the most complete plant in the world. It has been enlarged from time to time by additional buildings, which were also constructed of brick. There are now forty double brick dwellings for the use of employees. The capitalization is more than one and three fifths millions dollars. Work commenced on the construction in 1901, and in 1903 they commenced to make plate glass. They have run the works since it started without intermission except when it was necessary to stop for repairs. The officers, with two exceptions, are residents of Pittsburg: J. P. McKinney, president; J. B. Davidson, vice president; C. W. Dahlinger, chairman of executive committee; C. A. Simon, secretary. The directors are: J. P. McKinney, J. H. Davidson, C. W. Dahlinger, John Dewar, Chester T. Hoag, superintendent, Edmund C. Bower. Mr. Simon and Mr. Bower are residents of Blairsville. This company employs three hundred men.

Tenth Decade, 1908 to Present

The present population of the town, including surroundings, is estimated at 5,000.

Among the enterprises of the last two decades have been laundries under varying managements. After operating for some time they had to give up business.

In 1905 and 1906 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company commenced to make a low-grade freight line through the town, and very much avoidable damage was permitted that does not seem to be remedial. It was unnecessary, and the people of the town were apprised of the impending injury, so that they saw it coming, but owing to a lack of public integrity on the part of some, and on account of a lack of ordinary foresight on the part of others, combined with the lack of ability and courage on the part of a majority, the thing was permitted to occur, and it stands as a monument to those responsible for it. This includes some in authority as to the township roads. One of the worst things permitted was the change made on the Saltsburg road. It should have been kept direct and also have come into the town so as to connect directly with a main and wide street, and the law required that this road should come in as near to the one closed as possible. The portion of the town above the railroad is much isolated by railroad cuts and tracks, as is North Blairsville.

However, the people of the good old town are not looking into the future with colored glasses, but with lenses of crystal. Nature has done much for the place. The scenery surrounding Blairsville is varied and of great charm. As we arise in the morning, the welcome sight of the green or blue or white clad summits of the majestic ridge and hill tops greet us. The river, as it encircles us south and west, imparts its courage and energy and points out its great possibilities. The splendid example of many of our forebears gives us great inspiration. The town has a rich history. The Star of Empire is ever moving this way, and we should and we will have a future that can be anticipated with great pride. Good things are being done here now. The most extensive system of street paving that has ever been undertaken is being accomplished. A new water system is being installed, and the people will be supplied with water from artesian wells. Blairsville College for Women is being re-organized and will soon loom larger than has

yet been conceived. We have some fine church buildings and comfortable school buildings. The United Presbyterian congregation is now building an attractive house of worship on the site of the former one. Its construction is in charge of Homer and A. B. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, sons of the late R. W. Hamilton, and W. A. Lear, of Bolivar, is in charge of the brick work. D. M. Kier is chairman of the church building committee and Claire Kennedy secretary. There is one man in town that has offered to start a subscription with \$10,000 to build a new hotel as a matter of public benefit to the town. An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company said to the writer a few days ago that he thought more money was paid out here now to employees than when this was headquarters for the division.

The Kiskiminetas valley commences at Saltsburg, fourteen miles northwest of Blairsville, and the Allegheny valley about sixteen miles northwest of Saltsburg, the latter valley extending on into Pittsburg. The Conemaugh valley commences above Johnstown some thirty miles or more east of here. The river forms on a slope of the Allegheny mountains. The courses of the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers make the valleys. The West Penn, now the Conemaugh, Division of the Pennsylvania railroad follows these streams and connects with the main stem of the road this side of Johnstown. It is used from Pittsburg here for passenger service as well as freight, and all Fort Wayne and Chicago freights come over this line, the freights coming through here by subway. The length of the line is between eighty and ninety miles. The old West Penn Division was opened for passenger and freight traffic to Saltsburg in July, 1864, and operated by the construction department, Antes Snyder being principal assistant engineer. Mr. Snyder came from Lycoming county, Pa., where he received his training as an engineer, commencing with an uncle distinguished in that line who lived there. Under George B. Roberts (afterwards president of the entire system), as first assistant, he constructed most of the West Penn road, and directed its operation for some time under the superintendent of the Pittsburg Division.

When traffic operations commenced between Blairsville and Allegheny Junction, Antes Snyder continued in charge as operating officer, having also charge of the building of the Pittsburg branch, at that time, from Alle-

gheny Junction to Allegheny City. After the road began to operate through to Allegheny City continuously from Blairsville, Antes Snyder was made assistant superintendent under Robert Pitcairn, superintendent, and had direct charge of operations. He remained in that capacity until succeeded by Robert Neilson, who took charge of the operation of the road, Mr. Snyder being assigned to some engineering duties upon construction and right of way. For a short time he was in the lumber business, returning to the employ of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. as engineer of right of way of the Western Division, which office he filled most creditably until his death, which occurred several years ago. His wife and daughters live here, as elsewhere noted. Mr. Snyder was an authority on land titles, a local historian and a Christian gentleman, interested always in the best things for the promotion of the community and the State. Joseph B. Hutchinson, his first assistant during the construction of the West Penn road, has been connected with the Pennsylvania system for half a century, in various capacities, now as assistant to the vice president; he had charge as chief engineer of the change of grade on the West Penn Division in 1882. Others here who were engaged in construction or other work in connection with the railroad were: Samuel Rea, now president; R. L. O'Donnell, now general superintendent; George W. Creighton, now a general superintendent, who did construction work on the West Penn when the grade was being changed; and C. S. d'Invilliers, who became chief engineer of construction.

The two last named, as well as other citizens of Blairsville, were on the ill-fated Collins expedition to Brazil, in 1878, to build a railroad around the falls and upper rapids of the upper Madeira river, the idea being to run steamboats above and below these obstructions and thus connect with the ocean steamers to New York. The two contracting firms were P. & F. Collins and Mackie, Scott & Co. The government failing to make good caused the abandonment of the project. Among the Blairsville men connected therewith were: Charles Bird, who was engineer in charge of the construction of the Isabella Coke Ovens at Coketown, near here, in 1872; Joseph Byers (the Byers family, father and three or four sons, lived here, and all were civil engineers of note; Charles Byers was for a time resident engineer of the Reading railroad); Robert Bruce, now deceased, who

was in the Union army during the Civil war, and who continued work at his profession (in which he was proficient) in Pittsburg; Thomas and James Maher; Robert Evans; G. D. Wilkinson; Freeman Wilkinson; C. S. d'Invilliers, eminent as an engineer and a man highly respected, who was in charge of the work when the extensive change of grade was made on the Conemaugh Division in

1906-07; and George W. Creighton, referred to elsewhere.

The State has an armory here, and there is a company of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, L Company, 10th Regiment, Infantry, three officers, sixty-four men. Among the well-known military men of the town at present are Lieut. Col. George Crede and Capt. George McCune.

CHAPTER XXVIII

CANOE TOWNSHIP

Canoe township was formed from Montgomery township in 1847, the date of the survey being July 3d of that year. It received its name from the creek which was called the Canoe, from the fact that its mouth on the Mahoning was generally the head of canoe navigation.

The first settlers were Daniel Brewer and his sons, the Clawsons, the Hendricks (or Hendrixes), George Saltgiver, the States, John White, the Bradys, Leasures, and others.

In 1827, when Adam D. Tigers arrived, his neighbors were John N. North; John White; James Black, on the Mrs. Porter Black property; Daniel Brewer, on the George S. Hennigh farm; Egman, on the William Martin property; John Brady, on the Tobias Braugher place; and the Hendricks, on the George Smith tract.

The first school taught, supported by subscription, was in the White neighborhood as early as 1820 or 1821. The name of the first teacher is unknown, but the building is remembered as a very rude round log cabin.

The stories of the past in regard to hunting indicate the forests as inhabited by numerous bears, deer, wolves, etc. Old men speak of Henry Brewster's killing eleven bears in a single afternoon, within a mile of the residence of C. R. White.

Prior to 1900 lumbering and farming were the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The Little Mahoning afforded convenient transportation for marketing the lumber. There was little change in the population from 1870 to 1900, there being an increase from 998 to 1,290, but in 1910 the population was 3,809. This great difference was due to the mining industries.

Canoe township has made great strides in education and religious work during the last

ten years. Prior to 1900 there were but few teachers in the township, but today they can boast of having among their number some of the leading teachers in the county. There are nineteen schools and 869 pupils. The following are the churches: The United Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Baptist at Rochester Mills; the Fairview—, the Union near Rossiter, the Evangelical at Smyerstown, the United Brethren at Canoe, the United Evangelical at Juneau, the Cumberland Presbyterian and the St. Francis Roman Catholic at Rossiter, and the Evangelical, east of Locust Lane.

Richmond, Rochester Mills P. O.—The first settlers on the site of the village were David Simpson and John Tozier, who owned the land which included the village. A hemlock tree stands near the bridge and marks the boundary line between the two tracts. The village is situated in Canoe and Grant townships. The first lot was sold by David Simpson to Isaac Bell. Mr. Simpson disposed of the second lot to Daniel Bell. The first house was erected by David Simpson for a dwelling. The second building was the mill of David Simpson. The place was known as Simpson's Mill till 1862, when it was called Richmond, on account of the excitement of the war against the "Confederate Richmond."

The post office of Rochester Mills was established in 1867. J. C. Rochester was the first postmaster. The first merchant was J. C. Rochester, 1866, succeeded in 1869 by Duffie & Rochester.

Robertsville derives its name from Robert Roberts, who was the proprietor of three thousand acres of land in the vicinity. He erected a sawmill and endeavored to found a village, which today contains a single house. In 1841 there were two dwellings, a

cabin and a two-story frame house of eight rooms. In the latter building there resided (in that year, for a time) Ezra Horton and wife; John Williams and wife Mary, who died in her one hundredth year, in 1879; Thomas Smith and wife Mary; James Graham and wife Eliza; James Herbison and Nancy; Samuel Becket, his mother Sarah, and his sister Sarah; George Mitchell and wife; Thomas Bishop, wife and four children; William Bishop, and William Wingam. These were generally Irish and English emigrants, who had come to these wilds to seek a fortune. One was a London tailor, another a city painter, another a city shoemaker, etc. They soon were disgusted with frontier life and returned to eastern cities.

Locust Lane is located on a tract of land purchased by William G. Lewis, who erected his residence in 1860, and commenced merchandising in 1863. In the latter year the post office of Locust Lane was established with Mr. Lewis as postmaster. The second merchant was Henry Miller. The blacksmiths have been Daniel Bee, Philip Palmer, George A. Gamble and Dennis Gamble. The steam sawmill commenced operations in the fall of 1872. It had a circular saw and a twenty-horsepower engine, and could produce eight thousand feet of lumber per day.

Rossiter.—This town is situated in the center of one of the largest coal fields in Indiana county, having a daily output of three thousand tons. The town was started in 1901 by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation and named for William Rossiter, one of the chief stockholders of the company. Messrs. R. A. Shillingford and W. J. Broadmeadow were the original promoters of the town for the coal company. The following are the leading stores: A. F. Kelly Supply, J. A. Pierce, J. Freas Jones, Frank Fera and Barnett Levinson. There are two hotels, "The Brandon," with M. S. Murray as proprietor, and "The Rossiter," with W. J. Daugherty as proprietor. The present postmaster is R. T. Mogle. In 1907, a rural route was established from this place, with A. J. McFarland as carrier. When the town of Rossiter was started there was but one schoolhouse, the Smith, which stood near the dwelling of Mr. Jacob Smith. At present there are two modern four-room school buildings. The one in North Rossiter was built in 1912, the former

four-room building having been burned in 1911.

Frances.—This town was started in 1907 by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company, and named for Frances Blaisdell, daughter of W. S. Blaisdell, the chief stockholder of the coal company. The mines at this place have an output of one thousand tons daily.

Smyerstown.—This town is a suburb and was started at the same time as Rossiter. A number of people desirous of owning their own homes located at this place. The town, which has a population of almost one thousand inhabitants, took its name from its first settler, Benjamin Smyers. At this place there is a new four-room school building.

Juncau.—This is a small town on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad located in a beautiful valley at the junction of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad, leading from this place to Plumville and Wallopsburg. At this place there is a two-room school building. Mrs. Emery Shields is postmistress.

The first election in Canoe township was held Friday, February 11, 1848, at the house of George Smith, when the following officers were elected. Justice of the peace, William Martin Irish, who had thirty-five votes; supervisors, Adam Tiger and George Pearce; constable, Charles R. White; assessor, Samuel P. White; school directors, William Martin, Robert Mitchell, Job Pearce; judge, William Block; auditor, Daniel Hopkins; inspectors, Tobias Braughler and George Piper; poor overseers, Adam Tiger and George Pearce; township clerk, Simon Henry; election officers—judge, John Miller; inspectors, James Gallaher (who made his "mark") and John Pollock.

The following are the oldest citizens in the township: Isaac Tiger, Jacob Tiger, Amos Miller, Jacob Smith, James Timblin, Charles White, N. S. North, Joseph Baun, George Braughler, Adam Shields and Samuel Calderwood.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number and value of horses assessed, 256—\$11,134; number and value of cows assessed, 276—\$3,690; taxables, 1,183; taxable real estate, \$349,554; money at interest, \$73,288.23; number of acres of cleared land, 10,712; number of acres of timber land, 6,919; cost of assessment, \$82.75.

CHAPTER XXIX

CENTER TOWNSHIP—HOMER CITY BOROUGH

Center township was formed from Armstrong township in 1807 and in 1870 had a population of 1,555 and in 1910 of 3,124. The soil is generally adapted to raising grain and growing stock. There is a sufficient quantity of coal to make the opening and working of mines profitable. A great part of the east half of the township is occupied by coal companies who are carrying on successful operations. There were in the township in olden times several blockhouses to which its people were in the habit of congregating for mutual protection from the ravages of the Indians. One was on the Peter Fair farm. The logs with marks of portholes still remain. Among the early settlers of the county who fled to the blockhouse, was Samuel Wilkin, Daniel McKesson, James Mitchell, G. Doty, Thomas McCrea, Samuel Todd. Thomas Wilkins carried apple trees on his back from Franklin and planted them on a farm owned by Robert McGee. The family were forced to flee, and while they were away the Indians came and pulled up all the trees except three, which are still standing. The family returned seven years afterwards. Thomas Burns settled on the farm afterwards owned by William and Thomas Burns in the year 1791. He brought apple trees from Chambersburg and planted them on the farm.

The oldest organized church in Indiana county is the Center township. It bears the name of Bethel. The Psalm book used by Rev. J. W. Henderson is still in existence. Mr. Henderson was the first Presbyterian minister in the county and was pastor of the Bethel church at the time of its organization.

The association called the "Whiskey Boys" had its headquarters at the house owned afterwards by Robert Hamill. John Allison built the first gristmill in Center township, the site of which was located on the land afterwards owned by John H. Devers.

The township was named from its position. In the same year with Washington and Arm-

strong townships it was organized into a separate election district, and their first voting place was in the house of Peter Sutton in the town of Indiana.

The first schoolhouse was on the farm of W. H. McMullen and was erected in 1798. This was a rude log building, 20 by 25 feet in dimensions, and for the first few years had no floor. The windows were of greased paper and a huge chimney occupied one end of the house. Its round log, chinked, mud daubed sides and clapboard roof made it a curiosity even in the days of cabins. The first teacher was John Mark, from 1798 to 1801. The next was James M. Kelly (afterwards the noted lawyer), in 1802, and three other early teachers were William Fulton, William Fleming and Thomas McClanahan. The old settlers were: James Smith, born on the John Clawson farm in 1787; Hon. Joseph Campbell, born in Center township in 1799, who worked with Rev. Joseph Henderson on the Henderson farm (the mother and daughter took in weaving), was an associate judge for five years, and was among the earliest anti-slavery reformers and champions of the temperance cause in the county; Robert McKisson, who located in Center township in 1796; Mrs. Susan Stewart, born on the Nicholas Baroon farm in 1799; Thomas Burns, who purchased the Burns homestead in 1790 (he served four years under the noted Paul Jones and other American commanders); Adam Johnston, who came to the farm afterwards occupied by George W. Johnston in 1812, where he erected a cabin and blacksmith shop; James W. Laughlin, born on the Laughlin farm in 1809, and Andrew Allison, who settled on the bank of Twolick on the site of an old Indian town opposite the present village of Homer City. Here Allison built a cabin and cleared some ground for agricultural purposes. A hole in one side of the cabin served as a place of ingress and egress. One night, while reposing on his rudely constructed couch in one corner, he heard a noise

or stir at the hole, and, looking up, saw a large panther standing with his head inside and his paws on the lower leg or sill, looking wistfully up at some venison that was suspended from a joist in the cabin. Andrew reached for his rifle, but before he had time to take aim the panther backed out and disappeared. In 1790 Allison penetrated farther into the forest and opened up a farm now owned by Charles Nichol, of White township. Here he was the frontier settler, with nothing between him and the Susquehanna river but the howling wilderness abounding with wild beasts and traversed by hostile savages.

A report having reached him one evening that the Indians were in the vicinity, he took his family, consisting of his wife and one child, and fled to his nearest neighbor, Irwin Adams, who lived on the G. A. McClain farm. Mrs. Adams was sick in bed. During the night the Indians kept them in constant terror, one whistling on his rifle charger on one side of the cabin, and another answering in like manner on the other side. The inmates were on their feet all night, the men having their rifles in their hands, ready to repel an attack, and the others being engaged in stopping up the cracks between the logs to prevent the assailants from taking aim at any one inside. Dreading a warm reception, the Indians kept at a respectful distance, and finally withdrew. In the morning Allison and Adams yoked the oxen and placed Mrs. Adams and her infant daughter (afterwards Mrs. George McCartney, mother of Mr. Samuel McCartney, of Indiana) on a sled and proceeded with their families to the Moorhead fort, on the farm now owned by E. B. Campbell. After remaining there several days, Allison went to look after his farm and got some articles that had been left, but the cabin with all its contents had been burnt, the Indians having fired it during his absence. He then returned to his father's on Twolick, where another fort was being erected. There he remained until some time in 1793, when he removed to the forks of Twolick and Yellow creek on an improvement made by John Henry at an earlier date, but who on account of the dangers that surrounded him had returned to his former home in Virginia. At this place Allison remained until 1795, when he purchased an improvement made in 1772 by John Hopkins, about three miles south of Indiana, Hopkins and his family having fled on account of the Indian troubles. After Allison had settled on the Hopkins farm the

Indians made sneaking visits to the settlements, but were less hostile than before. Here again, he was on the frontier, with neither house nor public road, bridge, church or schoolhouse within ten miles. It was truly a secluded spot; the silence of the forest was seldom broken except by the howling wolves, the yelling panther or the crack of the hunter's rifle.

Among the first settlers of what is now Center township was William Smith, whose grandson became sheriff of this county. In 1772 he located on a tract of land owned at this time by John Clawson, and resided there a number of years. When the Indians began their depredations in the vicinity he took his wife and one child to Wallace's Fort. After being there some days he returned, accompanied by Mr. Evans, to get his plow irons and other farming implements, and was at his cabin the very day on which Laughlin, Campbell and others were taken captives a mile and half off. After that he took back his family to his improvement, but was driven away again by the appearance of hostile Indians in the neighborhood. This time he went to Donchue's, above Blairsville. Being continually subjected to danger, he at length took his family and returned to Coneocheague, in Franklin county, his original home, and afterwards took part in the Revolutionary struggle, serving as a private in the Pennsylvania line. After the war he came to Indiana county and improved his lands, his cabin not having been disturbed during the seven years he was away. Here he resided, surrounded by his family, until the day of his death, which occurred in 1822.

The following incident is illustrative of the scenes of those times, showing how John B. Allison, son of Andrew Allison, when only nine years old was the actual slayer of eight wolves in one day. About the first of July, 1805, an old man by the name of John Falkinstine, who had traps set on Yellow creek and had caught an old mother wolf, came to Allison's and stated that he had found a den of wolves in a hollow log about a mile off. He asked for an axe and some assistance. Allison, being otherwise engaged, sent his two sons, Robert and John, with the old trapper. Having arrived at the place, they found one old wolf lying at the butt of the log with a lot of young ones. She made an attack on the party. The old trapper attempted to shoot her, but his gun missed fire and she escaped. The young wolves, eight in number, then retreated into the hollow log. A hole was

cut into the side of the log where Robert inserted a pole, driving the whelps back to the mouth where the old man grabbed them one by one by the hind legs and held them until John killed them with a club as fast as they were drawn out. There appeared to have been two sets, one fat and sleek, and the other lean and rough. Being at last permanently located and no longer annoyed by the Indians, Allison succeeded in opening a fine farm and erecting comfortable buildings. He died on this farm in 1815, at the age of 58.

Hopkins, while occupying the property, had built what was then considered a good dwelling house. For the door he carried pine boards on a horse from Stony Creek valley, east of Laurel Hill, it being the first pine door within the bounds of the county. From this house John Allison selected twelve of the soundest logs and used them in building his house in 1818. This house was on the farm occupied by Samuel Shearer. It was used by him for a kitchen. Twelve of the logs had been cut and hewed 141 years ago. Andrew Allison was the grandfather of James Allison, of Homer City, Pennsylvania.

The Allison blockhouse, or old McConaughey Fort, was erected by the Allison and other settlers about 1788. It was a round log, two story (20 by 24) structure, and was situated very nearly on the site of the R. J. McConaughey house.

The first improvement made on the McConaughey farm was made by James McConaughey about the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He was driven off by the Indians and subsequently entered the Revolutionary army for a number of years. The tract in the patent was called "Nazareth" and was surveyed on an application dated April 3, 1769. It was sold to Charles Campbell by the commissioners of Westmoreland county. In 1788 Campbell deeded the tract to Robert Allison, who obtained the patent in 1789.

The Graceton Coke Company.—The first coke manufactured in Indiana county from the Lower Coal Measures was produced in the late eighties by George Mikesell, at what is now the No. 1 plant of the Graceton Coke Company. He built and operated ten ovens. In the spring of 1890, a firm composed of J. W. Moore, John McCreary and Harry McCreary, all of Greensburg, Pa., bought this plant and also a large tract just north of it. The above plant was at once increased by the building of thirty-nine more ovens, and during this same summer of 1890 the Graceton

No. 2 plant was built, together with the town of Graceton and everything necessary for an up-to-date coke plant. Harry McCreary was in charge of these operations from the time the purchase was made until he bought the property from the other partners and sold it to the present owners, the Youngstown Steel Company, of Youngstown, Ohio. At Mr. McCreary's suggestion the new owners placed Mr. H. S. Overly in charge of the plant. After his resignation, about a year later, Mr. Everhard Bierer was made superintendent, and in the course of several years was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. C. M. Lingle. The product of this plant is sold to foundries who require the highest grade of coke manufactured. Large sums have been spent by the present owners in providing machinery of greater capacity, building additional houses and store.

Indiana Coal & Coke Company.—In the spring of 1890, a company composed of Indiana and Blairsville citizens called the Indiana Coal & Coke Company, purchased the farm on which the present Coral plant is located and built twenty-four coke ovens. They shipped both coal and coke for several years, but as they had no method of washing the coal they found it difficult to market. Harry McCreary leased the property and continued operating it until March 1, 1902, at which time he sold it to Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, and remained in charge until the plant was fully developed. It is one of the very best constructed plants in the coke region, consisting of 300 ovens, together with the necessary houses to accommodate 400 employees. The houses are of the single type, being the first of this kind in the county where such a large number was required. Mr. John Fulton, of Johnstown, formerly general manager of the Cambria Steel Company, and acknowledged one of the leading authorities on coke, in his last edition of his book on that subject illustrates this plant and describes it as a model of its kind. R. M. Mullen, of Indiana, was the engineer. The mine produces easily 1,000 tons per day, most of which has of late years been shipped as run-of-mine coal. Coke is manufactured when the price is high and consumed in Mr. Wharton's own furnaces. Mr. Ramsay is the present superintendent. He has had a large experience both in the Connellsville region and in prominent Southern mining States.

The Lucerne Mine of the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company.—The de-

velopment of large areas of coal, with the modern methods of mining necessary for large constant tonnage production, economical results with proper preparation of coal, requires in this day of advancement and improved methods very large expenditures for power plants and coal handling facilities, which until comparatively recent times, were not considered. The problem often involves the working of very large areas of several thousand acres from one initial plant, due to the coal lying deep and being accessible for development at but one favorable point. It therefore becomes necessary to develop such properties with a large central power plant, where an ample supply of good water for boilers and condensing purposes is available, which is a necessity for operating the class of machinery best adapted to such operations, to get the lowest possible power costs, and from such central power station transmit power long distances to operate the necessary machinery, both in the mines and in connection with outside improvements and facilities.

Bituminous coal mining requires very large units of power for cutting the coal, either with compressed air puncher machines or the electric coal cutter, and often both types are used in the same mine, to meet varying conditions; also for the electric haulage of the coal cars, both in the mines and for outside hauls to the loading tippie; for operating ventilating fans, motor driven, where transmission of steam would involve long distances and be impracticable; for operating mine pumps and mechanical devices, such as trip-makers and feeders; also in connection with tippie machinery such as revolving screens, shaker screens, picking belts and tippie facilities necessary for the best possible preparation of the coal for market.

The new Lucerne mine of the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company, at Lucerne, Indiana Co., Pa., is such a development, having been especially designed to work a very large area of coal below water level and to produce 6,000 tons per day, with thorough preparation for the market and at lowest possible cost of production; also to transmit power to other large plants of this company and its numerous allied interests. Facilities for this operation, being the last one developed by the above company and just gotten under way, makes it the most thoroughly equipped bituminous coal mine in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company, and allied interests, the Jefferson

& Clearfield Coal & Iron Company, Pittsburg Gas Coal Company and Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company, have a combined annual producing capacity of 10,000,000 tons. The Lucerne operation, as herein described, is designed for an output of 6,000 tons a day of eight hours, having ample facilities, both as to power plants and large steel tippie, for these results. Lucerne is situated about one mile from the town of Homer, on the Indiana branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad. The coal is the Freeport seam, of high steaming value, and well known to the trade where a high grade of steam coal is desired. The mine openings consist of two drifts, located on opposite sides of the valley of Yellow creek, which have been driven on the outcrop of coal, and a shaft opening to the dip of the coal used for ventilation, drainage and hoisting of coal, the combined output of the three openings centering onto one large steel tippie situated about half way between the different openings by a four-track system of electric haulage.

The boiler house is a substantial brick structure in which are twelve Sterling boilers having a combined capacity of 6,000 horsepower. These boilers are equipped with Jones underfeed stokers and consume only fine slack coal, requiring the services of but two men to do the stoking. The design of this building has in view the future addition of boilers of 4,000 horse-power, making the future boiler plant a total of 10,000 horsepower. An ash pit runs through the basement of this building in a separate tunnel, the entire length, where a train of railroad cars is placed for loading ashes, which drop from the firing floor through the ash hoppers to the railroad cars. The boilers are fed with slack coal from concrete bins elevated near the top of the boiler house building, and flowing by gravity through pipes to the stokers and into the fire box. This boiler house is completely lighted with electric lights and is of entire brick, steel and cement construction and absolutely fireproof.

In connection with the boiler house is a large power house, a building of the same character, viz., brick, steel and cement, equipped with a powerful crane, and a basement in which all the feed water pumps and other minor machinery is located. On the first floor of this power house are two 3,000-kilowatt, 6,000-volt turbine sets, together with the exciter sets, steam and motor driven, switchboard apparatus, vacuum pumps for the barometric condensers, and one large air com-

pressor of 5,000 cubic feet per minute capacity. All the machinery is run condensing with barometric condensers, and in connection with which the most economical result possible to obtain is secured. Air for the compressor is supplied from a stack which reaches above the roof of the building, and within which is a filter or purifier, which cleanses the air of any solid particles before it is permitted to enter the compressor. This power plant furnishes power for the Lucerne operation required for coal cutting, electric haulage, ventilating fans, and all other machinery and equipment, including substations located at various points in connection with the operation.

Power for this operation is also transmitted to two other large operations, one a distance of nine miles, and the other a distance of twelve miles. The shaft is equipped with complete caging devices, both at the foot and top of shaft, together with tripmakers, which handle both loaded and empty cars through chain drivers, forming them in trips for the electric motors without handling by hand. The coal from the two drift openings and the shaft opening is centered on one large steel tippie, equipped with shaker and revolving screens, picking tables, conveyors and loading chutes. The tippie is a massive, thorough steel structure, having six loading trucks for railway cars. The mines are ventilated by a Clifford-Capell fan, 18 feet in diameter by 18 feet wide (motor driven, direct connected) and of a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet per minute at slow speed, and capable of very much larger capacity as occasion requires. The coal seam at this operation is very uniform in thickness and quality, of high heat unit value, and is widely distributed in the markets of Canada via Lake Ontario, also through New England and at the seaboard markets, as well as in Buffalo and Rochester and all intermediate points.

The company has looked well after the welfare of its employees in building a large town, consisting of single houses of seven rooms each, and of character far beyond the average of usual mining towns.

In connection with other surface improvements is a large brick repair building, where all the work necessary in caring for the machinery and equipment is handled, this shop embodying a large machine shop, thoroughly equipped with tools required, motor driven, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and electric supply room; in fact, nothing seems to have been overlooked to make the

plant strictly first-class, durable and fire-proof, and with a view to large capacity for many years.

While the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company and allied companies have other large and complete plants, this one is especially referred to, it being the last one built and naturally embodying all the latest up-to-date improvements known to bituminous coal mining, and one is especially impressed with the thoroughness and character of the equipment and facilities for economical handling and careful preparation of the output.

President Lucius W. Robinson has been connected with coal operations and development in Pennsylvania for thirty-five years, and is also the head of several other corporations allied to the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company.

The general manager of the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company, A. W. Callo-way, with headquarters at Indiana, Pa., is a man of large experience and has been associated with this company for years, having grown up in the mining industry with the company. He is assisted by David Fleming, who has also been connected with the operations of the above company since starting in the mining business, and with him is also a staff including various employees, who seem to be very proud of their several operations, and especially this one, which is the last development to be completed in this rapidly growing field.

This company has begun operations on both branches of Tearing run. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company has run a branch from Lucerne, east of Homer City, up both branches of Tearing run, about seven miles on the "Ridge" between the waters of Tearing run and Brush creek. The coal company is called the Brush Creek Mining Company. There are seven openings and coal has been shipped from two openings since September 15, 1913.

Two towns, named in honor of Lucius Waterman Robinson, have been started. The one called Waterman contains eighty houses, and a postoffice named for the town has been established. The town will have passenger and freight service by January 1, 1914. The other town, Luciusboro, located on the Henry Fritz, McFeaters and Duncan farms, will be a duplicate of Waterman.

The development of large coal interests in Center township has brought great accessions to its population and necessitated the build-

ing of four-room school buildings at Grace-ton, at Risinger, at Lucerne, and at Aultman. The last two were built in 1912. Twenty-two teachers have been employed to teach the schools of the township this year.

The churches of the township are Bethel Presbyterian, Mount Pleasant, Lutheran, Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic.

The first election in Center township was held March 20, 1807, when the following were elected: Constable, Robert Allison; supervisor, James Dickson and Samuel Wiggins; overseers of the poor, David Sample and John Wilson; fence appraisers, Fergus Moorhead, Sr., and John Clyde; auditors, James Loughry, John Allison, Joseph White and Bleaney Adair; judges of election, Joseph Moorhead and Bleaney Adair. Twenty-four votes is the most that any candidate received.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number and value of horses assessed, 372—\$19,930; number and value of cows assessed, 468—\$6,805; taxables, 1,144; taxable real estate, \$1,068,361; number of acres of cleared land, 24,331; number of acres of timber land, 1,667; money at interest, \$80,336; cost of assessment, \$87.80.

HOMER CITY BOROUGH

Homer City borough, Center township, is situated on a body of land formed of parts of two tracts, one patented in the name of John Allison, and the other to John and William Cummins. About 1800 Mr. Allison had a mill on Yellow creek about fifteen rods below the present dam. The second mill was also erected by Mr. Allison. There was a sawmill and carding machine connected with it. This was erected several years prior to the founding of the village. The McConaughys, who reside opposite the site of the village, for many years had a canoe ferry on Twolick. The second Allison mill passed successively to the following proprietors: William Richards, Samuel Dixon, James Simpson, Robert Craig, Armor Philips (from whom the post office received its name), Henry Ketter, George Christy and George R. Ellis.

The first store was established by John Mullen in 1832. It was located on the east side of Main street, near Twolick. Mr. Mullen erected three storehouses before the platting of the village. The second merchant was Hugh Devers, who, not long after the starting of the Mullen store, had removed to this locality and commenced to sell goods and buy country produce (eggs two to three cents per

dozen, butter five to eight and ten cents per pound), which he wagoned to Pittsburg. This store was situated on Main street directly opposite J. H. Devers. After a continuance of ten years he was succeeded by Devers & Craig, then James & John H. Devers, who removed to the old storeroom of Mullen & Allison, afterwards Mullen & Philips.

The village was laid out in 1854 by William Wilson, who called it for the ancient poet, Homer. The Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad was completed to the village in 1855. After the survey the first house was erected by Isaac Kilton, the second blacksmith; this stood below his residence on Main street. Mr. Wilson then erected a frame building used as a tavern by Matthew Kerr, the first carpenter. This house afterwards became the property of John Peddicord. In company with John Griffith, Mr. Wilson erected a storeroom in which they opened the first store after the founding of the town. This building was erected on the site of an old storeroom erected several years before John Mullen.

The first steam mill was erected by Mr. Wilson for a sawmill. It was afterwards changed into a gristmill. The first blacksmith on the site of the village was Wilson McDonald. The first after the platting of the village was Isaac Killen. The first and only tailor was Daniel Myers. The first shoemaker was John Decker. The first physician was David Burrell, who only remained a brief time. Dr. John Evans was the first permanent physician. The first postmaster was Dr. David M. Marshall. The second was Mrs. Jane Philips, the third, George H. Ogden. The present postmaster is John M. Carson. On February 11, 1876, the office was changed from Phillip's Mills to Homer City.

The first church after the town was started was the brick Methodist Episcopal, erected by Mr. Wilson at the contract price of \$1,000. The first minister was Rev. Mr. Horner. The first preaching in the vicinity was by the Methodist Episcopalists in a private house afterwards owned by the Misses Bonner. Thence the meetings were removed to the schoolhouse and then to a log church about thirty rods east of the brick church spoken of above. The successive churches were United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist and Free Methodist.

The first justices of the peace after the act of incorporation as a borough in 1872 were R. E. Ellis and Daniel Weir. The tannery of Johnston & Stewart was built in 1861. The

first bridge over Yellow creek was built in 1835. The "Homer City Hotel" was erected by John H. Devers in 1878-79.

The forks of Twolick and Yellow creek were the most important streams of Indiana as an ideal site of the county seat. Had it not been for the extraordinary overtures of Mr. Clymer, no doubt that situation would have been chosen.

Stone, coal and lumber are abundant and these advantages in connection with excellent water power and a railroad have made a rapid increase in population and wealth. In 1880 the borough had a population of 380, in 1910 the population was 985. The palmy days of Homer City were in 1855, when the trade from the upper country centered there. For a number of years the borough had but few changes, but for the last ten years, on account of the coal development, it has had a steady growth.

The present stores are conducted as follows:

Homer City Pharmacy, the only drug store in the town, is conducted by J. M. Fleming, who bought the store in 1910 from Samuel Sickenberger & Co., who had purchased it after the death of Mr. W. I. Moore in 1890. Mr. Moore had opened the place in 1890, and continued in business until his sudden death, which occurred in the store.

Harry Flickinger has a large store, in which he sells dry goods, groceries, furniture and general merchandise, and also conducts the business of undertaking and embalming. This store was started in 1878 by his father, James S. Flickinger, who continued in the business until 1908, when Mr. James S. Flickinger retired and his son, Harry Flickinger, assumed entire charge. The business has increased from \$2,000 per year, when first started, until the last year it amounted to \$51,000.

Z. T. Kelly & Son conduct a hardware store in connection with the tinning and plumbing business. Mr. Z. T. Kelly has been in business continuously for forty years. Prior to 1890 he conducted his business at Mechanicsburg. The present building has been enlarged several times to make room for increasing business and added stock, until they now have a complete line of hardware and plumbing supplies.

The meat market of E. J. Miller was established in 1891 on Main street near the bridge over Twolick creek. The first building was burnt in 1907, and has been replaced

by a large brick building, where he continues to do business. One part of this building is occupied by A. La Mantia & Bros., who have a wholesale fruit and produce store.

Opposite the meat market of E. J. Miller is the grocery and general merchandise store of J. D. George, who has been in business at this location for the last sixteen years.

Next door to the Homer City Pharmacy on Main street is the general merchandise and grocery store of H. R. Grumbling, who has been in business here for at least ten years.

The firm of D. L. Snyder & Son are dealers in general merchandise, fresh and salt meats, flour and feed. This firm has conducted the business for ten years.

S. L. Byers, on Main street, conducts a general merchandise store on a strictly cash basis. It is known as the New York Racket Store. Mr. Byers has been in business in his present location for the past nine years, having commenced his business in 1899 in a store room west of the Pennsylvania railroad station.

On Main street is the clothing, boot and shoe store managed by Spector & Marks.

W. H. Long has a grocery store on East Main street, and has been in business there since 1912.

Since 1911 Abe Kriwawnik has had a ladies' and gents' furnishing store, which is known as The Fair.

The *Indiana County American*, published by Berry Brothers since 1910, is the newspaper of the borough, and advocates the temperance cause.

The Homer City National Bank was organized July 20, 1907, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first board of directors consisted of E. J. Miller, president; J. L. Nix, vice president; C. M. Lingle; F. C. Betts; Joe J. Campbell; J. A. Klingensmith, and W. P. Risinger. The bank was opened in a room of the "Arlington Hotel" and Mr. S. C. Steele, cashier of the Madera National Bank, was elected cashier of the new institution. In June, 1908, the building now occupied by the bank was contracted to be built, being completed in December of the same year. This building is a three-story brick. The first floor is used entirely for bank purposes, the second floor is for office purposes, and the third floor is used for lodge rooms. The basement is occupied by the barber shop of Henry Elden. The building is equipped with hot and cold water throughout, electric lights and hot water heating system. The institution

has been prosperous; the deposits, according to the statement of August 2, 1913, being \$207,056.21, and the surplus and undivided profits \$9,544.00.

William Risinger, S. C. Steele and J. D. George were elected directors January 14, 1908; J. M. Risinger, July 6, 1908; T. J. Brandon, December 7, 1909; C. M. Lingle was elected president, May 9, 1911. The present officers are: J. M. Risinger, president; F. C. Betts, vice president; S. C. Steele, cashier; W. P. Risinger, assistant cashier.

The petition of the citizens of the village of Homer to incorporate as a borough under name and style of "Homer City" was laid before the grand jury June 13, 1872, and on September 26, 1872, the court confirmed the judgement of the grand jury and decreed that the town be incorporated as a borough and that the election be held in the schoolhouse of said borough November 22, 1872. David Boyd was appointed by the court to give notice of said election. William McKisson was judge and William Mullen and Benton Peddicord, inspectors of said election. The election held in the schoolhouse on March 21, 1873, resulted as follows: Against license, 30; for license, 24; burgess, David Boyd; town council, John H. Devers, William McKisson, J. P. Mikesell, John McLain, William H. Douthitt and John Dodson; high constable, R. P. Carson; school directors, John Evans, William Mullen, William Wilson, R. R. Ellis, R. Peddicord and James Flickinger; assessor, John Mullen; assistant assessors, Abraham Flickinger and William Wilson; overseers of the poor, John McLain and Isaac Killen; auditors, Simon Drenning, B. Peddicord and L. P. Flickinger; judge of election, John Griffith; inspectors, John F. Barclay and James M. Watt; constable, Alex M. Lucas.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number and value of horses assessed, 50—\$1,778; number and value of cows assessed, 21—\$409; taxables, 404; taxable real estate, \$225.985; money at interest, \$66.872.12; cost of assessment, \$32.86.

Prairie State Incubator Company.—Twenty-five years ago this famous plant was started by Hon. A. F. Cooper. It was a success from the start and the incubators were sold in all parts of the United States, and in foreign lands. Afterward J. L. Nix was taken in as partner, and later he purchased the interest of A. F. Cooper also. On August 10, 1911, when the factory force were all nicely started on their usual day's work, fire broke out in the main building and com-

pletely destroyed the plant and lumber yards, sweeping everything before it, excepting the office building. The loss amounted to over \$100,000. Plans and work were well under way for a new modern, fire-proof, concrete plant. The fire destroyed the concrete forms that had been prepared for the building of the new factory, which is located a short distance from the old one. But out of the ashes has arisen the largest, finest and best equipped incubator factory in the world. The new factory and yard covers seven and a half acres. The buildings are of reinforced concrete, the sides of which are so full of glass, set in steel sash, as almost to resemble a greenhouse. The construction affords all the light necessary even on the darkest days, and gives fifty per cent ventilation, which makes the interior cool and comfortable, even on the warmest summer days. Sanitary precautions are perfect and everything possible has been done to insure the health and comfort of the workmen.

The main building contains sixty thousand square feet of floor space, divided into seven departments, each separated by a fire wall and having its own individual fire protection. The main building is 487 feet long and 272 feet wide. The wings are all 60 feet wide and finished and protected in identically the same manner as the main building. A private railroad siding, one thousand feet in length, runs between the two main wings, thus facilitating the rapid delivery of all raw material and likewise the prompt loading of outgoing shipments. The building is heated throughout by hot water and lighted by Mazda incandescent lights from the companies own power plant. The interior is painted snow white and all the wires and cables are embedded in metallic conduits, thus insuring safety and improving the appearance of the interior. The power plant consists of a four-cylinder automatic gas engine, connected direct with a three-phase generator. This not only furnishes the power for driving the 335 horse-power motors distributed in the various buildings, but also for the electric lights through the interior. The woodworking department has modern high speed equipment of the largest size and capacity and a 36 by 24 in. band resaw, planers, moulders, matchers, automatic rip saws, automatic lathes, sanders, nailing machines, and, in fact, every modern device for working wood accurately and at the lowest possible cost. The sheet metal department is equipped with a full line of Bliss and Toledo stamping presses. All the

lamps, regulators and thermostats and sheet metal parts are manufactured by machinery, and thus the slow expensive hand work is all eliminated, and one article is just like the other, insuring that one part or one attachment is equally as perfect as the other.

While the factory buildings are absolutely fire proof, the contents will burn, and as no fire protection is provided by the village the company have put up a complete waterworks of their own. Upon a hill eighteen hundred feet away a concrete reservoir has been built, having a capacity of 260,000 gallons, with an elevation of 225 feet above the plant. An 8-inch main connects the reservoir with the yard hydrants and a sprinkling system inside the buildings insure protection. This system maintains a constant gravity pressure of over 90 pounds per square inch. The perfection of its fire system makes possible the lowest insurance rate of any plant in a similar line of

business. The saving afforded on this one item alone amounts to 5 per cent. of the plant's entire investment.

The Prairie State Incubator plant is thus the most modern and best equipped incubator plant in the world and has a capacity of five earloads per day, and the output is shipped to all parts of the known world. This beautiful and substantial plant is a lasting monument to the energy and perseverance of the inventor of Prairie State Incubators, Mr. James Love Nix, who thirty years ago, on a farm in southern Illinois, produced a machine which from that time to the present has always been recognized as the most perfect solution of artificial incubation ever produced. Mr. Nix has given his constant and undivided attention to every detail of the plans and erection of this factory, which accounts for its thorough equipment and successful completion.

CHAPTER XXX

CHERRYHILL TOWNSHIP—CLYMER BOROUGH

Cherryhill township was formed from Green and Brushvalley townships in 1854. In 1870 it had a population of 1,976, and in 1910 the population was 2,198, not including Clymer borough, which had a population of 1,753. The soil is a sandy loam, and is well adapted to farming and stock growing. The minerals are coal, lime and iron. It received its name from "Cherryhill Manor," surveyed to the Penns. Rev. Thomas W. Stephens describes this tract as follows:

"There was a tract of land lying near the center of what was called Green township, in 1823 called Penn's Manor. It contained about 1,300 acres. The line of my father's place was along it for about one mile. There were several settlers on it when we went into the cabin on the Johnston place. Some of them had been there nearly long enough to keep it by settlement right of twenty-one years, but the heirs of William Penn were watching them. They sent an agent to have it divided into suitable parts for sale. When he came, he stopped at my father's house and made arrangements for his lodging while he would be at the job. After seeing around and over it he proposed to sell the whole thing to my father for \$3.50 per acre, which would have amounted to \$4,500. Father didn't think it

safe for him to venture such an addition to the acres he already had. The agent divided it into small tracts and sold it out." This tract could not be bought now for less than \$100,000.

Old settlers of the township were: John Lydick, who settled on what is now known as the McGaughey farm, was driven away by the Indians three times, and the last time was gone seven years (he and his wife were natives of Ireland and emigrated to America with the Penns); James Moorhead, who was a great-grandson of the pioneer, Fergus Moorhead; James M. Barr, who occupied the farm now owned by George Stephens; W. H. Coleman, who was born on the "Manor" in 1815; William Fowler, who settled on land adjoining the "Manor," in 1806, coming from Cumberland county; John Martin, who settled in 1814 on the farm now owned by W. J. Hadden; Shadrach Stephens, who settled on Yellow creek on land afterwards owned by Peter Coy, in 1805; William Stephens, father of Rev. Thomas W. Stephens, who settled on the "Manor" on part of the farm now owned by George Stephens; Samuel McKendrick, who in 1828 settled on the "clay pike" near "Lapsley Tavern"; John Ray, who came from Ireland and settled on the "Manor"

about 1816; James Simpson, who came from East Mahoning township in 1823; George Wike, the first of the Wike family, who settled here about 1819 (the oldest pioneer of the name was Henry Wike); John Howearth, who settled in Cherryhill at a point on Twolick creek, known as Howearths Mills; John Evans, who settled where Greenville now stands, in 1804.

The site of one of the first schoolhouses in the township was about one mile west of Greenville on the Moorhead farm, which was occupied by Francis Lockard about 1810. It is on the Kittanning trail. The spring was an Indian watering place, as the trail deviates from its course to the spring.

The following gives some of the trials of the early settlers as told in an interesting way by Rev. Thomas W. Stephens, of Cherryhill township: "On the trip over the Allegheny Mountains to our western home, for it was called 'The West' at that time—but perhaps the next one you would hear speak of it would say 'the backwoods,' and truly it was backwoods; it was one broad forest after another for fifty miles over stones and over creek, not a bridge to be seen on the way. But by and by we arrived at our destination, a little one-story log house with clapboard roof and a small kitchen adjoining, built of the same materials, and this kitchen was to be our home for the winter—kitchen, dining-room, bed-room and parlor, all four in one. The other room was occupied by an old Irish couple named Johnson and their daughter, Jane. They were to have it until spring. But I return to our first spring in the 'backwoods.' Father had paid what money he had on the land and there was \$300 due, and grain scarce, and hard to get. As an evidence of the condition of things at that time in this country, my father had been securing some grain to do us until we could raise some. Moses Campbell, who lived about two miles from us, heard that the English government was giving 100 acres of land to every man that would settle in Canada and 100 for each son he had; and he got the Canada fever so bad that he offered father \$5.00 for three bushels of rye that he had bought for his own use. Campbell wanted it for horse feed on his journey to Canada. Wheat was very scarce. Corn could be raised much sooner than wheat, so we had to eat corn cakes very often and pone, as the corn loaf was called. Sometimes we could get a fat deer or bear, and then the most of us could eat corn cooked in any way with good gravy, but my sister, who was younger than I, got

very tired of it. She said she didn't like that 'mush bread.' The mush was not quite as good as if we had milk to take it with, but father got his shop up, and by saving a little money from time to time he managed to get enough to buy a cow. She was a good one, but she must have salt. Father had to pay \$4.00 per bushel for the first salt he got in the 'backwoods,' and \$12.00 for the first barrel. The cow was the only beast we had for some time except a dog, and he was almost as necessary as the cow, because of the bear, the wolf, the wildcat, the panther and the racoon. Deer and turkey equally plenty, and some of them were quite an advantage to the pioneer settlers. A case or two will make it clear.

"My father and his brother built one of the first sawmills in this part of the country. It was only two miles from home to the place of building the mill. Father took his rifle with him as he went to and fro from his work. That summer, in going and coming, he shot seventeen deer at twenty shots. We had plenty of fresh meat that summer. The bears and coons were usually fat in the fall, and any man that had a good dog and a good gun, and could manage them, could have oil enough for the lamps all winter. My mother rendered twenty-one tinfuls out of one bear. Bears would sometimes kill the hogs, but the hunters usually kept even with them. My father and William Frazer, an old hunter, went out with their dogs on one occasion for a special bear hunt to return when they were tired of hunting. They were out two days and a half, and killed nine bears."

The farm occupied by Samuel Hendricks in 1828, on the clay pike near the Lapsley farm, was surveyed as vacant land in 1795 by John Evans for James Simpson, and contained 400 acres. It is near Twolick creek on the Indian path diverging from the Kittanning trail at the Brown farm. It was a wild place in 1839, there being only a cabin built by the Lockards, and a small clearing. A panther killed McKendricks' dog after they came on the place. On the farm of the pioneer Samuel Rakston, on the pike five miles east of Indiana, was kept a hotel for many years. The property was first settled by William McSweeney. The building was erected about 1830 and for many years was well patronized by drovers and wagoners. The Kittanning war trail passes nearly the entire length of the farm. On the Campbell farm, now occupied by John Campbell, settled by a man by the name of Ferguson about 1803, a log hotel was erected in 1805 or 1806. It was 20 by 30 feet, with a

"lean-to" on one side. Samuel Reed kept the hôtel and had a smith shop. Travelers used to drive early and late to reach this point, which was on an old State road located nearly on the line of the Kittanning trail. There was two or three cabins on the tract prior to Reed's settlement in 1805. A storm in the winter of 1879-1880 unroofed the old tavern. In early days it was a good hunting ground, part of which was called "Plum Thicket," and there were evidences of an Indian battle on the ground. The tavern was noted for the fights that occurred there. An orchard was planted on the farm in 1805 or 1806, and part of it is still bearing.

Thomas Askins emigrated from Ireland and settled in the township about 1805. He worked in a brickyard in Philadelphia until he paid for his farm. He built a sawmill on the tract in 1822, and others have been erected on the site since. William Murphy, in 1870, started a woolen factory on Twolick, below the present site of Diamondville, in a building erected for a foundry by Spalding & Farren. James Knabb in 1870 built a sawmill on Laurel run, near the edge of Pine township on the site of one built by John Coy in 1841. In 1847 Alexander Stuchell engaged in the furniture, undertaking and cabinet business in Greenville. He used water for power, after five years introducing a 15-foot overshot wheel.

Benjamin Long and Charles Burnheimer began the manufacture of threshing machines in Diamondville in 1858 and continued for five years. Mr. Long conducted the business until 1873, when H. C. Sickenberger became a junior member of the firm, and the making of fanning mills was added. In 1876 they manufactured 140 fanning mills, and in 1878 they made eight single and double strap threshing machines. They have produced ten threshing machines in one season. The "Keystone Fanning Mill," invented and manufactured by them, is well and favorably known in this section.

A gristmill built by Joseph Widdowson was bought by John Houk and Mrs. Dorcas Houk in 1877. It was the place of the settlement of the Widdowsons about 1820. The mill in later years was run by steam power, having a 40-horse power engine, two rows of burrs, and a capacity of one hundred bushels per day.

The residents of Cherryhill are among the most enterprising of Indiana county. (The growing borough of Clymer, which is discussed elsewhere, was taken from Cherryhill in 1908.) The citizens of this township have always taken an active interest in politics.

At one time there was a greater majority of Republicans in this township than in any other township of the county. It has furnished its share of county and state officials. Dr. Robert Mitchell was a member of the Legislature for six years. Dr. Thomas McMullen was assemblyman for two years. William Evans served three terms in the State Legislature and one term as sheriff of the county, as county surveyor, and clerk in the land office at Harrisburg for ten years. Frederick Cameron was county commissioner, one term; John G. Cameron, one term; Johnston Moorhead, one term.

The following are the old people who still live in the township: Mrs. Eliza Houston, widow of John Houston, daughter of John A. Jamison; Clarissa Empfield, mother of C. W. Empfield; Richard D. McGaughey; Andrew Lydick; James Fowler; Rev. Joseph Holsopple; William Fair; William Householder; Mrs. William Lydick; J. M. Bartlebaugh; H. F. Burkepile; Milton Carney; S. J. Chapman; Henry Golden; Henry James Simpson; Matthew Stokes; Daniel Wolfe; Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Wyncoop; Mrs. Michael Sickenberger; Mrs. Mattie Coy; Mrs. Charles Fyock; Mrs. Jacob Dick; Mrs. John Myers; Mrs. Giles Stephens.

The churches of Cherryhill township are as follows: Manor Brethren, Diamond Methodist Episcopal, Diamondville Union, Ridge Chapel E. M., Twolick United Evangelical, Grace United Evangelical, Stakes United Evangelical, Rich Hill Wesleyan Methodist, Spruce Wesleyan Methodist, Cherryhill United Brethren, Greenville Brethren, Greenville Methodist Episcopal, Harmony Presbyterian at Greenville.

The cemeteries are as follows: Manor German Baptist, Harmony, Manor, Howe, Stephens, Diamondville, Rich Hill and Swamp.

The first election in Cherryhill township was held March 16, 1855, when the following officers were elected: Justices of the peace, A. S. M. Cunne and Thomas Askins; constable, Alexander Stuchill; auditors, William Evans, John Getty and James Davis; poor overseers, John McGuire and George Nocking; school directors, William Fowler, Andrew Gibson, Isaac Empfield, Thomas Stephens, Frederick Cameron and J. R. Buterbaugh; supervisors, James Haddin and Samuel Howe; judge of election, James M. Barr; inspectors, Peter Risinger and Joseph Cruly, assessor, Archibald Fowler; assistant assessors, Jacob Dorr and James Lydick; township clerk, Thomas Barr; election officers, Samuel H. Johnston,

judge; John D. Paige and Patrick Lydick, inspectors.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: The number and value of horses assessed, 450—\$16,593; number and value of cows assessed, 407—\$5,295; taxables, 650; taxable real estate, \$605,412; number of acres of cleared land, 22,283; timber land, 7,553; money at interest, \$112,477.21; cost of assessment, \$113.10.

Greenville.—Aside from Clymer, the principal town is Greenville (Penn Run P. O.). The town was located on the Hugh Fulton and the William Evans farms. The first building on the site of the village was the dwelling of William Evans. He laid out lots in 1838, and called the village Greenville for the township of Green, in which it was then situated. The second house was the mud building or clay house of David Davis, situated on the lot west of the "Mansion House." William Evans and Samuel Wiggins erected the first salesroom. This was situated near the site of the building formerly occupied by J. C. Rugh & Brother, and here was inaugurated the first store in the village. The second mercantile establishment was managed and owned by Samuel and Andrew Wiggins. The post office in Greenville was established in 1839, and the first postmaster was Andrew Wiggins. A black walnut desk used in the old post office is now owned by C. W. Empfield. For many years the post office was located in the store of J. C. Rugh & Brother. The next postmaster was Sanford Pattison, a Democrat, who located the office on the main street opposite where the Methodist church now stands. It was afterwards moved to the residence of William Shalito and from there to the present location, where the office is in charge of W. H. H. Adams.

For many years Greenville has been a center for select schools. It may boast of having had some of the largest and most successful schools in Indiana county. The citizens have always been interested in the select schools and have helped to make them a success. The success of its present school still continues.

Fifty years ago Greenville was a very busy village. Through this place much of the hauling of lumber was done from the vicinity of Cherrytree to Indiana. A resident of Greenville remembers seeing one hundred teams going through the village in one day. Today the lumber is going the other way—from Indiana to the county towns.

Mr. Isaac Empfield started a hotel in 1850 where his son, C. W. Empfield, now lives. The

hotel was conducted by him for twenty-two years, until his death, and was conducted until 1880 by his wife and above named son.

The "Houston Hotel" was built in 1859 by Simeon Truly and was kept by John Houston until his death; since that time it has been conducted by Mr. Houston's wife and daughters. The hotel formerly conducted by Mr. William Lydick is now conducted by Mr. Lowry Houck.

At one time there were three tanneries in the town: one on the property of James Davis, formerly owned by Frank Stewart, was operated more than forty-five years ago by Alexander and William Thompson; another was built by P. S. Risinger and operated by him and James M. Dickey more than fifty-five years ago; a third, built and operated by Anthony Smith, was in later years operated by Robert Millikin, Sr., and Robert Millikin, Jr., but is not in operation now.

The woolen mill of Penn Run was started by William Murphy and afterwards conducted by W. H. Green. The mill was burned in the fall of 1911 and was not rebuilt.

The first gristmill, run by J. M. Barr, was a small water mill run by an overshot wheel. The mill was purchased from Mr. Barr by Robert McKeoge, who sold to J. C. and Samuel Rugh, who operated the mill until it was burned, June 1, 1885. It was rebuilt by J. C. Rugh, Frederick Cameron, and William McFeaters. Mr. McFeaters bought the interest of Mr. Cameron, which he disposed of to William Fair. The interest of Mr. Fair was sold to James Fowler. On January 1, 1913, the mill was purchased by John H. Lytle. It was at first run by water power and afterwards by steam. The roller process was installed in 1886.

The places of business:—

Mr. C. B. Widdowson keeps a general store in the central part of the village in the building erected by Mr. Crawford. Mr. Widdowson purchased the store building of the Frederick Cameron heirs. In this building Lowry Cameron conducted a store five years. The business has been conducted by C. B. Widdowson since April 1, 1901.

M. L. Houston began business on the opposite side of the street from the Widdowson building in 1876. For twelve years he made and sold cigars, but at present conducts a racket store.

On December 25, 1897, Mr. J. M. Fyock opened a general store on the main street opposite the "Houck Hotel." In connection with the store he conducts an undertaking

business, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty years.

The old drug store near the J. M. Fyock store, conducted by Orrin Pattison since July 30, 1912, was formerly conducted by Messrs. Samuel Glassford, J. M. Stewart, North Lydick, R. H. Flude and E. G. Smith. Mr. Flude kept his drugs in a small building on the opposite side of the street, near the center of the town.

In 1907 Mr. F. M. Burkhart built a large and handsome store building on the Stuchell property, where the old cabinet shop formerly stood. Here he conducts a general merchandise and hardware business.

Diamondville (Mitchells Mills P. O.).—The tract upon which this village is situated contained 400 acres and was purchased by Dr. Robert Mitchell, because it was "the nearest pine tract to Pittsburg." Thomas Barr pointed out the timberland to the Doctor about 1822. The first movement was made by Robert Mitchell in 1823. He and A. T. Moorhead, Sr., erected a gristmill some time during the season of 1824. Mr. Moorhead was the first miller, and was succeeded by Thomas Lockard. The gristmill was built of logs, 20 by 30, two stories high, had one run of country stone, and used a "rye fly" something like a tub wheel. It was enlarged in 1825, and was then supplied with an undershot wheel, and two run of stone. The second mill was erected by Doctor Mitchell in 1838. It was a two-story frame building 50 by 50, had two sets of burrs and an overshot wheel twelve feet in diameter. The village was called by Doctor Mitchell "Diamondville" because the property was the diamond, or had the greatest value of all the pine tracts in that section. The first birth was that of Joseph McCloud Moorhead, in 1825. He was the son of A. T. Moorhead, Sr.

Hustonville.—The commencement of this village was the building in 1850 of a smith shop and house for the smithy of Robert Huston. Other mechanics moved in and there are now eight houses, store, post office and shops. The first store was established by Elijah Cresswell in 1853, the present one by J. H. Ellwood in 1879. The first blacksmith was Henry Truxell, who came from Cambria county in 1850. He was succeeded by David Dougherty, who came from Blair county in 1858.

CLYMER BOROUGH

Clymer, a prosperous coal town located at the mouth of Dixon's run, along Twolick

creek, on the Robert Lydick farm, formerly known as the "Billy Weimer" farm, about eight miles north of Indiana, and connected therewith by electric cars, was formed from Cherryhill township in 1905. It had a population of 1,753 in 1910.

The name of the town was suggested by John S. Fisher and adopted by the Dixon Run Land Company, which established the town. "Clymer" was chosen in honor of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Constitutional committee that adopted the Constitution of the United States, a friend of George Washington, and the one to whom belongs the distinction of being the founder of Indiana, owing to the fact that he donated the ground for the county seat. The land company sold the lots at public and private sale. In this respect Clymer differs from any other coal town in the county. All available lots have been sold. The policy of the promoters is "a fair deal to every man," and the fact that it is the center of large coal operations has made it one of the largest and most prosperous coal towns of the county. The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, Rembrandt Peale, and the Pioneer Coal Company have branch offices in Clymer.

A number of years ago the Berwind-White Coal Company purchased coal lands in the vicinity of Clymer, but they shifted their operations to Somerset county and made Windber their center of operations. The first extensive mining in this vicinity was done by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation and the Pioneer Coal Company. Their purchases were followed by the Russell Coal Mining Company and Rembrandt Peale, J. L. Mitchell and associates, J. H. Weaver, the Operators Coal Mining Company, and the Greenwich Coal Company.

The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, owned by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, is not a commercial company, but produces coal extensively for the railroad. It has operations at Sample run, below Clymer, and at the Barr slope, near Dixonville. It also has a large development at Rossiter, in Canoe township. Its holdings (aggregating more than 160,000 acres) and operations extend into Clearfield, Cambria and Blair counties. The company employs many thousand men and produces 200,000,000 tons of coal annually. In the vicinity of Clymer there are two good commercial seams of coal, known as the

Lower Freeport, or bed "D," and the Miller seam, or bed "B."

The *Pioneer Coal Company* has its holdings in Cherryhill and Green townships and has two large developments on Buck run, just east of Clymer, and one at Starford in Green township. This company is operating the "B" seam and is producing an exceptionally fine quality of steam coal.

The *Russell Coal Mining Company*, which is affiliated with the Rembrandt Peale operations, has two extensive mines on Dixon run and another on Buck run.

Rembrandt Peale with his affiliated companies is the largest independent coal producer in the Clearfield district. He has large holdings in Green, Cherryhill and White townships.

J. L. Mitchell, who was one of the pioneers in the coal interests in Cambria county, owns several thousand acres of coal in Cherryhill township in the Penn Run district. These lands are undeveloped, but are readily accessible to the Cherrytree & Dixonville railroad and will no doubt furnish the basis for a large mining industry at no distant date.

Clymer Brick and Fire Clay Company.—This company was incorporated April 9, 1907, by the following board of incorporators: Hon. John S. Fisher, president; G. W. Lenkerd, secretary; Robert M. Wilson, treasurer. The original board of directors were: John S. Fisher, president; G. W. Lenkerd, secretary; Robert M. Wilson, treasurer; T. L. Snyder, of Clearfield; H. A. Kratzer, Clearfield; H. N. Widdowson, Mahaffey; Henry Hall, Indiana; Thomas Bellis, Altoona; William D. Kelley, Philadelphia. The board remains the same except that on the death of Robert M. Wilson, R. A. Henderson, Indiana, Pa., was elected to his place; and H. C. Christy and W. S. Hamilton, of Indiana, Pa., fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Thomas Bellis and William D. Kelley.

The company owns about two hundred acres of land in Cherryhill township which it purchased from Giles Stephens and the Pioneer Coal Company. It has a modern brick plant of fireproof construction, which includes a power house, machinery room, waste heat dryer, ten rectangular down draught kilns, stock sheds, blacksmith shop, etc. The investment in the plant amounts to \$150,000.

The product of the plant consists of paving and building brick and radial chimney brick. The principal business is the manufacture of radial brick, of which 30,000 tons per year are made. The product of the plant is pur-

chased principally by two firms, the Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Company and the M. W. Kellogg Company, and marketed in all the Eastern States, including the New England States, Canada, Porto Rico, Cuba and Honolulu.

The clay deposit is considered one of the finest in the State. It is about seventeen inches in thickness and immediately underlies a three and a half foot vein of coal.

Indiana county possesses great areas of clay and shale suitable for the manufacture of paving and building brick and other clay products. These deposits have scarcely been touched. One of the greatest resources of the county lies in the undeveloped beds of clay.

The clay deposits of the United States, which were valued at \$172,000,000 last year, rank third, being excelled only by the deposits of coal and iron. The clay product of Pennsylvania amounted to \$21,000,000 last year, being excelled by only one State, Ohio. Indiana has its share of the clay deposits of the State and its manufacture will become one of the leading industries of the county.

The first resident of the new town was John A. Dillon, who came to Clymer from Clearfield in 1905, and started a boarding house on Hancock street. During the first year he had from fifty to sixty boarders, mostly engineers and officers of the C. B. Coal Corporation, who were superintending the building of the new town. Mr. Dillon, having kept hotel at Ansonville for fifteen years, and the restaurant in the New York Central station in Clearfield for seven years, soon established a reputation for satisfying "the inner man," although it was with some difficulty that he could get enough provisions from the surrounding country. Mr. Dillon, in 1912, moved to a private residence on Sixth street where he still lives.

The petition to make Clymer a borough was filed October 28, 1907, and the order of court authorizing it as a borough was filed February 29, 1908. The survey of the borough shows that it is bounded by the lands of the Pioneer Coal Company, Clymer Brick & Fire Clay Company, J. W. Ackerson, William Kephart, Mrs. L. Dearmin, Bituminous Coal Corporation, Kinter Brothers, John McHendricks, Mrs. M. J. Oberlinan, James W. Davis, William Barnett, Mrs. J. S. Rowe, and Twolick creek, and contains 304.78 acres.

The election for the borough officers was held April 4, 1908, in room No. 1 of the second floor of the Clymer Hardware Company's

building, on the corner of Franklin and Sixth streets. Frank Fleming was appointed by the court to give due notice of said election. The court directed that Alexander Hunter be judge and A. F. Roser and J. H. Fagan inspectors. The election resulted as follows: Burgess, J. A. Dearolph; justices of the peace, H. D. Smith and J. C. Davison; tax collector, J. G. Lixfield; assessor, Orvil Krough; auditors, W. H. Brewer and L. C. Bence; judge, A. F. Roser; inspectors, A. W. Hetrick and James Irwin; poor overseers, J. E. France and Ira Brown; high constable, John Wolf; constable, H. F. Fleming; treasurer, W. F. Neeley; council, H. R. Depp, A. Clemenson, Dr. H. N. Prothero, John McGuire, Dr. W. A. Evans, Joseph Christy, and John Morrow; school directors, Dr. L. E. Ackerson, Walter Robins, James St. Clair, T. C. Stanley, David Black, and David Abram.

Principal stores:

The A. F. Kelly Store; the Victor Trading Company; W. C. Strong & Son, who occupy a brick building on Franklin street, built in 1906, into which they moved in 1907, conducting a general merchandise store; George Dixon & Son, located on Franklin street, who have conducted a general merchandise store since 1906; other merchants are H. Levinson, J. C. Christy, Peter Paytash, Frank Pertratis, there is also Thomas' Five and Ten Cent store. The principal meat markets are conducted by T. C. Stanley and John Rozella. There are two druggists in the town, John W. Evans and Thomas Kirkman, who purchased the store of the Lydick Drug Company. There are two hardware stores, those of the Clymer Hardware Company and the Eureka Hardware Company. Naum Cooper has a tailoring establishment. John Dearolph is an undertaker and furniture dealer. C. B. O'Neil, jeweler.

The physicians are Dr. Benjamin Coe and Dr. J. S. Miller. Dr. L. E. Ackerson, a na-

tive of Cherryhill township, is the only dentist in the town.

There are two hotels, the "Neely Hotel," W. F. Neely, proprietor, and the "New Clymer House," Edward Dwyer, proprietor.

Clymer National Bank.—The Clymer National Bank began business January 16, 1911. The handsome brick building 50 by 60 was erected in 1911. The first floor is occupied by the bank and a mercantile establishment, and the second floor by office rooms. There is a photographer's room and a barber shop in the basement. The bank was organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 and has increased its resources very rapidly. The officers are as follows: Ed Widdowson, president; Dr. L. E. Ackerson, vice president; H. Andrews, cashier; E. C. Meek, assistant cashier. The directors are: David Ober, W. A. Evans, S. A. Krider, C. E. Fulton, Peter Paytash, J. A. Dearolph.

The churches of Clymer borough are First Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Greek Catholic and Christian.

There are two brick school buildings. The eight-room school building was erected soon after the town was started, but not being sufficiently large to accommodate the rapid increase in the number of school children, last year a two-room building was constructed near the street car line. There are ten teachers employed and a two-year high school course was added to the curriculum in 1912. The principal of the school is Ernest McLaughlin, a graduate of the Indiana State normal school. He was reared in Shelocta borough.

The assessor's book for 1913 of Clymer borough shows the following: Number and value of horses assessed, 53—\$2,250; number and value cows assessed, 67—\$1,340; taxables, 669; taxable real estate, \$187,661; money at interest, \$11,795.39; cost of assessment, \$90.72.

CHAPTER XXXI

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP—SALTSBURG BOROUGH

Conemauh township was formed from Armstrong township in 1807. It received its name from the river which forms its southern boundary. It lies in the southwestern corner of the county. In 1870 it had a population of 2,152, including Saltsburg, and in 1910 the population was 2,510, not including Saltsburg, which alone had a population of 1,044.

The soil is a rich loam, well adapted to agricultural purposes. The principal minerals are coal, iron ore and limestone. The surface is hilly and is well watered by Black Legs creek and numerous other streams that empty into the Conemauh and Kiskiminetas rivers bordering on the south. An old citizen gives the origin of the unique name of Black Legs creek. It appears that among the relics that were early discovered along its bank was an old gun barrel upon which were the initials "B. L.," and the nameless creek was called Black Legs. The Kiskiminetas river is formed from the confluence of the Conemauh and Loyalhanna, south of Saltsburg.

The first settlers in this locality were mostly Scotch and Irish, and came from east of the Alleghenies, especially from Franklin and Columbia counties. They were a very sober and industrious people. From 1770 until 1794 the settlers were quite insecure on account of the Indians. A blockhouse was erected on the Dickson farm as a means of defense. One of the Indian war paths was along the Loyalhanna. There was an Indian town about one mile below Saltsburg on the left bank of the Kiskiminetas river. Notwithstanding frequent annoyances by the Indians, the settlements were rapidly extended. Many of the residents had been reared under Presbyterian influence and brought their Bibles with them, and held family worship regularly.

In 1766 Robert Robinson, Sr., came to this locality and built a cabin in sight of the river opposite Coalport, and soon afterwards built his residence upon a farm afterwards owned by W. J. Sterrett, where he lived until his death.

In 1776 Rev. James Power became pastor of Mt. Pleasant and Sewickley churches, and began to preach as stated supply at Unity, fourteen miles distant from Saltsburg, the nearest point for public worship prior to 1783, the close of the Revolutionary war. From that time the Presbytery of Redstone, which then embraced all of this region, sent out numerous supplies into the thinly settled districts, by whom churches were organized. There were no settled pastors until in 1790. On the 22d of November of that year, old Salem, Congruity, and Poke Run obtained under shepherds, Mr. John McPherrin being ordained and installed pastor of the first (in connection with Unity), and Mr. Samuel Porter of the other two churches. Rev. Joseph Henderson was called to the congregation of Ebenezer April 9, 1799, and became its pastor. To these points, where tents and afterwards rude log houses of worship were erected, our forefathers from the surrounding country gathered with their families for public worship.

A log gristmill was erected on Johnston's point in Westmoreland county, near Saltsburg, at a very early date, to which the settlers packed their grain to be prepared for food. From the Indiana county side they came from five to ten miles across a region of country but thinly settled and winding through unbroken woodland to the very edge of the river, which they forded at a point just above the junction of the Loyalhanna with the Conemauh. Later there was an oil mill and "still house" built upon the point, and business began to center at this place. Flatboats were laden with home products for New Orleans. This was the only route for trade until the opening of the Pennsylvania canal, which did away with flatboats.

Other old mills were Thompson's mill on Altman's run, Lytle's mill on Elder's run, Treas's mill on Black Legs run, near Saltsburg. These mills were all run by water power—overhead wheels with buckets. At

present there are no gristmills in the township, but a number of the farmers now supply themselves with gasoline engines for chopping purposes. The real discoverer and manufacturer of salt in this locality was one William Johnston, who came from Franklin county in 1800 and settled upon the point. A full description of the salt works is found elsewhere in this book.

The first schoolhouse within the limit of Indiana county of which the writer has any knowledge was in Conemaugh township, about a half mile from the Kiskiminetas river. It was an abandoned dwelling house, being the first cabin built in the county. The building was owned by Robert Robinson, and the school was taught by James McDowell. The school was kept open about three hours in the evening. The date of this school was not later than 1785, but there are reasons to believe that it was as early as 1777 or 1778.

Before Rev. Joseph W. Henderson began to preach at Ebenezer, in 1797, there was a schoolhouse built near where the church now stands, and a Mr. Meldron was the teacher. In 1780 there was a schoolhouse about one mile above Saltsburg, near what is now White station on the West Penn railroad. It was an old house then. Thomas Irwin taught that year. Mr. McCreery taught school in a log house about 1790, where the United Presbyterian church of Conemaugh now stands. The base of the chimney of this house still stands on land owned by the James Oliver heirs. Margaret Coleman, who died in 1912, at an age of ninety years, attended this school. In 1802 or 1803 a schoolhouse was built north of Lewisville. Master Fulton taught the school in 1806 and for ten years afterwards. Some time before 1805, a schoolhouse was built where the night school before mentioned was kept. The first teacher was Robert Work. He was succeeded by John Reed, McVicar, James May and Cornelius Campbell. Soon afterwards another schoolhouse was built, between 1800 and 1805, on land owned by Thomas Shirley, Sr. In 1809 or 1810 a schoolhouse was erected on land of Richard Clawson. The teachers were Master Nesbit and James Coulter. Shortly afterwards a schoolhouse was erected on land of Silas Fulton, and about the same time one on land owned and occupied by Samuel G. Miller. The teachers of the school last named were James Duncan, William Martin, John Jamison and Samuel Craven. In 1840 Conemaugh township had five schools and 337 pupils. At that time it had more schools and more pupils than any other district in the

county. At present there are thirteen schools and 458 pupils. For many years Conemaugh township stood in the first rank along educational lines. The early schools of Saltsburg, the largest town and only borough, are discussed elsewhere in this book.

Tunnelton, a very progressive little town along the Conemaugh division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was formerly known as *Kelly's Station*. The first improvement here was made by John Kelly before the Revolutionary war. Being driven out by the Indians, he buried his pots, etc., and returned to Lancaster county and enlisted in the army. He applied for a patent for the land March 1, 1775, in the name of his father, James Kelly. He returned home from the army with camp fever and died. The patent was granted to James Kelly for the land, 200 acres, adjoining lands of Joseph Williams and Thomas Reed, above on the river, and William Osprey, below, on November 3, 1784. Samuel Kelly, a brother of John, enlisted in the Revolutionary war at the age of seventeen years, and at the close of the war came and settled on the tract, and was followed by his father, James Kelly, a few years later.

Clarksburg is a beautiful village located in the northern part of Conemaugh township on Black Legs creek. It is five miles from Saltsburg, which is connected with it by a macadamized road. The daily trains at Saltsburg are met by an automobile conveyance, which runs to Clarksburg, and this accommodates passengers who wish to go to Clarksburg, Eldersridge and Iselin and who at that point can take the train on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad to Indiana and northern points.

There are two general stores in Clarksburg. The one is conducted by W. A. and J. M. Hart, who keep the postoffice, and the other is conducted by J. T. Young. Samuel Baroni has a grocery and meat market.

By a special Act of the Legislature Clarksburg had been an independent school district and had but three school directors, but when the new code became a law the district again became part of the township. In compliance with the code the citizens of the district made application to the court for an independent school district. The application was granted and the court appointed five school directors.

Among the very old settlers of the township were the following:

Robert Robinson settled in the southwestern part of the township, and his descendants are

among the largest of any connection in the county. Soon after 1780 he moved from Big Sewickley on packhorses, crossing the Kiskiminetas river in a canoe, and floating the horses over the river, and settled on a tract of land, the warrant of which is dated February 25, 1780. The tract was called "York" and contained 210 acres. The consideration was the sum of three pounds, eight shillings, lawful money. The land was situated on the north side of the Kiskiminetas river at the mouth of the Robinson run.

John Marshall settled on the old Marshall farm of 424 acres about 1768. His family was driven away by the Indians to the eastern part of the State, where they remained for several years. William Marshall located on a farm of 428 acres about the same time, and Samuel Marshall on a farm of 287 acres.

Nicholas Coleman took up land on the Conemaugh in 1771, near the Conemaugh church. He built a shanty and planted peach seeds brought over the mountains. The Indians approaching, his wife carried their child on horseback to a fort near Greensburg, and then to their home east of the mountains. When they returned to the farm, in 1774 or 1775, the peach trees they planted were laden with peaches, which they made into peach brandy and sold in the frontier town of Kittanning. They dug up their pewter spoons, kettles and utensils, which they had buried from the Indians. Their descendants are still living on this farm (Robert M. Coleman).

Joseph Rhea settled in 1806 at a point generally known as Coalport. The Coalport farm is supposed to have been settled by the Hindmans, but no record can be found of them earlier than 1800. They were an unfortunate family—one drowned, one killed at a raising, and another met an accidental death in some manner, all in the space of one year. This farm received the name of Coalport at the building of the canal. James Aleorn had the first store about 1829, and for some years a store was kept at this point by Samuel N. Kier, of Pittsburg, and George Wilson, of Indiana, Pa. The business of the place ceased with the closing of operations on the canal. On this farm have been found skeletons of men, probably Indians, and from old burial places on this farm some old settlers think the Indian town, Old Town Bottom, opposite, across the Kiskiminetas, extended across the river on the present Indiana county side. From one of these graves enough stones were taken to build a chimney.

Samuel Nesbit, who came in 1816, was the

father of Samuel Nesbit, who was treasurer of Indiana county and lived on the old homestead which was patented by Joshua Elder March 18, 1788, and known as the Alexander Thompson farm. The farm has been owned by four generations of the Nesbit family since 1817. It was surveyed by Thomas Murray October 5, 1773. The claim is said to have been sold at one time for five shillings. Another claim in the same neighborhood was traded off for three yards of shirt cloth.

Matthew McDowell, who came to this country not long after the Revolutionary war, settled on a tract known as "Black Walnut Bottom," on Black Legs creek. The tract contained about 400 acres, all of which is tillable. A patent for this tract was applied for by George Armstrong, April 3, 1769, and was deeded to Samuel Dickson July 15, 1771.

Robert Shirley settled on Black Legs about two miles from Saltsburg. Samuel Kier settled in 1806. John Ewing came to this vicinity and settled on what was afterwards McFarland's mill in 1788. James Nowry, a pioneer on Black Legs creek in 1811, settled on the homestead afterwards owned by his son, Archibald M. Nowry. John Fleming settled about 1772. Alexander Lytle settled in 1800 on a tract situated on Lytle's run; there was a small improvement when he purchased the tract and he built the first sawmill in that neighborhood in 1811, and the stone mansion now occupied by the widow of John Lytle.

James Hart settled on the farm known as Cooperstown in 1806. The first survey of the farm was made in 1773. John Drummond, Sr., settled on the Osprey tract, adjoining the Kelly tract, in 1812. There was an old Indian camp on the Osprey tract on the site of which there were mounds of shells and broken pieces of crockery ware, which seem to have been burned, of some coarsely pulverized material. Robert McGaughey in 1818 settled on part of the Thomas Reed tract near Tunnelton. Samuel Lyons settled one mile from Saltsburg in 1793. Robert Wilson settled about two miles from Clarksburg in 1791. He was driven away by the Indians three summers, but returned to his improvements as soon as he deemed it safe.

CIRCULAR HUNT IN CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP

At a large representative meeting of the citizens of Conemaugh township and Armstrong township, held at the residence of Col. John Neal on Wednesday, February 20, 1828, for the purpose of agreeing on measures prepara-

tory to a general circular hunt in said township, Capt. John Smith was appointed chairman, and Archibald Cunningham, secretary. At the meeting it was decided the neighbors of Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland counties should attend the hunt on March 11, at eight o'clock A. M., to commence at James Smith's in Conemaugh township. Divisions of the circle were formed and men appointed to have charge of each division. No firearms were to be brought on the ground, but each man was to be armed with a suitable cudgel, and, if convenient, have a horn; but no dog was to be let loose until commands were given by the men and officers.

SALT MANUFACTURE

In the Conemaugh valley there were several salt wells from which was manufactured an excellent quality of salt. The existence of salt water in this section was indicated by the oozing of water, slightly brackish, through the fissures of the rock. These places are called licks, from the fact that deer and other animals resort to them, to drink the water and lick the mud or rocks, though the salt is scarcely perceptible to the human taste. Hence, "watching a lick" was a phrase often heard among sportsmen in that part of the country; and it was common to see a kind of scaffold or nest among the branches of a neighboring tree, in which the gunner awaited the approach of the unsuspecting animal to its favorite lick. Many deer were killed in this manner.

About the year 1812 or 1813 an old lady named Deemer discovered an oozing of salt water at low-water mark on the Indiana side of the Conemaugh river, about two miles above the present site of Saltsburg. Prompted by curiosity, she gathered some of the water to use for cooking purposes, and with a portion of it made mush, which she found to be quite palatable. This discovery very shortly led to the development of one of the most important business interests in the county. About the year 1813 William Johnston, an enterprising young man from Franklin county, commenced boring a well at the spot where Mrs. Deemer made the discovery, and at the depth of 287 feet found an abundance of salt water. The boring was done by tramp or treadle, the poles being connected with open mortise and tongue, fastened with little bolts. The salt was manufactured by boiling the water in large kettles, using wood for fuel, until with the opening of additional wells the wood from

some fifty or sixty acres of woodland had been consumed for this purpose. Originally the pumping was done by blind horses, and the salt sold at five dollars per bushel retail, but as the wells multiplied the price came down to four dollars. Mr. Johnston's success induced many others to embark in the business, most of whom were successful. Very soon the hitherto silent and solitary banks of this river were all bustle, life and enterprise. Well after well was sunk; competition ran high, and brought the price of the article lower and lower, until it was reduced to one dollar a barrel. This was too low. Some establishments were abandoned, others were carried on midst every difficulty. However, a reaction, which was naturally to be expected, at last took place; the price was fixed at two dollars per barrel, which afforded a fair profit. The business regained its former spirit, and the quantity manufactured rapidly increased. With the increase of the trade came new machinery and appliances in the manufacture of the salt. The unwieldy kettles were dispensed with, and large pans of half-inch iron, some 20 feet long, 10 to 11 feet wide, and 8 inches deep, were used instead; coal was used as fuel, the blind horses were put aside, and the steam engine introduced for both boring and pumping. The place was called the Great Conemaugh Salt Works, from the name of the river upon which they were located, and a post office with that name was established there.

The Salt Works were located at what is now White's Station, on the Conemaugh division of the Pennsylvania railroad. For the last five or six years coal has been successfully mined at this place and a company store has been established.

Churches of Conemaugh.—Presbyterian Churches at Ebenezer, Clarksburg and Tunnelton; Conemaugh United Presbyterian Church; Baptist Church at Tunnelton; Methodist and United Evangelical Churches at Nowrytown; Covenant Church at Clarksburg.

At one time a select school was conducted at Lewisville, but in recent years no select schools have been conducted in the township except in the borough of Saltsburg.

The first election in Conemaugh township was held at the house of Samuel Marshall March 20, 1807, when Archibald Marshall was elected constable; Robert Fulton and John Matthews, supervisors; Robert Ewing and Thomas Reed, overseers of the poor. The election officers at that time consisted of two

judges, John Marshall and Alexander Thompson.

At March session of court, 1807, the persons appointed to divide the townships of Armstrong and Conemaugh made a report and presented a plat or draft of the division, dividing said townships into five, to wit: Blacklick, Conemaugh, Center, Armstrong and Washington, which report and draft was approved by the court.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number and value of horses assessed, 403—\$17,595; number and value of cows assessed, 379—\$9,383; taxables, 1,160; taxable real estate, \$749,853; cleared land, \$18,977; timber land \$1,390; money at interest, \$53,699; cost of assessment, \$97.04.

SALTSBURG BOROUGH

The first survey in the vicinity of Saltsburg bears the date of June 20, 1769, and the application was made April 3, 1769, by William Gray. The tract was called "Gray's Mount," and was conveyed to James Montgomery, May 8, 1772. The tract is described as situated west of Black Legs town, on the north side of a small run including several small springs. An Indian trail is shown on the plat as proceeding toward Fort Pitt.

In the same year an application was made for a survey of a large tract lying between Black Legs creek and Kiskiminnetas and Conemaugh rivers (on part of which Saltsburg was afterwards located), by Hugh and Thomas Wilson, to whom we are informed the warrant and patent were afterwards granted. At this time the wilderness was scarcely broken by the "white man's foot." "Wild animals of every description adapted to this latitude roamed the forests in countless numbers." The purchase of 1768 had called attention to the backwoods and now the law of 1769 permitting the application of survey was immediately taken advantage of by many hardy pioneers who rolled the wave of immigration so rapidly that in 1773, Westmoreland county was organized, and the settlement was extended upon the upper portion of the river. But the frequent attacks of the savages forced the people often to retire to the older settlements and there was no security of life or property till after the treaty of 1795.

These early pioneers were generally Scotch-Irish, and according to Findley "were a more sober, orderly people than commonly happens in the first settlement of a new country." A great portion were farmers' sons who emi-

grated from the old countries and were generally acquainted with each other.

In the winter of 1816 and 1817 Andrew Boggs, the father of the late Judge Jackson Boggs, of Kittanning, who had purchased a considerable body of land and located upon it at this place, laid out and sold the first town lots. In a short time a town began to rise from the woods. From its inception, by common consent, it received the name of Saltsburg, purely from the great interest which at that early day absorbed the attention of the people of this locality. At the time of the first sale, January, 1817, one lot was deeded to the "Congregation of Saltsburg," there being no other religious denomination here, it would seem, but the Presbyterian.

The first house was erected in 1819-20 on the lot occupied by the Presbyterian church. It stood in the rear of the site of the church. The first tavern was opened in 1820 by John Williams, who remained only a short time. He stayed away till about the time of the building and again made an attempt at the tavern business. He was succeeded by Isaac Fitzgerald, who left in 1821. Both of these houses were rude cabins and were illy constructed to afford much entertainment for the weary traveler.

John Carson, about 1827, was the first tailor. Joseph Anderson, in 1831, was his successor. He also was among the early landlords. The first blacksmith was Daniel Davis. The first merchant was George Johnston, in 1829. In 1831 the merchants were: Edward Carlton, George Johnston and Robert McIlwain, the latter receiving as partner in that year, William McIlwain (who continued in business till 1875). In that year a small school was kept in a little log house which stood near the trestle work of the railroad bridge. Abner Whittlesey was the first teacher, and John Bucklin the second. Weaver did the tanning and made hats. A story is told of his preparing a wonderful hat out of the shaggy coat of a colt. Simon Drum was the next tanner. His tannery was in the rear of the Earhart house. There was not a located physician. Doctor Kirkpatrick, of Salem occasionally visited the place, when the disease was beyond the usual home relief.

The first canalboats that reached Saltsburg were the "Pioneer" and "Pennsylvania," of David Leech's line, on the 15th of May, 1829. They proceeded as far as Blairsville and returned to Saltsburg. For several years after the completion of the canal and the opening up of navigation through the main line from

Harrisburg to Pittsburg, no business of any importance marked the history of Saltsburg, save the boatbuilding industry. In 1835-36 Robert Young, Butler Myers, Jacob Newhouse and others leased several acres of ground above Point street and prepared a yard for the construction of canalboats and for a number of years this business was vigorously pushed forward. Some of the finest and most symmetrical heavy freight boats on the canal were constructed in this yard. It gave employment to quite a number of workers in wood and added not a little to the progress and improvement of the town. With the invention of section boats constructed in three or four compartments, which were clasped together for navigation and separated and placed on trucks for conveyance over railroads to save reshipment of freight, the boatbuilding interest received an impetus. Ways were erected for the purpose of drawing boats from the water for repair and this in connection with the construction yard gave employment to a large number of laborers, summer and winter. This enterprise continued quite vigorously until the purchase of the main line by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when the business was abandoned.

In 1882 the tracks of the railroad were changed and placed on the bed of the old canal. In 1884 a new station was built at the present location, and the old station is now used for the Town Hall.

WAY BACK IN THE SIXTIES—A PEN PICTURE OF SALTSBURG

(J. C. Moore, February 21, 1913)

I want you to wander back with me to the scenes of my boyhood, to a little village called Saltsburg, situated on the banks of the Cone-maugh and Kiskiminetas rivers—not the Saltsburg of today but the one I lived in away back in the sixties.

"Backward, turn backward, oh time in your flight;
Make me a child again, just for tonight."

I want to sit at the old familiar spot at the Point where we would catch great strings of fish; I want to hear the plaintive song of the whip-poor-will and the tinkling of bells on the distant hills sweetly mingling with the happy chorus of the song birds in their morning or evening serenades; or hear the musical note of the boat horn giving the signal to open the lock on the old Pennsylvania canal. A vision of the happy past opens before me and I can

imagine I am a boy again playing around the old familiar places that I am about to describe. I can never forget the Indian shows—with real Indians; for months after the show had gone, the hills resounded with our Indian whoops and yells, and with faces painted, and feathers on our heads and down our backs, we went forth on the warpath and in our imagination scalped many a white man. I will commence this story with a description of the old brick church which stood at the north end of town on the spot now occupied by S. M. Kiebler as a planing mill. The memory of the old brick church is very dear to me, for in it the writer along with about one hundred other young people made a public profession of our faith in Christ, a decision the wisest and most important any young person can make; for a truly successful life depends upon this decision, and youth is the time to decide this important matter before the cares of business and the pleasures of this world crowd upon us and we forget

"There is a time we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
For glory or despair."

The old church had two doors in front and one at the upper side. The pulpit was high and reached by many steps. The choir box in the rear of the church was also high and boxed in with entrance in the center and reached from each aisle; seats, pulpit and choir box painted white. The fronts of the front seats were made to let down and were used as tables at communion season, also tables were set in the aisles to accommodate communicants. All members of the church were obliged to get from the elders a little lead token which would entitle them to the privilege of communion. These tokens were collected by the elders as soon as the communicants were seated at the tables.

About half the basement next the road was used for a Sabbath school room, for prayer meeting and old fashioned singing school.

Across the street was a house and a large yellow warehouse fronting on the canal basin. The basin was very wide so that boats could be turned there. Next on the basin and on the spot occupied by Harry Starry as a garage was Kingsley & Kelly's general store; across the alley James Alcorn's general store, in part of the building occupied by the Alcorn heirs; opposite the Alcorn and Black properties the canal lock, and a bridge across just below the lock; on the west side of the lock the Hugh

Kelly property. Hugh Kelly was the lock tender and we boys thought of Samson when we would see him open the great gates himself. On the east side of the lock Henry Blank, the baker, lived and such good big ginger cakes he did bake—big as a butter plate and all for one copper cent; across the alley the stone house occupied by William McQuiston as dwelling and store room, and fronting on canal his large warehouse; another old house, then the tenpin alley, about where the depot now stands; across the alley below the Freet property an old house (can't recall who lived there), but in the basement of the house William Fulton had a butcher shop. He butchered about once a week. If you wanted to get a good piece of meat you had to get up at three or four o'clock in the morning, go stand in line and wait your turn, just about like the arrangement you have now for getting your tickets marked off for the lecture course; first come, get the pick; last come, a soup bone. A high bridge crossed the canal on this street. West of the present depot and across the canal the V. Blank property; at the river bridge the tool house on the south side of Washington street below the canal and two old houses on the James P. Watson property. Opposite the depot, the old stone house occupied by William McIlwain as general store. This is the stone store referred to by the "little customer's" first visit to the burg—who saw such wonderful things beyond Hood's hill. The house below was the warehouse and stood in the rear of the stone house at that time. Another large warehouse and stable stood between that point and C. J. Martin's property. An old warehouse where C. J. Martin's restaurant now stands. Another high bridge crossed the canal here on Point street where John McPhilimy has his furniture store, and was occupied by Stewart, Robinson & Co., general store. At this point on the canal the packets always stopped; just east of the Saltsburg House was a large white house occupied by Mr. McWilliams, the miller, and west on Point street the old stone house, and the Weaver property on the corner now occupied by T. N. Forbes; opposite was the Laird property and above that next to the canal a little frame house (I think at one time occupied by my friend, R. J. Irvin, with his mother and sister). On the site formerly occupied by the Patterson Milling Company was Major Laird's flour mill, and further out in the river a large sawmill, and under the sawmill was a great place to gig or spear fish; many a fine string of fish I took home from that spot.

Joseph Andre was the sawyer and a good, jolly, kind-hearted man he was. In one part of this sawmill they had a shop for turning the great high posts used in those days for making beds. And don't I remember the old mill dam and swimming hole below the dam! We could dive off that dam and go down so deep that the water was as cold as spring water. But now, alas, there is neither a dam by a mill site or a mill by a dam site. Now I don't mean to swear, and it reminds one of the little boy who asked his papa if it would be swearing to say cofferdam. "Why, no, my son, but why do you ask?" "Why, if grandma don't quit her coughing she'll cofferdam head off."

On the plot of ground where Joe Serene's house stands was a large tanyard and shop, and only one other house until you cross the alley at the Doughty property. There was one other house, another tanyard and the Andre property. Where the glasshouse now stands was a large sawmill and a bridge crossed the canal at this point. Now coming back to Washington street, where the Freet house stands was an ice house; where Joe McClaran's drug store is now was Porter's carpenter shop; opposite the Freet house was the John Reed and Dr. John McFarland property, the Marshall tavern; and on Allison's corner the Redpath general store; where A. J. McQuiston now lives was an old house occupied by Alexander Fleming, and at the other end of the lot where H. L. Weaver has his store was Fleming's harness shop; the Onstott property was occupied by Mrs. McIlwain as a dwelling and general store; across the alley, the building now occupied by Delisi as fruit store, J. S. Robinson's drug store; next a little white frame which stood about a foot below the level of the street where Elmer Goodlin's drug store is was Hawkin's tailor shop, and where my store room stands was a little black schoolhouse, where I got my ideas started to shoot and they have been shooting ever since—seldom hitting anything worth while. Next the Carnahan property, used as dwelling, tailor shop and many years as postoffice; west on Point street the John Kilpatrick dwelling and store; next below was the Captain McIntire house; Captain McIntire was the captain of a military company called the "Black Hornets;" to my mind this was the first military company I ever saw. West of the McIntire property, the large brick, the Taylor property, occupied as dwelling and harness shop; below that an old tumbled down and vacant house; where the Taylor bargain store

now stands was a dwelling occupied by George Myers; east of that an old vacant house, and next to that a very large building, the Gosser tavern; and between that and Dr. W. B. Ansley's property was a lumber yard. The S. S. and William Moore property, then the large brick, the Earhart tavern. I have seen Point street from the Earhart tavern down past the Gosser tavern nearly to the canal filled with wagons loaded with lumber brought from the north and going to market, and many of these teams on their return loaded up with salt at Saltsburg to be taken north.

Going south on Salt street the same old buildings are there that were there when I was a boy. Where Mrs. McFarland lives was a long, low house, property of David Henderson; then from there to the large warehouse, at the spot where Joe Ferguson's house stands, the following new houses on the south side of the street: H. L. Weamer, R. V. McClaran, D. C. Whitesell and Joe Ferguson's houses, and am not sure but Albert Smith's house was built since. The balance of the houses on that side of the street have been greatly improved and very much changed.

Where Frank Bell lives was a house occupied by James Daugherty, a cooper by trade, and he was considered a great violinist in those days. This part of town I was not very familiar with. An old house stood where Sumner Stahl's building now stands. The Methodist Church is new, also the property just north of the church occupied by H. F. Dixon. A little low house stood where Hugh Gallagher's house stands and where L. R. Moore's house stands was a cabinetmaker shop, and the power used for turning bed-posts, etc., was dog power. On the ground occupied by R. A. Walker was the William Sample property, the house occupied as dwelling and tinshop. An old house stood where James W. Robinson's house now stands, with a carpenter shop on Market street, facing the Stahl property. The cornice of this old shop was bored full of holes by the bee borers. I remember we boys had quite an argument as to whether these borers could sting or not. F. M. Rombach was one of the boys on the negative side of the argument and to convince the rest of us that he was right, and, being venturesome, he knocked one down, and placing his finger on the danger spot settled the point of discussion by exclaiming, "By George, they can sting." So I would advise the boys to keep away from the business end of a borer. Where Davis Brothers' lumber yard is now was Butler Myers' boatbuilding

and repair yard; opposite the T. M. Duncan property was a row of stables; in the rear of the bank a large barn or livery stable; in front of W. T. Rhea's livery stable was a manure pile which covered half the street, where dozens of hogs slept. Many a time we boys would pick out each a nice fat hog, catch him by the ears, jump astride, and with a grunt he was off and we enjoyed a regular bronco ride so long as we stuck.

The whole block from Stahl's to the post-office and up to the alley below Elmer Goodlin's property nothing remains as it was then. About as far back as the rear of the Odd Fellows' building was a store and frame house (rear stone and front frame) owned and occupied by John Guthrie; about where Stahl's building stands was a large barn, and from that corner all along the street was a row of cherry trees extending to the postoffice and from there up Point street to the alley. The balance of the property was an apple orchard. About where O. L. McGogney's house stands was the old cider mill with a stone spring house in the rear. In this old farm house, barn and orchard I spent many a happy day with my boyhood friend, Page Guthrie. Well do I remember the large fireplace in the kitchen with its iron cranes hanging with cooking pots and kettles and the wide shallow kettles on the hearth with lids turned up like pans to hold the hot coals to bake the bread and roast the meat. Everybody used the old dip candles in those days and it was my delight to snuff the candle. The property where R. T. George has his store was the old Porter homestead. James Porter, father of David Porter, of Avonmore, owned clear up to the old railroad. I can imagine I see Mr. Porter yet, coming to the front door and ringing a large dinner bell that could be heard all over the little village for the boys to come to meals, and it was the signal for the rest of us boys to go to "eats."

Going north on Salt street was a little black shoe shop kept by Squire Young. Then the Haller property and James Daugherty property, now Mrs. Graham's property; then the stone house next to the church, where Dr. J. A. Barker lives. I think Dr. Woodend lived there or Rev. Hughes. Between that and Washington street was the Jamison homestead, a large stone house which stood back from the street within five feet of the railroad wall; a walk extended between a row of trees down to the street, and along the street in front of where the Presbyterian Church now stands were two or three large Barn of Gil-

ead trees, very high, and the boy who could throw a stone over them was considered a hero. Where the fountain stands the old weigh scales stood and the Mrs. B. S. Kelly property was owned by James B. Robinson, and next to it his furniture store; then came Robert McCrea's drug store and house; then the little brick on the corner of the alley, occupied by Andrew Taylor, the baker; across the alley where Dr. Montgomery lives was a small grocery and next to it a blacksmith shop; then J. & C. S. Moore's store and the large double house on the corner; above the church on the hillside the John Martin property, and where N. S. Ames lives the Walkinshaw homestead; the John White property, where Davis Ewing lives; across the street the William McIlwain property; I don't recall anything above this point but fields.

On Point street above the old railroad on the north side of the street was the Stittsell property, and just above it, where the James Ewing house stands, was a large brick church—the United Presbyterian; then the little house above the Ewing house, occupied by Alex Akeman, the cooper; and just across the street the old Academy building, where I finished my education—too soon; above this point I am lost again on this side of the street, unless it would be the old house opposite the M. V. Patterson property, occupied then by John Campbell, Esq.

On the other side of the street above the old railroad was an old carpenter shop and brick house, then owned by James Hart; above that a very large building, the Rowe & Clark carriage shop, extending from Elmer Goodlin's house to High street; above that point there were a few houses; on Market street above the railroad were three houses on the north side of the street and one little frame house on the other side of the street, just below the present school building. On the site of the present school building stood an old two-roomed schoolhouse, one room upstairs and one down. In those days you were promoted down, and your health wasn't good unless you got a good licking at least once a week—and as my health wasn't very good I got licked every day and sometimes twice a day. Above this point was fields and woods. There may have been other houses back over the hill, but if there were any I don't recall them.

So far as I can remember this was the village of my boyhood days. I know it is not complete, but there are a few of the older Saltsburg boys still living who could take this

matter up and go back to the time the old bridge was built and the old Academy. The only man living today that I know who worked on the building is S. S. Jamison. There are D. Galbraith, C. Hart, J. S. Hart, Maj. R. J. Irvin, S. S. Jamison, Dr. J. K. Weaver, F. M. Rombach, Theodore Fleming, W. E. Martin, J. Clark Moore, Dr. W. I. Taylor, W. S. Daugherty and David Porter. These men, if they would, could add some very interesting history in regard to the old salt works and the early days of Saltsburg, but perhaps when you read this document you will feel like a certain young man who took his best girl out riding and his admiration of her got the better of his judgment and he said: "Susie, will you be my wife?" and of course she said: "Yes, George, I will." Then George subsided into a very thoughtful and quiet mood. When Susie remarked: "George, why don't you say something?" he said, "there has been too much said already."

Ferries and Bridges.—The first ferry in the vicinity of the city of Saltsburg was on the "Keek 'kshee-man nit'toos," which signifies "Cut Spirit" (or, in modern vernacular, Kiskiminetas—or itis), near the junction of the "La el' han' neck" or "Middle Creek," and "Quin nim mough" koong, or "Can na mough" (latterly spelled Conemaugh) or "Otter Creek," according to its Indian meaning. Who managed this ferry we cannot definitely state, but the names of Johnson, Deemer, Robinson and others are associated with it long before Andrew Armstrong, a colored man, had located his ferry to carry passengers about 1816 or 1817. His charges were: "Man, 6 cents; horse, 10 cents; and horse and wagon, 25 cents." The next ferry was commenced in 1836 by James Dougherty, who kept a hotel on the river bank; his ferry was located immediately below the toll bridge.

The first bridge at Saltsburg was a toll bridge, erected in 1842, at an expense of \$10,000, by the Saltsburg Bridge Company. Absalon Woodward was the contractor. Daniel McKean was master carpenter and John Stoops, master mason. The first officials were: President, Alexander White; treasurer, William McIlwain, and secretary, William Dickey.

The first bridge over the Loyalhanna, at the "point," was built about 1820 on wooden bents by Jacob Weister. It was about 100 feet in length and consisted of a single roadway. The next was erected in 1847.

Cemeteries.—The Old Burial Ground is situated on the southern limit of the borough

on the bank of the Conemaugh river. When this spot was chosen, probably about 1810, it was a pleasant and convenient place for the dead. In the course of years the surveyors for the Pennsylvania canal traversed the bank of the river, and the final location of the improvement penetrated the sacred spot, resulting in the exhumation of some of the bodies, rendering the place no longer tenable. Of all interred there but two graves have been preserved with any indications of care, and they are surrounded by a small inclosure.

The New Burial Ground.—Between the years 1817 and 1820 interments were made in the grounds adjacent to the stone Presbyterian Church. The lot, containing about half an acre, was purchased by Matthias Rombach at a sheriff's sale of the real estate of Jacob Drum, and by him deeded to Alexander White, in trust for the citizens of Saltsburg and vicinity as a burial ground. For years the ground lay open. Those who buried their dead there enclosed with wooden structures the small space chosen for the purpose, to preserve it from the trespass of animals. On Sabbath, April 21, 1832, the church was destroyed by fire. A west wind prevailing, many of the wooden inclosures were burned. The cemetery was afterwards surrounded by a rough wooden fence.

Edgewood Cemetery.—The burial ground at the Presbyterian Church having become crowded to excess, it was deemed expedient to purchase a larger piece of ground and lay it off in systematic order for cemetery purposes. Having this object in view, an organization for a Cemetery Company was effected in 1868, and the purchase of suitable and convenient grounds made. The area selected for this purpose lies within a quarter of a mile of the eastern limit of the borough line, south of the Indiana road, extending to the brink of the precipice at the river, and contains about ten acres. It was purchased from R. R. McCrea at the price of \$150 per acre and is well situated for the purpose. The grounds were laid out in streets, avenues and lots with Quaker precision (the streets running at right angles) by J. S. Robinson and S. S. Porter, whose correct judgment is made apparent in the substantial conveniences of the whole plan and execution of the work. "Saltsburg Cemetery," the original name, was supplemented in 1869 by that of "Edgewood Cemetery." "Long Center" street, 16 feet wide, traverses the length of the ground north and south, and "Short Center" crosses the same east and west. On each side of these streets and around

the circular lot in the center of the ground, set apart for the soldiers' monument, a margin of 6 feet is reserved for trees, shrubbery and flowers, a design which is to be carried out by a like arrangement surrounding the whole area. The margin streets are 13 feet and the avenues 5 feet wide. There are 605 lots 20 feet square, and an entrance to each one is secured from either a street or an avenue. A lot 75 feet by 120 feet, situated on the western side of the cemetery, is set apart for single burials. On a lot 40 by 85 feet in the north-western corner in front of the entrance at the small gate is located "The Lodge," a building for the reception of funerals in inclement weather.

The Soldiers' Monument is one of the principal features in beautifying the cemetery, and certainly the most attractive. It is situated in a central circular lot laid out and reserved for the purpose. The central diameter of the space upon which the monument has its foundation is 20 feet, while the whole diameter of the circle embracing the ground for the purpose is 135 feet. The base of the monument, pyramidal in form and about 5 feet in height, is constructed of layers of gray sandstone, having a corrugated surface. This is surmounted with a die and cornice 3 feet 4 inches square and 6 feet high, upon which are engraved the inscriptions, viz.:

(North Panel)

Behind this slab a box contains
The deeds of men, likewise the names,
Who nobly for their country's cause,
In vindication of her laws,
Which now commands the world's applause,
Risked their lives.

Some still are living, some are dead,
No Spartan crown to deck their heads;
But a grateful people from memory dear,
Around this shaft will drop a tear.
Requiescat in pace.

(West Panel)

In memory of the soldiers
of this vicinity, who fought and died
to save our country,
All honor to their memory, so noble and so brave,
may God protect the country
they gave their lives to save.

(South Panel)

Those brave men, to whose honor this monument is
erected, leave a history of their achievements written
upon the hearts of their countrymen for all time.

(East Panel)

Liberty to be perpetuated, must be protected.
Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.
They are free whom the truth makes free: All else
are slaves beside.

Upon this die is placed an obelisk 25 feet high of gray sandstone, with a corrugated finish, on the apex of which is placed a bronze globe, standing upon which is a bronze eagle with outstretched pinions, in the attitude of preparing to soar upward.

The names of the soldiers from the immediate vicinity who sacrificed their lives in the service of their country are inclosed in a box in the base of the monument. The monument was erected under the supervision of the board of managers of the association, John Martin being the contractor, the author of the inscriptions and the architect. The subscriptions for building the monument were paid into the managers' hands for that purpose. The monument is plain and unpretentious, yet imposing, and a characteristic emblem of the fearless spirit whose deeds it is intended to commemorate. Around the base of the monument the space is ornamented with evergreens, flowers and appropriate devices of art to render the place a fitting memorial for the patriotic dead.

Churches.—The churches of Saltsburg are Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and St. John's Lutheran.

The new public school building, which was erected in 1912, is a brick structure, modern in every particular.

Business Places of Saltsburg

J. C. Moore Supply Company, conducted by J. C. Moore, located on Salt street, is one of the oldest places of business in the town. The store was started in 1861 by William Moore, who took his son, J. C. Moore, into partnership in 1875. At the death of William Moore, in 1891, J. C. Moore continued to conduct the store, which was then called the J. C. Moore Cash Hardware Store, and in 1907 the firm name was changed to J. C. Moore Supply Company.

The Shupe Hardware Company, located on Point street, in the building formerly occupied by J. W. Shadle, has been in business here since August, 1910.

Stahl's meat market, corner of Salt and Market streets, was established in 1879 by G. W. Stahl, who afterwards took his son, Charles E. Stahl, into partnership. In 1905 Charles E. Stahl bought the store and assumed entire charge. Mr. Charles E. Stahl has the unusual record of having begun to sell meat when nine years old, and since that time has not missed more than ten days from his place of business. There is also an ice plant con-

nected with the store, where ice is manufactured.

R. B. McNeil, grocer, has been engaged in business on Point street since 1891. In 1889 he commenced business on Salt street, in the furniture store now conducted by J. W. Robinson, to whom he sold the business.

R. T. George has conducted a grocery store on the corner of Salt and Point streets in the building formerly owned by Gravenstine.

E. E. Goodlin's drug store, formerly known as McFarland's drug store, located on Salt street, has been conducted by Mr. Goodlin since 1905, he having been in McFarland's employ prior to that time for twenty-one years.

Joseph A. McClaran has had a drug store on the corner of Washington and Salt streets since 1884. Mr. McClaran is at present postmaster at Saltsburg.

Hugh A. Jackson, who was principal of the schools of Saltsburg for four years, is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and in 1904 purchased the jewelry store of Robert Lang. He still manages the store in connection with his other business.

J. T. McLaughlin & Co. have a ladies' furnishings and millinery store on Salt street, where they have been in business since 1912. They came here from Eldersridge, where they had conducted a store for twenty-three years.

Richards & Lemon have a dry goods and millinery store on Point street, started in 1912.

J. W. Roof conducts a variety store on Point street in the building formerly occupied by John W. Green. Mr. Roof has been here since 1909.

Taylor's bargain store has been conducted on Point street since 1900.

James W. Robinson's furniture and undertaking store on Salt street has been associated with Saltsburg since 1891, when he purchased the store of R. B. McNeil. Mr. Robinson also conducts a livery opposite the railroad station.

John M. McPhilly started a furniture and undertaking store in 1906 in the building of W. R. McIlwain, formerly occupied by W. E. Allison's dry goods store.

W. T. Richards since 1905 has managed the shoe store on Point street, which was started by J. H. Richards in 1870.

E. D. Ewing has conducted a men's furnishing store on the corner of Salt and Point streets since 1907.

H. L. Weamer has supplied a number of citizens of Saltsburg and surrounding country with shoes and men's furnishings for the past twenty-five years, and still continues in business.

J. B. Johnston & Son have had a tailor shop on Salt street for seventeen years, and also sell ready-made clothing.

The Patterson Milling Company was originally started by M. V. Patterson, who erected a building in 1880 about 500 feet from where the present building now stands, farther up the river. In 1911 the old building was destroyed by fire, and the Patterson Milling Company was then incorporated and erected the large structure now standing along the railroad on Point street. Its capacity is 125 barrels of flour per day. The officers of the company are: H. C. W. Patterson, president and treasurer; F. P. Evans, vice president, and J. M. Patterson, secretary.

The *Saltsburg Press* was established in 1875, and is now edited by R. A. Walker.

The First National Bank was organized in 1882. It was originally the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, which was organized in 1876. The capital stock of this bank is now \$100,000. The present officers are: James P. Watson, president; R. B. McNeil, vice president; H. F. Carson, cashier. The directors are: James P. Watson, R. B. McNeil, R. W. Fair, Albert Smith, R. Y. Elder, Samuel Waddle, Joseph Rhea, T. R. Johnston.

Hale Clark's carriage factory. Previous to Mr. Clark's arrival in 1848, Daniel Walter had a carriage shop 20 by 60 feet on the lot east of Mr. Hart's residence. In the spring of 1849 the firm of Rowe, Clark & Keister purchased the stock of Mr. Walter, and in 1850 they also bought the building and ground. In 1854 Mr. Keister retired from the firm, and in 1857 Mr. Rowe disposed of his interest to Mr. Clark. The business is now conducted by Murray J. Clark and Ferdinand G. Clark, sons of Hale Clark. The best of material, the most expert workmen and improved machinery have been used here to manufacture any and all sizes of carriages used in this section of the country. From 1867 to 1873 twenty men were employed, and the gross trade was \$18,000. In 1878 six men were employed and the business was proportionately less. In 1873 Mr. Clark built a carriage repository 30 by 50 feet, one story, in Indiana. In 1874 he erected another, 50 by 24 feet, two stories, in Butler. Owing to the pressure of the times he was forced to abandon these branches and concentrate his energies in Saltsburg.

The foundry of Rodger & Blank was erected in 1850 by Andrew Steele. In 1851, when Mr. Rodger arrived, it was a small affair, using two horses to raise the blast furnace and employing two laborers. Mr. Rodger purchased

it in July, 1851, and in 1853 Valentine Blank became connected with the firm. They employed an eight horse power engine and three men, and their trade came from Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. They manufactured stoves, plow castings and did general country work, most of their orders demanding heavy castings. For plow castings they had a capacity of 100 per day.

The J. R. Reed tannery was erected in 1847, and was managed by him for forty years. It was on the bank of the Conemaugh, between it and the old canal. Six hundred hides were tanned annually in the thirty-two vats. The first permanent tanner in Saltsburg was Simon Drum. His place was located on Point street in the rear of the Earhart Hotel. He was succeeded by John Guthrie in the same location. Thomas and John Robinson had the third tannery, and it was located on the bank of the canal. J. R. Reed's was the fourth tannery.

The present borough officers are: H. C. W. Patterson, burgess; J. E. Elrick and P. A. Waugaman, justices of the peace; D. W. Stahl, constable; W. C. Davis, E. R. Walter, J. F. Piper, J. A. McClaran and Dr. E. Onstott, school directors; members of council: J. A. Getty, president; W. H. H. Miller, Robert H. Wilson, Joseph Serene, R. V. McClaran, H. C. Kahney, W. E. Allison, A. H. Beatty, secretary; R. B. McNeil, borough treasurer; Frank Waddle, water engineer.

The population of the borough is 1,044.

Hotels.—The "Kiski Hotel" is one of the old landmarks of Saltsburg. It was formerly called the "Marshall House." The following persons have conducted this hotel: Samuel Lafferty, James Dean, Joseph Anderson, Jacob Hine, Richard Cruikshank, Robert Jones, Jack Green, William Stewart and Dr. A. A. Ames, the present manager, who is a veterinary surgeon.

The "Saltsburg House" is managed by Mrs. C. M. Wieneke, who in 1908 remodeled the W. R. Melwaine residence and converted it into a hotel.

The "Central Hotel" is no longer used as a hotel, but is occupied by lodgers.

Kiskiminetas Springs School, just across the river from Saltsburg, is recognized as belonging to the town. The school was organized in 1889 by A. W. Wilson, Jr., of Indiana, and R. W. Fair, of Blacklick. They secured sixty-five acres of land on the palisades, overlooking the headwaters of the "Kiski," the town of Saltsburg, and a great fertile valley. In 1902 W. H. McColl, of Malone, N. Y., was taken

into the firm, and in 1913 Mr. Fair retired and the school was reorganized with A. W. Wilson, Jr., president; W. H. McColl, vice president; F. D. St. Clair, secretary and treasurer; J. L. Marks, dean, and J. J. Daub, registrar. They have bought the estate of Captain Resse, of Pittsburg, consisting of 136 acres, with a three-story brick house erected thereon, which makes a total of about 200 acres of ground surrounding the buildings. This school started with twenty boys and in 1913 had an enrollment of 130, with prospects of 150 the coming year. The faculty now numbers twelve.

Saltsburg was incorporated as a borough in 1838. First election, August 11, 1838; second election, April 16, 1839. In 1838 Dr. Thomas Murray was elected burgess; Alexander White, assistant burgess; Alexander Whister, burgess; William Mellwain, James B. Robinson, Joseph Anderson, James McLaughlin, Robert Mellwain, members of council.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number and value of horses, 77—\$3,340; number and value of cows assessed, 4—\$80; taxables, 441; taxable real estate, \$284,110; money at interest, \$50,277.12; cost of assessment, \$54.

CHAPTER XXXII

GRANT TOWNSHIP

Grant township was formed from Montgomery township in 1868, and was named in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Kinter Hill, in the north end of the township, is one of the highest points in the township, and presents a fine view eastward to the neighborhood of Ebensburg and westward to the hills west of the Allegheny river. Near by, and parallel, is the Bald Ridge. Thirty years ago this was a barren ridge, upon which but little wood grew. Now it is quite well covered with a small growth of timber, but the indications are that it will not attain any size; it is merely brush fifteen to twenty feet in height. It is noted as the place where David Gorman froze to death in 1842. He had been to John Decker's in the evening in the interest of his duties as collector, and quite late started for home, in the extreme north end of the township, and was frozen by the way. A search revealed the body, but none of the secrets of the death. There were marks indicating that he had a premonition of coming death.

Doty's Round Top, in the extreme north of the township, is said to be the highest point in the county. It is of evenly circular form and is a landmark not easily forgotten when once seen.

East Run is the present name of the village on the farm first settled by George Butterbaugh. The neighborhood was formerly known as "Big Bottom." In early days the brush along the run was the place of bear pens or traps, and the hunter was often rewarded well for the labor of building these.

Colfax (Decker's Point P. O.).—The post-office was established in 1855 and was called for John Decker, the first settler in the vicinity. This site was first called Decker's Point about 1830 or 1831. The first postmaster was William Midkirk, and the second W. N. Prothero. The first merchant was John Lewis, the second was W. N. Prothero, and the third H. J. Thompson, who was succeeded by his son, Murray J. Thompson.

The village was platted in 1867 on the lands of Adam Titterington and W. N. Prothero, and was named in honor of Schuyler Colfax. It is generally known as Decker's Point. The blacksmiths have been: David Bates, Adam Beck, David Ruffner and James Martin. The first wagonmaker was Michael Kunkle. The first carpenter in the settlement was William Warden, and in the village, John Stump. The first teacher at the "Point" was Eliza Price, who taught in 1837 in a little log schoolhouse. The first minister to preach at the "Point" was Rev. Thomas Wilson, a Baptist, and the second a United Presbyterian. Adam Knarr had a planing mill in the village for about two years. There is one hotel in the village, conducted by a Mr. Hollen. It is a modern buff brick structure, which serves the purpose of a hotel and dwelling. It was built in 1912.

H. J. Thompson & Son conducted a store at Decker's Point for a number of years, and when the coal town of Heilwood was started the son, J. M. Thompson, took charge of the coal company's store, and Austin G. Bowers took charge of the store at Decker's Point. The store is now conducted by Harry E.

Burns. A new store building was erected by Austin Bowers, who sold to Mr. Reithmiller, who sold to Charles A. Palmer.

Nashville was named for William Nash Prothero, who made the first improvement and opened the first store in 1872. The steam sawmill was erected by James Barkey in 1873. He was followed by McCall Brothers. The successors of William N. Prothero were his brother James, and since 1877, H. Prothero, Widdowson & Co., James Bliss and McCracken & Hetzler. The village numbers ten houses, but since the lumbering has ceased little interest is attached to the place. The postoffice of Ord was located here, but has been discontinued.

About midway between Nashville and Decker's Point a general store has been conducted for a number of years by Harvey Reithmiller.

Richmond (Rochester Mills P. O.).—The first settlers on the site of the village were David Simpson and John Tozer, who owned the land upon which it is located. A hemlock tree stood near the bridge which marked the boundary line between the two tracts. The village is situated in Canoe and Grant townships. The first lot was sold by David Simpson to Isaac Beck. Mr. Simpson disposed of the second lot to Daniel Bell. The first house was erected by David Simpson for a dwelling. The second building was his mill. The place was known as Simpson's Mill till 1862, when it was called Richmond, on account of the excitement of the war against the "Confederate Richmond."

The postoffice of Rochester Mills was established in 1867. It was kept near where the Gilpatrick blacksmith shop now stands by B. F. Duffy and J. C. Rochester. It was then moved across the bridge over the Little Mahoning into Canoe township, and is now kept by Samuel Crawford. From this office there are three rural mail routes. The carriers are Clair Work (1), William Richardson (2) and David Rittenhouse (3).

The first merchant was J. C. Rochester, 1866, succeeded in 1869 by Duffy & Rochester. W. P. Oberlin & Sons conducted a general store for more than twenty-five years. Upon the death of W. P. Oberlin the store became the property of H. W. and C. A. Oberlin, who still conduct a general business, sell farming implements and buy feed by the carload; in fact, they have a wholesale business.

The general store of Widdowson & Ross was conducted by them for a number of years, but after they dissolved partnership it was car-

ried on under the name of Josiah Widdowson, Sr. After his death the ownership became vested in his nephew, H. D. Widdowson, who has a very prosperous general store.

In 1908 G. O. Richardson established a general store and during the same year Walter H. Ayers purchased a half interest, which he sold back to Mr. Richardson in 1909. Mr. Ayers sold his interest when he was selected as clerk for the county commissioners.

The general store which was controlled by Mr. N. S. Tozer for eight or ten years is now conducted by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Tozer, the husband having died in 1913.

Messrs. John S. Ross and John Weaver successfully conduct an undertaking business.

The drug store in the building owned by John S. Ross has been in charge of J. C. Douglass.

For a number of years there were two hotels in the village, but at present there is only one, which is kept by C. E. Richardson, whose father, A. J. Richardson, opened the hotel more than twenty-five years ago and was proprietor until his death. The "Widdowson Hotel" was conducted for a number of years by William Widdowson until his death in 1890, when his wife, L. Eva Widdowson, assumed control. It was sold to Dr. J. W. Evans, who sold to Mahaffey & Cooper, who sold to the Farmers' Bank of Indiana, Pa., in 1909. It has since been purchased by C. A. Oberlin, who uses the building as a residence.

There are three blacksmith shops, controlled by Thomas G. Gilpatrick, John Snyder and George Snyder.

The oldest citizens of the township are: Messrs. Thomas Barrett, A. U. Bash, William Bowers, S. A. Cochran, J. C. Dilts, John Doty, Alex. Douglass, John Farnsworth, W. J. Jeffries, Samuel Kerr, J. W. Leasure, Robert McAdoo, J. J. McAfoos, J. A. Melnorn, Frederick Pfeffer, Peter Reithmiller, J. O. Richardson, Salem Sheesley, W. H. Stanley, G. H. Stewart and James T. Work.

The churches of Grant township are as follows: Shiloh Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian at Decker's Point; Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren at Richmond; Fairview Baptist, near Hillsdale; East Mahoning Baptist, near Purchase Line; Antioch Lutheran, Pine Vale Christian.

The first election in Grant township was held Friday, February 9, 1866, when the following officers were elected: Justice of the peace, F. Holland; constable, Thomas C. Kerr; judge of election, William Riddle; inspectors,

William McQuown and Daniel Daugherty; assessor, William McInown; supervisors, William Ashbaugh and George Doty; school directors, Adam King, J. E. Riddle, Jonathan Langham, J. M. Walker, Leonard McCune, David Daugherty; poor overseers, S. B. Miller and William McAlister; auditors, G. W. Riddle, S. G. Lowry and J. M. Walker; fence appraisers, John S. Best and Samuel Barr; elec-

tion officers—judge, John T. Stanley; inspectors, J. E. Riddle and G. Buterbaugh.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following: Number and value of horses assessed, 238—\$11,500; number and value of cows assessed, 210—\$3,423; taxables, 415; taxable real estate, \$229,953; acres of cleared land, 13,449; acres of timber land, 2,687; money at interest, \$59,877.15; cost of assessment, \$38.76.

CHAPTER XXXIII

GREEN TOWNSHIP

Green township was formed from Wheatfield in 1816 and in 1870 had a population of 1,991, and in 1910 a population of 5,021. The soil, a sandy loam, is adapted to stock and grain growing, which are followed to a great extent, although lumbering has been carried on extensively for many years. At present mining is a very important industry. Coal, iron and limestone are found in abundance. The township received its name from the immense forests of pine and hemlock within its borders. Some of the old settlers were Thomas Price, who in 1802 settled about one fourth of a mile from Dixonville on the farm owned by Dr. William Shadrach. It is said that Thomas' mother placed him in a sugar trough near the run while she was washing her clothes. Occasionally she cast her eyes around to see that the baby was safe. All at once a bear was seen coming down the hill running toward the child. The woman, alarmed at the probable fate of her child, hastened to the rescue, while the bear, thinking an attack was pending, ran in the same direction. Several Welsh families, John Reese, David Moses, Simon Davis, David Price and a Mr. Jones, settled on Dixon run in 1801. Davis and Roberts, two Englishmen, bought the lands, or thought they did, and sent out this colony of Welsh, promising each one fifty acres for settling. Finding their title to the land not good, they returned to England discouraged, writing the settlers they had lost their land. The lands were held by the colonists almost twenty-one years before the rightful owners made claims, when most of them bought the tracts upon which they had settled. The Reeses, Prices and Davises remained on the land until they died. These settlers at first went to Ebensburg to attend church, and

Welsh preachers afterwards occasionally visited the colony. An incident related by Thomas Price is as follows: At an early day, when there were no churches, nor settled ministers in the township, meetings were held in private houses. A Mr. Carmalt, father of Isaac Carmalt, being a preacher of the Society of Friends (Quakers), had met the people at the house of Francis Chapman. The congregation were waiting patiently for the minister to speak, and though some considerable time had elapsed not a word had been spoken. Suddenly a hen rushed into the house, closely pursued by a hawk. As the latter passed by Mr. Carmalt he grasped it by the wing, went out of the door to a log heap and laid the head and neck across a log. William Stephens, who had accompanied him, picked up an axe and cut off its head. Gravely as ever they resumed their seats, not a word being uttered either by them or by the people during the time of interruption.

The Connors were among the early settlers in the vicinity of Cherrytree. They ran some of the early rafts on the Susquehanna. Jacob S. Connor was the second white child born in the vicinity of Cherrytree, the first being Joseph Barber.

Cookport.—The first settlers in the vicinity of what is now Cookport were Jacob Connor, Simon Connor, Samuel, Robert, James and John Barr, Richard Smith, James Caldwell, William Cook, James Gardner, William Buterbaugh and John Learn. Jacob Connor made the first improvement on the site of the village about 1821. William Cook purchased the Connor property and afterwards presented it to his son Richard. In 1858 Lewis Shaw purchased a lot and erected a dwelling and blacksmith shop. About this time Richard Cook

erected a store room and the place began to be called Cookport. The first hotel was opened in 1868 by Andrew Shark. He was followed by Mrs. Eliza Fleming, Benjamin Williams, J. T. Gibson. At present S. J. McCullough conducts a general store.

B. F. Williams in 1878 built the Cookport Foundry, machine shop and planing-mill, which gave employment to eleven workmen. The business the first year amounted to over \$8,000. He manufactured a shingle machine of his own invention which he sold at a lower rate than the old machine.

Cookport is located in a beautiful level section of country. It is in the central part of the township and until recently all the voters of the township were obliged to go to Cookport to vote. It being a large township, election days brought large crowds to the town and political excitement ran high. Cookport was the capital where all business of the township was transacted, but since the coal has been developed towns have sprung up all around the township seat. The coal towns of Starford, Lovejoy, Shanktown and Saxman have all sprung up in recent years and have been prosperous. They have been the means of greatly increasing the population of the township. In each of these places a number of stores have been established and the farmers find a good market for their produce.

For a number of years general stores have been conducted by Edward O'Neill and J. B. Siverd. These stores are not located in towns, but are carried on for the accommodation of the farmers in the vicinity of their location.

Dixonville.—This village received its name from Dixon's run, upon which it is situated. The latter was called for the Dixons, who resided below Indiana and were accustomed to pasture their cattle along this stream. The place was located on the farm of Richard Price and was first called Dixonville in 1860. The first merchant was George Rowe, Jr., who commenced business in 1866 and continued until 1871. Longwill & Buchanan were his successors. They sold to Marshall Gilpatrick in 1872. J. S. Longwill opened a store in 1874 and retired in March, 1878.

At present general stores are conducted by Charles L. Bence, J. F. Lightner, J. H. Swisher, and the Victor Trading Company. Sam Sadwitz conducts a clothing and general store and a five-and-ten-cent store. A. C. Fisher is the postmaster.

The churches of the town are Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist and Catholic. There is a

four-room public school building. The lodges are: Odd Fellows, Moose, United Mine Workers and Path Finders.

Dixonville is located in a very extensive coal field and during the past five years the coal has been operated here and at Idamar, which is about one mile north of Dixonville. This town was a quiet country village, but it is now a busy coal town with a much larger population.

The Operators' Coal Mining Company, with its principal office at Johnstown, Pa., operates an extensive mine at Dixonville. This company is now acquiring a field of about six thousand acres of coal in East and West Wheatfield townships and is destined to be a very important factor in the coal industry of the county. At Dixonville the company is operating the "D" seam, but has the "B" seam in reserve.

Kesslerville (Berringer P. O.).—This village was platted in 1871 by Peter Kessler, who purchased the tract which includes the site of the village from the farm of Reuben Boring. The first building was erected by William Nicholson, a blacksmith, for his shop. He erected a second building for his residence. The next was the carpenter shop of John Garman. Jacob Connor erected the next building for a store house. The first and only store was opened by Pitman Berringer in 1877, when the post office was established. The post office has been discontinued.

Pine Flats.—The first settlers in the vicinity were John Huston, James Dunwoodie, Robert Dunwoodie, Alexander Stephens, Joseph Askins, Thomas Huston, Robert Evans, Hugh Huston, James Ellwood, Daniel Williams, William Arthur, Thomas Askin, Hugh Perry, Hugh Williams, and others. Evan Williams in 1860 erected a store house on the north side of the Susquehanna road. In this building he sold goods for three years. H. J. Ellwood commenced merchandising in the Dr. Thomas room, but after a year he removed to Hustonville. He was succeeded by Thomas Cook.

Pine Flats is beautifully located on the edge of the pine timber regions and for many years has been a noted summer resort. It is a quiet country village and the refreshing pine breezes have been enjoyed in the summer by many people from the city.

For many years Pine Flats did not have the advantage of a railroad. To reach the county seat the citizens had to drive a distance of sixteen miles, but now they have the advan-

tage of two railroads, the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

The Pine Flats Academy was founded in 1852 by W. M. McKee, who had charge of it for two or three years. It has been in operation under different persons for many years, but has been closed for several years.

Taylorstown (Utah P. O.) was laid out on the lands of Robert T. Allison and Samuel Lydick and was named in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor. The first houses were erected in 1854 by A. T. Moorhead for a dwelling and store room. Both were destroyed by fire and were replaced by Mr. Moorhead. He was succeeded in 1866 by W. S. Davidson, who has since continued in business. About 1860 George Keeler had a store and shoek shop which continued operations for a few years. The first church was the "Union," erected about 1832. The second was the Presbyterian and was called "East Union" and the third was the United Presbyterian.

The petition to make the village of Taylorstown in Green township a borough was approved by the grand jury March 24, 1858, and by the court June 25, 1858. The court decreed that the general and borough elections should be held in the carpenter shop of Jacob Boucher in said borough. The first election for borough officers was held the first Tuesday in September, 1859. The court appointed Thomas Allison to give notice of said election, and Samuel Lydick judge, John Anderson and Robert T. Allison inspectors. The election resulted as follows: Burgess, A. T. Moorhead, Jr.; justices of the peace, Joseph Moorhead and Thomas Allison; constable, James T. Shields; judge of election, Jacob L. Lydick; inspectors, Robert Allison and Jacob Boncher; street commissioner, Jacob Allison; auditors, Jacob L. Lydick and John Anderson; high constable, Joseph Stewart; town council, Jacob Allison, James T. Shields, Joseph Stewart, Thomas G. Allison, Moses Lydick; school directors, Joseph Stewart, Moses Lydick, Henry Lockhart; assistant burgess, Thomas Allison; assessor, Thomas G. Allison; overseers of the poor, Thomas G. Allison and Jacob Boucher.

On September 24, 1873, the citizens of the borough of Taylorstown presented a petition to the grand jury annulling the charter of said borough. On the same day the grand jury approved of the petition; December 25, 1873, the court decreed that Green township appear at next term of court to show reasons why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted and that such notice be given

through the weekly newspapers for three successive weeks. On ——— 15, 1874, the court finding that more than two thirds of the citizens of the borough signed the petition, and that the law had been complied with, annulled the charter and further ordered that Taylorstown become a part of Green township as previously. The cost of proceedings was paid by the petitioners.

The Purchase Line Academy was established in 1873. J. L. Myers, Hon. S. J. Telford, F. Trimble, Attorney D. H. Tomb, Dr. Matthews, Prof. S. L. Barr, Prof. H. D. Condron, Attorney Earl Miller, Hon. J. T. Henry, Robert Henderson and Donald Patterson have been principals of this school. The building is a neat frame located in a beautiful grove in the northern part of the township. The intelligence of the people is an evidence of the success of the school, which has been kept up continuously and is still flourishing. In connection with the school is a boarding house where many of the pupils can be accommodated. It is the only boarding house in connection with a school in the county with the exception of the Indiana Normal. The boarding house had added to the success of the school, for in it pupils can be accommodated at a very low rate. The academy is located in a quiet, country place, away from any railroad or mining town, in a community where the surrounding influences are of the very best.

A select school at Grisemore was conducted by Prof. Dubre Thomas during the summer of 1894, and by J. T. Stewart during the summers of 1895-96. Here, in the country, was an ideal place for a select school. A better class of people cannot be found anywhere in Indiana county. Most of them are Welsh, and they were so enthusiastic over the success of the school that they opened their homes and accommodated the students at a very low rate. They solicited students for miles around, even in Cambria and Westmoreland counties, and enrolled almost one hundred pupils, many of whom were preparing to teach and did teach the coming winter. This school was of short duration, but from it have gone out successful physicians, attorneys, business men and teachers.

Green township "Circular Hunt" was organized at the house of Thomas Barr in Green township. Invitations were given to the inhabitants of the surrounding country to attend on Wednesday, April 23, 1828, at nine o'clock. The circle was to commence at the house of William Stephens. John McRee,

Joseph Gibson, Thomas Barr and John Patterson were the horsemen to ride around the lines and keep order. No firearms were allowed on the ground, but every man was to be provided with a wooden staff and a horn, and no dog was to be let loose until orders were given. The center was designated in "Pine Hollow" on the day previous to the hunt, and the outer and inner circles were to be in charge of A. T. Moorhead, James Hamilton and Thomas Barr, Sr. The proceeds of the game caught was to go to the benefit of the Harmony congregation.

Green is the largest township in Indiana county. It is watered by the north and south branches of Twolick creek, Dixon's run and Cushian creek. It is bounded on the north by the Purchase Line. In the northern part is the State road; the Homer, Cherrytree and Susquehanna road passes through Pine Flats and No. Nine to Cherrytree.

At one time Green township could boast of its hemlock and pine timber. It contained a vast acreage of the finest timber that could be found west of the Allegheny mountains, but most of it has been cut. In an early day the lumber was rafted on the Susquehanna river to Williamsport, Lock Haven and Marietta, and at a later date sawed into bill stuff and boards and shipped or hauled to market. It is not until recent years that railroads have traversed the township. Much hauling was done to Indiana, where boards, etc., were sold and traded for clothing, groceries, salt, etc.

The coal developments in recent years have brought many settlers to the township, and where the coal has been operated new towns have been started.

In 1903 Greenwich, the coal town of the Greenwich Coal & Coke Company, was located along Douglass' run in Green township. When in operation about one year there were 160 dwellings. The mines employed about 300 men, who were mostly English-speaking workmen. The company is owned by interests representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

pany, and a branch of the road enters the town. W. A. Saxman is president of the company, and M. J. Bracken is general superintendent.

At present (1913) the Greenwich Coal & Coke Company has three openings in Green township, two at Shanktown, where the "B" seam is operated, and one at Saxman, just across the Cambria county line, where the "D" seam is operated. The output at Saxman is 1,000 tons and at Shanktown 1,200 tons daily. The coal from Shanktown is shipped over the Cherrytree & Dixonville branch to Cherrytree, and from there by way of Cresson to the East. The coal from Saxman is also shipped by way of Cresson over the Pennsylvania to the East.

At Lovejoy there are about one hundred houses, and two hundred houses at Saxman, to accommodate the miners.

These are practically new mines, equipped with modern machinery, and will develop into very large operations. The coal at Shanktown is a high-grade steam coal, while that at Saxman is used almost exclusively for by-product purposes and is considered the best quality by-product coal in the Allegheny mountains.

The assessor's book of Green township for 1913 shows the following: Number and value of horses assessed, 530—\$19,350; number and values of cows assessed, 597—\$6,942; number of taxables, 1,537; value of real estate, \$699,058; number of acres of cleared land, 25,353; timber land, 7,262; money at interest, \$154,351.74; cost of assessment, \$138.40.

There are seventeen churches and nineteen schoolhouses.

The first election in Green township was held at the home of David Fulton, March 15, 1822, and resulted as follows: Constable, Abraham Lydick; supervisors, John Bartlebaugh and Jacob Lydie, Jr.; overseers, John Huston and William Stephens; fence appraisers, James Lapsley and John Martin; township clerk, John Evans; judges, Jacob Lydie, John McDowell, William Stephens.

CHAPTER XXXIV

EAST MAHONING TOWNSHIP—MARION CENTER BOROUGH

THE MAHONINGS

Mahoning township was formed in 1806 and originally embraced all that part of Indiana county north of the Purchase Line. In 1834 it was divided, the eastern half receiving the name of Montgomery township, and the western was still known as Mahoning. In 1846 Mahoning was separated into West, East, North and South Mahoning townships. In 1847 Montgomery was divided into Montgomery and Canoe townships. The former was again separated in 1868 into Grant and Montgomery; the latter in the same year was formed into the present Banks and Canoe townships.

The first election of Mahoning township was held March 20, 1807, at the house of James Brady. The following officers were elected: Constable, William Hannah; supervisors, James Brady and James McHenry; overseers of the poor, Isaac McHenry and William Work; fence appraisers, James Ewing and William Diltz; judges, Joshua Lewis and William Hopkins.

In 1808 Mahoning township, which then included the eight townships north of the Purchase Line, was assessed at the rate of one-third of a cent on the dollar, and the valuation was \$30,099.60. The assessors were William Work, William McCreery and John Park. In 1810 James Brady, the assessor for Mahoning, had the following bill:

Two days' attendance on the county commissioners	\$ 2.00
Nine days' taking in the returns of the township	9.00
Four days' making out duplicate	4.00
Two days' taking in the returns to the County Commissioners	2.00
Total	\$17.00

In 1814 Jonathan Ayers was assessed as follows:

198 acres at 1.50	\$297.00
Blacksmith (occupation)	40.00
Horses and cows	66.00
Total	\$383.00
Rate one-half cent on the dollar, which made his taxes	\$1.91

East Mahoning township is one of the four townships formed from Mahoning in 1846. In 1870 it had a population of 1,133; in 1910, 827. The surface is rolling, the soil fertile. It is well watered by the Little Mahoning creek and numerous small streams. It is adapted to grain and stock growing. Coal is the principal mineral and is found in abundance. The principal town is Marion Center, a very prosperous borough, situated in the southern part of the township.

Mills.—The Enterline and Mottern mill was erected by Philip Enterline in 1860. It is two and a half stories in height and has three runs of stone, two being French burrs. It can grind thirty-five bushels of wheat and fifty of chop per day. Two Burnham turbine wheels, each of thirty-five horse power, are used. The mill is still in operation, but used principally for chopping.

The Work Mill.—The old mill on this site was erected in 1842 by Alexander Caruthers and William Finley. It was 30 by 36, used a "rye fly" wheel and had two runs of stone, one being of country make. In 1862 it was remodeled by Mr. Finley, who disposed of the property to R. H. Work, who also repaired it and put it in good order. In 1877 was erected the present building, 36 by 48 and two stories in height. He used two Burnham turbines and one Leffel wheel. He has a 16-foot head and can grind eighty bushels of wheat and 150 of chop per day. In the season of 1878 he ground 13,700 bushels. The mill was purchased by Aaron Patchin and more than twenty-five years ago he installed the roller process, which was the first roller process in all this section of country. The mill is now owned by John S. Ross and John A. Knolf, and is doing a prosperous business.

The first schoolhouse north of the Purchase Line was erected in 1807 within the woodland 100 rods north of what was afterwards the residence of Moses T. Work. The building stood near a fine spring, where the ruins of the old chimney can still be seen. The Van Horns, Bradys and Works raised the building. It was sixteen feet square, built of logs, had

oiled paper for windows, and at first a wooden chimney, which was soon supplanted by one of stone. The first teacher was William Work, who taught in this house for several years and in this vicinity for seventeen years.

Georgeville.—The first house on the site of the village was erected by Lansing Bills, a blacksmith, a short time after the laying out of the road from Indiana to Diltz's mill. When the road from Plumcreek to Curwensville was made, Bills left and was succeeded by Christopher Bair, who was also a smith and succeeded to the former's business. At a later date Henry Kinter kept a store in a mud house on the Plumcreek road, about a fourth of a mile from the village. He subsequently removed to Georgeville, where he was the second storekeeper. About 1824 George Hoover erected a residence and tanyard. About 1830 Andrew Comptar arrived; he was a brother-in-law of Hoover and also a tanner. Together, about this time, they laid out the village and called it Georgeville for Mr. Hoover. The postoffice for several years was kept at Ewing's mill and was then called Mahoning. It was removed to Georgeville, subsequently was taken to Ewing's mill, and again returned to Georgeville. Henry Kinter was the first postmaster in the village. The first church in the vicinity was the log church of the German Lutherans, about a half mile northeast of the town. The second church was the Methodist Episcopal, located within the cemetery grounds. The first preacher at the latter was Rev. Elijah Coleman. The first school was taught in the log German Church. Schools were taught in the basement of the M. E. Church for several years.

Some of the old settlers of the township were: John Park settled on the ground where Marion Center now stands about 1800. James Brady occupied the farm afterwards owned by John A. Mabon, 1804. He was a cousin of Capt. Samuel Brady, the Indian fighter. William Work came from Cumberland county to the foot of "Squirrel Hill," not far from the present site of New Florence, 1801, and in 1804 he located on the tract owned by Moses T. and Elijah I. Work, East Mahoning township. John Leasure, one of the scouts sent to guard the houses of the settlers along Crooked creek, came to the farm occupied by Samuel T. Brady. The patent of the farm bears the date of January 17, 1802, and it contained 396 acres. William McCreery came and settled on the Hugh Speedy farm. In removing his goods from Milfin county to Cone-maugh township he made nineteen trips on

packhorses. In 1803 he purchased the homestead occupied by his son the late Wm. W. G., in East Mahoning township. John Hopkins, who located in Wheatfield township in 1808, lived on the Hopkins homestead. Caspar Mogle came to the farm afterwards occupied by Henry Hoover. Jonathan Ayers settled in Newport on the Cone-maugh river, where he worked at his trade as a blacksmith; his shop was patronized especially by the boatmen, who frequented the place during high stages of water. In 1804 he removed to the farm in East Mahoning township afterwards occupied by his son James. Here he erected a smith shop, cabin, etc., and worked at his trade and farmed as circumstances demanded. He was the first blacksmith located in the county north of the Purchase Line. The well known Ayers log house, torn down in 1875, was erected on "The Manor and Brady's Mill" road in 1820. It was 48 by 33 feet in size, two stories high, and for sixty years was a central point. From the time of its construction it stood at the junction of the Indiana and Punxsutawney and Georgeville roads, and the marks of the old "Manor" route, long since abandoned, can still be seen in front of the site of the building and on the hillside in the rear. Mahoning post office was kept in it for several years by Jonathan Ayers, and in more recent days James Ayers had charge of Ayers' post office in the same building. From 1847 to 1853 William B. Marshall and James Sutton had a large and well patronized store in the front room of the old building. From 1846 it was for many years the voting place of the township. Owing to its location it was a favorite stopping place for travelers and teamsters, and many a merry party of Punxsutaw-nians have gone in their sleighs or carriages to partake of a repast at "Ayers" or mingle in the mazy walks of the dance to the early hours of the morning. The Ayers farm was patented in 1800 in the name of William T. Brady, and the tract was called Oak Hall. Jonathan Ayers was as well known east of the mountains as in Indiana county on account of his packing for many years tow and flax eastward, and iron and salt westward. His smith shop was patronized by settlers living thirty and even forty miles distant, and from an auger to a horseshoe, he could supply all their wants.

The citizens of this township have always been interested in education. For fifty-seven years Marion Center has had select schools, a description of which will be given under an account of the borough. In 1808, a house

which became unfit for a dwelling house, near Marion Center, on the Meador farm, close to the present road, was converted into a school-house, and "Big Robert" Thompson, so called to distinguish him from two or three other Thompsons of the same name, taught in it for two or three years. It is said that he was remarkably good in mathematics. North of Marion Center, in the Work and Leasure settlement, early schools were conducted.

The number of school districts has not changed, but the names have changed. The Lowman district was called the Beatty district. Pickering Run district was called "Owl Hollow." The Brandon district was called the Lightcap district. Upper Creek district was called Work district. Hamill was called Simpson district. On the west central part of the township, along the South Mahoning line, an independent district was formed, and the children of the district attended the Smyrna school in South Mahoning township. The Georgeville independent school district is in East Mahoning township.

North of the Brandon school on the Indiana and Punxsutawney road was located the "Half Way" house, kept by R. T. Brady. It was for many years a noted stopping place for teamsters traveling between Indiana and Punxsutawney. For many years goods were hauled from Indiana to Punxsutawney. Many lumbermen in the vicinity of Punxsutawney hauled boards to Indiana and exchanged them for dry goods, groceries, salt, etc. J. N. Simpson conducted a hotel called the "Union" on the north side of the Little Mahoning creek, on the road leading from Indiana to Punxsutawney.

Very few changes have been made in East Mahoning township. There are but few foreigners, for the reason that the coal interests have not been developed. An opening has been made near Savan, but very little has been accomplished.

The following is an account given by David W. Elder of the journey of the Elder family to Indiana county and also a description of their home, in his own words:

It was on Monday, about noon on the 6th day of April, 1835, that we—that is, Robert Elder and his family—started on our journey from our old home in Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., to our new home in Indiana county. If any inquisitive person should wish to discover the place from which we started, he will find it near the foot of Tussey mountain, half a mile above the vil-

lage of Graysville, on a small stream called "Fowler's run."

Our family consisted of father, mother and seven children, Jane, J. Reed, David W., Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Robert B. and Margaret; the children ranging in age from eighteen years to seven months.

We had been "just a going" to start for several days, but could not get ready. Even on that morning, it wasn't certain that we would go. It had rained some, and the weather was threatening. What influence set us in motion I know not, but about nine o'clock it was decided that we should go, and from that time all was hurry and bustle. I have little recollection of particulars. I remember that we children had our faces washed and were fixed up as if we were going to church. I remember seeing the men carrying out heavy articles of furniture and packing them in the bed of the four-horse wagon that was to carry us over the mountains. I remember the crowd of neighbors that came to see us off, and bid us good-by. The farewells were doubtless serious enough between the grown persons, but they did not affect me. I have no recollections of feeling any regret at leaving the old place. I had only pleasant anticipations of the new sights I would see. It seemed to me like a holiday excursion. I did not realize the greatness of the change we were making. I little thought that in a few months I would be longing for a sight of the mountain top, the brook, and the big willow, where I used to make whistles and flutter wheels.

Some of the men and boys came with us a considerable distance to, help drive the cows and get them trained to follow the wagon. After we passed the church, and got into "the barrens," they gradually left us. Mr. George Fry drove the wagon the first day, and his son Levi, a gawky, good-natured boy, was the last of the boys to leave us, and would not have turned back then but for a positive order from his father. He left reluctantly, bidding us all good-by.

We crossed the little Juniata, where Spruce Creek station on the Pennsylvania railroad now is, but there was no railroad there then. We stopped for the night in the little town of Waterstreet. The next morning George Fry returned home, and Uncle David Elder drove the team the rest of the journey. We followed the turnpike passing through Canoe valley, getting into Hollidaysburg in the evening. We had intended to stop there that night, but could not get accommodations for our stock and went a mile farther toward the

mountain, and stopped at a public house kept by a Dutch farmer named John Widentsall. This day I first saw a canal boat and a railroad car.

The following day we went over the mountain on the turnpike, and were often in sight of the cars of the Portage railroad, which then crossed the mountain at Blair's Gap. We lunched at the "Stone Tavern" on the summit of the mountain. We hoped to reach Ebensburg that night, but failed to do so, and had to put up at Wherry's, "a very uncomfortable place," a mile or two from Ebensburg.

Early in the forenoon of the next day we passed through Ebensburg, and here we left the Northern turnpike, and entered on what was called the Clay pike, leading to Indiana. As this latter road was not macadamized, and the ground was wet, and the load heavy, the wagon made slow progress. Stopping at a country tavern at noon, kept by an old Welshman, named Griffith Rowland, we reached Strongstown on the edge of Indiana county at dusk, and put up for the night. I was so tired that night that I fell asleep in the bar-room behind the door and was not missed till the landlord went to close the door after all the rest had retired. There were two or three other flittings at the inn, and the landlord inquired which of them had lost a boy. The family roll was called. I was missing, and was restored to my proper place. It took us all the next day to get to Indiana, where we put up at the hotel now called the "Indiana House" (though it has been rebuilt since that time).

On Saturday morning we left behind us not only macadamized roads, but even clay pikes, and entered on the rough, hilly and muddy road of the "backwoods." When we started on Monday we had hoped to reach our journey's end by Saturday evening, but it was now plainly impossible. At noon we reached "Katy Buchanan's," a public house between Indiana and Punxsutawney. (The old "Wall's" Tavern, five miles south of Punxsutawney, was opened a few years before.) A little before sunset we reached the house of Joseph McPherson, an old acquaintance of my father's. He took us in, and hospitably entertained us until Monday. On Sabbath we attended Mahoning Church, where we met many of our new neighbors, and gave them notice of our coming.

On Monday morning we began the last stage of our wearisome journey. It had rained the night before, and the roads were heavy

and our progress slow. I can recollect but few of the incidents of that part of our journey. On our way we met some of our neighbors coming to meet us. We made a stop at the house of Scroggs Work. Here a path led through the woods to the cabin. Reed was sent by that route to kindle the fire at the house, while the wagon went by a more circuitous route. The public road at that time ran directly past Scroggs Work's house, and kept its course south of, and nearly parallel with, the present line of the public road, and nearly a hundred yards distant therefrom. From a point where the end of the lane now is, a road, or rather a path, ran up to the house, passing along nearly the same route that the lane does now. Some young men had cut a way for the wagon that morning, but a four-horse wagon was a conveyance before unknown in that region, and their road was too narrow. Men and boys with axes cut a wider passage, and the wagon moved forward a few rods at a time as a way was made for it. It was just about noon when we reached the house, and just a week from the time we started.

The house stood a few feet south of the frame house now standing. It was a log cabin, 18 by 16 feet, and a story and a half high. The longest dimension was from the lower to the upper side, although the gables faced north and south, so that the ends of the house were longer than the sides. The logs were unhewn, the roof was made of clapboards, kept in place by weight poles. The door was in the south end, and the chimney in the upper side. The jambs were about six feet apart, and the chimney was on the outside. It was a wooden chimney, built of logs and sticks protected from the fire at the lower part by stones, and at the upper part by clay. The drip of the upper half of the roof fell upon the chimney just above the mantel, and to protect it a section of a hollow log was put under the eave to serve as a spout. The only window was in the north end, and contained six lights of 8 by 10 inch glass. There was no staircase, and the loft could be reached only by a ladder.

The barn stood on a little rise in ground between two spring draughts, about forty yards south of the house. It was a double log cabin barn, two bays with an intervening space for a threshing floor, though I think there was no floor there. It had a clapboard roof with weight poles. A little springhouse built of poles, with a sloped roof, stood just below the spring head. The farm contained

about ninety acres, of which only about twelve acres were cleared. All the land lying westward of the present lane or road running through the farm was in woods. The flat land just below where the buildings stood was a swamp so deep that adventurous cows in the springtime, seeking the grass and herbs growing there, sometimes stuck fast and had to be pried out with rails or poles. This swamp was the abode of numerous frogs and their music (?) on a warm evening in springtime was deafening.

The flat land at the southeastern corner of the farm was covered with sugar, hickory, linden, ash and elm trees. The land up the run on the hillside was covered with oak and chestnut, except a portion of the hillside at the northeast corner of the farm, which had no timber on it, but was covered with scrubby bushes and was called the "Bald Knob." The farm had been unoccupied for a year when we came and was greatly out of order.

Our nearest neighbor was Scroggs Work, who lived about one hundred rods to the southwest of us. His house stood where later stood the frame house occupied by his son, Elijah Work, Jr. His family consisted of himself, his wife, Margaret, nee Brown, and five children: Miriam, John, Rachel, Margaretta and William, who was fourteen months old. Our next neighbor down the creek was Allen M. Work, who owned the farm afterwards occupied by his son Ephraim. Allen's house stood below the creek road, and also below the road leading across the creek at that point. The next below was Sylvanus Ayers, the blacksmith. The Ayers farm extended over the creek and included the land afterwards owned by Robert Loughry. The Ayers building stood near where the present buildings are; the shop stood near the crossing of the creek road and the Indiana and Punxsutawney road. Up the run north of Sylvanus Ayers lived Jonathan Kinnan, on the farm afterwards occupied by David Pollock. His house stood on the eastern side of the hollow, where the Indiana and Punxsutawney road used to run. Down the creek road below Sylvanus Ayers, on the farm owned by William Hamill, lived Hugh Colgan, who came to the farm in 1835. The farm on the creek where the Indiana and Punxsutawney road crosses it was taken possession of by John Simpson about the same time we came here. Colgan sold the farm to John Simpson, and then put up buildings on what is now the Hamill place, to which he then removed. Up the creek road our next neighbor

was William Work. His house stood by the roadside about the same place where stands the house now occupied by J. C. Work. Next above William Work lived John Work. The next was Aaron Work, whose house was on the south side of the road just opposite the large frame house now occupied by Mrs. Robert H. Work, Sr. About thirty rods above Aaron Work's house on the south side of the road, in a small hewed log house, lived Allan Crawford. Solomon Leasure lived on the farm later occupied by his son David. Solomon lived in a small frame house, the only one in the neighborhood. David Simpson lived on a farm which included what is now the village of Richmond. He had the only flouring-mill in the neighborhood. Simpson lived in a double log cabin across the road from the mill, but a little lower down. At Simpson's the settlement virtually ended. The public road extended no farther. An almost unbroken wilderness extended to the line of Clearfield county. A few adventurous pioneers, indeed, had gone into this wilderness and made improvements, and kept up communication with the settlements by bridle paths through the woods. Among these were Daniel Brewer, William White and James Black. In some sense these people were our neighbors, as they were obliged to depend on the people of the settlement for assistance in many things. To the northward of us there was an unbroken belt of woodland extending nearly to where the village of Marchand now stands, containing several thousands of acres. This woodland was, in fact, an arm of the great wilderness to the east of us already mentioned. Cattle and sheep pastured on it in the summer. Hogs grew fat on it in the autumn, and in some parts of it huckleberries and rattlesnakes abounded in their season.

The people who lived beyond this belt of woodland on what we called "the ridge" were not regarded as neighbors. We met them occasionally at church and at military training, but we did not have intimate relations with them.

It would be monotonous to describe separately the houses of the settlers. A general description will answer for all. The house was a log cabin of about the same dimensions as the one on our farm. Sometimes the logs were hewed, oftener they were not. Each house was a little above one story in height, and none was fully two stories. In most cases the roof was of clapboards kept in place by weight poles. Each house consisted of one room below and a loft above, which was

reached by a ladder. The chimney was sometimes on the outside, and sometimes on the inside, but always had a wide fireplace. Stoves were unknown, and wood the only fuel.

Scarcely any one of these houses was visible from another. Each settler had cleared a small opening around his buildings, whilst a broad belt of woodland lay between him and his neighbor, shutting out the view. It was only by climbing a hill that one could see that the country was inhabited.

The only gristmill in the neighborhood was Simpson's. The nearest store was Henry Kinter's, near Georgeville. The nearest post office was Mahoning, at what was then Ewing's, now Stear's, mill, seven miles down the creek. It was supplied by a weekly mail carried on horseback. The only churches within ten miles were Gilgal and Mahoning, and the ministers of both churches resided outside of the congregation.

There was a little schoolhouse on the creek road about a quarter of a mile below Scroggs Work's. It stood in the woods below the road. It was about fifteen feet square, built of unhewn logs, and had a clapboard roof. It was one story high, and the joists were high enough for a tall man to stand straight under them. The door was about five feet high, hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a pin. The two windows were merely widened cracks between the logs with no glass in them. The lower floor was of loose boards. The upper floor was of still looser boards. The fireplace consisted of three flat stones in one corner of the room, one horizontal for a hearth, and two perpendicular in the angle of the walls to serve as jambs. An opening in the floor above served as a flue, and cracks in the gable and roof furnished an exit for the smoke. The only furniture in the house was a bench made by driving four stout oaken pegs into the round side of a slab about eight feet in length. Another bench was extemporized by putting one end of a loose board into a crack in the wall and resting the other end on a log of wood on the hearth. The building had been used only for a summer school and had to be refitted before winter school was held in it. The first term was taught by Polly Work in 1833, and the second term by her in the summer of 1834. Allen N. Work taught first in the summer of 1835, and was the only teacher until 1839, when Jane Campbell taught the last term in this old schoolhouse.

The next school house was located on what is now the farm of Phineas A. Work's heirs. The following teachers are given in the order

in which they taught: William H. Fairbanks, a three months' spring term, and a three months' fall term; A. N. Work, two months' winter term; A. Hinman, two months' fall term; James E. Work, three and a fourth months, winter and fall term; A. Hinman, a three months' spring term; A. N. Work, three months' fall term; A. Hinman, three months' fall term; A. N. Work, a three months' fall term; Hezekiah Wood, three months' winter term; George Richardson, Jeremiah B. Work, D. W. Elder, A. N. Work, J. R. Elder, John L. Work, Silas Warren, Jeremiah B. Work (two terms), James M. Work, J. Smith Work, Robert Cook, Thomas Hindman, Mr. Wimer, Thomas Hindman, Harriet Work, Maggie Kinter, Mary E. Allison and Nancy P. Hamilton, Susan Meanor, Lizzie Simpson, Mary McGinity, Nancy P. Hamilton, Ada Brady, Mary J. McCreery, Maggie McCreery (two terms), William Meanor, W. E. Simpson, John Calderwood, Jennie Black, Almira Hopkins, Allen Work, Alex. McGough, Allen Work (two terms), Samuel Hamilton, Robert MeIsaac, Josiah Work, Alda Baylor, Josiah Work, Lizzie Work, M. E. McCreery, Olive Nichol, Viola Lewis, Etta M. Work, Frank B. Hastings, Hattie M. Work, W. C. Work, Martha Work, Marie Moore, Martha Wyncoop, Virgil Zeanon, Horace M. Hudson, Genevieve Morrison (two terms), Marie Moore, J. S. Ross and Ebert Simpson, Vernie Mottern, Rachel Meanor, Lulu Dilts, Mary McConaughy and William Moore, Leland Kepler, Vada Walker, Bertha Work, Eugene Elder, Jacob Brilhart, Eugene E. Elder (the last two terms).

The following who were educated in this school became teachers: J. R. Elder, Mary A. Elder, John B. Work, Nancy J. Work, Allen S. Work, George Hall, Miles Walker, David W. Elder, Etta M. Work, Eugene E. Elder, Ethel G. Work, Hattie M. Work. Of this school, John B. Campbell became a physician, Robert H. Work a lumberman, Moses T. Work a professor of music, Elija Work a merchant, A. W. Steele a commissioner of Indiana county, M. C. Simpson a stock dealer, A. W. Elder a justice of the peace for fifteen years, Norman Hamilton an architect and contractor, and Glen Kuntz a bookkeeper.

There were no carding machines, fulling mills or woolen factories in the neighborhood, and there was probably not a steam engine within thirty miles of the place. Scarcely a farmer along the creek had a wagon, the hauling being done with sleds. Of course, reapers,

mowers, grain drills and hoisting forks had not then been invented.

The following East Mahoning boys found their work along professional lines: David Elder, attorney, Pittsburg, Pa. (deceased); James M. McCreery, State Senator, Greeley, Colo.; Rev. W. H. McCreery, United Presbyterian minister, Loveland, Colo.; Dr. Hubert Work, physician, founder of sanitarium, Pueblo, Colo.; Rev. Jeremiah Work, professor of Bible, Tarkio, Mo.; Rev. St. Clair Stuchell, Presbyterian minister, Washington, D. C.; Luther A. McQuown, editor of the "Raftsmen's Journal" and State Senator, Clearfield, Pa.; Rev. Samuel B. Lafferty, M. E. minister, Saltsburg, Pa., and Rev. Joseph Lafferty, M. E. minister, formerly of New Kensington; Rev. George Rowe, M. E. minister, McKeesport, Pa.

Among the elderly residents of the township are the following: David B. Work, William Hamill, James M. Loughry, T. H. Craig, Milton Work, Alex. Streams, A. S. Work, H. P. Lewis.

The Gilgal Presbyterian, the Mahoning United Presbyterian, Covenant, and Methodist Episcopal and Baptist of Georgeville are the churches of East Mahoning township.

The first election in East Mahoning township was held Friday, February 6, 1846, at the house of widow Ayers, where the following officers were elected: Justices of the peace, Peter Brewer and Allen W. Work (seven candidates); constable, James Lydick; assessor, Samuel Brady; judge of election, Peter Sutton; inspectors, Peter Riddle and John M. Henderson; auditors, Henry Kinter, Hugh Hamilton, Samuel D. McCreery; school directors, Gawin Adams, A. S. Work, S. H. Thompson, James McCreery, John Craig, Charles Bovard; township clerk, A. I. T. Crawford; assistant assessors, John Work and Robert Hopkins; supervisors, John Brady and Robert Elder; fence appraisers, Samuel H. Thompson and John Allison; overseers of the poor, James Lydick and John Simpson; election officers—judge, Jonathan Doty; inspectors, Reuben Hastings and Christopher Stuchel. The greatest number of votes polled for any candidate was 81.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in East Mahoning township: Number and value of horses assessed, 350—\$12,175; cows, 265—\$3,985; taxables, 326; taxable real estate, \$273,557; acres of cleared land, 17,371; acres of timberland, 1,393; money at interest, \$44,802; cost of assessment, \$51.20.

MARION CENTER BOROUGH.

Marion Center is situated on a tract of land which originally embraced 408 acres, the patent of which was issued to James Johnston, deputy surveyor, on the 31st of January, 1798. In the patent the tract is called "Greenland" and is described as situated on the waters of Pine run.

In 1795 John Park came to this portion of Pennsylvania to make surveys under the direction of Mr. Johnston. In 1798 he purchased the "Evergreen" body of land, though he did not get his deed until the 2d of December, 1803. In 1799 he erected a log cabin 16 by 20 feet in what is now the southwest end of the village, on the site where now stands the house of the Richey farm, now owned by J. H. Rochester. This was the first house erected in this section north of Penn's purchase line. Elisha Chambers, Hugh Thompson, William McHenry, Fergus Moorhead, Jacob Shallenberger and five friendly Seneca Indians assisted in the raising. The Indians, according to tradition, would not work until the bottle of whisky was passed and each had drunk a portion thereof. Then, upon a signal from the chief, who shook energetically a gourd partly filled with corn, they went to work with much awkwardness, but good-naturedly, and the first building on the present site of the thriving borough of Marion Center was erected. After the raising they all went to Hugh Thompson's place, about two and a half miles down Pine run, where the Indians and the whites had a grand frolic. The red men danced to the music of the shaken gourd and there was naught to disturb the harmony of the hour.

It is said that when Mr. Park first came to this region he encamped on the site of his cabin. Near it was a fine spring. On the opposite side of the run was a party of Indians who had erected their wigwams there, no doubt, on account of the spring, as well as the abundance of game in the surrounding forest. The next comer in this neighborhood was James Johnston, a nephew of the surveyor, who located about half a mile west of Mr. Park. The next was Daniel Davis, the grandfather of Clark Davis, who settled about a mile south of Mr. Park. William Smith, called "Old Billy," and his son William, termed "Big Billy," with their families were the next arrivals. They occupied Mr. Park's cabin until he arrived in 1808 with his family, and then they removed to the farm now occupied by Benjamin D. Rochester.

The first death in this settlement was a little daughter of "Big Billy" Smith. She was buried in the southeast corner of what is now the Jane Duncan farm, and the grave, with others, is to-day marked by a number of stones. In 1810 Mr. Park built a tanyard about thirty rods from his cabin on the lot now owned by his grandson, Dr. L. N. Park, on South Manor street. In 1817 he erected a hewed log house, with dormer windows and piazza in front, which stood in the rear of McLaughlin, Kinter & Company's warehouse, and part of it was used as a granary, until it was finally torn down. Fergus Blakeney assisted in its construction. It was considered in its day the best house north of the purchase line.

Up to this time, owing to the great distance to a gristmill, the pioneers had to depend on their hand mills for their grinding, and Mr. Park's next step was to erect a small gristmill. It was located on the lot now occupied by the Marion Center National Bank. The stones, about three feet in diameter, were from the neighboring hills; the power was produced by from two to four horses or as many oxen, and its capacity was about twenty bushels of grain per day. In 1834 he erected a waterpower mill on the rear of the lot occupied by the tannery above mentioned. A rude horizontal water-wheel with a side-chute produced sufficient power to grind thirty bushels of wheat per day. The mill was in operation until 1855.

James L. Park, son of John Park, started the first cabinet factory and carpenter shop in connection with the water gristmill.

The first distillery in this section of the country was erected by James Ewing on the Abner Griffith farm, now occupied by William Morrison. Not long after this Thomas Jones started a distillery on the place afterwards owned by Johnston Lightcap, now occupied by Mr. Swan and family. The third was built by James Johnston on what was afterwards the Jefferson McKee tract. The next was erected by Abram Davis on the McLanahan tract. The fifth was inaugurated by Jerry Brown on the Brown homestead, near the Mahoning U. P. Church, now the site of Hugh Pollock's residence. Then Robert Hamilton started one on the John Hamilton farm, and about the same time John Leasure engaged in the distilling business on his farm. John Decker erected a distillery on the Robert Park farm, now within the borough limits. With liquor thus abundantly produced it was no

wonder that the early settlers were addicted to the free use of the potent beverage.

The first schoolhouse on the site of the town was built on or near where the barn of N. W. Stewart now stands, on North Manor street. The site was afterwards the property of Joseph Brady, who erected the dwelling where N. W. Stewart now resides. This schoolhouse was a rude log building with a puncheon floor. The seats and desks were made of slabs, the desks being fastened to the walls with wooden pins, thus compelling the pupils to sit with their faces to the wall while doing their sums or taking their lessons in writing. The windows were of oiled paper, excepting one at the master's desk, which contained six small panes of glass. The chimney occupied one entire end of the building, and huge logs were rolled into the cavernous fireplace. William Work, the pioneer, was the first teacher in this building, and taught several terms. Samuel Craig was the second master. Margaret Park, afterwards the wife of Samuel Craig, and Robert Craig, a Scotchman, were teachers in this house. This was before there was any public school law in Pennsylvania, and the school was kept up by the subscriptions of the settlers. This building was destroyed by fire about 1834, and until about 1848 the children of this section had to go to school at a house near where the Lowman schoolhouse now stands, or another near the Brandon schoolhouse. About that year the second schoolhouse was erected in the town, was afterwards used as a residence by Rev. J. C. Brown, and is now the site of Dr. J. M. Stewart's residence. The third schoolhouse was erected about 1860 on High street, near the Presbyterian Church. The present building, located on the corner of High street and North Manor street, was erected in 1901.

The settlement continued to grow, and in August, 1842, the town was laid out by Mr. Park, the first sale of lots occurring in the succeeding month. The plat embraced eight acres, with one main street and two rows of lots on either side. At the sale of lots from fifteen to twenty acres were sold at an average of about sixteen dollars each, the highest price being thirty dollars for the large corner lot where the Rochester store has stood for many years.

The first house erected after the platting of the town was on Main street, by Hezekiah Wood, the pioneer chair and spinning wheel manufacturer. This building was afterwards enlarged, remodeled and converted into a dwelling and drug store by Dr. A. H. Allison,

and has since been replaced by a new building now occupied by Shields' Pharmacy.

Hezekiah Wood, Sr., was the first shoemaker, and his reputation at the last was equally as good as that of his son at the bench.

The second building, which stood on the east side of the Wood residence, was erected by James Park for James McKelvey, the first blacksmith. This was afterwards occupied by Mrs. Hutchinson, and Robert Hopkins. The building on this site is now used for the post-office.

The next house was William Campbell's on the west side of the Wood property. The first wagon shop was carried on in the building by William Brown. Dr. W. S. Shields now lives on this site, having erected a new residence.

The first harnessmaker was William Richardson, who lived in the Wood residence, and traveled from place to place wherever required to make harness. In 1858 E. H. Griffith started a harness shop on the Park lot on the corner of Main and Manor streets, and in 1862 erected a new residence with harness shop adjoining, on Main street, where he still resides. He then added the making of saddles to his business, and continued to do a large business until the use of saddles was largely replaced in the country by vehicles.

McCracken & Conrad were the first merchants. Their store was commenced in 1845 in the room afterwards occupied by Mrs. Mary Pounds as her dining room of the "Exchange Hotel." After conducting the store here for three years it was transferred to Gettysburg.

Hezekiah Wood and Evan Lewis opened the second store in the east end of the Wood house, and in 1856 John C. Rochester began business in this room, but soon erected a store-room on the corner of Main and Manor streets, which has been occupied by some of his family ever since. In 1882 John H. Rochester and B. F. Laughlin erected a new storeroom on this site and moved the old room back for a warehouse. The firm name of Rochester & Laughlin was associated with Marion Center for many years. Later Dr. W. S. Shields had an interest in the store, and the firm was known as Rochester & Shields. The store is now owned by Mr. S. H. Jones, who still does a successful business at the old Rochester store.

John K. Lewis was the next merchant, building the room on Main street next to the "Union Hotel." He continued in business for five years, during which time Joseph Brady was a partner for one year.

In 1866 James Bovard erected the store-room now occupied by Dr. L. N. Park. James McGregor, who for some time was a clerk in the employ of Mr. Bovard, became a partner, and the firm was known as Bovard & McGregor.

McLaughlin & Marshall were the next merchants, commencing in the building formerly occupied by John K. Lewis. J. A. Kinter afterwards purchased an interest in the store, and the firm was changed to McLaughlin & Kinter. They erected a building on the lot now occupied by Aaron Houck's livery. Mr. Joseph Brady then became a member of the firm, and they traded as McLaughlin, Kinter & Co. The store was entirely destroyed by fire, and the firm erected a large storeroom on the old Park lot, at the corner of Main and Manor streets. This store was afterwards conducted by different firms, until it was purchased by Horatius Simons, who converted it into a hotel, and it has since been known as the "Mahoning House." It is now managed by Mrs. Sarah Walker.

Mr. Linton Park, youngest son of John, was the first painter in this section, and his artistic ability justly entitled him to be designated as master of the craft in the Mahoning valley.

The first hotel was opened in 1844 by James Park, in the building afterwards known as "The Exchange." J. W. Ayers succeeded Mr. Park in 1848. For several years Dr. David M. Marshall occupied it as a private residence, retiring in 1866, when Mrs. Mary Pounds remodeled it and conducted a hotel for several years. The building is now occupied by Charles Frampton.

The second hotel was built by Alexander Adams, on the site of the present "Marion House." David Blair was the next proprietor, and in about a year retired, the building thenceforth becoming a private residence. In 1879 Adam Bates built a new hotel on this lot, which has since been known as "The Marion Hotel." Levi Lowmaster was the first landlord, but for the last twenty-five years it has been conducted by the Fleeks, whose efficient management is known throughout the county.

The "Union Hotel" was erected in 1856, by John and James Park, the latter using it as a dwelling house for two years. The property was then purchased by Joseph Brady, who conducted a hotel until 1864. In the flush times of the war the "Brady House" and the neighbors would accommodate a hundred soldiers with a breakfast on very short notice. John Brady was the next proprietor, being

succeeded by John K. Lewis, who was followed by Levi Lowmaster. Later James C. Bovard conducted the hotel for several years. This building was destroyed by fire in 1905, and in that year the Marion Center National Bank was erected on this site.

Dr. James D. Baldwin was the first physician, having located here in 1843. Dr. J. K. Thompson was the second, coming in 1845, and had a wide practice until his death, in 1890. The next physicians in order were William Davidson, William Anthony, G. J. McHenry, D. M. Marshall, James N. Loughry, J. M. Snowden, W. S. Shields (who is still one of the practicing physicians of Marion), A. H. Allison (now removed to his farm in East Mahoning township), Dr. W. E. Dodson (removed to Indiana), R. F. McHenry, J. C. Gourley, R. M. Thompson, Dr. Keeler, H. C. Bee (now in Ohio), and Dr. A. H. Stewart and Dr. J. M. Stewart, now practicing in Marion Center.

The first resident justice of the peace in the village was Robert J. Hopkins. After the incorporation of the borough, the first justices were James McGregor and James McGinity. J. A. Kinter was justice of the peace for fifteen years. Others were Tobias Ryckman, M. W. Smith, A. A. Beans, and the present justices, N. W. Stewart and A. S. McGinity.

The woolen mill erected in 1864 by Charles M. Lang was at one time an important industry of the town. At first there were 140 spindles and the engine was only eight-horse power. Later the plant was enlarged and a forty-horse power engine, 260 spindles and other suitable machinery installed. This mill was equal in products to any other in the State.

In 1874 the manufacture of the Park & Beans window blinds (the invention of Mr. Linton Park) was one of the important industries of the town.

At the time the early pioneers settled here the nearest postoffice was Greensburg, fifty-six miles distant. Later they received their mail at Indiana. A postoffice, however, was soon established at Hugh Cannon's, two and a half miles southwest of town. This postoffice was named Home (afterwards removed to Kellysburg), and until 1857 was the office for Marion and surrounding country. In 1856 every effort possible was brought to bear upon the Postoffice Department to secure a postoffice at Marion, but not until in 1857 was this service granted. The office was named Brady, and Mr. John C. Rochester was the first post-

master. The following have since served in that capacity: J. A. Kinter, Dr. L. N. Park, Charles Frampton, Dr. W. S. Shields, Dr. A. H. Allison, and Ellsworth McGregor, Mr. H. P. Lewis being the present incumbent. It was a great annoyance in many ways to have different names for the town and postoffice, and in January, 1891, the department, in compliance with a petition, changed the name from "Brady" to "Marion Center," and the name of the borough was also changed to "Marion Center."

In 1869 Marion Center (then "Marion") was incorporated as a borough, the first election being held in July of that year. The first burgess was James Bovard, Sr. The first council was composed of John H. Rochester, John Jones, Robert Park, E. H. Griffith and Joseph Brady. The following have since acted as burgess in the town: Joseph Brady, P. K. Jamison, Jesse Thomas, B. F. Laughlin, Dr. J. K. Thompson, O. A. Ellis, Dr. L. N. Park, N. W. Stewart, J. C. Bovard, W. R. Smyers, D. H. Bee, H. J. Thompson. The present officials of the town are: John Adams, burgess; N. W. Stewart and A. S. McGinity, justices of the peace; members of council, James C. Bovard, president; Frank W. West, Aaron Houck, C. R. Griffith, Norris E. Barr, J. W. Work, Silas W. Work. C. A. Frampton, return constable; Ira McAfoos, borough constable.

The steam gristmill of Marion was first erected by Kinter & Richey, and was afterwards owned by James Midkirk, Thomas Duncan, Thomas & Sutton, Robert Fulton and J. M. Gamble & Bro., finally being purchased by F. W. West and John Rice, trading as the Marion Center Milling Company. This mill was totally destroyed by fire on May 25, 1911, and was replaced by F. W. West and H. P. Kinter, still under the name of Marion Center Milling Company. They now have a modern, up-to-date plant, one of the most complete in western Pennsylvania. It has a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour and one hundred barrels of buckwheat.

In 1873 Dr. L. N. Park opened a drug store in a room in the building now called the "Mahoning House." He afterwards studied dentistry and opened an office in connection with his drug store. In 1882 he purchased the building formerly occupied by Bovard & McGregor, and moved his drug store and dental office into this building, where he continued in business until 1907, when W. C. Griffith purchased the drug store, which he still conducts.

Dr. Earl H. Park, son of Dr. L. N. Park, succeeded his father in dentistry, and is now the only dentist in the town.

The Marion Center National Bank opened for business August 21, 1905. The large brick building, with brownstone front, is located on the northeast corner of the "Diamond," on the site of the "Union Hotel." This is a good location for business, being at the crossing of the Susquehanna road with the Indiana and Punxsutawney road, and the growth of the business has been steady and healthy. The bank was started with a capital stock of \$35,000 and in three years increased to \$50,000. The deposits now amount to about \$300,000; surplus and profits, \$58,000. The officers are: H. J. Thompson, president; C. R. Griffith, vice president; H. G. Work, cashier; and J. A. Smith, assistant cashier. The directors are: H. J. Thompson, William Rankin, H. P. Wetzel, N. C. Simpson, S. S. Wetzel, C. R. Griffith, C. A. Oberlin, J. M. Thompson.

The Marion Center Co-operative Creamery Company was organized March 8, 1913, with \$7,500 capital stock, divided into \$100 shares, the stockholders including farmers in the surrounding country. The directors are: H. J. Thompson, S. S. Wetzel, H. E. Benec, F. W. West, F. G. Haer, H. A. Melsaue, C. M. Hastings. The officers are: H. J. Thompson, president; F. W. West, secretary; H. G. Work, treasurer. The building was erected by the

creamery was started in successful operation April 28, 1913, with a capacity of 500 cows.

Marion Center has one of the most wide-awake newspapers in the county. *The Independent*, edited by C. R. Griffith, was started in 1881, and has a wide circulation throughout the county, and to all parts of the country wherever former residents of Marion Center are located.

Marion Center has two churches, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal.

The stores in the town now are: H. P. Wetzel, general merchandise, in business since 1886; J. G. Wilson, who succeeded A. L. Guthrie in 1912, in a general merchandise store; J. Walter Work, notions and groceries; J. C. McCormick, harness store; Marion Center Hardware Company; W. C. Griffith, pharmacy; Shields pharmacy; F. W. Wells, jeweler; S. H. Jones, general store.

The first planing-mill in the town was erected in 1868 by James Park. It was afterwards operated by P. K. Jamison, L. N. Park, then by Bovard & McGregor, and is now owned and managed by J. C. Bovard.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in Marion Center borough: Number and value of horses assessed, 46—\$2,235; number and value of cows assessed, 22—\$326; taxables, 152; taxable real estate, \$57,384; money at interest, \$81,365.68; cost of assessment, \$21.00.

CHAPTER XXXV

NORTH MAHONING TOWNSHIP

North Mahoning township was formed from Mahoning in 1846. It was so named because of the position it occupied. In 1870 it had a population of 1,263; in 1910, 990. The soil is sandy loam, adapted to grain and stock growing, which is the chief employment. Lumbering has been carried on extensively. The township is watered by Little Mahoning, Mud Lick, Dutch run, Canoe creek, Pine run and Leasure run.

The coal has not been developed in North Mahoning township. The only railroad in the township is the Buffalo & Susquehanna, which starts at Juneau in Canoe township and goes by way of Covode about a mile south of Trade City, where it follows the Little Mahoning creek; leaving the creek near Ross-

moynes, it extends through Plumville to Sagamore.

Davidsville (Trade City P. O.)—The village was named from David Mutersbaugh, who laid out the town in the fall of 1852. He owned the land which included the site of the village, having purchased it of Solomon Sprankle, who obtained it of the Holland Land Company. He soon after this migrated to Virginia. Peter Dilts, Jr., erected in the same fall the building now known as the "Davidsville Hotel," for a dwelling and store house, and kept therein the first mercantile establishment. The second building was erected by Frederick Sprankle, for a dwelling and wagon shop. The building was afterwards used by Mr. Sprankle as his carriage and wagon factory. The third house

was the blacksmithy of W. H. B. Sprankle, who also erected the fourth building for his dwelling. Mr. Dilts erected several houses, among them a stone building, in which he sold goods for some time, and afterwards it was purchased by David Steele, who after merchandising in it for a few years abandoned the business, retaining possession of the building. Mr. T. C. Ramey succeeded his brother, Hon. Daniel Ramey, in the mercantile business. After Mr. Ramey the store was conducted by Davis Goheen, who sold to T. S. Neal and Peter Stear in 1882. In 1886 Mr. Neal purchased the interest of Mr. Stear and in 1890 built a new store building. In 1896 he sold to George Weaver, but in 1901 Mr. Neal and Joseph Buchanan purchased the store and in 1905 sold to J. W. Hicks, who in 1911 sold to H. E. Roney, the present owner.

The hotel at Trade City which is now carried on by W. J. Hicks was opened to the public in 1853. During the war whisky was sold at this tavern, but there was no license. The proprietors of this hotel from time to time were John Chambers, George Swan, Philip Huffman, Peter Stear, William Halben, William Ramey, George Hicks, Joseph Buchanan.

At one time James Chambers had a store in the old hotel.

Marchand.—The village of Marchand is situated on a plateau, 1,300 feet above sea level, in the northern part of Indiana county, eight miles from Punxsutawney and twenty miles from Indiana, the county seat. It was evidently named in honor of Congressman Marchand, through whom the first post office was secured. The land upon which the major part of the town is built was originally purchased from the Holland Land Company, 1822, by Archibald Smeaton, latterly Smitten, who soon after erected thereon a dwelling near the Susquehanna road. This dwelling was about fifty feet from the present residence of his son, Archibald Smitten. Archibald Smitten, Sr., for a number of years continued to be the leading spirit of the settlement, keeping in touch with the outside world as a contracting teamster between Pittsburg and Philipsburg.

About 1840 the Indiana and Punxsutawney highway, locally known as the "Big Road," was open to travel, and to this avenue of commerce and travel much of the community's early prosperity is due.

The first house on the site of the place was erected by J. Y. Smitten in 1846. This was

burned in 1875. The second building was erected by T. B. Allison in 1847, and was afterwards occupied by his son, D. B. Allison. The third house was built by George S. Haney and was used for many years as the residence of Mrs. Polly Brewer. The fourth house was erected by John W. Compton, and was occupied for some considerable time by James Shields, being burned in 1871. The fifth house was built by George W. Conaughy. The sixth was a small building erected by David Johnston. J. Y. Smitten added the main portion and it was afterwards used as the "Marchand Hotel." The seventh house was built by Alexander Downey. The first store was opened by T. B. Allison in his residence in the fall of 1847. The physicians in order of their location were J. J. Bishop, Loughry, John B. Bair, Allison, A. H. Armstrong, and the present practitioner, Dr. J. W. Morrow.

The village grew as the surrounding country was settled up and became an active center of industry, manufacturing and trade. For more than forty years Judge Thomas B. Allison and his associates conducted a general mercantile business on a large scale, exchanging store goods of all kinds for the products of the surrounding country. Chief among these products were lumber, grain and live stock. The latter were driven in large droves across the Allegheny mountains for the eastern markets, and every normal boy of this period looked forward with longing to the time when he would be considered worthy to accompany a drove "down east." This laudable ambition was second only to the higher aspirations which thrilled his heart with the hope that he might some day occupy the exalted and envied position so pompously held by the doughty Dan Bel-ford on the upper deck of the stagecoach whence he directed the four plumed horses that hauled the travelers between Punxsutawney and Indiana, passing through Marchand daily.

From 1850 to 1875, approximately, Marchand enjoyed a local reputation as an industrial and manufacturing center. Wagons, sleds, buggies, sleighs, farming implements, harness, leather, boots and shoes, furniture, clothing, etc., were here produced, for the most part from the raw material. It was during this period that Compton & Moot's wagon shop, Downey's blacksmith shop, Steffey's tannery, Johnson's and Curry's cabinet shops, Gall's shoe shop, Hind's tailor establishment, and many other similar insti-

tutions flourished. The adoption of complicated machinery for manufacturing—creating large centers of industry in places more favorably situated for manufacturing purposes—made it impossible for the local artisans to compete with the new conditions thus created.

The Marchand Home-Coming every five years is a special feature of the place. It is of such importance that the following addresses made on that occasion in 1905 are worthy of a place in this history.

On early agriculture, trade and financial conditions and the war period, Mr. A. T. Brewer, in his address at 10 A. M., Thursday, among other things said:

This is the way I long have sought
And mourned because I found it not.

As Home Comers we are delighted with the cordiality of reception. The Prodigal Son has long held the first rank as a recipient of good things on returning home, but his laurels, hitherto secure, have been imperiled if not lost on this occasion. For him the fatted calf was killed, while for us the smoke-house has been unlocked, the springhouse has been invaded, the preserve closet has been opened and the chickens have run in vain for their lives. In the palmy days of old it was a rare thing to find one Good Samaritan, but we have found a whole colony of them without a single priest or Levite or robber in sight. The neighborhood has justified its right to all the good things said of its generosity and hospitality.

Our fathers dedicated us to hard work, wringing a precarious living from a reluctant soil. With us the silver spoon was never in our mouths but always at the lower end of the rainbow. In silver and gold our ancestors were poor, but in courage and energy they were rich and in hope and faith they were opulent. Fate paid a high compliment to the people whom it located in this region by assuming their ability to defy the rigors of winter and the droughts of summer. Hard as the conditions have been the people here have worked out their own salvation with the undaunted bravery of the Spartans and yet the fear and trembling of true believers. The triumph has been achieved by means well adapted to the end under the paramount laws of necessity.

The heroic achievements of some of those now honoring me with close attention may be mentioned without disparaging others of equal merit, many of whom have long since

joined the innumerable company in the deathless world. Thirty-five hundred years ago the Egyptians compelled the Israelites to make bricks without straw and the Jews have been complaining about it ever since, but this ancient Hebrew task was enchanting recreation compared with the modern feat of raising wheat on a stone quarry.

Day before yesterday I called on Archy Smitten and found him at the ripe age of seventy-five hauling hay out of the field which includes his barn. The ground was still covered with loose stones, although they have been removed annually for two generations. The production of small detached rocks has been perennial. Every time Archy Smitten has asked that field for bread it has given him a stone, and when he has removed one stone a dozen have come to bid it a welcome adieu and have all remained as harbingers of tired backs and sore fingers. These stones lying over the ground and complacently obstructing crops, or piled in fence corners harboring snakes and toads, have been Archy Smitten's constant companions all his life. That field is a fair sample of the whole farm, which is one of the best in the neighborhood because it is level and well watered.

Mr. Smitten is now singled out for mention because his farm adjoins the village of Marchand and was most exposed, when I was a boy, to juvenile depredations, and the fact that I am here today alive, with others of my age, is due to a degree of patience compared with which the boasted virtues of Job sink into mere routine commonplace courtesies. We boys appropriated Archy Smitten's watermelons, we devoured his muskmelons, we picked his blackberries, we took his apples, we went coon hunting to the irreparable detriment of his roasting ears. On one occasion I remember Mr. Smitten's saying to me, "Abe, whenever you want some apples bring over a pillowcase and get all you want. I don't say this to other boys who have fathers to aid them." In those days the pillowcase, in addition to its ordinary duties, answered for a bag, there being then a pillowcase battalion as there is now a tin-bucket brigade. Yet Mr. Smitten is still happy and prosperous, and is building a new house for himself, his children and grandchildren.

However, Archy Smitten's existence has been oriental luxury compared with many of his neighbors whose premises, originally accessible only to frosts and snow, to floods and famine, have furnished the greatest examples of intelligent courage and skillful in-

dustry. These less favored neighbors of Archy Snitten have tilled barren ridges, rocky ledges, stony hillsides, dark ravines and haunted hollows, making them blossom as the rose. "Instead of the thorn came up the fir tree, and instead of the brier the myrtle." They made the laurel yield to the currant and the crabapple give place to the useful orchard. Wheat, rye, buckwheat and oats they coaxed from land disdained by thistles and shunned by ragweeds, while they caused garden vegetables in delightful exuberance to smile from precipitous gorges and channelly peaks. These men, with stout hearts and strong arms, challenge our admiration as they emerge from the triumphant conflict like St. Paul's faithful heroes who subdued kingdoms and out of weakness were made strong. All honor to the valiant souls, living and dead, who have changed this region from desolate waste to abundant fertility; from an empire of weeds to a kingdom of vegetation.

In New England a stranger once said to a native, "What do you raise here on these rocky wastes?" The answer was "We raise men." So it may be truly said of this section of Pennsylvania, we raise men.

I am happy to see the brier-infested fences go down before an enlightened public sentiment which enforces the law against allowing domestic animals to run at large. The last time I was in Marehand the bristle-producing herd had possession of the streets, but now they are as silent and invisible as their two thousand terrified predecessors that ran violently down into the Sea of Galilee.

In the absence of money to pay for store goods, in early days, farm products became legal tender; wheat, rye and oats were exchanged for sugar, coffee and clothes. As houses multiplied, creating a demand for lumber, the storekeeper accepted boards, shingles and lath for his wares. In the meantime, besides the scanty supply of silver and gold, paper currency appeared, descending upon the people like the locusts of Egypt and with equally disastrous effects. There was a deluge of this so-called money without any Noah with an ark for the favored few. The people considered banks a mysterious and magical means of creating wealth out of nothing. The banks were located in different States and operated under State charters; the more inaccessible their home office the better, as the officers could not readily be found for purposes of demand of payment of their unsecured notes. These banks printed

their own notes and put them into circulation by lending them at a high rate of interest to their customers. This effected an achievement unsurpassed in modern times, as the bankers were thus enabled to collect interest on their own debts, a device as unique as it was simple and beautiful, although some old-fashioned people did not understand it; hence the latter, the old-fashioned folks, sometimes demanded payment of their notes and were called unpatriotic, because such a demand was liable to cause a run on the bank. The fact that the notes on their face were payable on demand made no difference, the holders had no business to demand payment and cause trouble. Such a law now would be welcome to a good many of us, preventing unreasonable creditors from bothering us about our debts.

With the march of civilization and development in finance, this scheme for collecting interest on one's debts has disappeared and must hereafter be classed as one of the lost arts. When the banks failed, as they generally did, sooner or later, they rarely paid anything on their notes. One concern had issued notes amounting to \$580,000 and when it failed it had what was called a "coin reserve" of \$86.46, not enough to pay for printing notices of the failure and sending them to creditors. Whoever owned the money of one of such banks when it failed had to stand the loss, and if he, though ignorant of the failure, transferred the notes after the bank had failed, he was liable to the transferee for the amount.

This paper currency was called "wildcat money" because it came in stealth apparently from the deep forests or tangled jungles and preferred darkness rather than light. It was also called "yellow dog money" because it resembled that kind of animal, which was always worthless, without pride of ancestry or hope of honorable posterity. By these wildcat and yellow dog bankers silver and gold were considered "dead capital." Before taking in one of the circulating notes the person to whom it was offered was compelled to consult the "Bank Note Detector," a monthly publication, to see first whether the note was genuine—the country being flooded with counterfeits—and, second, whether the bank had failed. If these questions were favorably answered then the "Detector" was further consulted to see how much discount the note was subject to, for few of the notes passed at par.

This condition existed up to 1861 when the

war broke out and the government taxed all the State banks, good and bad, out of existence. At that time United States ten per cent obligations could not be sold at a discount. This is in strange contrast with 1898, thirty-seven years later, when the government asked the people for a loan of two hundred millions at three per cent for the Spanish war and on the day set for receiving offers the people rushed up and subscribed fourteen hundred millions before they could be stopped and the Atlantic cable was nearly burned out with messages from Americans abroad demanding the privilege of loaning money to the nation.

Previous to the war political excitement ran high about Marchand for five to ten years, but without any medium of public expression through newspapers or meetings. The pathetic side of slavery was voiced in negro melodies like "Old Folks at Home," and was nourished by stories like "Uncle Tom's Cabin." From the early fifties John Covode represented this district in Congress. He was a farmer, a blacksmith and a manufacturer of woolen goods. As a blacksmith he had learned to hit hard, and as a politician he practiced what he had learned by striking with all his might regardless of Murray's Grammar or Quackenbos' Rhetoric. He was chairman of a committee of Congress appointed to investigate charges against President Buchanan. The majority of the committee found Buchanan guilty, and the minority found his innocent, their report appearing in a huge volume called "The Covode Investigation." As is usual in such cases nothing ever came of the matter, but it furnished the blacksmith statesman something to talk about on the stump and a big book to brandish and pound. At the end of each part of his philippics he held the volume up and triumphantly exclaimed: "and them facts appears in this book in black and white!"

On one occasion Mr. Covode spoke in Marchand, which was a great event in the neighborhood, especially for the boys, who had never heard a political speech. He stood on a store box north of Allison's store and opposite Downey's blacksmith shop, looking prosperous; he had a red face, wore a black velvet vest and a flowing necktie. Wading into the Democrats right and left he said they were deceiving the people and were secretly planning secession. He said Buchanan had violated the commandment against lying and his cabinet members were upholding him in

it and going him one better by breaking the commandment themselves against stealing.

The next day a discussion arose among some of us boys about the Ten Commandments and where they could be found. I claimed they were all in the Bible. John Brewer, who was authority on such matters, said it was no such thing; that the commandments had all been taken out of the Bible to make the catechism. I bet him a quart of chestnuts it was not so. We then went to Aunt Jane Brewer's and got her Bible and examined it carefully but failed to find any of the commandments in it, so I lost my bet and have never gambled since.

In the middle of April, 1861, when Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand troops for three months, the news was twenty-four hours old when it reached Marchand; by that time two hundred and twenty-five thousand men had volunteered, thus rendering it impossible for Marchand boys who were at home to enter the three months' service. Some, however, who were away from home enlisted without returning, thus getting into the first army. My brother, Thomas H. Brewer, was one of these fortunate men, as he entered the service the 17th of April at Tyrone.

Two or three days after the Bull Run disaster Thomas McComb and I were mowing grass in his meadow when a neighbor came along with a copy of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* from which he read an exaggerated account of the Union defeat. The paper told in detail how our troops ran, many of them never stopping until they crossed the Potomac at Washington. I told McComb I had promised my mother not to enlist until my brother returned, but I was going home that night to see if she would not release me from the agreement. I quit mowing, went home and told mother I wanted to enlist. She said she must pray about it and would let me know in the morning. At breakfast the next day she said I might go, but if I ran like the boys in blue at Bull Run I need not come back. Many other mothers shared her feeling, and the boys of Company A. left in three weeks for the front under an implied promise not to run. History tells whether that promise was well kept. I will only say that so many of us as got back alive were welcomed by our mothers.

The records show that seventy-six men went to the Civil war from Marchand in the four years beginning April, 1861. Of this number twenty-five lived in the village and the others, fifty-one, received their mail at Mar-

chand post office. (At this point the secretary, H. E. Moot, read the names as follows, the audience standing as a mark of respect to the volunteers: Clark Allison, George Barto, Thomas Brewer, Samuel Brewer, Bennett Brewer, John Brewer, A. T. Brewer, Charles Brewer, Sam Curry, H. A. Brewer, James Brewer, Samuel C. Brown, John Brown, John W. Compton, John Crawford, Cham Downey, Stan Downey, John Gall, J. B. Hinds, David Johnston, Thomas Lunger, John Lunger, Thomas McComb, Martin Moot, Daniel Switzer, Joseph Taylor, James Taylor.) These men represented all branches of the service and held all offices from colonel to eighth corporal, though most of them knew what it was to carry a musket and forty rounds of ammunition. Some were killed on the battlefield, many were wounded, others contracted disease hastening demise, while most others have fallen victims to death's archer, leaving only a small minority to witness the marvelous prosperity and renown of the restored Union on whose possessions the sun never sets, whose flag protects a world-wide commerce, and whose power represents freedom and honor, justice and liberty to all men.

The story of the Civil war in detail has never been told and never can be. The historian of that struggle, if he should live as long as Methuselah and write every day, would be obliged in the end to admit the total inadequacy of his record as St. John did in the last verse of his Gospel, when he said:

"And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

Nor can the individual history of the seventy-six men of Marchand ever be written, even if the data existed for such a history. Human capacity is too limited to remember the facts or understand the significance of a military service in daily contact with an armed enemy skilled in the use of deadly weapons. There is, however, an incident not only proper to be mentioned but which cannot with propriety be omitted on this occasion. That incident relates to the death of Martin Moot of Company A on May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House, Va. It is agreed by all writers on the war, Union and Confederate, that the fighting on that day was the most furious in history considering that the struggle began at daybreak in the morning and lasted without intermission until

three o'clock the next morning. The battle occurred the very next day after Grant sent his grim message to the secretary of war saying he proposed to fight it out on that line if it took all summer. The engagement was one of a series of battles beginning in the Wilderness May 4 and ending at Cold Harbor June 3.

General Lee on May 11 occupied a fortified position for several miles to the right and left of Spottsylvania Court House. At one point there was a sharp angle in his line extending toward our front. This was a military fault, as it exposed that part of his line to attack without sufficient provision for support. General Grant, always alert and daring, observing this angle, decided to capture it. He therefore ordered General Hancock with the 2d Corps to move in the night of the 11th up close to the angle and attack it at daylight on the 12th, and ordered our corps, the 6th, to support Hancock, and all the rest of the army to cooperate. Promptly at dawn Hancock's men with victorious cheers rushed over the breastworks, capturing the entire angle with all its defenders and thirty cannon. While the 2d Corps men were getting back their prisoners and cannon strong Rebel reinforcements assailed them and drove them to the outer face of the works they had captured. At that moment, soon after daylight, our corps swept forward to the support of Hancock, whose men were sorely pressed and many of them were out of ammunition. Occupying one side of a rifle pit for half a mile with the Rebels on the other side fifteen feet away, we fought without a moment's cessation for the next ensuing nineteen hours, when the enemy gave up the contest and sullenly retreated. When we first got into position close up to the breastworks there was a Union battery of brass guns on our right firing into the Rebels over the rifle pit. In a few minutes these guns, one after another, ceased firing because the artillerymen were all killed or wounded. Then the Rebels with a yell charged over the works to capture the battery, but they were resisted by our infantry to the right and left and soon retreated behind their works, leaving many killed and wounded among the guns. At that moment an artillery officer appeared in our midst and called for volunteers to man the battery. He did not call in vain, for instantly Martin Moot and four others from our company ran to the battery with the officer. The other four were Daniel H. Bee, John Stewart, Benjamin Rowland and Calvin Work. When these men

reached the battery the silent cannons stood on ground covered with the dead and wounded of both armies, but the brave volunteers were not daunted and soon the cannons roared again, sending death and destruction into the Rebel lines. In a few minutes, however, the Rebel infantrymen from behind trees and other protected places sent a shower of deadly bullets into the new gunners and again the battery was silent. Daniel H. Bee returned unhurt; John Stewart came back with five wounds; Martin Moot, Benjamin Rowland and Calvin Work never returned; their bodies were found the next morning close to the cannons they had volunteered to serve. The brass guns, however, were prostrated on the muddy ground, the Rebel bullets having cut off the spokes of the wheels supporting the cannon.

The scene along that part of the line on the morning of May 13th can never be described, though it has been attempted by Generals Grant, Porter, Humphreys and Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant, the commander of the Vermont brigade of our division, and others.

Martin Moot belonged to Marchard, but his fame belongs to the United States and will be cherished so long as valorous deeds are honored and patriotic efforts recorded as memorials for the inspiration of mankind. Enduring memorials are not made of visible material. The Lincoln monument at Springfield is rapidly disintegrating; the Garfield Memorial at Cleveland needs constant repairs to retard decay; and the Grant Mausoleum in New York will soon crumble. If the deeds of those men are not immortal, granite and stone cannot preserve their names. At Bethany the courageous and unselfish Mary received a monument of the right kind: "Verily I say unto you, Whosoever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her."

Wherever the great Civil war waged for union and freedom is discussed the deeds of Martin Moot and men like him, whether the names be known or not, will be spoken of as memorials undimmed by age and undiminished by new standards of heroic achievements. The Civil war soldiers are rapidly passing away. Last year 53,120 answered to the last roll call—over one thousand a week. Every time the sun went down his last golden rays lingered upon one hundred and forty-three new graves of old soldiers. At this rate, in ten years the men who conquered among the rocks at Gettysburg, struggled in

the Wilderness, and triumphed at Appomattox; who took Vicksburg and marched to the sea; who extended American naval fame on fresh and salt water, will all be gone from among us, leaving succeeding generations to preserve the nation and work out its great destiny.

The address delivered by John C. Barclay in the Brick Church, Friday evening, Aug. 25, 1905.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and associates of my youth:

This is a great occasion, long to be remembered. It should awaken within us serious thought, reminding us of the flight of time and the brevity of human life. I was requested and authorized to speak of and address the boys and girls of the seventies. This does not mean the ones who have attained the age of seventy years, for girls never attain that age and good boys all die young; hence if I were confined to this class, I would be compelled to speak to vacant walls and empty pews. But the boys and girls who dwelt in this quiet little community during that period, who spent their early days in the schools of Marchand, who went with me to the schools, churches, picnics, parties, country wakes and all such other festivities as fell to our lot, these are the ones that I expected to appear before to-day, not as an expounder of new gospel, but simply to look you once more in the face, to see your bewitching smiles, to clasp your hand in friendly grasp, to reawaken and revive the friendship and fraternity that a half century has not annihilated. We were all boys together. What a multitude of joy, sorrow, poetry, sadness, gladness, inexpressible things and conditions are contained in that one sentence! "Friendship, thou art a jewel," and what bonds of friendship still remain unbroken and the ties of confidence that bind still remain uncut. The poet has said "the friends thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple to thy soul with hoops of steel, but do not dull thy palm with entertainment of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade." That advice is as true and pertinent as it was the day it was written and has been a lamp to my feet and a light to my pathway all along the shores of time. The friends I see before me have been tested and tried in many stringent crucibles, and for their fidelity, and unflinching loyalty, I could grapple them to my soul with hoops of steel. When I take up this list and scan it over and behold the vacant seats and the once familiar forms and faces now so conspicuous by their

absence, I cannot describe my degree of grief. Many of these are so far away that we need never expect to see their smiling faces again, and others whose names might as well appear on this program have long since been called to that bourne whence no traveler returns. I can say with the poet:

When I remember all the friends so linked together,
I've seen around me fall like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall
deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead, and all
but he departed.

Where we now stand I stood fifty years ago. I chased the measly little rabbit over these hills during the cold, frosty days of winter until my feet were frozen; I have played among the ferns, fished in the streams; I had full knowledge where to find the good sweet apples, the luscious peaches, the fruits of the season; who had cross dogs; who "had it in" for the boys, and was continually on the watch for something doing. "I have viewed the landscape o'er." I have prized the beauty and grandeur of the farms (and especially the orchards) of Allison, Shields, Melsaac, Crawford and others, and if there ever was a place compared with the scenes that poet beheld when he wrote the song of "The Old Oaken Bucket," it was the Allen Crawford farm, for there was the orchard, there was the meadow, and the old well seventy feet deep, the old oaken bucket, the moss covered bucket, that hung in the well. On all sides of us we could see and hear fit subjects for the poet to sing his dulcet notes of honeyed song. I sometimes think that Longfellow came and visited Father Downey before writing "The Village Blacksmith," but these men, the pioneers, have lived and played their part, they have "fought a good fight" and have gone the way of all flesh and, I trust, are in that home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. We should not pass them by at this hour of recollection too briefly. We owe them a debt of gratitude that we will never be able to pay in cold cash, but let us not be unmindful or forgetful of the names of Allison, Brown, Shields, Smitten, Black, Zener, Brewer, Compton, Dorn, Moot, Fireman and a whole host of other horny-handed sons of toil, who labored in this wilderness and by their toil, energy and privations helped to make this community what it is. They blazed out the trails, built the cabin, straddled the brush, cleared the fields, leveled off the highways, and made the forests to

blossom and bloom as the rose. We must not pass by and seemingly forget the dear old mothers of those times; they were partners in this toil and came in for a very large share of the burdens and privations of the pioneer life. They it was that sowed, pulled, scutched, spun and turned the flax to garments, even nursed the little lambs and raised them to sheep, sheared the wool from their backs, carded it on hand cards, spun it by torch-light, wove it into fabrics to clothe the household. We are the living witnesses to confirm the truthfulness of these statements and we are not yet as old as some others. They endured many privations in the development of this community, but they were only building and preparing for our generation to come in and enjoy the fruit of their labor. We properly represent the second generation of this community and to understand the changes that occur as well as their direction and consequences, we must compare the conditions existing at different periods of time. We, the second generation who have here assembled, have great reason to rejoice that we have lived to see such marvelous advancement in the affairs of the world. Things have come to pass that were never dreamed of fifty years ago, and as we should not be living for ourselves alone, it should be a source of joy and satisfaction to know that even greater things are in store for us and those who shall come after us. I feel sometimes that it is a mistake that we are living in this century. The improvements during our short life have been so wonderful, and still going on to greater and grander achievements, what might we reasonably expect to behold in the near future? To the boys and girls of the seventies, I have not been your guardian angel, but I have watched your growth and development, have rejoiced with you over your victories, and grieved with you midst your tribulations. "When you laugh the world laughs with you, when you weep you weep alone" is not true to any great extent, and is more the croakings and complaints of the pessimist than anything else. The world to-day is full of real genuine sympathy. In my vigilance I have discovered the boys and girls of seventies filling the places and performing the duties in all the callings, vicissitudes and avenues of public and private life. I have not heard of any of you being in jail or pleading the statute of limitation to keep you out of jail. I have not heard of any of the girls going on the stage to play the part of an actress in some cheap vaudeville, marry-

ing the ringmaster in haste, to repent at leisure, from thence to pose in a dime museum as a heroine of a disappointed love affair. You have all been good, noble, God fearing, liberty loving people, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. You have done your part on this great stage of action. You have not permitted the banner to trail in the dust. Providence has not designed that all shall excel in the same thing. Diversity in business calling and lines of vocation is as necessary to the life of a community or a nation as the air we breathe. We can't all be bankers. Great care should be taken that we do not mistake our calling. Pardon this personality, but I once endeavored to be a poet and after much thought and musing I brought forth these lines feeling satisfied that my fortune was made and my fame eternal. The production made its appearance in the *Marchand Star*. C. W. Brown was editor and publisher. Listen to the lines:

If you cannot, like Columbus, foreign lands explore,
Or even be an Underwood and nature's God adore,
If you cannot be a Franklin and draw lightning from the sky,
Or even be a Washington who never told a lie;
If you cannot sing like Smitten, or even play like Hall,
You will have to fight like "Kelly" to be a man at all.

Do you know what happened me? A committee of lunacy was appointed to inquire into my mental condition and without a dissenting voice I was adjudged to be insane. Suffice to say I never tried to write any poetry since. I tried to find more fertile fields for my talents. We all have some talent, at least we have tact, and let us do our duty and bear our burdens uncomplainingly, be manly men and noble, virtuous women, bearing in mind that the man in the workshop, behind the hoe on the farm, in the store, or pounding stones on the streets for a livelihood, is as much to be honored and praised as the general who commands on fields of carnage or on fighting men-of-war, and the woman who rocks the cradle and rules the world and performs the duty of wife and mother and is in spirit and truth a helpmate to her husband, is only a little lower than the angels of heaven. This day and time reminds me that we are all growing old. Listen to this quotation:

You're growing old they tell us,
Every year.
You're more alone they tell us,
Every year.

You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection
Deeper sorrow and dejection,
Every year.

Too true—life's shores are shifting,
Every year.
And we are seaward drifting,
Every year.
Old places, changing, fret us,
The living more forget us,
There are fewer to regret us,
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher,
Every year.
And its morning star climbs higher,
Every year.
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And its weary burdens lighter
And the dawn immortal brighter
Every year.

That we have lived during a very stirring, active and sometimes exciting period cannot be denied. We have seen the era of peace and the trials and carnage of war. We have seen prosperity in unlimited forms and panics, poverty and dire necessity with all its concomitant evils. We have seen schools and churches spring up until their tall spires can be seen glistening heavenward from every village and hamlet. The old stagecoach has been supplanted by steam cars, trolleys and automobiles, and the lightning has been harnessed up and put the messenger boy or man out of business. Education and the methods of teaching have increased and progressed until to-day they are almost teaching our children by machinery. In our youth there was not a millionaire in our country, yet we have lived to see them on every hand; and the conquest for wealth, and the ambition to get rich quick, and the desire of a few to monopolize and gobble up all the lands, tenements and hereditaments that lie on the outside, is a menace to our nation. The change and development are certainly wonderful. You remember in our young days we had to go over to Indiana to see the cars; now we go down to Richmond and soon we need only go over to Covode to hear the engine sing his song while climbing the steep of Mount Nebo, and hear the conductor call out Mudlick, Mahoning, Georgeville, change cars for Plumville, Kittanning and Pittsburg. Along these rapid strides of progress have we kept the pace? If not, do not now lift up a Rachel's lament and cry, whine and complain, for behind the clouds the sun is still shining and every cloud has a silver lining. Listen to the poet:

Some say this world is an old, old world,
 But it has always been new to me.
 With its boundless range of ceaseless change
 And hopes of things to be.
 A new friend takes my hand,
 When the old ones pass away.
 The old days die, but the light of the sky
 Is the dawn of another day.

Some say this world is a cold, cold world,
 But it has always been bright to me,
 With its hearthstone fires and warm desires
 For things that are yet to be.
 And if I must labor I wait
 And trust in the fields I have sown.
 For I know there is truth in the promise of youth,
 I shall some time come to my own.

Some say this world is a bad, bad world,
 But it has always been good to me.
 With its errors there live dear hearts that forgive
 And hopes for the things to be.
 This world is not old nor cold,
 This world is not sad or bad,
 If you look to the light, forgetting the night,
 And say to your soul be glad.

In conclusion let me remind you that it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die; that some day, and we have no choice when, we shall be called hence to dwell. Let us so live in the spirit of love and kindly feeling towards each other that heaven will come down to us while we remain here below, and that our closing may be as calm and peaceful as a summer's eve and that we may be able to say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith and there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day and not to me only, but unto all of them also that love his appearing."

Covode.—This place for several years was called Kellysville, after John Kelly, who owned the land which included the site of the village. About 1840 he erected a log house which answered for a store and tavern for several years. This building was situated on the lot afterwards occupied by Aaron Rishel's residence. The second building was erected by a Mr. Altebron. The third, a stone house, by Alexander Hamilton, and the fourth, a frame building, by Alexander Hamilton. The second storekeeper was Alexander Hamilton, and the third was John Rishel. Squire Charles R. White of Canoe township relates how in passing at an early hour in the morning in December, 1836, where Covode now is, his horse was frightened by a buck and doe reclining at the foot of a tree just opposite the residence of Justice Crawford.

The old "Wall's Tavern" was in a high state of prosperity fifty years ago. It stood in the rear of "Prescott's Hotel." Isaac Condron erected the building for a blacksmith shop in 1821. In 1829 James Wall purchased the property, and from that time for a period of twenty-five or thirty years the name "Wall's Tavern" was a familiar word to teamsters and travelers who were fond of frolic and boisterous carousals.

The first mill in this township and the second north of the Purchase Line was the Dilts mill, erected about 1809 by William Dilts, on Mud Lick. This was a log building, having one run of country stone, and was situated on the H. K. Dilts farm.

The first schoolhouse in the township was erected about 1815 or 1816 on the John Mitchell farm. It was a five-sided log building, using one side for a chimney. The first teachers were Robert T. Simpson and George Robinson. The second schoolhouse was on the Michael Pepper farm. The first teachers were Robert Bacon and David K. Thompson. The third building was on the corner of the Shaffer, Painter and Gourley lands. Samuel McKee was the first teacher in this house.

Early settlers: Peter Dilts, Sr., located on the H. K. Dilts farm in 1818, and served as justice of the peace, county commissioner and associate judge. His son, Peter Dilts, served as justice of the peace and associate judge, and his son, Henry, was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Brown. Robert A. Jordan settled on the Jordan homestead in 1807. On his first location in this section he was a neighbor for several years of James Kelly and Fergus Moorhead, near the present site of Indiana. He served in the Revolutionary war throughout the conflict. John North located in North Mahoning township in the spring of 1808, and first lived in the old log house on the John Mitchell (now Gourley) farm. In June of that year he purchased the tract occupied by his son William P. North. The North homestead of 140 acres was purchased at \$3.50 per acre of Henry Geddes, and formed part of a tract called "Evergreen." The adjoining tract was called "Springfield." Mr. North assisted in raising the first house in Punxsutawney. About 1860 Asa Croasmun, Sr., came to the vicinity of Georgeville, made a clearing and planted an orchard. His next change was to the John Drummond tract, then to the Isaac Carmalt farm, and finally to an 800-acre tract near the Cherrytree. William Shields removed to what is called the William McCrea farm, East

Wheatfield township, in 1800; he was wounded in both arms and a leg in the Revolutionary war. In 1816 he located on the farm of George McConaughy. The father of William Shields died in 1847, lacking one day of being 115 years of age.

North Mahoning township has furnished its share of professional men: Dr. F. S. Crawford, pastor of Presbyterian Church, Indiana, Pa.; Rev. R. J. McIsaac, professor in Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Rev. J. B. McIsaac, pastor of Puckety and Shearersburg United Presbyterian Churches; Rev. Albert Blose, Episcopalian minister, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Peter Diltz and Rev. Frank Diltz, formerly Methodist Episcopal ministers in Kansas; A. T. Brewer, attorney, of Cleveland, Ohio; John C. Barelay, attorney, of Clearfield, Pa.; Lawrence Neal, attorney, of Seattle, Wash.; Daniel Ramey, attorney, in Washington, D. C.; W. C. Chapman, attorney, of Indiana, Pa.; Harry Brown, attorney, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Dr. John W. Morrow, physician, Marchand, Pa.; Drs. Clark, Brown and Frank Blose, physicians, Altoona, Pa.; Dr. John Gourley, physician, Hellwood, Pa.; Dr. John Chapman, physician, Jacksonburg, W. Va.; Dr. Harry Diltz, physician, Wilksburg, Pa.; Dr. H. B. Neal, Indiana, Pa.; James F. Chapman, superintendent of schools of Indiana county, Pa.; Dr. J. M. Blose, professor of music in Washington, Pa.; Albert Pepper, manager of the eastern branch of the Redpath-Brockway Lyceum Bureau; Henry Moot, formerly a principal of schools, DuBois, Pa.; Hugh Smitten, city treasurer, Ava-

lon, Pa.; Thomas Diltz, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Greensburg, Pa.

The following are the oldest residents of North Mahoning township: John Dorn, Archibald Hadden, Sharretts Sprankle, Joseph Shaffer, Albert Shaffer, Miles Croasmun, John Henry, Mrs. John Henry, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Neal, and James Chapman.

The first election in North Mahoning township was held Friday, February 6, 1846, at the house of George Mogle, where the following officers were elected: Justices of the peace, Peter Dilts and Robert Vohn; constables, Samuel Curry; assessor, John McHenry; judge of election, John Mitchell; inspectors, George Mogle and Peter Dilts; school directors, Peter Dilts, James Work, Jacob Shaffer, John McHenry, Thomas B. Allison, Frederick Sprankle; auditors, Jacob Shaffer, John Ewing, Peter Dilts; overseers of the poor, Archibald Smitten and Frederick Sprankle; assistant assessors, Asa Croasmun and James Cochran; supervisors, Archibald Smitten and James Work; fence appraisers, Peter Walker and John Reashill; election officers—judge, John Kelly; inspectors, George Mogle and Archibald Smitten.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in North Mahoning township: Number and value of horses assessed, 299—\$9.182; number and value of cows assessed, 301—\$3.489; taxables, 377; taxable real estate \$228,905; acres of cleared land, 13,427; acres of timber land, 3,993; money at interest, \$34,674; cost of assessment, \$51.62.

SOUTH MAHONING TOWNSHIP--PLUMVILLE BOROUGH

settled on the farm owned by Joseph Lydick. John Neff made a settlement on the Abram Sink farm in 1810. John McCune, father of Dr. Christopher McEwen, located on the present site of Plumville in 1816. Thomas Hays located on the farm of Oliver DeLancey in 1813. William Tucker settled on the Johnson Miller farm in 1816. The warrant of the farm, owned by his son, George Tucker, was issued January 26, 1774, to Joseph Fawcett. The patent was granted September 5, 1774, to Samuel Pleasants. The consideration was £15 ls. 1d. The Tucker place cost \$10,000, and the remainder of the tract is valued at \$13,000. About 1800 Michael Lantz located on Ross's run, near the present site of Georgeville, and in a few years started a tanyard, which he sold to one of the Bradys, and then came to the vicinity of what is called Smicksburg. He afterwards resided on the Samuel Ritchey farm, making the first improvement in several places. Joshua Lewis, the grandfather of D. R. Lewis, located in Indiana county in 1806.

The first schoolhouse was located at the foot of Marshall lane on land afterwards owned by Jacob Keel. It was of the usual round log type, with greased paper windows in spaces cut out of the logs, puncheon floor, log chimney, and puncheon desks and seats. This building was erected in 1819 or 1820. Paddles with letters pasted on them were used by the infant scholars. The Dillworth Speller, or United States Speller, Western Calculator and Testament were the text books of the older pupils. As far as can be learned, Samuel Cresswell was the first teacher. Masters Craig, Brown and James were also early teachers in this house.

Probably the first white man to locate above the Purchase Line was John Ross, an Indian trader, who had a cabin on the present Samuel K. Lockhart farm in this township. Tradition reports that this stood about ten rods north of the run which bears his name, near a spring, between an oak and a pine, where a

pile of stone is said to be the monument of the ruins of an old house. Not far from this spring an Indian trail extended from the south towards the north.

The schools of South Mahoning township have always been considered as among the best in the county. In a report coming to the county papers from a local institute held at Plumville in 1880 we note the following: "The South Mahoning schools were never more successful than last winter and the advancements made in the cause of education were never carried on with greater interest. Citizens, directors and teachers have united in increasing the efficiency of our schools. The educational interests of a township are best cared for when good directors and good teachers are obtained; then good institutes are the result. Local institutes were a great success. Never before were the houses so crowded. No township should do away with institutes or ask the teachers to teach twenty-two days and hold institute besides, as has been done in some places. Lower the wages and the best teachers will leave the township or the profession." In their resolutions they favored an effort made by the county superintendent to raise the standard of the schools and suggested that he might do more by attending local institutes and by having a column in our county papers.

In 1905 a deal was consummated whereby the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company secured the right to use the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Company from Stanley, two miles east of Sykesville, to Juneau, a point on the Indiana branch, this county, four miles south of Cloe.

A peculiar coincidence in railroad building into the county is the fact that the Buffalo & Susquehanna completed its line to Wallopsburg almost at the same time the train came for the first time into Clymer. The track layers reached Plumville on Saturday, November 11, 1905, and the rails were laid to the coal plant at Wallopsburg, just west of Plumville, on Monday.

The Goodyears, who owned the controlling interest in the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad, have purchased a large coal field in the vicinity of Plumville, and traffic arrangement has been made in order to reach their coal territory. The Plumville coal field of this company comprises over 10,000 acres. The development of this coal field has greatly increased the population of South Mahoning township. The development of coal brought about the change of the village of Plumville to a bor-

ough in 1909, and also the establishing of a bank.

South Mahoning is one of the most progressive townships in Indiana county and has furnished its share of professional men.

Dr. J. W. Morrow, of Marchand, Pa., is one of the best known physicians in the county and served two terms in the State Legislature. Hon. John S. Fisher, an attorney of Indiana, Pa., served as State senator of Indiana and Jefferson counties. Noah Seanor was a member of the State Legislature for two terms. A. W. Steele was county commissioner. J. Harvey Stewart, deceased, was a prominent teacher of the county and served as county commissioner's clerk. Ministers: Frank R. Allison, Episcopalian, near Harrisburg, Pa.; Preston I. De Lancey, Baptist; Elmer Dunlap, Methodist Episcopal; John Patts, Methodist Episcopal, of Johnstown, Pa.; M. L. Rowland, Baptist, retired; Elias Rowland, Baptist, Brushvalley, Pa.; Everett Pierce, Methodist Episcopal; Aaron Neff, Baptist, deceased; Homer Lewis, Methodist Episcopal. Physicians: Christopher McEwen, deceased, who practiced for many years in Plumville; Charles M. McEwen, son of Christopher McEwen, Plumville; George A. Allison; Thomas B. Allison, Tarentum; W. B. Ansley, Saltsburg, Pa.; Josiah Ansley; Charles and J. Frank Weamer, deceased; John A. Weamer, Tarentum, Pa.; Harry Allison; James G. Fisher, Indiana, Pa.; Joseph Lukehart, Rossiter, Pa.; A. H. Davis, dentist; W. E. Bowser, dentist; D. Andrews, dentist; Thomas Mabon, Pittsburg, Pa.; D. M. Smith; W. L. Shields, Jacksonville (Kent, Pa.); James Miller, deceased, formerly of Jeannette, Pa.; James Morrow, deceased, formerly of Dayton, Pa.; A. H. Stewart, Marion Center, Pa., son of J. Harvey Stewart. Attorneys: Harry S. Lydick, who served in the State Legislature, was assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, and is at present assistant solicitor for the Pittsburg Coal Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; William L. Lukehart, Dubois, Pa. (deceased); George A. Lukehart, Dubois, Pa.; John T. Stuchell, Indiana, Pa. (deceased); Samuel T. Hamilton, Twin Falls, Idaho; Alex. S. Mabon, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. M. Davis, Reynolds-ville, Pa. Bankers: Enzer E. Lewis, treasurer of the Real Estate Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; I. Earl Lewis, treasurer of the Cambria Title & Trust Company, Ebensburg, Pa.; James B. Green, Ebensburg, Pa.; D. W. Douds, cashier of the Plumville National Bank; Mr. Wells,

clerk in the Savings & Trust Company, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

The oldest residents of South Mahoning township are as follows: James McQuown, W. G. Brady, Andrew McGaughey, Jackson McMillen, John R. Smith, John S. Hamilton, Jacob Smith, S. W. Brady, John C. Lockhart, A. J. Hopkins, Samuel Hazlett, Jacob Frantz, Bennett Van Horn, Ebert Kinter, Samuel G. Moorhead, James M. Wells, John Lewis, Rev. M. L. Rowland, John Hadden, Robert Alexander Allison, William C. Little, Capt. P. C. Spencer, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Ephraim Kirkpatrick, E. F. Lewis, A. J. Beltz, George Johnston, Andrew Weamer, J. Clark Weaver, Joseph Crooks, William H. Paul, McKee Wilson, James B. Douds, William S. Rowland, Jonathan Heberling, Robert Marshall.

The Smyrna United Presbyterian, Ambrose Baptist and Mahoning Baptist are the churches of South Mahoning township.

The first election in South Mahoning township was held at the house of David Wynkoop, Friday, February 6, 1846, when the following officers were elected: Justices of the peace, James G. Brady and David Morrow; constable, James Hays; assessor, Solomon Weaver; supervisors, Robert Hamilton and Robert Guart; judge of election, David Wynkoop; inspectors, John McGaughey and John Wadden; school directors, James Y. Brady, William Williamson, Joseph Kerr, James Ansley, John Smith, John McEwen; assistant assessors, John Lewis and William Tucker; auditors, John McEwen, James Hamilton, Charles Bryan; township clerk, Eli Williamson; overseers of the poor, John McEwen and David Wynkoop; fence appraisers, Thomas Luckhart and Levi Spencer; election officers—judge, George Sink; inspectors, Eli Williamson and Joss Vanhour. The greatest number of votes polled for any candidate was 109.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in South Mahoning township: Number and value of horses assessed, 281—\$9,360; number and value of cows assessed, 312—\$4,117; taxables, 467; taxable real estate, \$322,982; acres of cleared land, 16,227; acres of timberland, 779; money at interest, \$74,607; cost of assessment, \$61.20.

PLUMVILLE BOROUGH

The village of Plumville in South Mahoning township was incorporated as a borough December 9, 1909. The court appointed G. E. Shaffer to give notice to the residents of

the town that an election would be held January 8, 1910, at the shop of G. E. Shaffer, in said borough, and that G. E. Shaffer attend thereat as election constable. The court appointed James B. Green as judge and William Douds and M. C. Wynkoop as inspectors. The election resulted as follows: Burgess, H. M. Zimmerman; council, J. N. Cochran, D. W. Douds, W. R. Fulmer, W. B. Lydic, McKee Davis, J. S. Zimmerman, D. D. White; school directors, C. M. McEwen, Amos Pifer, Porter Fulmer, G. W. Miller, J. S. Zimmerman; high constable, Oral A. Good; treasurer, D. Andrews; constable, I. G. Schreckengost; tax collector, J. O. DeLancey; assessor, J. Frank Runyan; auditors, Clever Pierce, E. J. Welch, W. L. Good; judge of election, G. E. Shaffer; inspectors, J. W. Douds and L. E. Lukehart.

The names of the business firms of Plumville borough are as follows:

W. R. Fulmer, general merchandise; M. E. Cessna, lumber; G. E. Shaffer, monuments and tombstones; M. Massimino, meats; H. W. Smith, hardware; B. S. Peirce, shoemaker; A. W. Hazlett, restaurant; J. E. Levinson, ladies' and gents' furnishings; L. E. Lukehart, barber; J. N. Cochran & Co., general merchandise; E. L. Snyder, jeweler and optician; E. Green, druggist; Dr. C. M. Smith, physician; I. S. Zimmerman, funeral director; J. W. Douds & Co., general merchandise; H. M. Zimmerman, carriagemaker; Dr. W. E. Bowser, dentist and livery; C. C. Hoover, hotel and livery; J. R. Uncapher, saddler; W. R. Lukehart & Co., general merchandise; A. H. Davis, dentist; M. C. Wynkoop, furniture; H. W. Kuehner, barber; Dilla Morrow, millinery; Emma Kirkpatrick, millinery; Thomas Olsen, wholesale meats; E. J. Welch, flour, feed and fertilizer; Plumville Lumber Company, lumber; Dr. C. M. McEwen, physician; E. T. Wells, blacksmith; Robert Melzer, blacksmith; John St. Clair, real estate.

The First National Bank of Plumville.—The first meeting to consider the matter of establishing a bank at Plumville was held on April 15, 1905, and was organized by electing E. Green chairman, and Dr. C. M. Smith secretary. It was agreed that the title of the bank should be "The First National Bank of Plumville," and that the capital stock should be \$30,000, divided into three hundred shares of \$100 each.

A preliminary application to the comptroller of the currency was made, and signed by D. Andrews, R. L. Mahaffey, D. W. Raraigh,

J. N. Cochran, G. S. Griffith, W. P. Miller, E. Green, Dr. C. M. Smith and others. Hon. John S. Fisher, of Indiana, Pa., was selected as the legal representative of the shareholders. The preliminary application was approved by the comptroller of the currency, and a meeting was called for May 19, 1905, to effect a permanent organization. At this meeting the shareholders elected M. C. Wynkoop, D. W. Raraigh, A. W. Clowes, S. D. Kerr and D. W. Douds as a board of directors to serve until the first regular annual meeting.

The board of directors organized by electing M. C. Wynkoop as president, and D. W. Douds as cashier, pro tempore.

The organization papers, consisting of articles of association, organization certificate, and by-laws, were prepared and forwarded to the comptroller of the currency. These papers were approved and the bank authorized to begin business on August 25, 1905.

The property owned by D. W. Schrecongost was purchased as a site for the permanent bank building, but it was decided to delay the erection of such building until after the railroad was completed to Plumville, and a temporary room was erected on the R. L. Mahaffey property.

After considering a number of applications for the position of cashier, the board of directors finally elected D. W. Douds to that position, which he has held to the present time. M. C. Wynkoop has held the position of president, and D. W. Raraigh that of vice president, since the organization.

In order to acquire some banking experience the cashier spent two months with the Punxsutawney National Bank at Punxsutawney, Pa. The bank opened for business in the temporary building on December 26, 1905.

During 1906 a two-story brick building with stone and pressed brick front was erected on the lot purchased from Mr. D. W. Schrecongost as the permanent bank building. The new quarters were completed in February, 1907, and on February 28th the new banking room was occupied, which has since been the home of the bank.

The articles of association provided for a board of directors, consisting of not less than five nor more than nine members, and it was decided at the first annual meeting to elect a board of nine members. At this meeting J. A. McCreight, S. S. Burns, Charles Tucker, George T. Crooks, S. D. Kerr, H. G. Bowers, A. W. Clowes, D. W. Raraigh and M. C.

Wynkoop were elected as the board of directors.

At the annual meeting held on January 8, 1907, D. Andrews was elected to succeed J. A. McCreight, who had resigned. At the annual meeting of January 12, 1909, G. W. Peffer was elected a director to succeed Charles Tucker, who had moved to California. Director S. D. Kerr died in December, 1911, and at the following annual meeting D. W. Douds was elected a member of the board as his successor. M. C. Wynkoop, S. S. Burns, G. T. Crooks, H. G. Bowers, A. W. Clowes and D. W. Raraigh have been members of the board of directors continuously since the first annual meeting.

For years Plumville has been an important school center. The select schools have been taught by very prominent educators and were well-attended. The success of the schools was shown by the many successful teachers and professional men who went out from these schools. The following were select school teachers: Messrs. J. T. Bell, Indiana, Pa.; J. Harvey Stewart, deceased; Dr. Thompson, president of a college in Ohio; T. B. Allison; John S. Fisher, attorney, of Indiana, Pa., who taught five terms; John C. Weaver; A. M. Morrow, Dubois, Pa.; E. J. Welsh, Plumville, Pa.; J. E. Weaver, Indiana, Pa.; Eugene Elder and Frank Terpe, of East Mahoning township.

Having provided a surplus of \$10,000, the first semi-annual dividend of 3% was paid on July 6, 1909, and this rate of dividends has been maintained since that time, besides adding \$7,000 to the surplus fund.

The total assets, as given on the first call for a statement from the office of the comptroller of the currency for each year since organization, is as follows:

1906	\$ 63,202.18
1907	114,619.12
1908	120,620.14
1909	129,235.33
1910	141,730.79
1911	160,469.84
1912	172,548.85
1913	194,007.75

The churches of Plumville borough are Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian and Presbyterian.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in Plumville borough: Number and value of horses assessed, 61—\$1,975; number and value of cows assessed, 9—\$121; taxables, 164; taxable real estate, \$56,272; money at interest, \$29,992.71; cost of assessment, \$15.84.

CHAPTER XXXVII

WEST MAHONING TOWNSHIP—SMICKSBURG BOROUGH

West Mahoning was set off from Mahoning as a separate township and was thus called from its position. In 1870 it had a population of 988, and in 1910, 837. The surface is hilly and broken. The soil is a sandy loam, and is adapted to the growing of grain and stock. Coal and iron are found in abundance. It is well watered by the Big Mahoning and the Little Mahoning creeks. The principal town is Smicksburg borough.

Sellersville, North Point P. O.—This village was thus termed according to James McHenry, because there was a cellar under every house. The first house was erected in 1849 by Philip Enterline, and was afterwards occupied by Henry Startzel. In 1850 Mr. Enterline built the mill, and the first sermon was preached in it that year by Rev. Daniel Long, a German Methodist. The first store was commenced by John Goheen in 1856, and three years later William Gist started a blacksmith shop. The first shoemaker was George Drummond. On the north side, the first house was erected by Benjamin McHenry in 1867, and was afterwards occupied by Sylvester Welchonce. John C. Steer, in the same year, was the first blacksmith, and his shop was the second building. Mr. Welchonce succeeded him in this business. In 1876 Mr. Steer erected his store-house and commenced merchandising. The "Sellersville Hotel" was built in 1873. John C. Steer became the proprietor.

West Mahoning did not have the advantages of railroads until about ten years ago, when the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg ran a road from Punxsutawney down the Big Mahoning creek past North Point, Loop and Goodville, and thence to Butler, where it connects with what was formerly the narrow gauge, now the Baltimore & Ohio, at New Castle. The bends in the Big Mahoning creek at the Loop are things of natural beauty. It is said that one can stand on the bluff at the entrance of the bend and throw a stone into the water on either side, yet the bend is more

than a mile around. At this bend the railroad cuts across and is run on a high trestle, west of the Loop.

There are eight school districts, but most of the schools are small. The names of the schools are as follows: North Point, Loop, Pine Grove, Dry Knob, Fleck, Toad Alley, Owl Hollow and White Oak. Select schools have been held at Loop and North Point, but as a rule select schools have been conducted at Smicksburg.

The coal interests of West Mahoning have not been developed, but some of the best lime quarries in Indiana county are found in West Mahoning.

West Mahoning has furnished its share of State and county officials: Hon. John P. Elkin, who figured so conspicuously in county and State politics, was in the State Legislature for two terms, one term attorney general, State chairman, and at present a member of the Supreme court of the State; John Wells, who was clerk in the prothonotary's office, and now prothonotary of Indiana county; Josiah Neal, who was sheriff of Indiana county, and at present is county detective; Adam Black, who was county commissioner for one term.

John B. McCormick, who resides in this township, is known all over Indiana county because of the singing schools which he conducted in all parts of the county. He always had his fiddle with him when instructing his classes. He is the inventor of the turbine water wheel, which has made him a large income.

J. E. Weaver, who for a number of years has been one of the foremost educators of the county, has taught very successfully in both the public and select schools.

A. N. Gahagan has been for many years a very successful teacher in the public and select schools.

West Mahoning township has reared the following professional men: Reverend Silas D. Daugherty, Lutheran minister, of Phila-

delphia, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Good, who for many years was a missionary to Africa; Rev. Ira Hyskell, a Lutheran minister; Rev. J. N. Hoover, Methodist Episcopal minister, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev. Homer Lewis, Methodist minister, Windber, Pa.; Eugene Smith, Brethren minister, in New Jersey; the physicians—Dr. W. E. Dodson, Indiana, Pa.; Dr. W. F. Byer, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Dr. H. S. Barrett, deceased; Dr. William Hyskell; Dr. J. A. Elkin, Willet, Pa.; Albert F. and Joseph Elkin, veterinary surgeons; Dr. J. Bert Bell, Windber, Pa., dentist; school principals—J. E. Weaver, Indiana, Pa.; A. N. Gahagan, Smicksburg, Pa.; W. E. Barrett, Loop, Pa.; Edward Barrett, Iowa; Walter Lewis, Meadville, Pa.; John E. Good, Dubois, Pa. (now a merchant); Emery Dodson, Dubois, Pa. (now an engineer); William Van Horn was the pioneer teacher of all that section of country.

John Travis located on the Thomas Weston farm, West Mahoning township, in 1806, and his mill which formerly occupied the site of Good's was the first in this portion of the county. His father, William Travis, was born on the ocean while his parents were en route from Scotland to eastern Pennsylvania. The Travis land was patented to Paul Busti, of the Holland Land Company, in 1813. There were plainly visible for many years after the location of the first settlers several well defined trails or Indian paths on the Travis farm. From the large number of darts, etc., found thereon, it must have a favorite haunt of the aborigines.

The oldest citizens of West Mahoning township are: Messrs. Fulbert Altabran, W. H. Allen, John Blose, William Elkin, Robert Elkin, W. M. Fitzgerald, John M. Gahagan, S. T. Good, G. W. Hazlett, A. C. McConnell, J. B. McCormick, H. L. McKalip, Z. T. Richie, S. R. Steer, J. C. Steer, J. L. Steer, J. G. Walker, S. R. Williamson, J. J. Williamson.

The Methodist Episcopal of Loop and the United Brethren of North Point are the churches of West Mahoning township.

The first election in West Mahoning township was held Friday February 6, 1846, at the house of Hezekiah Crissman in the town of Smicksburg, where the following officers were elected: Justices of the peace, James H. McComb and Joseph Robinson; assessor, John McGaughey; judge of election, William N. Sterner; inspectors, George Steer and Samuel Kerr; supervisors, David Hau and John Allen; auditors, Samuel Kerr, H. Crissman,

C. Lowe; constable, John Steer; school directors, David Ritchey, Joseph Block, Samuel Kerr, Jacob Hyskell, John McGaughey, Samuel Good; overseers of the poor, George Steer and William Thomas; fence appraisers, Hiram Lovelace and H. Crissman; assistant assessors, David Ritchey and Samuel Good; election officers—judge, James J. Davis; inspectors, E. T. Fulton and George W. Travis.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in West Mahoning township: Number and value of horses assessed, 228—\$10,340; number and value of cows assessed, 335—\$4,047; taxables, 349; taxable real estate, \$214,033; acres of cleared land, 12,264; acres of timber land, 5,864; money at interest, \$31,885.25; cost of assessment, \$46.50.

SMICKSBURG

Smicksburg was laid out on twelve acres which formed part of a tract purchased by Rev. J. George Schmick, of Charles Coleman, who obtained it from the Holland Land Company. It was platted in the month of May, 1827, by Rev. Mr. Schmick, who was a Lutheran minister of Huntingdon county. The work began on the 10th of the month and continued for about a week. Mr. Schmick was assisted by Frederick Steer, Jacob Steer, John Stiteler and others, and a plow line or rope was used to give the "exact dimensions" of the lots and streets.

The first house was erected in June, 1827, for George Sloniger, by George Steer and his son Frederick. It was a log cabin and intended for a gunsmith shop. It stood on the lot east of the Lutheran church, on Main or Church street, as it is now designated. Mr. Sloniger never occupied it, but in a short time after its construction Master Criswell, a schoolmaster, used it for a brief period as a residence. The next occupant was Peter Stiteler. Charles Kerr erected the second cabin on the lot on Church street, now the property of George Roush. John Kerr built the third house on the lot on Church street, which is at present owned by J. A. Armor. Joseph Robinson's wheelwright shop was the fourth building and the second shop in the village. Here his neat spinning wheels were made as early as 1829.

Jacob Burkett kept the first hotel in the fifth cabin. The house is still standing and is now occupied by George Lewis. The sixth building was a frame house, the first in the village. It was built by Samuel Brink for a store and tavern. The old chimney and the remnants of the building can still be

seen on John Stiteler's lot near the Little Mahoning.

The first blacksmith was John Kerr and the second was George Steer. The first wagon-maker was John McCormick, and the second was his pupil, George Stiteler. The first cabinetmaker was Hiram Lovelace.

The first mercantile firm was Robinson & Watson, the partners being William Robinson and W. W. Watson. They began in 1832; were succeeded in a short time by Mr. Watson, and after a continuance of less than two years he was sold out by the sheriff. The second storekeeper was James Robinson, who was succeeded by R. W. Porter. The establishment, after a year's career, was also disposed of by the sheriff. John McCrea was the third merchant, and Joseph Robinson, the pioneer wheelwright, the fourth. The latter was in active business from 1837 till his death in 1855.

The first physician was William Simms, an able practitioner, who had an open hand for the poor and unfortunate. He erected the first brick house in 1842.

The first birth was that of John W. Kerr, a son of Charles Kerr, in 1828. The first death was that of an infant child of Jacob Bucket. The first marriage occurred in 1831, when Joseph Robinson was united to Elizabeth Gahagan.

The first teacher was Samuel Luckhart and the second was Master Samuel Criswell. Both taught schools on the subscription plan.

The second death was that of Thomas McPherson, in 1832.

Rev. Elijah Coleman preached the first sermon in the embryo village. The services were held in the open air, in the summer of 1828. The first Sabbath school was inaugurated by Cornelius Lowe, Lutheran, and George W. Crissman, Cumberland Presbyterian. It was "union" in name and spirit, and the above named acted as its first superintendents.

About 1824 or 1825 James Kirkpatrick erected a small grist mill, with which there was also a carding machine, about ten rods above the mill, on what is now the Jacob Steer farm. Previous to that time the people went to the William Travis mill, now the Samuel Good mill, and oftentimes, when the water was low, they were forced to use hand mills or to pound corn in mortars for bread. The Kirkpatrick mill was 20 x 24, two stories in height, and had only one run of stones, and these were choppers. The bolt was run by a tarred hair rope, and the flour was carried up two flights of stairs and poured

into a box, whence a boy shoveled it into the bolt. This mill would grind about twenty-five bushels per day. In 1828 Frederick Crissman became the owner. He sold it to George Steer, who tore it down in 1839.

Smieksburg became a borough June 28, 1854. The court directed that at the school house on October 11, 1854, the election should be held to elect one judge and two inspectors to hold an election for borough officers. The election resulted as follows: Judge, B. Sweeney; inspectors, S. H. Beck and George Steer. The spring election held March 9, 1855, resulted as follows: Justices of the peace, Joseph Robinson and George Steer; constable, H. Crissman; high constable, William Gray; burgess, B. Sweeney; council, Jacob Hyskell, Hiram Lovelace, J. A. McCormick, H. Crissman, J. J. Neff; supervisors, David Stiteler and George Stiteler; auditors, J. J. Neff, T. N. Lewis, J. A. McCormick; assessor, H. Crissman; assistant assessors, William Robinson and H. Lovelace; overseers of the poor, Valentine Kerr and Charles Oberlin; school directors, Joseph Robinson, J. J. Neff, Jacob Jamison, H. Crissman, Jacob Hyskell, B. Sweeney; judge of election, J. A. McCormick; inspectors, George Condron and John Beck; town clerk, J. T. Smith.

Business interests of Smieksburg:

One of the most enterprising stores of the borough is located on the southeast corner of Kittanning and Clarion streets. The building was erected more than forty years ago by David Weamer, who in partnership with Eyler kept the store for some years. It was then conducted by Weamer & Marshall, and remained unoccupied for a number of years, after which time it was occupied four years by F. M. Fleck, eighteen years by D. D. Good and his father, four years by D. D. Good, and since 1907 by S. B. Good. It is a general store.

For many years C. Luther Lowe kept a store on the northeast corner of Kittanning and Clarion streets. He sold organs, etc. At present he is a merchant in Dubois, Pa. The building was later occupied as a barber and shoe shop. It was burned five or six years ago. Mr. Fleck also kept a store on Kittanning street opposite the office formerly kept by Dr. Crawford.

In 1881, Francis Elkin, Jr., built a store-room on the corner of Kittanning and Church streets where he conducted a general store until 1906, when he sold the store to Redding Brothers, who were in business until 1909. The store was purchased by D. A.

Lukehart and D. A. Richey, who sold the goods of the store. The building was occupied for a short time by John A. Campbell, when it was purchased by Ralph Morrison. In 1910, when Mr. Morrison was preparing to occupy this building, it was burned.

In 1910 John A. Campbell erected a store building on the corner of Kittanning and Mill streets and after occupying it a short time sold to D. K. Stiteler, who engaged in the mercantile business for six or seven months, when he sold to McKee Stiteler, who is still conducting a general store.

For the past forty years Miss Maria A. Crawford has kept a millinery store, A. C. Cassady kept a confectionery store for sixteen years until 1912.

There is but one hotel in the borough. It was probably built by James McCombs. It has been kept open by the following: A. C. Cassady; H. Y. Steer, two years; Luther Lowe, one year; J. W. Marshall, sixteen years; J. L. Cain; ———Beers, one year; John Stiteler, four years; Charles Beck, since 1911.

More than forty years ago the gristmill was built by J. F. Stiteler. The mill was run by water power until 1882-83, when Mr. Stiteler installed the steam power and roller process. In 1896 he sold the mill to D. D. Barrett, who sold to A. N. Lukehart in 1902. In 1906 it was sold to a party in Pittsburg, Pa., who sold it to Mr. Good, the present owner.

In the seventies J. K. Lowe and A. R. Glenn started a foundry and planing mill. Mr. Lowe purchased the interest of Glenn and conducted the business himself until his death, in 1899. A. R. Glenn conducted a furniture and cabinet business until 1905, when he sold to R. C. Robinson, who for many years has been the undertaker in the borough.

At the present there are no blacksmiths in the borough. J. F. Beck & Son, on Clarion street, conducted the shop in 1892. They sold to Silvis & Haus. Haus sold his interest to Silvis, who in 1904 sold to Herbert Barrett, who sold to A. G. Brewer; he closed the shop in 1910.

In about 1884 J. G. Roush and S. W. Condron built a blacksmith shop and engaged in wagon and carriage making near the bridge across the Little Mahoning. In 1895 Mr. Roush, who did the blacksmithing, closed the

shop, but Mr. Condron is still continuing the wagon making business.

There is one drug store, which is conducted by Dr. S. A. Kamerer. It was formerly kept by Dr. Crawford and after his death it was kept by his son for two or three years.

The two-room school building was built in 1884. The first teachers in the new building were John C. Wells and John Smiley. Prior to 1884 there was a one-room school building on the same site as the present building.

A number of very successful select schools have been conducted in this place. The following prominent educators were in charge: Oliver Crissman, Hon. John P. Elkin, Prof. J. L. Allison, Dr. R. W. Allison, Professor Scott, N. G. Rose, H. D. Condron, W. E. Barrett, Charles Stiteler, Emory Dodson, J. E. Weaver, Supt. James F. Chapman, and A. N. Gahagan.

The village of Smicksburg has furnished its quota of professional and business men: Hon. John P. Elkin of the Supreme bench, Indiana, Pa.; W. F. Elkin, district attorney of Indiana county, Indiana, Pa.; John C. Wells, prothonotary of Indiana county, Indiana, Pa.; D. A. Lukehart, treasurer of Indiana county, Smicksburg, Pa.; John G. Robinson and Adam Black, commissioners of Indiana county, Smicksburg, Pa. (when Mr. Black was elected commissioner he lived in West Mahoning township); Rev. Charles Streamer (deceased), Lutheran minister; Rev. Mr. Lowe, Lutheran minister in Kansas; Dr. D. R. Crawford, deceased, physician in Smicksburg, Pa., for many years; Dr. William Crawford (son of Dr. D. R. Crawford), a physician in Fowler, California.

The oldest residents of the borough at the present time are: Messrs. Adam Black, S. F. Byer, A. C. Cassady, A. C. Good, Evan Lewis, D. A. Lukehart, A. N. Lukehart, Robert McBriar, R. C. Robinson, Thomas Rowland, M. L. Spencer, J. M. Weston, S. J. Weston.

The churches of Smicksburg borough are Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal and Episcopal.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in Smicksburg borough: Number and value of horses assessed, 28—\$1,475; number and value of cows assessed, 21—\$515; taxables, 104; taxable real estate, \$33,665; money at interest, \$18,057.20; cost of assessment, \$16.50.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP—CHERRYTREE BOROUGH

Montgomery township, named for John Montgomery, an early settler of Conemaugh township, a Revolutionary soldier, who owned much land in what is now Montgomery, was formed from Mahoning township in 1834. Containing about thirty square miles, it is situated in the northeastern part of Indiana county, and had a population of 3,382 in 1910. It is bounded by Banks township on the north, Clearfield county on the east, Green township on the south, and Grant township on the west. The southern boundary line of Montgomery township is the famous Penn's "Purchase Line," so called, not because William Penn himself had ever been along this line, but because of his being one of the proprietors who purchased certain lands from the Indians his name was used in connection therewith. This line, extending north of west across Indiana county and the eastern part of Armstrong county, was a part of the *northern* boundary of a purchase from the Indians by the proprietaries of the Pennsylvania Colony in the latter part of the seventeenth or early part of the eighteenth century. It should not be confused with that purchase or treaty of Fort Stanwix, New York, in 1768, or "Walking Purchase," which procured the northern part of Pennsylvania, but from authentic Colonial history William Penn's "Purchase Line" forms a part of the *northern* boundary of the southern and western section of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Susquehanna river, now the famous "Mason and Dixon's Line," the surveyors were to ascend the Susquehanna to the West Branch thereof and as far up this branch as they could push a canoe, which point was named "Canoe Place," now Cherrytree. From this point they were to travel north of west to a fort on the Allegheny river, now Kittanning, this latter mete being the "Purchase Line," thence down the Allegheny river to its junction with the Monongahela and from there down the Ohio to an arbitrary point from which the line was to extend directly

south to what is now "Mason and Dixon's Line," and from there east along this line to the point of beginning. This procured what is now twenty counties, viz.: Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Center, Blair, Cambria, Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene and Washington, and parts of seven others, Beaver, Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, Clearfield, Clinton and Lycoming.

The western part of Montgomery township is traversed by the watershed dividing the Mississippi valley from the Atlantic slope, with an altitude of 1,700 feet, and the principal streams of the township are Cush creek, Rock run and Shryock, all flowing east into the Susquehanna. This latter stream was named for Henry Shryock, who made the first improvements on the site of Indiana borough, and in 1818 got lost in the dense forests of the eastern part of the county, being found near the stream which bears his name.

From 1840 to about 1890 the lumbering of white pine was a prominent industry in this part of Indiana county, the timber being removed from these lands in Montgomery, Banks and Green townships mostly in the form of square timber, the "sticks" being about fifteen to twenty inches square and from thirty to eighty feet long, containing from fifty to one hundred and fifty cubic feet—square timber being then made, hauled, rafted and sold by the cubic foot. The "sticks" were usually made in the fall of the year and winter, being hauled on the snow to the river, where they was fastened together in "half rafts" or "pups" until they reached "the mountains," when two of these "half rafts" were lashed together and the raft floated to market, at Marietta, Pa., until Lock Haven became the great square timber market, as it remained from that time while this industry lasted. A raft contained about 8,000 cubic feet and was sold at market for from 12 to 24 cents a foot, amounting to from

one thousand to two thousand dollars, out of which the making, hauling and rafting expenses would be paid, sometimes leaving the seller as little as \$100 or \$200 for his timber and his winter's work. Oak timber was frequently rafted with the pine and brought a better price. After a winter when there was not sufficient snow for hauling the timber to the river, or not enough water in the spring freshet to float it to market, there were hard times for the next year or until "after rafting," as about the only income was the timber money. It is safe to say that a raft of pine timber such as brought in the market one thousand dollars in those times would be worth almost twice as much were it standing timber here to-day, to say nothing of the expense and uncertainty of marketing in those days.

All these lumber operations were supplied with dressed pork, beef, grain, and feed from the farmers in the county, west as far as Indiana and Marion Center, who hauled such provisions to "the river," which meant anywhere in this locality, where good prices were readily obtained. There was little cleared land here and the inhabitants were busy lumbering, hence could not produce enough farm commodities for their own use. The writer well remembers that as late as 1880 in this township a hemlock tree had little or no value, but was an encumbrance. But it was less than five years from that time until both hemlock lumber and bark were valuable.

The largest, straightest and best pine timber was made into spars; as much as \$50 would be paid for a single spar, on the stump. They were hewed round and used for masts on ocean-going vessels (whose masts are now made of structural steel). These being much larger and heavier than the square timber, it required a special spar sled with a great concave bolster and as many as from six to twelve teams to haul one spar to the river. Spars were in length from 50 to 100 feet, from 18 to 30 inches in diameter at the smaller end, and from 24 to 46 inches in diameter 12 feet from the larger end; this latter diameter, together with the length, fixing the value of the spar. A spar was made with an "eye"—a hole chopped through a tenon, as broad as the diameter of the spar at each end—by which it was chained to the sled, and the chain having a swivel the spar could easily revolve without upsetting the sled; to the "eye" of the other end of the spar would be tied by a bowline knot one or two hundred feet of strong sea grass cable with which the

spar would be "snubbed" down a hill to prevent its running onto the teams and men. At the brow of a hill the "snubber" would throw a coil or two of cable in a loop, over a stump, and by letting the rope render through the loop, the spar would be held in check. If the "snubber" failed to throw the "hitch" there was only one thing to do, and that was to whip up the teams and keep them out of the way of the spar.

During the last twenty-five years of the white pine lumbering in this locality much of the timber was cut into saw logs and floated to Williamsport, as was also the hemlock and other woods from 1880 to about 1900. Splash dams were built in the creeks and the logs were floated to the river. Great booms were constructed at Williamsport to catch and hold the logs. The timber was usually sold on the stump, or delivered afloat into the creeks or river. Away out in the forests logging camps were built—always called "log camps"—where as many as one hundred men would be employed in cutting and "stocking" saw logs, and many were the tricks played on the novice. A "new man" would come to camp seeking employment, and if he were successful in getting work he would be initiated. For instance: A "greenie" came to camp and was "employed" by some of the men, not a proprietor or boss, and was sent to a neighboring camp a distance of several miles for the "cross-haul." There being no such thing, someone at the latter place who was posted gave the new man a skid or piece of a log to carry back, and when the men at the camp from which he was sent on such a fool's errand jumped around, laughed and yelled, the novice decided to leave, which he did, and wasn't seen there afterwards. The first log camp in all eastern Indiana county was that of Bard & Cassidy, on Cush creek, where Arcadia now is. Many employed in this camp came from away down east in Maine and from Nova Scotia. They were rough but good-hearted men, and when one of them met death by accident or disease the doctor's bill and funeral expenses were paid by his fellows. These logmen brought into this community logging tools never before seen and many terms and words never before heard, such as pike, canthook, grab, chute, jam, shoeclarks, logmen's flannel, peeling axe, scaler, scratcher, cookee, lobby, stumpage, hay-road, Lehigh, skidway, drive, L-hook, boom-scale, calk-set and many others.

Before logging began here there was much sawed lumber hauled to Indiana (to "town,"

it was then called) on wagons, a distance of from fifteen to twenty-five miles, and dry pine boards that would be worth \$50 per thousand to-day were sold for \$15. It took two days at least to make the round trip, and in exchange for lumber were brought back groceries, salt, clothing, boots, shoes, farm implements and tools.

There are nine churches in the township, outside Cherrytree borough: Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and Presbyterian in Arcadia; Wesleyan Methodist and Methodist Protestant at Hillsdale (the bell now on the M. P. Church is the old courthouse bell of Indiana town, having been sold to the church here when the present courthouse was built); Wesleyan Methodist at Brickell schoolhouse, between Wilgus and Gipsy; Union Church at Gipsy; Union Church at Bowdertown; Methodist Protestant at Hazlett schoolhouse, and Pine Grove Wesleyan Methodist Church, in process of construction, at Cush Creek.

There are eleven school buildings in the township, viz.: Arcadia, Gipsy, Hillsdale, Hazlett, Irwin, Harter, Clark, Rock Run, Hooverhurst, Brickell and Blose.

Among the early families in the township there are the following prominent names: Notley, Hazlett, Crossman, Trimble, Clark, Rank, Bostie, Armstrong, Bowder, Cooper, Gardner, Bennett, Spieher, Barbour, Conner, Powell, Kerr, Johnson, McCrady, Bartlebaugh, Lowman, Gressley, Hileman, Gorman, Henry, Irwin, Blose, Sawyer, Billings, Sterner, McCullough, Ruffner, Tonkin, Getty, Smith, Hamilton, Ake, O'Harrach, Rankin, Miller, Hess, Ripple, Thomas.

The towns in this township are Cherrytree, Arcadia, Hillsdale, Gipsy, Wilgus, Hooverhurst, Cush Creek and Bowdertown. Of these Cherrytree, Arcadia, Hillsdale, Gipsy and Wilgus are postoffices.

Hillsdale is an unincorporated village situated just east of the crest of the dividing ridge, in the southwestern part of the township, and at this writing is a little more than half a century old.

In 1838 the "New State Road" was located from Curwensville, Clearfield county, to East Liberty, Allegheny county, and the village was started along this highway. Not long after its beginning, about 1851, George Goss, Hugh R. Rankin, John Gromley and Jacob G. Ake owned the land which is now the site of this village, three hundred acres of which, now embraced in the A. C. Rankin and J. D. Ake farms, were bought by Hugh R. Rankin's father, William, for the sum of

three hundred dollars in fee simple, or one dollar per acre. In addition to those named, among the first settlers in the neighborhood were William Thompson (for whom Thompson cemetery was named and in which he is buried), John Powell and Jacob Fridley.

The first building was the store of George Conrath ("Conrod") erected in 1849, located near what is now the A. C. Rankin homestead.

About 1851 there was a meeting of the land owners to decide upon a name for the place, and after Aaronville and Watertown (on account of the many springs and small streams in the vicinity) and other names were proposed "Monterey" was selected, and the town bore this name for a short time, until Hillsdale post office, established at the residence of Daniel Hill, a mile north of the present town site, on what is now the Sylvester McMillen farm, was moved to the village. Mail was then received twice a week, being carried through this place on horseback, from Newman's Mill (Cherrytree) to Georgeville. The first postmaster was Daniel Hill, who was appointed under James Buchanan's administration. Mr. Hill served two years and resigned in favor of M. C. Getty, who served until 1873, when M. P. Churchill was appointed under U. S. Grant's administration. Mr. Churchill has served continuously (thirty-six years) since that time except for one term of four years when John Munshower was postmaster.

Among the early settlers of the town in addition to those named were Henry H. Ruffner, who erected more buildings than any other settler; Paul and Jacob White; Samuel Pittman; Henry Gromley; D. M. Ruffner, who built what is now the "Boucher Hotel"; J. H. Brilhart; Andrew Donahue; Dr. John W. Crooks, who practiced his profession in the vicinity about three years from 1857 and made himself famous by killing a bear in a pine thicket back of what is now the M. P. Church; and Peter Beer, the "barn builder," noted for his great strength. Reliable men have told of his gripping with his hands the under part of joists in a building and carrying his 210 pounds' weight in this way the entire length of the building.

There have been three school buildings, and some of the teachers were Martin Armstrong, Hezekiah Long, James Dunwiddie, Kate Hugus, Mary Hamilton, Emma Wood, Dr. Lydie, John and Michael Rankin, Robert Huey, J. P. Lytle, Silas Thompson, Hon. J.

N. Langham, John L. Getty, Esq., Charles Fiddle, S. K. Rank.

Arcadia, a typical mining town and unincorporated, situated very nearly in the center of Montgomery township on the south branch of Cush creek, was started about the year 1900 by what is now the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, and was reached by the Pittsburgh & Eastern railroad, extending from Mahaffey, Pa., up to this coal field, a distance of twelve miles, but this road was later taken over by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and this town is on a six-mile spur from Dowler Junction, on the railroad from Clearfield to Heilwood.

The population is about 1,200, and there are three church buildings, two large coal company stores, meat markets, livery stable, U. M. W. A., hall in which the township elections are held, hardware store, several general stores; and there is at the present time in course of construction a modern office building and a tile roof, brick power plant for the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, A. O. Sommerville, superintendent, which has many mines in this locality, as has also the Elsworth-Dunham Company, both coal companies having many miners' houses and other properties and improvements in this vicinity.

The Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation has large holdings in Green, Grant, Montgomery and Pine townships. It operates extensively in Clearfield and Cambria counties. Its principal mines in Indiana county are at Arcadia and Wilgus, there being three at the former place and one at the latter. There are 550 men employed in both places. The "E" seam of coal is the seam that is being mined. The average tonnage for the four mines is 2,000 tons per day. The coal is shipped over the New York Central railroad and is disposed of to the manufacturing and railroad supply trade.

In 1902 there was a four-roomed school building erected here and in 1910 two additional rooms were built. The principals of this school have been James Smith, E. E. Irwin, R. L. Gartley, John Camp, John Rankin, and W. C. MacFarland is the present principal.

Just below the town at the high creek bank there are several springs of brackish water, of which the deer were fond, and this was known as the Ashcraft lick, where many of the pioneer hunters came to find deer. The "Stone Lick" was above town on the creek where No. 11 slope now is.

The town formerly had three licensed

hotels, but on account of the strong Prohibition sentiment developing here there is only one hotel building at the present time, and it is not open to the public.

Gipsy.—This town of about 300 inhabitants is situated in the northwestern part of Montgomery township on the North Branch of Cush creek, four miles from Glen Campbell, and is surrounded by many bituminous mines, among which are those of the Hillsdale Coal & Coke Company, J. D. Ake, president, J. O. Clark, treasurer, with offices in Glen Campbell and Philadelphia; also Irish Brothers, with a large company store at Glen Campbell in which they have an office, and this company also has an office in Philadelphia. Both companies have miners' houses and other property in the vicinity. The coal is delivered to the New York Central & Hudson River railroad at Hooverhurst by the Hooverhurst & Southwestern, a coal-carrying road extending up the creek to Wilgus.

Prior to 1885 there was no town here, but the land was covered with a very heavy growth of timber, principally hemlock, nearly all of which was subsequently logged and floated down Cush creek and the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to Williamsport. This neighborhood in which Gipsy is now located was known as Mark's school district. The school was then very small and among the early teachers were Misses Agnes Graham and Georgiana Martin, and Mrs. Emma Wilson (nee Bostic). There is at this writing a two-room school building seated with single desks, the rooms being the best furnished in the township. At the beginning of the term in the fall of 1912 the school board found it necessary to establish another room; the advanced pupils are being taught in a hall in the town.

There is one church edifice in town, Gipsy Union, but at the present time there are no regular services.

There are three large general stores, C. D. Lydie's, Frank Tiger's and G. M. Brady's. Prominently connected with the business of the town are the following: W. D. Hall, physician; Thomas & Rairigh, undertakers; Clarence Cassidy, meat market; D. P. Speicher, grocery and bottling works; Albert Rairigh, pop and mineral waters; John Brilhart, blacksmith; B. M. Smith, postmaster, and J. E. Ober, hotel.

The P. O. S. of A. meets Friday night each week in the Tiger lodge rooms, and the organization seems to be in a flourishing condi-

tion. It has presented its own and other schools in the vicinity with flags.

The first election in Montgomery township was held at the house of James Black March 20, 1835, when the following officers were elected: Road supervisors, Samuel Brewer and John Armstrong; overseers of the poor, Samuel Miller and John Johnston; constable, Cornelius Gailey; auditors, William Riddle, Adam Tiger, William Thurnburn.

The assessor's book for 1913 for Montgomery township shows the following: Number and value of horses assessed, 354—\$19,100; number and value of cows assessed, 349—\$15,218; taxables, 897; taxable real estate, \$355,926; acres of cleared land, 13,960; acres of timberland, 5,031; money at interest, \$63,308.53; cost of assessment, \$91.56.

CHERRYTREE

Cherrytree borough was settled early in the nineteenth century by John Bartlebaugh, Peter Gordon, Asa Croasmun, William Eason, Reeder King, Henry Sebring and others. Abner Bartlebaugh was the first male child born at this place, in 1830.

Joseph Williams had the first store in 1838; the first blacksmith was Jacob Hicks, 1837; the first hotel, Samuel Smith's, 1845; the first school teacher, Hugh Gallagher, 1831, in Robert McKeage's log store building; the first sermon preached in Cherrytree was by John Kirkpatrick; the first river bridge was built in 1848; the first raft was run down the river in 1827, by Josiah Woodford and Reeder King.

Cherrytree is just gaining considerable popularity and notoriety. It is located at the junction of the counties of Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield, and derives its name from the fact that its location, in Colonial times, and during the first half century of our Statehood, was marked by a huge wild cherry tree, which stood on the point of land in the forks of the Susquehanna river and Cush Cushion creek. This tree marked the point known as the "Canoe Place," being the head of canoe navigation at ordinary stage of water and the place where the Indians customarily tied their canoes. Subsequently the rush of the water in the streams cut a channel through this point of land and made a small island, upon which stood the cherry tree, and in the course of time, by the action of the currents, the banks of the island were washed out, the cherry tree was uprooted and carried away in the floods.

Monument Authorized.—An Act making an appropriation to mark with a permanent monument the point known as Cherrytree or Canoe Place.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the sum of \$1,500 or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated to erect a monument, with appropriate and suitable inscriptions, marking the exact spot known as Canoe Place, being a point on the boundary of the purchase of Governor Penn from the Indians, the design of the monument to be approved by, and the money expended under the direction of, the board of public grounds and buildings of this Commonwealth.

The said appropriation to be paid on the warrant of the auditor general upon a settlement made by him and the State treasurer upon the itemized vouchers duly certified to by the board of public grounds and buildings.

Approved the 16th day of June, A. D. 1893.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 337.

WM. F. HARRITY,

Secretary of Commonwealth.

The lower base of this monument measures 6 feet, 2 inches across corners, 5 feet, 4 inches between parallel sides, and is 1 foot, 2 inches high.

Each side and corner has rockface with margin lines dressed.

Top to line of second base is fine hammered work.

Second base: 5 feet across corner, 4 feet, 4 inches between parallel sides, 1 foot high.

Each corner has rockface panel with margin dressed, the balance of the stone being fine hammered work.

On one side is carved in relief a canoe.

Third base: 4 feet, 2 inches across corners, 3 feet, 8 inches between parallel sides, 9 inches high.

Each corner has rockface panel with margin dressed. Balance of stone is fine hammered except face of letters, which are polished.

On one side is cut the name Clearfield, on another the name Cambria, and on the third the name Indiana—all in letters 4 inches long, raised $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, polished on face.

Die: 3 feet, 10 inches across corner, 3 feet, 4 inches between parallel sides, 2 feet, 6 inches high.

Each pilaster has rockface panel with dressed margin.

The balance of the stone is fine hammered except the panels on each side, which are polished with a fine hammered margin.

On this stone is cut in sunken letters an inscription of about 120 letters.

Cap: 4 feet, 2 inches across corners, 3 feet, 8 inches between parallel sides, 1 foot, 4 inches high—all of fine hammered work except the face of letters, "Erected 1894," which is polished; these letters are on one side only, raised $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, faces polished.

Tower: Circular in form, measures 2 feet, 4 inches in diameter at bottom, 14 feet, 2 inches high; 1 foot, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at top; is cut in ten horizontal sections, 1 foot, 5 inches high each. All is rockface work.

Neck: 2 feet, 1 inch in diameter, 6 inches high, all fine hammered.

Frieze: 1 foot, 9 inches in diameter; 1 foot, 1 inch high, fine hammered work.

Cap: 2 feet, 6 inches in diameter—all fine hammered work; is surmounted with a brass weather-vane, 2 feet high, firmly fastened to stone underneath.

Inscription

THIS MONUMENT

Erected to Mark Canoe Place.

The Corner of the Proprietaries Purchase

From the Indians.

By the Treaty at Fort Stanwix, N. Y.,

November 5, 1768.

The postoffice at Cherrytree was first *Bardsville*, 1833, Richard Bard, postmaster; then *Newman's Mill*, Peter Newman, postmaster; the next postmaster was James Mahaffey, and the office became *Grant* in 1867, which it remained until 1907, when it was changed to Cherrytree.

The town was made a borough in 1855 by an act of the Legislature, and the first burgess was Dr. W. A. Piatt. The place is now a thriving borough of about 600 population, having two railroads, the Cherrytree & Dixonville, or Pennsylvania Railroad, from Cresson and the New York Central, extending from Clearfield to Heilwood, both in a community of interest road, connecting at Clymer, Pa., with the Indiana Street Railway trolley line, giving access to the county seat, Indiana, for the eastern part of the county.

Just above this town on what is now the McKeage property there lived a man by the name of G. M. Gamble, who was a "con-

ductor" on the "underground" railroad, his station being between that of Robert Mitchell's on Twolick creek, at what is now Mitchell's Mills, and that of George Atcheson, just above Burnside on the Susquehanna river. The next station north of Atcheson's was up Cush creek to that of Samuel Rank's and his son George, who conducted their "passengers" (always at night) to a point on the Mahoning waters that is now called Nicholtown, where they were met by other friends of the African and taken to the Work settlement, north of Marion center. At the time this "railroad" was in operation no one could tell, or would tell, its termini. All that the conductors themselves or the "passengers" knew was that the line began "away down South, in the fields of cotton" and ended somewhere up in Canada. At this late day much less can be found out concerning it. While these conductors knew they were violating the laws of the land, they recognized a higher power, to which they were subject, and frequently prayed for the fugitives, and especially for the rulers of our land, giving the slaves out of their scanty means money, food and clothing. George Atcheson used to chuckle and say, "Indade, and indade, they can bate (beat) us down in Congress, but they can't bate us back here on Cush creek."

There are now here a new Pennsylvania railroad passenger station; a modern four-room brick school building; First National Bank; Cherrytree Iron Works, Schlade & Moser, owners; New York Central & Hudson Railroad yards; McKeage Roller Flouring Mill; Hawes Bros. department store; Dr. Peterman's drug store; McCormick's hardware store; Johnson's livery stable; hotel, "Cherry Tree Inn." O. C. Lonsberry, proprietor; post office, Joseph Sechler, postmaster, from which office there are three rural free delivery routes.

First National Bank of Cherrytree.—Cherrytree has one good bank, the First National, which began business in November, 1903. The original capital was \$25,000, but in 1904 this was increased to \$50,000. The surplus (all earned) is \$75,000 and undivided profits \$5,000. Deposits run from \$575,000 to \$600,000, and the total assets amount to about \$775,000.

The president of the bank is E. W. Smith; vice president, J. C. Leasure; cashier, Frank Finstwait. These gentlemen and the following constitute the board of directors: William McKeage, W. T. Mahaffey, B. W. Kinports,

B. W. Hawes. Three of the original directors have died in the last few years, namely: Porter Kinports, the first president, Vincent Tonkin, the first vice president, and W. M. Williams.

The bank building is a handsome new brick structure 132 by 132 feet, located on one of the most prominent corners of the town. The first floor is occupied by the banking room and a fine drug store, while the second is divided up into eleven large rooms.

Prominently engaged in business and connected with the history of this town during the lumbering period, reaching to about the year 1890, were the following family names: Camp, Kinport, McCormick, McCreary, Harter, Brilhart, McKeage, Clark, Nottley, Pitts, Sebring, Douglas, Berringer, Grumbling, Needler, Stiffler, Conner, Boring, Johnson, Patchen, Moore, Baker, Wissinger,

Brickley, Books, Byers, Crossman, Davis, Hughes, Hollister, King, Lovelace, Wilson, Patrick, Pittman, Tonkin, Sechler, Breth, Reed, Ginter, Nugent, Hadden, and others.

By an act of the Assembly in 1868 Cherry-tree Male and Female College was founded with a capital stock of \$10,000 and was in progress up to 1875, when the State normal school at Indiana, Pa., was opened and caused the abandonment of the project. Judge S. J. Telford was at one time principal of this institution.

There is an Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 417, members of which meet weekly in their own building.

The church organizations in this town are Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, all with church edifices, and there is an Evangelical Church at Stiffertown, Clearfield county, adjoining Cherrytree.

CHAPTER XXXIX

PINE TOWNSHIP

Pine township was formed from Wheatfield in 1850, and in 1870 had a population of 921, in 1910, 2,563. This township is among the lumbering districts of the county. Among the early settlers were Hugh Donahue, F. Mulvehill, Johnson Leonard, James McCaffery, John Okea. It was thus named for the extensive forests of pine within its borders.

Strongstown was patented in 1823 by John Evans for James Strong and James Hill. The first three houses were erected by Mr. Strong. The first was occupied by Thomas Stophel as a cabinet shop. The second was used by Mrs. Fannie Douthard as a residence and the third was owned by T. H. Cresswell.

Nolo and Strongstown are located on the pike leading from Ebensburg to Indiana. Strongstown was an industrial center in the lumber business for many years. For a long time the people for miles around went to Strongstown to get their mail, especially on Saturday. It was a great loafing place for the people in that section, and it was not an uncommon thing to see several fights there on a Saturday evening. At that time they had the licensed hotel, which was well patronized. Things have taken a turn there, and the usual number of stores are there, but not the fighting and whiskey. The town is located

in a beautiful country, and has supported some very good select schools.

Nolo was called the "stone house" until 1858, when the post office of Nolo was established with W. F. Lydiek as postmaster. For several years, prior to 1858, there had been a store kept at the stone house by Samuel Todd, James Sutton, Watts & Thompson, and S. Golden & Co. George Orner came to Indiana county about 1847, and located north of Strongstown. He was a shoemaker by trade, but gave up the trade and engaged in farming and lumbering. He invested in timberland and in 1853 he and his son Ephraim erected a sawmill on their timberland in Pine township on Dutch run, where for many years they manufactured all kinds of lumber. John Coy, father of Lewis Coy, who first settled in Brushvalley township in 1820, came to Pine township in 1822. Evan Griffith, the father of S. B. Griffith, now of Indiana, Pa., settled where Dilltown now stands, and in a few years moved on what is now the monastery farm. They remained there a short time and about 1827 located on the Griffith farm near Grisemore.

The township is not very well watered. The streams are Yellow creek, Little Yellow creek and Dutch run. At one time there were some fine tracts of timber in Pine township. Much

of it has been manufactured and hauled to Indiana, Cherrytree, Johnstown, Armagh and towns along the Pennsylvania railroad on the Conemaugh. Building material, shingles and fencing boards were manufactured in abundance.

While there were a number of poor living in this township, the majority of the early settlers were well-to-do. In the northern part of the township lived the Williams and the Griffiths families, Welsh people who were very industrious, and since manufacturing their timber they have been farming and raising stock extensively. In the central part of the township and in the vicinity of the monastery, are many Irish Catholics. They are an honest, industrious people and have always been in accord with all movements of advancement. The writer is well acquainted with the Maloys, Mulvehills, Downeys, Burns, Leonards, Fairbaughs and Hamills, and from personal knowledge knows that they have been interested in good schools.

In the last few years special interest has been manifested in the public schools of Pine township. The ungraded schoolhouses have been placed in good condition, and the graded school at Heilwood is one of the best in the county. Pine is the only township in Indiana county that supports a township high school. Last year was the beginning of the high school, and two young men were graduated. The residents of the town have taken special interest in making it progressive. It is not without sport, having one of the best baseball teams in the county.

Heilwood.—The town of Heilwood was started in 1904, by J. H. Weaver & Co., who opened up three mining operations in Pine township, Indiana county, and which mines are tapped by the Cherrytree & Dixonville railroad, owned conjointly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, over which the tonnage from the several mines is shipped. Development work proceeded until 1906, at which time the Penn-Mary Coal Company purchased from J. H. Weaver & Co. their holdings in Pine township and improved and enlarged same to such extent that to-day it is one of the large coal producing districts of the county. When the latter company purchased the operations they secured the services of H. P. Dowler to act as general superintendent, and he has had charge ever since. Up to this time five new mines, making eight in all, have been opened and developed to such extent that the present

output is in the neighborhood of 4,000 tons of coal per day. The plant is operated from one power house, which produces 2,000 horse power electric and steam energy to operate the several mines, light the town and furnish same with water.

The town, proper, located on a high plateau, with wide streets lined with shade trees, has a population of over 2,400 and has over 400 houses, with electric lights and pure water from artesian wells in each house; Protestant and Catholic Churches were built by the company, who also erected a hotel, public and high schools, amusement hall and private hospital, were maintained for the benefit of their employees. The Heilwood Company, a separate corporation, own and operate large department stores. The hospital has proved to be a philanthropic and most efficient installation of this broad-minded company. The Heilwood Inn, Charles Nollenberger, proprietor, is a place where the traveling public feel at home, and have the best service possible measured out to them, together with the hospitality so characteristic of the host and hostess.

The sanitation of the town of Heilwood has set the pace for many of the other mining towns throughout the State, due to the fact that every precaution and preventative is used against the ailments and ills that may attack the people. In addition to this, first aid and mine rescue teams and stations are maintained to prevent injuries, and to care for same should they occur. The mines are equipped with all the latest appliances for the safety and convenience of the employees. Owing to the healthful location and high elevation (1,800 feet above sea level), and fine water supply, the town is considered one of the most sanitary and healthful in central Pennsylvania and is so recognized by the officers of the State board of health.

The Penn-Mary Coal Company owns and controls 15,000 acres of coal land in this immediate vicinity, which speaks well for the future of the locality. The operations are in direct charge of H. P. Dowler, general superintendent, with Harry Kalloway as assistant superintendent. The hospital has been very ably handled by Dr. R. F. McHenry, with Dr. J. C. Gourley as assistant, while the Heilwood Company store is managed by J. M. Thompson, who has proved himself an efficient and capable manager. The casual visitor is impressed with the fact that the several departments of this progressive town are work-

ing together for the best interests of the company and their employees.

Penn-Mary Hospital.—In 1905, when there were but forty houses in the town, a hospital was started by Dr. R. F. McHenry in a miner's shanty of three rooms, and was soon moved to a small house now used as a garage. It was afterwards moved to a seven-room dwelling, where it remained until October, 1909, when it was moved into the new hospital building, which is located on one of the most beautiful spots in Indiana county. The site is at an elevation of 1,800 feet, on a level landscape which overlooks the country for miles around. From every point of view the location is ideal. The building was erected at a cost of \$25,000 by the Penn-Mary Coal Company. The inside furnishings are plain oak in natural color. The building is plastered with number one imported Keen's cement, baseboards being of same material. The corners are all rounded—not a right-angled corner in the building.

The building was furnished by money saved from the assessment of the miners and citizens. This assessment started in 1905 at ten cents per month. In 1906 the superintendent, H. P. Dowler, of the coal company, raised the assessment to twenty cents a month, and again in 1909 it was raised to forty cents a month. The first two assessments were for the benefit of the injured miners, while the assessment of forty cents a month covers both accident and sickness of all employees of the company and their families, without any other charges. Outsiders are charged for ward services one dollar per day, services of physician additional. Private rooms are fifteen dollars per week, services of physician and private nurse additional.

There are two wards and four private rooms. Twenty-four are accommodated in the wards and four in the private rooms, but the private rooms are sufficiently large to accommodate eight.

At the front entrance is a large waiting room for American people and a nurse's office. The physicians' room, nurses' office, dining room and living rooms are fitted out with plain oak. The balance of the building is furnished with sanitary steel enameled furniture. All doors are four feet wide and made of sanitary enameled oak. All fixtures are brass or nickel, perfectly plain.

The building has modern equipment of electric lights which are detachable and transferable, the light being furnished from the power plant at the works of the coal company.

The heat is the most modern hot water system attainable. Sterilizers for the operating rooms and typhoid sterilizers are equipped with fifteen-horse power high steam pressure boiler, which also supplies the high pressure steam to the laundry, which is arranged for the immediate sterilization of soiled linens, or any other material belonging to this department. The laundry equipment is modern in every particular and is sufficient to take care of a hospital double this capacity. All materials leaving this department are not only cleansed but sterilized before returned to service.

The sterilizing room is equipped with a sterilizing plant, modern in every particular.

The hospital is equipped with a modern X-ray machine and other electric apparatus for practical electro-therapeutic treatment.

The operating room is equipped with the most modern furniture obtainable. It is well lighted and can be heated to 90 degrees Fahrenheit in zero weather, without raising the temperature of the remainder of the building above a normal condition.

Off the operating room is an etherizing room which is perfectly plain. In this room all anaesthetics are started, thus avoiding all shock to the patient from sight of instruments, or by preparation in the operating room.

In structure, arrangement, furnishing and management the beautiful cased brick building is worthy of the highest commendation and is a monument that will stand to the credit of its promoters in years to come. It is the first building erected solely for hospital purposes in Indiana county.

The Heilwood Dairy.—In connection with a general merchandise business, the Heilwood Company, of Heilwood, Pa. (having leased from the Penn-Mary Coal Company for a period of twenty years some four hundred acres of farm land), has inaugurated a milk business that is modern in every particular, having erected on this land a dairy plant with all modern improvements. The cow barn, 40 by 130, is finished with concrete floors and feeding troughs and fitted with steel stalls and stanchions. Drinking water can be turned into the concrete troughs any time. The second floor is divided in two compartments, one for hay and straw and the other for feed. On the one side are twin silos, each holding 150 tons of ensilage and connected by an entry with the barn proper. Between the main barn and the milk house an entry way 8 by 14 contains room for milkers to

change clothes and a room containing milk scales and lavatory.

Barn No. 2 is an emergency building, containing boiler room, coal bins and six big stalls for sick cows. The entire plant is lighted with electricity. The cooling room in the milkhouse is kept at an even temperature by the ammonia system of cooling.

The herd at present consists of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and, as the plant is just new, it is altogether probable that after the weeding out process has been gone through and the herd well balanced, the production will increase gradually. In conversation with Mr. Blackburn, the superintendent in charge, he states: "Our aim is to furnish our people with a necessary product at a minimum cost, and we to-day are selling our milk at the lowest price known in the State of Pennsylvania for the kind."

The production of certified milk is a comparatively small industry, still in its infancy, but in the vicinity of large cities this will soon be the leading class of milk sold. The retail price of certified milk in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh is 15 cents per quart, while commercial milk sells at 8 cents per quart. Absolute cleanliness at every stage marks the protection of certified milk. First of all the cows must be free from disease. They are tuberculin tested and passed as perfectly healthy animals by official veterinarians recommended by the dairy division of the department of agriculture at Harrisburg, Pa. Any cow found to be diseased is immediately isolated, and if the disease is found to be in advanced stage is killed at once. Barns must be sanitary in construction, well ventilated and clean. Cleanliness in this connection means the absence of any contaminating filth daily. It means expensive and responsible labor, too. Pure running water must be accessible at all times and only persons of good health and clean habits should be allowed to work in the milkroom. All milkers are required to wear clean white duck suits when milking. When a cow freshens, all the long hairs are clipped from the udder, inside of hind legs and part of the tail. Before milking the udders are washed clean with warm water, and all milking is done in sanitary pails having two layers of strainer cloth over the top.

Each cow's milk is weighed at once and the milk is emptied in a large funnel which conveys it through to the cooling machine. In this funnel is a large amount of absorbent cotton through which the milk filters into the cooler. Through the cooler is a continuous

stream of fresh water at a temperature of 45° Fahrenheit, which eliminates the animal heat from the milk and prevents the multiplication of the bacteria which cause the disease germs in milk. When the milk passes through the cooling process it drops slowly through two or more layers of gauze or strainer cloth and goes into the bottling machine through a wire strainer cloth. This is the fourth time the milk is strained, and it is now bottled in sterilized bottles. It is then put in the cooling room and an even temperature, and delivered to consumer in a condition that will keep it sweet and pure for twice the length of time that common milk can be kept. On a test the Heilwood Dairy shows an average of 4.4 of butter fats, which is very good quality. Certified milk is required to have over 3.5 of butter fats. It must be free from any disease germs and contain only the harmless germs natural to all milk. These germs multiply very rapidly when the animal heat is retained in the milk and when exposed in open vessels. This is what causes milk to sour quickly. It is known that commercial milk contains ten times the germs that would be found in certified milk.

All pails and utensils used in the handling of the milk are sterilized daily in live steam, even to the milking stools. Ventilation is secured by the King system. Each cow stands on cork brick floor covered with sawdust. Once a day cows are curried and brushed and litter and bedding removed. Eventually the floor will be covered daily with sprinkling of land plaster or cheap lime as a deodorizer or disinfectant, this to be removed with the litter.

The cows are milked early in the morning and late in the afternoon, with udders cleanly washed, and the men themselves observing every rule of personal cleanliness, washing their hands after each cow is milked. Stools and pails are sterilized. The milk being milked into small mouthed pails through several layers of sterilized gauze, the only chance for it to acquire germs is when passing through the air into the pails. It is conclusive under these conditions the degree of contamination is unimportant.

This dairy has the hearty indorsement of the home physicians on its "baby" milk. Two cows running low in butter fats are set aside and fed a special diet free of anything strong, and this milk is marketed especially for babies or invalids. For this 10 cents per quart is charged.

It is not surprising that a great deal of

common or commercial milk is unwholesome. Certainly the price for which it is sold in the country would not encourage the producer to be very enthusiastic about making it scientifically pure. The price some sell at must force economies which preclude the practice of efficient sanitation. The Heilwood Dairy not being in business long enough to give the net cost per quart of its product, but detailed monthly files are now being arranged, from which will be known the exact cost of each bottle marketed.

The first election of Pine township was held in the schoolhouse at Strongstown March 15, 1850, when the following officers were elected: Justices of the peace, Maj. James Stewart and Thomas Stophel; constable, Thomas H. Criswell; assessor, Thomas H. Bracken; supervisors, Daniel Cameron and John Fink; audi-

tors, Thomas Davis, James Nesbit, Samuel Conrad; school directors, Henry Wyke, Lewis Coy, Joseph Bryan, Thomas H. Bracken, Adam Lowry, William Hill; township clerk, Reuben W. Mervine; overseers of the poor, William Graham and Barney McCaffery; judge of election, Samuel Mardis; inspectors, George Wike and Adam George; election officers—judge, William Hill; inspectors, William Graham and Francis Mulvehill.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in Pine township: Number and value of horses assessed, 254—\$6,075; number and value of cows assessed, 244—\$3,592; taxables, 875; taxable real estate, \$349,461; acres of cleared land, 14,826; acres of timberland, 4,122; money at interest, \$55,728.64; cost of assessment, \$53.52.

CHAPTER XL

RAYNE TOWNSHIP

Rayne township was formed from Washington and Green townships in 1847, and in 1870 had a population of 1,731, and in 1910, 3,485. The soil is a sandy loam and is adapted to grain and stock growing which, aside from mining, is the chief employment. Coal and iron are found in abundance.

The township was so called for Robert Rayne, an early settler on the run which bears his name. The blockhouse on the John Thompson (David K. Thompson) farm was erected in 1790, and torn away in 1811. The names, so far as known, of those engaged in its construction were: Jacob Hess, Henry and Jacob Shallenberger, Ezekiel and Elisha Chambers, James McKee, John Stuchell, Timothy O'Neil, and a few others. The building was originally about 80 feet long, 30 feet wide and two stories in height, and small round logs were used in its construction. It had two ranges of portholes. The brush and lumber were cut off and it was surrounded by a stockade about 10 feet in height, made of sharpened poles driven in the ground. The building was nearly a ruin when John Thompson came to it in 1801. He removed the stockade and used part of the house to repair the remaining portion. We cannot learn that this blockhouse was ever attacked, and we have learned from competent sources that the Cornplanter tribe of

Senecas assisted in building the Shoenberger house on the Robert Little farm. This evidence is conclusive, and we have yet to learn of any murders committed in this neighborhood by this band after the Revolution.

Some of the early settlers were: James McKee, who about the close of the Revolution located at the head of Cherry run, subsequently removed to the farm occupied by McClain Davis and the farm owned by the McKee heirs in Rayne township; he served as a scout for a number of years during the Indian trouble. John Kinter, in 1808, located on the Alexander Walker farm; his son Henry served in the war of 1812, and was sheriff of Indiana county. John Thompson, who was among the early settlers of the township, often made maple sugar on the Little Mahoning creek while the Senecas were still denizens of the vicinity. Josiah McElhoes migrated to the farm occupied by the widow of James McElhoes about 1793-94; this place was well known on account of the blockhouse erected thereon. Peter Kinter located in 1808 in the vicinity of Kintersburg. Capt. Jacob Creps was born on the farm occupied by Lewis Rhoades; he served as sheriff and as a member of the State Legislature, in the sessions of 1877-78; at the age of nine years he was drummer boy in the old "Washington Guards," at thirteen years of age he joined

the "Washington Artillery," as leader of their martial band, and at sixteen was first lieutenant in the same company; he was captain of Company A. Andrew Speedy settled on the property owned by Samuel D. Bell. William McHenry lived on the Moore farm about two miles from Indiana, about 1800; he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was in the Indian war under General Wayne.

The McKee mill on McHenry run, the first mill, a one and a half story (14 by 16) log building, was erected some years prior to 1806, as several persons speak of its being in operation in that year. It had an over-shot-wheel 16 feet in diameter and 2 feet wide, and one set of country stone. The bolting was done by hand, and in a common sieve. This mill could grind three bushels of wheat per hour in season. The second mill was a frame structure, and the present, the third mill, is also a frame building.

Kellysburg (Home P. O.).—The village was named for Meek Kelly, who platted it in 1838 for Daniel Stanard. The first settler on the site of the place was Michael Stump, who in 1838 or 1839 built a cabin and blacksmith shop on the forks of the road where H. L. Kinter's store was situated. John Sutor made the next improvement. He was the first carpenter. His house was situated on the site of Kellar's hotel. The first store was established by James Bailey and James Sutton in 1842. They were succeeded by Sutton & Prothero in 1845, and then by John P. Prothero and Henry L. Kinter. In the spring of 1878 James H. Prothero started a store. Home post office was established in 1840 at the house of Hugh Cannon, who resided between Kellysburg and Marion Center. After its removal to the village John P. Prothero was the first postmaster. The second blacksmith was Samuel McQuilken, who opened a shop in 1850. The second carpenter was Josiah Kooser. The shoemakers have been Thomas and William Dodson, 1858, Ira Bouton, Joshua Wilson, Isaac Seerist, William D. Bash. The early hotel-keepers were: Jacob Baylor (1850), Foster Davis, George Detwiler, John A. Sylvis, Henry Keller.

The first minister was Rev. D. D. Christy, Presbyterian, 1861. The second was Rev. Charles Duncan, 1877, Presbyterian. The town hall is 32 by 54 feet in dimensions and was erected in 1872 at an expense of \$2,000. Religious services are still held in this hall. The Union Sabbath school began its sessions

there in 1872; the first superintendent was John P. Prothero.

The general store at Kellysburg is conducted by James Gilhousen, a former teacher of the county. He purchased the store of W. L. Way in 1913. Mr. Way had succeeded A. A. Sloan & Son. B. F. Flech conducted a store at Kellysburg, but the store was burned. The post office at Kellysburg is called "Home." The village is located in a beautiful valley, one of the most productive valleys in the county. The people of this section have the advantages of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, which runs through the central part of the township.

For many years William Weiss has conducted a general store at Gaibleton, one mile south of Kellysburg.

Ernest.—The coal operations started at Ernest in 1905. At that time over 4,000 tons of coal were mined each day, and the output assumed such large proportions that it was necessary to build another steel tippie for handling the coal. It is one of the chief centers of the coal operations in this county. At present, over 1,100 men are employed and 3,500 tons of coal are mined daily. There are four openings and the seam worked is the Freeport. A company store is run in connection with the mines.

There are two churches and one six-room public school building. Ernest has reason to be proud of both her schools and the church work done in the town.

Chambersville was named in honor of Elisha Chambers, who purchased the tract which includes the site in 1789. The village was laid out by William Swan in October, 1848. David Peelor was the surveyor. The first building was erected by M. C. Getty in 1847; he was the first merchant. His successors were William Swan & Bro., John D. Cummins & Bro., S. A. Allison, S. A. Allison and William Cummins, James Bothel, John T. Kinter, Hezekiah Crissman, William Kimple.

The hotels have been conducted by George Swan, 1851, James Adams, A. C. Reed, David McConanghey, Mrs. Margaret Stuchell. The present hotel is conducted by Watt Kinter. His predecessors were J. T. Hilberry and J. A. Hoover.

The principal store in Chambersville is that of the Seneca Mercantile Company, a general store run for the accommodation of the miners. The company purchased the store of J. C. Kimple. The blacksmith, W. C. Downey,

has served the people of the vicinity for forty years.

Kintersburg (Gilpin P. O.).—This village received its name from Isaac Kinter, who opened the first store in 1854, and continued in business over twenty years. The first improvement on the site of the village was made early in the century by John Buchanan, who disposed of the tract to John Kinter, through whom Isaac Kinter obtained the property. Isaac Kinter was succeeded in the store by his son, Jacob F. Kinter. Peter Kinter started a store in 1853, and was succeeded by David Laughlin, and in 1867 by J. T. Kinter. After the first lots were sold P. K. Jamison erected a cabin and furniture shop and continued in business for several years. He built a number of houses in the village. Marshall McDermott was the first blacksmith. He was followed by John Smith, John Faith and Hugh R. Morrison. Henry Craig commenced a shoe shop in 1861 and conducted it for several years. The post office was established in 1861 and was so called for the Gilpins, the owners of large tracts of land in the vicinity.

Tanoma.—The village of Tanoma was started about 1890. It is named from the post office established there. The citizens had much trouble in securing a name for the post office. Merchants of the place were: Samuel Koontz, J. S. Buchanan and Roy Kinter. The present merchant is William C. McCunn.

The churches of Rayne township are: Crooked Creek Baptist, near Chambersville; Washington Presbyterian, west of Kellysburg; Rayne Presbyterian; Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, Tanoma; Dunkard, near Tanoma; Grove Chapel Lutheran, on the Indiana-Marion road, seven miles north of Indiana; Bethel Lutheran, near Dixonville; Catholic and Union Church, at Ernest.

In 1870 there were nine schools in Rayne township, but now there are nineteen. The schools of this township have made remarkable advancement in the last fifteen years. The teachers, directors, and citizens have taken special interest in the advancement of education. The coal operations at Ernest and Chambersville have added to the number of schools and also to the population.

The following are the oldest residents of Rayne township: James Bence and wife, J. W. Botsford and wife, J. S. Buchanan and wife, Aaron Burnheimer and wife, Jacob Everwine and wife, Jacob Ebey, David Feitzhaus and wife, George Frech and wife, Sol-

omon Fullmer and wife, J. B. Harmon, J. S. Helman and wife, Alex Kimmel and wife, John C. Kinter and wife, Capt. John Kinter and wife, J. T. Kinter and wife, John I. Little and wife, J. P. Martin and wife, F. M. Myers and wife, J. I. Row and wife, Caleb Snyder, Milton Streams and wife, William Wissinger, M. B. Wynkoop, J. S. Wynkoop, David Blue and wife, W. C. Downey and wife, William Kimple and wife, T. W. Thompson.

The following physicians were reared in Rayne township: J. H. Peterman, Cherrytree, Pa.; H. E. Peterman, Baltimore, Md., an eye and ear specialist; W. B. Ansley, Saltsburg, Pa., born in South Mahoning township, but schooled in Rayne township; S. M. Bell, deceased; W. W. Bell, Chicago, Ill.; Winfield S. Shields, Marion Center, Pa.; Merle Eberwine, Clymer, Pa.; J. C. McMillen, Barnesboro, Pa.; J. I. Buchanan, deceased; J. C. Short, deceased. Miss Genevieve Bence is a trained nurse in Pittsburg, Pa. The attorneys from this township are: W. W. Black, Everett, Wash., who was twice judge of his county, and also served as county superintendent of schools; H. J. McElhoes, Pittsburg, Pa.; Elbie E. Creps, Indiana, Pa.; and John W. Bell, deceased. Some of the prominent teachers of the township, from here: J. M. Bell, deceased; ex-County Superintendent Samuel Wolf, deceased; W. W. Black, Everett, Wash.; Sylvester Thompson, deceased; Mrs. Eva G. Thompson, Trafford City, Pa.; Harry Black, Beaverdale, Pa.; Norman Glasser.

The first election in Rayne township was held in the house of Isaac Kinter, March 10, 1846, when the following officers were elected: Judge, Samuel Creps; inspectors, George Mayers and Robert Thompson; constable, James Kinter; supervisors, John Thompson and Michael Sigler; poor overseers, Samuel McElhoes and Peter Kinter; assessor, Abraham Stuchell; assistant assessors, John McElhoes and David Thompson; auditors, James Short, Peter Kinter, John Suter; school directors, Isaac Kinter, Abraham Moore, Jr., John Stuchell, Samuel Lewis, Henry Kinter, John Manner; township clerk, Jacob Faith; election officers—judge, John Thompson; inspectors, John Kinter and Abraham Moore.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in Rayne township: Number and value of horses assessed, 521—\$22,231; number and value of cows assessed, 479—\$6,587; taxables, 854; taxable real estate, \$693,294; acres of cleared land, 26,022; acres of timber, 3,120; money at interest, \$126,694.43; cost of assessment, \$90.78.

CHAPTER XLI

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—CREEKSIDO BOROUGH

Washington township was formed from Armstrong in 1807. It was named in honor of Gen. George Washington, under whom many of the first pioneers had served in the Revolution. In 1870 it had a population of 1,466, and in 1910, 1,173. The northern portion of the township is known as the Braddock lands and until lately was not much improved, but at present is in prosperous condition. It is well watered by Plum creek, Mudlick, Redding run, McKee's run and Dark Hollow run. The land is hilly, but it is a good farming district. The people are very industrious. The coal has not been developed to any extent, but the township has the best gas producing area in all this section of country.

The gas producing area of the Willet field, within the Indiana quadrangle, is limited to a few square miles in the vicinity of Willet. Gas was discovered in this region in the Kelly No. 1 well in December, 1890, and other wells were soon put down. In 1891 gas was piped to Indiana, which since that date has been supplied from the Willet field by the Indiana Gas Company. Thus far not one of the producing wells has been exhausted. No very systematic records have been kept of the pressure, but it is said that the Kelly No. 2 well, near the creek, had a rock pressure of 275 pounds when the well was drilled in 1891, and a minute pressure of 125 pounds through a 5½-inch casing. In 1901 the rock pressure in this well had decreased to 100 pounds. The Boyer well, drilled in 1901, is one of the best in the Plum creek field. It is reported to have a rock pressure of 350 pounds, and a minute pressure of 245 pounds in a 6¼-inch casing. The gas sand in the Willet field varies from 15 to 25 feet in thickness, and is a uniform, moderately compact, light gray sandstone, admirably adapted to the storage of gas.

The gas producing area of the Creekside field, as now known, is limited to about one square mile along Crooked creek in the vicinity of Creekside. This pool was struck in March,

1900, and in the fall of 1901 the wells came into the control of the Indiana Gas Company and the gas was piped to Indiana. Seven wells have been sunk in this field. Three of these are dry. Rock pressure in the best Creekside well is reported to have been 325 pounds, and the minute pressure 105 pounds, in a 4-inch casing.

At an early date the voters of Washington township voted at the house of Peter Sutton, in Indiana, Pa., but in 1807, by an Act of the Legislature, the township was erected into a separate election district, and the electors thereof held their general elections at the house of James Brady in said township.

The teachers of Washington township organized an institute during the winter of 1853-54. Ex-Superintendent Wolf reported having appended one at the Cummins schoolhouse. John Bothel and James Adair were members. The meetings were held on Saturdays. Where the institute met school was kept open in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the teachers' methods were criticised and other methods of teaching discussed. These workers were too modest to publish any of their proceedings, nor can their book of records be found, hence but little is known of that winter's work; but from that time to the present the district has kept up its institutes, with the exception of one or two winters, and on very nearly the same plan as at first. For a number of years a three days' institute was held each term, at which the largest local church buildings would scarcely hold all who attended. Washington has been the banner township in the county in carrying on continuously its local institutes. The writer has had the pleasure of being present at these local institutes in almost all the districts of the township and can testify that in each case the meetings were well attended and good interest manifested. It might not be out of place to say that the ladies of the township showed their culinary

skill at these institutes, an excellent meal being served—roast chicken always plentiful.

There are twelve schools in the township. The number has not changed for over forty years. As a rule the schools are not so large as they were a few years ago. At Five Points a select school has been conducted, but not continuously. It was not so large as in similar schools at many other places in the county, being conducted principally for persons living in the vicinity.

The churches of Washington township are as follows: Salem Methodist Episcopal, Willet Methodist Episcopal, Willet Lutheran, Plum Creek United Presbyterian, and Reformed of Five Points.

The first election in Washington township was held at the house of Patrick Lydick, March 20, 1807, when the following officers were elected: Constable, John Bell; supervisors, William Evans and Abraham Stuchell; fence appraisers, Abraham Stuchell and John Lydick; overseers, James McKee and David Fulton; auditors, John Evans, Samuel Young, Henry Coleman, George Trimble; judges, John Lydick and Timothy O'Neil.

Five Points received its name from five roads centering there. The land originally was the property of Edward O'Connor. The first building was erected by Samuel McGara in 1858, for a store and dwelling. The first merchant was David Weaver, in 1860. He was followed by Fleming & Bowman, H. M. Lowry & Co., H. B. Miller, and H. P. Trusal, the present merchant. The blacksmiths have been Solomon Hankinson, Solomon Black and William Nesbit. William Miller and Michael Frick were the first shoemakers. The first and only cabinet shop and undertaking establishment was that of Smith & Boyer, now Smith's. In 1868 C. Morton had a shook shop.

Marlin's Mills (Willet P. O.).—Jesse Marlin was the first settler on the tract which includes the site of the village. He erected a sawmill in 1832, and a gristmill in 1834. The latter had one run of country stone, and one of burrs. It was 30 by 32 feet in dimensions, two stories and basement, and used a "rye fly" wheel. The present mill was erected in 1871. It is 32 by 38, two stories and basement, has one run of country stone and one of burrs, and uses a reaction wheel. The post office was established in 1854.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following for Washington township: Number and value of horses assessed, 305—\$14,255; number and value of cows assessed, 380—

\$4,545; taxables, 460; taxable real estate, \$375,326; acres of cleared land, 22,548; acres of timberland, 183; money at interest, \$91,704.19; cost of assessment, \$35.48.

CREEKSIDE BOROUGH

Creekside was laid out in 1854 by David Peelor, for John Weamer. The first buildings on the site of the village were the blacksmith shop and dwelling house erected in 1852, by William Moorhead. This being a new village, Mr. Peelor so christened it, "Newville." The first store was opened by Andrew Weamer in 1854. Dr. Gamble was the first physician, and the second was Chalmers S. McCrea, of Brushvalley township.

The petition of the inhabitants of Creekside for the incorporation of the town as a borough was filed May 1, 1905. On June 5, 1905, after a full investigation of the case presented by the petitioners, the court found that the law had been complied with and granted the prayer of the petitioners that the village of Creekside become a borough and that it be styled the borough of Creekside.

The borough covers 120 acres. The court directed that the annual elections should be held in the Gibson hall. The court further decreed and fixed July 11, 1905, as the date for holding the first election to elect the officers required by law. Frank Wilson was appointed to give due notice of said election and J. Clark Speedy was appointed judge; J. M. McFeaters and M. L. Carnahan were appointed inspectors. On July 11, 1905, the following officers were elected: Judge, J. C. Speedy; inspectors, J. M. McFeaters and J. A. Stuchell; burgess, J. M. McFeaters; auditors, C. B. Sloan, J. C. Speedy, W. R. McElhoes; school directors, W. H. Faith, F. C. Clowes, W. E. Gibson, J. S. Bothel, S. W. Zimmerman, J. F. Gibson; assessor, D. A. McKee; justices of the peace, J. J. McCracken and J. C. Carnahan; constable, J. M. Kidd; high constable, E. G. Wilhelm; overseers of the poor, W. H. Byers and Curt Smith; council, J. A. Stuchell, M. L. Carnahan, J. C. Walker, A. G. Wilhelm, W. H. Faith, J. T. Gibson, James Lohr.

Creekside is located at the junction of the Iselin branch with the Indiana branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway, and to this location the growth of the town is largely due.

The following are the merchants of Creekside: W. C. McElhoes and Charles Sloan,

general store; H. T. Boarts, hardware; James Craven, general store; J. C. Walker, store; Lowry W. Johnson, druggist and postmaster; H. Kleinstub, clothing and general store; Frank Dixen, butcher; H. W. Moore, butcher; John Biondi, F. Matteis, J. Matteis, Andrew Kametz, John Kanyuck, Michael Marco, Angelo Tocci, Valenti and Catalds, and Emelio Zamboni.

The churches of Creekside borough are Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in Creekside borough: Number and value of horses assessed, 51—\$1,980; number and value of cows assessed, 13—\$166; taxables, 213; taxable real estate, \$69,421; money at interest, \$44,843.25; cost of assessment, \$20.36.

CHAPTER XLII

EAST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP—ARMAGH BOROUGH

WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP

Wheatfield township was formed in 1779, and at one time embraced all of what is now Indiana county south of the Purchase Line. Old Wheatfield might well be called the mother of the county, for within her limits the early settlements began and sixteen townships are now embraced within what were once her original boundaries. In 1859 Wheatfield was divided into East and West Wheatfield townships. The name is said to have been derived from the "barrens" or places destitute of timber, affording a good soil for wheat, hence the "wheat field." The name of the township frequently appears in the surveys from 1780 to 1786 and in 1778-79 we see Wheatfield district.

The first election in Wheatfield township was held at the house of Michael Dempsey in the town of Armagh, March 20, 1807, when the following officers were elected: Constable, David Trimble; supervisors, Samuel Stephens and George Findley; overseers, Joseph McCartney and Robert Rodgers; fence appraisers, James Longstreet and Findley Cameron; auditors, Thomas Sanderson, Thomas Kerr, Isaac Rodgers, Moses Crawford; judges, Robert Rodgers and Archibald McCracken.

The last election in Wheatfield township was held in the town hall in the borough of Armagh, March 16, 1860, when the following officers were elected and the vote was taken for the division of the township: Constable, Patrick Smith; auditors, Samuel Elder and George Mahon; supervisors, Edward Dickie and John Griffith; poor overseers, William Reynolds and Hugh Mack; school directors, Johnston Palmer, Adam Coy, James McFarland; judge, William Campbell; inspectors,

Jeremiah Wakefield and James McClelland; assessor, George Graham. For division of Wheatfield into East and West Wheatfield, 216. The highest number of votes polled for any candidate was 259.

East Wheatfield was so named because it lies east of West Wheatfield. The first settler was George Findley, who had come to the Pumroy and Wilson settlement in 1764, and in the following year had "tomahawked" a tract of land in what is now East Wheatfield township and his home was spoken of May 29, 1769, as the "Findley Cabbins," in some of the application warrants of that year. There were many early settlers whose graves were scattered in out-of-the-way places throughout the township of whom no account is given, save that they were pioneers. William Clark was prominently mentioned among the pioneers. His improvement was not surveyed until June 22, 1776, and is described as situated on the path between Conemaugh and Blacklick, adjoining George Findley and including "Wipecy's Cabbin." (Wipecy was a peaceful Delaware Indian who was murdered by the whites.)

On the Kittanning path, not far from the cabins of Findley, William Bracken first located, and afterwards removed to the site of his mill, spoken of in another article. About 1768 or 1769 Matthew Dill located in the neighborhood of Findley and Bracken. In 1773 he removed to the north side of Blacklick, adjoining William Bracken's claim. Robert Rodgers located on the tract afterwards occupied by Mrs. Martha Rodgers about 1771 or 1772. The warrant is dated September 29, 1772, and the survey, October 28, 1774. The tract contained fifty-seven and one-quarter acres, and was described as situated on the north side of the Conemaugh,

on the path leading to Blacklick, two miles from Robert Gibbs, in Westmoreland county. The tract of land upon which the Rodgers mill is situated was warranted March 11, 1786, and the survey was made September 7, 1786, the number of acres being 338¾. John Bolar came from England to Pennsylvania when a boy, served in the Revolutionary war, and settled in East Wheatfield prior to 1800; his tract was named "Bolar's Chance." The Wakefields were among the early settlers of this township. It is said that Rev. James Wakefield was among the first Methodist Episcopal ministers in the county, if not the first. In 1795 John Elder located in this township, and the same year Frederick Pershing, Jr., located along the Conemaugh river. Thomas Bracken removed to the William Bracken farm in 1802. Samuel Killen came to Armagh in 1810.

The first blacksmith was Barney Bonar. His shop was situated on Blacklick creek where Hugh Parker afterwards resided. The first tailor was John Ling, who traveled from house to house, and was in all his glory prior to 1800.

The first gristmill in the township was the William Bracken mill erected about 1772-74, as it is mentioned in the surveys of 1772-74, and called the Bracken mill. This mill was situated on a run which flows into Blacklick. During that stormy period, although deserted for several years, and though many buildings in this section were destroyed, it escaped all damage save that from time's ruthless hand, and upon return of Bracken was again put in order, and did a large amount of work for the newcomers who arrived after the war. The Bracken mill was succeeded by the William Clark mill, a better arranged mill than its predecessor.

On the site of the old William Bracken mill, the Foust & Brendlinger mill was erected in 1873, by William Killen. Foust & Brendlinger became the proprietors in 1877. The mill is now run by Samuel Hess.

The next gristmill was the George Findley mill on Laurel run. The first was erected in 1784-85 and was a small rude log mill using a 10-foot undershot wheel, and had only one run of stone. The second was worn out in 1817 and was then using a breast wheel, and it, too, had only one run of stones. The third was erected in 1817, and had two run of stone, and used an overshot wheel 16 feet in diameter.

The Isaac Rodgers mill was erected by Robert Work, a noted wheelwright, about

1784, on the Conemaugh. It was the only "dry weather" mill in this section and was resorted to by the people living distant even forty miles. It was the most noted of all the early mills and when other mills were prostrate with drought it went on its way merrily grinding night and day. Old settlers speak of camping near it, and waiting even three or four days for a chance to get their grist. The present mill is the fourth on this site.

The Indiana Iron Works (East Wheatfield township), better known as Baker's Furnace, were situated in a deep valley near the Conemaugh in the southeastern portion of the township. A furnace was built here by Henry Noble about the year 1837. Having passed into the hands of Elias Baker about the year 1848, it was torn down and a new furnace built. A forge soon after this date was erected near the furnace, but it has gone to decay. The furnace has not been in operation for some years. A bucket factory formerly stood on the site of these works. It was built about 1828, and was owned by Hart & Thompson. For some time the place has been called Cramer, because of the operations of Joseph Cramer. At present a general store is conducted at Cramer by Thomas and Robert G. Cramer, son of Joseph Cramer. The coal has been operated for private use for a number of years. It is of a good quality, and people have come from several miles around to purchase it.

In 1886 Joseph Cramer conducted a grocery at Cramer, Pa., where his son Robert G. Cramer became associated in business with him. The firm name became Joseph Cramer & Sons. They handled flour and feed. For many years they were engaged in the charcoal and lumber business, at one time having fifty men in their employ. In 1887-88, they began the quarrying of stone, which has been a very successful industry. In 1893 Thomas W. Cramer, a son of Joseph Cramer, became interested, and the name of the firm was changed to Joseph Cramer & Sons. In 1905 the firm name was changed to Cramer Brothers, Bruce Cramer, another son, having secured the interest of his father. It had then, as at present, a general store in which a prosperous business was conducted. Bruce Cramer retired in 1907.

Shoupstown was laid out about 1807 by Henry Shoup on the old Frankstown road. It was situated on the hill opposite the residence of John Shrock. At one time it boasted of a store and a half dozen cabins. The pike's erection gave it a deathblow, and there is not

to-day a single vestige of its existence left on the hill to tell the story of its downfall.

Nineveh.—The first settler was Robert Rodgers and the place was known as Rodgers' Mill for many years. James Fenton started a store about the same time that the canal was approaching Blairsville, and left about the time it reached this locality. The next merchant was Henry Noble, whose room is still standing opposite the canal lock. William Lapsley was afterwards a partner, and they called the village *Nineveh*, managing the store here for several years. D. W. Wakefield about this time started a store and tavern. He was succeeded by Patrick Smith and Thomas Taylor. Richard Graham was the next merchant in the Noble building and was succeeded by William Ford.

In 1832 William W. Wakefield purchased ten acres of land of John M. Barber and platted it into regular lots and streets, commencing at the Armagh road and extending to the graveyard between the canal and the river.

The blacksmiths were, in order, Daniel Tinkcom, Benjamin Trimble, Thomas McLaughlin, Peter Altimus, John Grant, William Goddard.

The first and only church is the Methodist Episcopal, mentioned elsewhere.

THE OLD FRANKSTOWN ROAD

The old Frankstown road ran through the center of East Wheatfield township from east to west. It was succeeded early in the nineteenth century by the so-called Northern turnpike, which was otherwise known as the Huntingdon turnpike. Now, instead of the stagecoach and the long procession of four- and six-horse teams, we see the people speeding along in their automobiles from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. The fare on the stagecoach from Armagh to Blairsville was seventy-five cents. The coach ran every day and carried the mail. It was not an uncommon thing to see six or eight covered wagons pass in one day. There was a tollgate at the foot of the mountains, where Samuel Findley lives, kept by William Clark, who also kept a tavern at the same place. Another tollgate was kept by Hugh Parker at Armagh. The toll was five cents.

In 1891 John Thomas & Son, of Johnstown, Pa., began to mine coal at Cramer, employing seventy-five men, but for two years the mines have been closed. At present they are opening new coal mines which will give employ-

ment to two hundred men, for whom houses are in course of construction. This firm has 3,000 acres of coal to develop and options on additional tracts are being made.

Two large stone quarries with mills are working a blue rock quarry, the one making ballast for the Pennsylvania railroad and the other grinding sand and making gravel for building purposes.

The only rattlesnake hatchery in Indiana county is located two miles from Cramer at a place known as Snake Rocks for the last century. These rocks cover several acres of land. Deep creeves run through them, giving fine winter quarters for the reptiles. This season the oldest one captured was fifteen years old, having fourteen rattles.

For several years coal has been mined at Scott Glen, one mile west of Dilltown, near the south bank of Blacklick creek.

In 1912 Armorford & Company began the mining of coal just east of Scott Glen, near the Foust Mill, which is now owned by Samuel Hoss.

The first election of East Wheatfield township was held in the town hall of the borough of Armagh, June 1, 1860, when the following officers were elected: Judge, Isaac R. Brown; inspectors, John D. Tomb and James P. McClelland; poor overseers, Hugh Mack and Samuel Killen; justices of the peace, David Tomb and Hugh Parker; auditors, Thomas Griffith, George W. Kearn and William Bracken; supervisors, Henry Taylor and John Griffith; assessor, William Bracken; school directors, Hugh Parker, G. W. Kearn, Isaac Johns, William Lapsley, Daniel Pershing, Adam Coy; election officers—judge, John C. Campbell; inspectors, Adam Coy and James P. McClelland.

The following are the oldest residents of East Wheatfield township: Alfonso Cunningham and wife, Johnston L. Lawson and wife, R. G. Mack and wife, J. A. McCormick and wife, George Moore and wife, John A. Bolar and wife, Thomas Dodd and wife, B. F. Ling and wife, R. C. Ling and wife, Elijah Jones, William C. Mack, Samuel Wardsworth, William Rogers, Margaret Sellers, William Patterson.

East Wheatfield has furnished the following professional men: Ministers—A. J. Bolar, Presbyterian, county superintendent, deceased; James Balentine, deceased; John G. Dick, United Presbyterian, in the West; Leslie Smith, Chicago, Ill.; James Bracken, Methodist Episcopal, deceased; Watson Bracken, Methodist Episcopal; Joseph and Thomas F.

Pershing, Methodist Episcopal; James Wakefield, the first M. E. minister in the county. Physicians—R. J. Tomb, Armagh, Pa.; Benjamin Tomb, deceased; H. F. Tomb, Johnstown, Pa.; W. E. Matthews, Johnstown, Pa.; A. J. Clark, deceased. C. A. Matthews, dentist, Johnstown, Pa. Attorneys—Samuel Cunningham, Indiana, Pa.; D. H. Tomb, deceased; Lorry Hutchison, Homer City, Pa., not practicing his profession. Teachers—C. A. Campbell, Armagh, Pa., the oldest teacher of the county in point of service and the most efficient teacher in the southern part of the county. *

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in East Wheatfield township: Number and value of horses assessed, 238—\$10,445; number and value of cows assessed, 327—\$7,937; taxables, 469; taxable real estate, \$301,261; acres of cleared land, 12,094; acres of timberland, 5,487; cost of assessment, \$61.50.

Churches in East Wheatfield township: Methodist Episcopal, of Cramer, and Free Methodist, near the borough of Armagh.

ARMAGH BOROUGH

Armagh, the only borough in East Wheatfield township, was the second town in Indiana county, Newport being the first, and is the oldest of all the existing towns in the county. Armagh was founded in September, 1792, by Margaret Jane Graham, the wife of James Graham. It is a very healthful town and is located on Laurel Hill, fifteen miles southeast of the borough of Indiana, and thirteen miles east of Blairsville. The first settlers were a portion of a shipload of emigrants from Ireland, most of them being from the counties of Armagh and Antrim, who arrived in America on the 21st day of July, 1792. They located in western Pennsylvania, eight families arriving at the present site of Armagh in the early portion of August of that year. These eight families were from an Associate Reformed Church in County Armagh, and were: James Graham, Margaret J., his wife, and four children; a Mr. Parker; David Tomb (a brother of Mrs. Graham), wife, one child, and a sister, Mary Tomb; James Anderson and wife; A. Fee, wife and one child, Elizabeth; Alexander Carnathan, wife and four children; James Leslie and wife; James Luke and wife; Hugh Junkins and wife.

The site of Armagh was partially covered with a thin and scrubby growth of oaks, and was like in appearance to an old field on a

hill. Armagh, Armaghada in the Irish dialect, means a field on a hill, hence its name.

In the first fall of their occupancy they were forced to flee to the east St. Clair blockhouse, near the present site of Laughlintown, in the Ligonier valley; and there was little feeling of safety in the new settlement until after the treaty with the Indians at Greenville in 1795. The first birth is said to have been that of Jeannette Fee, on the 22d of August, 1793.

In the summer and fall of 1799 a subscription school, the first school in the village, was taught by Robert Davis, an old Revolutionary soldier who resided near Hoskins' mill. He died in 1813, over sixty years of age, and was buried in the old Luther's graveyard. The scholars who attended this first school were Katie Tomb, Hugh Tomb, John Tomb, Elizabeth Fee, Jeannette Fee, Josias Fee and Elizabeth Carr. There were no books save those in the hands of the teacher. Letters were pasted on a board with a handle to it, in shape and appearance like a paddle. The old log building used for a schoolhouse was located south of Philadelphia street, not far from the Presbyterian Church.

The first tavern was opened by James Graham. It was a rude log building, like its fellows, and in the beginning of the century was in active operation. A blacksmith shop was established about 1800 by Peter Dike, and the settlers for many miles around came to his place. The next blacksmiths were, in order, David Campbell, John Clarebaugh, Samuel Devlin, William Devlin, Daniel Tinkcom, Jesse Butler, John D. Tomb, Richard Tomb, Thomas L. Biddleman, Abram Wilson. Thomas L. Biddleman is the best known blacksmith in the southern part of Indiana county. He has worked at his trade for sixty-eight years, forty-four of these years in Armagh. He has always borne the reputation of being a first-class workman.

About this time (1800) the place was regularly surveyed by Joseph McCartney, and order took the place of indiscriminate lots and streets. Not long after the opening of the first smithy, Mollie Dempsey opened a little store, the first in the village. Her stock was small, but it was ample to meet all the demands of her patrons. James Luke packed tow and flax to Hagerstown and Mercersburg for her and brought back in return calico, salt, tea, etc. As an item of interest, we would state that at Armagh calico was then sold for fifty cents per yard, salt at fifty cents per quart, and other goods in pro-

portion. Mollie's shop was situated in a little log building which stood east of the old residence of the Devlins, on the north side of Philadelphia street.

The next store was opened by William Parker and William Johnston. In 1810 it was situated on the south side of Philadelphia street, near the Presbyterian Church. Old settlers speak of this store being in operation as early as 1804. It, too, was a small affair, but a great improvement upon its predecessor. Thomas Dickey was the third merchant and second tavern-keeper. His location was west of the present site of Biddleman's blacksmith shop. James Elliott was the next merchant and tavern-keeper, his store and hotel being located in a log building which stood on the present site of the "Tinkcom Hotel," on Philadelphia street. He was succeeded by Robert Brandon, Gen. John Hued, John M. Davidson, John Thompson, Samuel Singer, Daniel Tinkcom, William Parker, Capt. Tinkcom aforementioned, and James Tinkcom. This hotel is now closed to the public.

The first carpenters were William and Samuel Parker, who were also chair and furniture makers. Alexander Elliott and Samuel Mears were early merchants, on the corner now occupied by Harry Elliott. They were succeeded by John Elliott; John Elliott and J. J. Johnston, A. Elliott and S. A. Johnston, who continued until 1876.

In a building which was situated on the site of the house owned by Mrs. James Freed, Frederick Leiddy was an early storekeeper. He was followed by William Barnwell, Henry Moore, Johnston & Thompson, Nutter & Cunningham. The building was destroyed and a frame storehouse was erected by Mrs. Freed.

In the papers of 1823 James Elliott, Jr., announces: "Armagh Inn, James Elliott Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has again opened a house of Public Entertainment on the premises formerly occupied by Samuel Parker." This probably applies to the old building where Samuel Parker kept a hotel at an early day. He was succeeded by James Elliott, David McQuiston, the Widow Rhoades, and John Wallace, who was the last innkeeper.

The first tanner was Robert Luther, whose location was on the southeast corner of Canal and Philadelphia streets. He was followed by Benjamin Elliott, James Dick, Samuel Singer, Alex. Elder and Elliott & Beatty, all being on the same location. In 1842 James Dick erected a tannery, situated in the rear

of his residence on Philadelphia street. It had eighteen outside and six inside vats, and about six hundred hides were tanned annually.

The first physicians in order were: John Young, Andrew Getty, Dr. Van Horn and Samuel Devlin. The succession was: Geddis, W. G. Stewart, S. F. Stewart, Robert Barr, R. H. Tomb, W. B. Stewart.

The first justice of the peace was James Dunn. The justice who probably did the most business and served the borough longest was Squire Dripps.

The first saddler was Thomas Carr, a bachelor, who was also the first postmaster. It was in his shop and postoffice that the earliest remembered election took place. Thomas Stewart was also among the early postmasters. He had a store and a tavern, and stage office, the latter being the first established in the village. He was followed by George Clark and Kennedy Stewart. The building was situated on the site of the lot owned by the Stewart heirs. The Armagh Foundry was built by James Johnston and Absalom Thompson, who were succeeded by William D. Tomb and brothers.

In 1810, according to Samuel Killen, Armagh had as many houses and as great a population as to-day. There was not a church or a well constructed building in the village. The nearest church was a log building, erected by the Presbyterians on the old John Junkins farm. A few years later a stone church was erected by the "Seceder Presbyterians," about three miles west of the place. Traces of this stone church can still be seen close to the present Bethel United Presbyterian Church in West Wheatfield township. In this year an era of prosperity had commenced. Hundreds of wagons filled with emigrants passed through en route for Ohio and Indiana. Armagh then boasted of four hotels and three stores, and every man who had produce to sell found a good market in the village. Farmers, even from Armstrong county, wended their way to the village to sell their butter and eggs. In 1820 Armagh had nine taverns and five stores. In 1832 the *State Gazetteer* reported: "Armagh of Wheatfield township, Indiana county, on the turnpike road from Ebensburg to Pittsburg, 170 miles from Washington City, 141 miles west from Harrisburg, contains about four dwellings, four stores and six taverns."

The older residents of Armagh borough are: T. L. Biddleman, John Killen, R. J.

Tomb, James Tomb, and Washington Tomb and wife.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in Armagh borough: Number and

value of horses assessed, 16—\$580; number and value of cows assessed, 18—\$240; taxables, 51; taxable real estate, \$12,475; money at interest, \$9,247; cost of assessment, \$11.62.

CHAPTER XLIII

WEST WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP

West Wheatfield township was formed from Wheatfield in 1859. It is situated in the southern part of the county. The Conemaugh river flows along the southern boundary of the township. The population in 1870 was 1,318; in 1910, 1,589. The oldest village is Centerville, situated in the southern part of the township on the Conemaugh river. It was laid out in September, 1828, by William Liggett. The Pennsylvania canal passed through this village. An old Indian village is said to have stood where Centerville now stands.

Robert Liggett in the year 1790 settled on the Conemaugh in West Wheatfield township, on the farm now owned by John Liggett. David Reed settled on the adjoining farm in the year 1798; he was the first justice. Allen and William Graham settled in 1795. The first permanent settler on the Centerville farm, owned by Liggett, was Ephraim Wallace, who came in 1800. The farms now owned by Harry G. Mack and James Diek were settled by the Hiee brothers in 1795. Centerville is located immediately opposite New Florence. The two places were for many years connected by a toll bridge. It was a prosperous community for many years, until the downfall of the canal and the building up of the railroad towns sapped its life blood. In 1896 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ran its line through Centerville, and upon this line most of the freight of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is conveyed.

The first sawmill was built by George Mabon, and owned by Thomas and William Mabon. The first gristmill was Hugh St. Clair's, near the present site of Gamble's mills. The first hewed log and shingle roof house was David Reed's. It was burned by the Indians. The first stone house was Robert Liggett's. The first stone church was the old stone church of Bethel. The first stated preacher was Hugh M. Roden. The first Presbyterian minister was Rev. Mr. Johnston. The first Presbyterian Church was at Centerville. The first Metho-

dist Church was the White Church in Germany. The first Lutheran Church was the brick church in Germany. The first commissioner was Archibald Johnston. The first constable was Samuel St. Clair. The first boatyard was David Reed's. The first iron carried from West Wheatfield to Louisville, Ky., was by David Reed and John Bennett. The first raft of logs was run to Newport by Andrew Reed, Jr., and David Reed, Jr. The first large orchard was planted by Robert Liggett.

Some of the first white settlers in this vicinity, it is supposed, were exterminated by the Indians some years prior to the Revolutionary war. There are aged persons yet living in this section whose parents were here many years prior to their births, and found on their arrival a well filled graveyard on the south side of the river, opposite the Liggett homestead, and on the north side two graveyards, one known as "Hiee's graveyard," and the other as "Rodgers' graveyard." They were evidently the graves of white persons, but who they were, or by whom they were buried, is not known. There were three graves, side by side, on part of the old "Reed farm," one large and two smaller, with rough head and foot stones and a well shaped separate tablet on each grave. Trees from fifty to one hundred years old had overgrown these graves when first discovered by those whose traditions we are now recording. Not only were the graves an evidence of an unknown and extinct population, but there also were found the charred foundations of burned buildings, and enormously large apple trees. Ninety years ago one of these old apple trees on the Reed farm was as thick in the trunk as a flour barrel. On a part of the old "Wherry farm," now known as the "burnt cabin tract," there are a number of old trunks of apple trees, with numerous living sprouts. Ninety years ago these trunks gave evidence of having been a regularly planted orchard. By whom these trees were planted, or by whom the burned

cabins had been erected, has remained a mystery.

By a spring on a part of the Reed farm now owned by Samuel Alexander, near to Thomas Crawford's line, there had evidently been a house of considerable dimensions, and a garden of about an acre in extent, over which there were large trees growing ninety years ago. The blackened ruins of a stone chimney, and stones of the foundation, were evidences that the house had been burned. Burned clay, partly decayed charred boards and smaller pieces of charcoal in great numbers covered the space where the house had once stood. Small mounds about a proper distance apart for corn hills covered about half of what was supposed to have been a garden. Some of the roots of the trees were stretched over and beyond, or encircled these corn hills.

Among those who are known to have first settled along that part of the Conemaugh river which bounds this township on the south were James Clark, Billy Woods, David Innyard, William Bennett, Archibald McGuire, Ben Sutton, Neal Dougherty, David Lackens, James Galbreath. On and near to Tub Mill creek there dwelt the ancestors of the numerous families of Bradys now living in the northern part of Indiana county. It is claimed to have been the home for many years of the great Indian hunter, Capt. Samuel Brady.

Tradition reports the first mill of any kind but hand mills in the Ligonier valley, and the first power mill west of the Allegheny mountains, was a Tub Mill propelled by water. It was so constructed that the only wheel was the water wheel, which turned horizontally with an upright shaft, upon the upper end of which were attached the running mill stones, making exactly one revolution for each of the water wheels. This mill was built by Joseph Dechard, and from it the stream derived its name. It was afterwards purchased by William P. Brady, who built upon its site a geared gristmill, which he sold to a Scotchman named James Brown. William P. Brady, after the disposal of the property, together with Big Joe Brady, Little Joe Brady, Big Peggy Brady, John Brady and numerous Hughes, Sams and Jims, becoming disgusted (as did also Ben Sutton, Billy Wood, Davie Innyard, William Bennett, Sr., William Bennett, Jr., and others) with the scarcity of bears, wolves, panthers, etc., as well as Indians, left in search of homes more prolific than their accursed surroundings. Some went to the northern part of this county, and others migrated to western Virginia and the Ohio country,

where Capt. Samuel Brady achieved the most exciting exploits ever recorded in the history of Indian warfare.

A few miles north from the river on the old Sides farm stood Fort Hill. The traditions tell us that it was known as such to George Findley and the early settlers on the river. The soil of the hill is very rich and until 1817 it was nearly all covered with an unimproved forest. In the early part of the century the outlines of the fort were distinctly marked, being slightly elevated. On the inside were several mounds. In Scott's *Gazetteer* of 1806 we read the following: "In Wheatfield township, then Westmoreland county, Pa., is a remarkable mound from which several strange specimens of art have been taken. One was a stone serpent, five inches in diameter, part of the entablature of a column, both rudely carved in the form of diamonds and leaves, and also an earthen urn with ashes." The mound above alluded to was on the inside of the fort. Besides the articles aforementioned, there were found at an early date fragments of pottery of a much finer texture than that made by the Indians; stones of peculiar shape, both carved and hollowed, as if intended for utensils for cooking purposes or receptacles. The latter were both large and small.

David Innyard often told of the Indians leaving the river, going in a northerly direction in the morning and returning in the afternoon of the same day, loaded with lead ore, rich enough to melt out and run into bullets. They would neither tell where they got it, nor allow any of the few whites to go with them. About 1829 there was considerable search made for the lead along the east side of the Chestnut Ridge on the strength of this report, but lead was not then nor has it since been found. Not long after the pioneers already named had come to the river, Peter Dike, a Pennsylvania German and an eccentric character, with a few associates settled near the foot of Chestnut Ridge. For a time they were unmolested by their red neighbors, but during the Revolutionary war the Indians became their inveterate enemies. The settlers therefore joined their neighbors on the river, and together with those on Tub Mill creek they built a most formidable blockhouse on what was then called the "Indian farm," which derived its name from David Innyard, who first improved it, and his many Indian neighbors.

Fort Ligonier was too far distant to be reached in an emergency by families of women and children with sufficient provisions

to last for a long siege when they should be attacked by a large body of their foes. The blockhouse was about 50 feet long and 16 feet wide at the foundation and was constructed of the straightest unhewn logs of the same length that could be found. The logs averaged in thickness about a foot at the top or smaller end. The walls were built perpendicularly to about the height of a man's breast and were notched down tightly. The upper log of this perpendicular wall was notched its whole length, the notches being 20 inches apart. The log immediately below it was notched, too, at distances to correspond to the upper log turned down so that notch came to notch, forming portholes of sufficient size to admit the muzzle of a rifle with the sight clear. The logs on the next round were notched down tightly at the corners and all pushed out half their thickness, and each succeeding round up to the square was treated in the same manner, so that it would have been an impossibility for an Indian or even a panther to have scaled the walls and come in through the roof. The whole weight of the body would have been forced to be supported by the hands or claws, with nothing to which to cling but the scaly bark of the logs.

On one occasion there was an alarm of Indians and all had crowded into the blockhouse. The rule was that boys over twelve years of age should take their regular turn as sentinels along with the men. The night came for John Bennett to take his position as watchman, a little past his twelfth birthday. Some time before daylight he imagined he saw an Indian crawling on his hands and feet towards him, with the intention of springing suddenly upon him with his tomahawk. The lad leveled his rifle and fired away at his Indian. At the alarm all the sentinels rushed to the portholes with rifles ready charged. The drums were beaten and the entire force was placed in position to repulse the enemy when the attack should be made. Daylight came and Davie Innyard's brood sow, the first emigrant of her kind, was found where John shot the "Injun" with a bullet hole through her brain.

On another occasion John and his brother William, younger than himself, were in the woods hunting their cows, and there met a neighbor woman. They had proceeded but a short distance from where they met her when they heard a shot some distance behind them. They were not alarmed, supposing it to be a white hunter shooting at a deer, but before they found their cows their father on horse-

back met them and placed the boys on the horse while he, with rifle in hand, walked before them until they reached their home. Here they found the family ready to start to Palmer's Fort, about five miles distant. The woman was near to David Innyard's little improvement when a bullet from an Indian rifle passed through her clothes without injuring her. She made her escape to Innyard's, whose house stood not more than fifty yards from where Samuel Alexander now lives.

The old foundation of Bennett's house, but a few rods above where "Hedge's Sawmill" stood, was dug up, or perhaps buried under the towpath of the old canal. Neal Dougherty lived on the property afterwards occupied by William Martin. David Brown's farm was on the site of New Florence. James Clark's homestead was near the site of the old Clark mill. Billy Woods lived on the old Milliron farm afterwards occupied by Tobias Hull. All of these, with Peter Dike, his colony and the Tub Mill settlement, on this alarm, fled to the fort for safety. It was now at the season of the year that their corn required to be tilled. The women and the children remained in the fort. A portion of the men turned out as scouts, and the remainder, with the boys, continued day after day to start in the morning with their horses and their rifles as soon as it was light enough to see an Indian, and went to the river, where they plowed and hoed corn until evening. They always left their work in time to arrive at the fort before it became dark.

Some of the patents for land on this part of the river date back to 1774, and the descendants of many of these early patentees yet retain the land of their ancestors. Within the past century David Reed and a few others whose names we were unable to ascertain, were soldiers in General Lee's army and were sent by President Washington into Westmoreland county to regulate the Whiskey Insurrection. Reed and some of his comrades requested and received their discharge without returning to the East. Of these soldiers, Reed was the only one who made a permanent settlement in what is now West Wheatfield township. After building a cabin and clearing some ground, he employed Davie Innyard to make further improvements and gave him his cabin in which to live. He then built the first hewed log house in the township with a shingle roof and a stone chimney. He then returned to Franklin county and married Elizabeth Mitchell, a cousin of the noted Dr. Robert Mitchell, of abolition fame.

He returned with his wife and had lived about eighteen months in his new house when it was robbed and set on fire, during their absence at their sugar camp. The fire was discovered from the top of the river hill on the Westmoreland side, by Rev. James Wakefield, a local Methodist Episcopal minister. He hastened with all speed, dashed his horse through the river, and arrived only in time to see that it was the work of incendiarism. At first he supposed the occupants had been taken prisoners, and that his own life and liberty were in danger, but he hoped for their safety, and soon found them busily engaged in boiling sugar, ignorant of the fact that they were destitute of the means of procuring a loaf of bread other than by the charity of their neighbors. None of these had anything to spare, and a majority of them had not even bread enough for their own families. Pack-horses were immediately started out and as soon as Reed could arrange for the keeping of his live stock he left his wife at Mr. McGuire's and followed with his own horses. Instead of overtaking the horses first started, he met his father with ten of his horses laden with beds, bedding and other necessities for housekeeping, and then the horses he had sent laden with flour. His father told him to go on over the mountains and pack what he could bring and he and the man with him would go and take care of his wife and stock until his return. When he got back he found his wife very comfortably situated in Davie Innyard's cabin, the latter having left some time previously. They remained in this cabin until their new one was partly finished, removing to accommodate Isaiah Van Horn, who had arrived with a large family from east of the mountains. The latter, the Works, Mabons, Bradys, Hendricks, Hales and many others removed from this part of the valley early in the century and located in the northern part of the county. These families deserve more than a limited notice. Among their offspring are Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Hon. Robert T. Van Horn, of Missouri, and others who became noted men and women.

The first settlers were put to great inconvenience in getting their grain ground into meal and flour. There were very early mills, but on account of drought or other causes they were often idle. Nearly every family had a hominy block. From a gallon to a peck of parched corn could be pounded at a time and soon reduced to mush meal of rather coarse quality, but which with good rich milk

made a very palatable dish for a hungry boy. For a change they had barley prepared in the same way, and with wild turkey, fresh venison or gray rabbit it made a dish fit for a king. Fish were abundant in all the streams. Pike, sturgeon, catfish and buffalo fish weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds were often caught, and the pike and sturgeon sometimes as heavy as thirty-five pounds. Bass, salmon, redfins, white suckers and high-backs were caught in baskets in great quantities. The smaller streams having their fountains in the rocky ridges were alive with speckled trout. Wild fruits such as plums, grapes, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, mulberries and June berries were abundant, and these for delicious flavor and prolific bearing have never been surpassed by anything yet imported and cultivated in this section.

At an early date Ben Carson made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain various tracts of land by what were called "Improvement Rights." He cleared a small patch, gathered a few stones into heaps, and planted apple and peach seeds on the bank a few rods west of Ephraim Wallace's spring. He made another improvement of a like nature at a spring on the south side of the same farm. Apple and peach trees from these seeds were mixed in with a thick growth of forest timber, and bore until they were over fifty years old. Some of the apple trees continued to bear until they were over a hundred years old. Another of Ben's improvements was located on the top of "Coal Hill," where he girdled all the trees on about ten acres of as rich soil as any in the township. This tract is now owned by John Robinson, son of Andrew Robinson. This portion of Coal Hill was known as "Carson's Deadening," until improved by Andrew Robinson and the Reed heirs.

The territory now comprising the two Wheatfields was at an early date occupied by three different nationalities. Along the river the early settlers were mainly Scotch, and the settlement was called Scotland. The northeast part was inhabited by the Scotch-Irish and was called Ireland. The center of West Wheatfield was settled by the Pennsylvania Germans and was, as it is yet, called Germany.

Garfield (Robinson P. O.), the largest town in West Wheatfield township, was started about 1880. It is located in the valley of the Conemaugh river opposite Bolivar, on the Pennsylvania railroad. It was named in honor of President Garfield. The postoffice is called

Robinson in honor of Mr. Robinson, who secured the office. The postmaster at present is John W. Huston.

The Garfield Fire Clay Company, manufacturers of clay products, whose plant is at Garfield, is the leading industrial establishment in that vicinity. The company manufactures high-grade firebrick tile and coke oven supplies, stove linings, and locomotive tile specialties. In 1905 the business was incorporated, the brick works and real estate interests becoming the Garfield Fire Clay Company, and the store the Robinson Company. The works of the company and a part of the village of Garfield are located on the farm owned by the heirs of Elliott Robinson.

This tract contained 425 acres of land and was called "poplar bottom," on account of the large number of poplar trees growing on it.

West Wheatfield has furnished the following professional men and women: Ministers—Daniel McLane, United Presbyterian, deceased; Alexander B. Dickie, United Presbyterian; Jeremiah Wakefield, Methodist Episcopal; Scott Winebrenner, Methodist Episcopal, Los Angeles, Cal.; Winfield Haskinson, Lutheran; Annie Reynolds, Methodist Episcopal; Robert B. Bowser, Brethren, Robinson, Pa.; Physicians—J. G. Campbell, deceased; J. C. Wakefield, Vinco, Pa.; John Palmer; Edward Dickie, Homer City, Pa.; William Johns, Brushvalley, Pa.; Ray Alexander, Bolivar, Pa.; and Amy Haskinson-Owens, Europe. Attorneys—W. N. Liggett, Indiana, Pa.; and J. N. Huston, Pittsburg, Pa. Teachers—Frank P. Davison, of California; J. F. St. Clair, New Florence, Pa.; Jay Bowser, Altoona, Pa.; Jerry St. Clair, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The following are among the oldest residents of West Wheatfield township: A. W. Altimus and wife, Joseph Brendlinger and wife, James Hall and wife, A. D. Lichtenfels and wife, Thomas Brendlinger, Henry Fulcomer, Samuel Fulcomer, John W. Houston, Samuel H. Jamison, Casper Leibold, John Lichtenfels, Michael Mack and wife, C. W. Sutton and wife, William Uncapher and wife, T. L. Dick and wife, Oliver Bracken, Ephraim Robinson and wife, J. T. Southwell, Ephraim Wallace, I. W. Alcorn and wife, G. W. Cribbs and wife, T. C. Dias and wife, William M. Palmer, Edward Clause, Samuel Felton and wife, I. D. Luther, John W. Wagner and wife.

The first election in West Wheatfield was held June 1, 1860, when the following officers were elected: Judge, William Campbell; inspectors, Matthew Wilson and Jeremiah Wakefield; assessor, George Graham; auditors, James Wakefield, George Mabon, John Alcorn; constable, Thomas F. Wakefield; supervisors, George Bowers and Robert Dick; overseers of the poor, William Reynolds and John Campbell; school directors, Hugh M. Graham, William Reynolds, James McFarland, John Alcorn, Jeremiah Wakefield, Archibald McCurdy; township clerk, George Gamble; treasurer, W. B. Haskinson; election officers—judge, Israel Doty; inspectors, Peter Mikesell and Jacob Gamble.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in West Wheatfield township: Number and value of horses assessed, 252—\$8,923; number and value of cows assessed, 327—\$4,638; taxables, 551; taxable real estate, \$327,801; acres of cleared land, 11,426; acres of timber land, 8,170; money at interest, \$66,222.15; cost of assessment, \$86.50.

CHAPTER XLIV

WHITE TOWNSHIP

White township was formed three miles around the borough of Indiana, in 1843. It was named for Judge Thomas White, and is composed of parts of Center, Washington, Green and Armstrong townships. Its pioneers are shown in the sketches of the Moorheads, Kelly and Thompson, and others, in previous chapters. Much interesting matter is written in connection with the history of Indiana, and the reader is referred to those articles for valuable data in relation to this portion of the county.

George Trimble, about the time of the second removal of the Moorheads to their former settlement, located near the site of the old brickyard or the Reeder distillery, near Indiana. From this place he was driven away by the Indians, being either obliged to reside in the Moorhead blockhouse or to migrate to his former home. He remained away seven years. In 1796 he removed to the farm afterwards occupied by William Ray. In the same season, and prior to his removal, his son Samuel attended a school taught in an old log building at this place; the schoolhouse was situated on a cross road from Mahoning road to the pike, about a fourth of a mile south of the new State road. This Samuel Trimble served as county commissioner, county auditor and justice of the peace. The George Trimble homestead was warranted to James Ramsey in 1784. It was patented to the latter in 1795, and was called "St. James."

James Thompson located on the Clark D. Thompson farm, White township, as one of the companions of the Moorheads. Rev. James McClain settled here about 1801; for five years he was a Presbyterian missionary in the South. Blaney Adair located on the Hiram St. Clair tract of land in 1803. Gavin Adams was born at what is now "Potterfield's Mill," White township, in 1819; he was a son of James Adams. His father, Gavin Adams, migrated to Indiana county some years prior to the Revolution. He erected his first cabin near the spring on the lot afterwards occupied

by James McCracken in the borough of Indiana, and subsequently removed his family to his improvement. They were driven away by the Indians and returned about 1790. At this time they settled on the Major Ramsey tract, afterwards occupied by James Hood. He afterwards moved to the farm owned by Gavin Adams McClain, a grandson.

Thomas Wiggins located in White township prior to 1800. He made the first improvement on the Robert Wiggins homestead about 1814. John Agey located in the township in 1810. The Agey coal bank in this township, situated about a half mile above Upper Twolick, exhibits a 6-foot vein of good coal. It is self draining. Such strata underlie all the land in this vicinity. James St. Clair in 1809 settled on the Capt. Daniel McFarland farm in Brushvalley township and in 1816 settled in White township on the farm afterwards occupied by George Coltebaugh. He was the father of Dr. Thomas St. Clair, of Indiana, Pa., one of the most widely known and successful physicians of his day. John Wilson settled on the Arthur Sutton farm in White township in 1795. Frederick Wegley kept a general store in Fairview at the point on the Shelocta and Indiana roads. He engaged in merchandising and buying grain. The store was opened in 1875.

THE OLD STONE FORT

The old farm upon which Fergus Moorhead settled in White township was purchased in 1909 by Mr. E. B. Campbell, of Indiana, Pa. The place has come into progressive hands and has been improved regardless of cost. The old stone fort, 16 by 24 feet, is still standing in a good state of preservation and is used by the owner as a tool house. The walls of the cellar under this stone building are 24 inches thick and the old chimney, 5 by 10 feet, extends from the bottom to the top of the building.

This farm of ninety acres upon which the

Indians camped and had their war dances in a good state of cultivation, having been recently well limed and five miles of underground ditch and one of open ditch constructed. The buildings are new and modern in every respect. The dwelling house, 28 by 34 feet, is a handsome brick structure with all modern conveniences. The new bank barn, 50 by 150 feet, is tastefully painted and supplied with modern conveniences also. The pigpen and spring house are built of brick and conveniently arranged. The brick power house was built for the convenience of the home.

On the five acres left in woods are built a seven-room bungalow, a swimming pool and a tennis court. All the buildings on the farm are lighted with electricity and have the best of water in abundance.

Mr. Campbell has spent at least \$15,000 in improvements on this farm for his own enjoyment and that of his friends, whom he delights to entertain in this home. It is an ideal place to go when you are tired and wish to enjoy the music of the birds, the shade of the forest, lawn tennis, or a bath in the beautiful sparkling waters where the sun shines so radiantly—all these in a quiet way which not only gives rest to the body but peace to the mind.

The Indiana Land & Improvement Company, with principal office in Philadelphia, has large holdings in White, Center and Brushvalley townships. This company is on the eve of installing large developments on Yellow creek.

The first election in White township was held in the courthouse, March 15, 1844, when the following officers were elected: Constable, Fergus Moorhead; supervisors, James Hood and William Ewing; judge, Philip Rice; inspectors, John Allison and George Rude; school directors, James Hamilton, John Ryan, Samuel Lowry, George Dickie, George McCartney, James Hart; auditors, John Pilson and William Trimble; assessor, James Miller; overseers of the poor, James Moorhead, Conrad Rice, William Beck; township clerk, Benjamin Dearmin; election officers—judge, Samuel Trimble; inspectors, John Rice and Robert McLaughlin.

The assessor's book of White township shows the following for 1913: Number and value of horses assessed, 411—\$23,223; number and value of cows assessed, 501—\$7,989; taxables, 900; taxable real estate, \$763,241; acres of cleared land, 24,452; acres of timberland, 2,295; money at interest, \$102,658; cost of assessment, \$65.12.

CHAPTER XLV

YOUNG TOWNSHIP—JACKSONVILLE BOROUGH

Young township was formed from Blacklick and Conemaugh townships in 1830, and was named in honor of President Judge Young. In 1870 the township had a population of 1,509, and in 1910, 3,751. The soil is sandy loam and limestone land. Coal and lime are found in large quantities in most parts of the township. It is well watered by the Black Legs creek and Altman's run and their tributaries. Among the early settlers were William McFarland, James Millen, John Ewing, Tobias Long, James Smith, Allen McCombs, James Elder, Robert Elder, Matthew Watson, David Hutchinson.

Robert Elder, with his family, was the first settler on the ridge that bears his name. James Elder, the eldest son, settled on the half of the farm that contained the first buildings. He was a large, muscular man, full of courage, and capable of great endurance. His

children used to say he never was known to feel fear except on one occasion when coming home late at night from a neighbor's where he had been butchering. The wolves, in considerable numbers, came up to him and circled around with hideous howlings. He pounded on a tree with a club and frightened them away. When the Elders first came to their new home they found no clearing on the tract they were to occupy, and their nearest neighbors were several miles distant. At that time the settlers were few and widely scattered in that part of the county. They built a shanty of four upright forks holding up a roof of bark and brush, having no protection at the sides. This shanty stood a few rods from where Prof. S. J. Craighead's house was situated. They had brought a few cooking utensils and some provisions with them across the mountains on packhorses. In this

simple manner they lived until they were able to erect a house of hewn logs, which was built in a very short time, on the ground now used as a garden beside the Craighead house. This building was used as a blockhouse. James McKisson came to the McKisson farm in 1776 and made a small improvement, building a cabin and raising a crop of corn; in the fall he was forced to flee on account of the Indians, but returned in 1790. Francis Harbison settled on the William Donahue farm in 1798; the farm contained 305 acres, and was called Charleston. Robert Fulton came to Indiana county in 1805, and located on a tract of land afterwards owned by Silas Fulton, one and a fourth miles southeast of West Lebanon; he was accompanied by his brother, John William. Robert Henderson settled about 1796 on what was known as the Frank Cribbs farm. Allen McCombs settled in Young township prior to 1800. The deed to him for the old homestead was dated in 1790. This tract was surveyed on an application order dated April 3, 1769, and issued to James McConnell. Allen McCombs paid £174 for the farm. The patent was issued to Allen McCombs in 1828, the consideration being \$217.06. John Hazlett came to the James Hazlett homestead in 1791. He transported grain and cloth on packhorses eighty or ninety miles, and brought back salt and other necessities. William Neal located in Young township in 1790.

The Caldwell pottery was erected by Thomas Anderson in 1850. James McNeese was his successor and continued five years, John Caldwell becoming the proprietor in 1868. Anderson employed one or two men; McNeese, two to four; Caldwell, five to eight. The product was gray stone ware, stone pumps, drain pipe, etc., and was sold either from the factory or delivered to stores in this and the neighboring counties.

George W. Collins conducted the manufacture of threshing machines from 1866 to 1877. The Collins threshing machine factory was commenced in 1877 at the present location, having been removed from West Lebanon. The product was four-horse and tumbling shaft threshing machines, sleds, harrows, etc., and was sold directly from the factory.

The tradition is that not many years ago a stone with an arrow engraved upon it, pointing towards the creek, stood upon the hillside above the factory.

West Lebanon.—The original settler upon the tract which includes the village was John Hutchinson. The tract was about a third of

a mile wide and extended from the mouth of Whiskey run to about half a mile north of the site of the town. In 1805 his sons John, James, George, Edward and David occupied this land. The village was laid out by Thompson McCrea, surveyor, on the 25th of December, 1839, for John White and William Kier, who owned the land upon which the town is situated.

West Lebanon is located four miles north of Eldersridge on one of the most beautiful hills in Indiana county. Ten years prior to 1910 the schools of West Lebanon were among the most successful in the county.

Eldersridge was named for Robert Elder, who came to that section at a very early day. The town is located on a high ridge and although it is small, yet from what has been accomplished there along the line of education the reader would think it a city. The Eldersridge Academy, which was established and so successfully carried on for many years by Dr. Donaldson, was the means of raising the standard of intelligence in that community.

There is but one store in this place. It is conducted by the coal company that purchased it from J. T. McLaughlin, who kept it for many years. He was preceded by R. Y. Elder, James Miller, and J. J. Bell, each of whom kept store at the same location. The hotel is kept by Mrs. Remaley. The Presbyterian is the only church in the town.

Eldersridge Creamery.—The creamery at Eldersridge was established in 1895. The first officers were: W. T. Caruthers, president, J. T. Hood, secretary, J. H. Henderson, treasurer. Mr. Hood was secretary and manager from 1895 until September, 1911, when the creamery closed. H. S. Snyder was the buttermaker during the entire time. This creamery was the only one in the county that was successful, having but few losses during its existence. It had no trouble in securing milk until the coal town of Iselin was founded. Then the farmers began retailing their milk in the town.

Iselin is located one mile northeast of Eldersridge, at the terminus of the Iselin branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. There are five mines at this place, which give employment to 1,600 men. The seam worked is the Pittsburg vein, which is the best vein of coal in the county. Only in this vicinity is that vein found in Indiana county. The daily output is 6,000 tons. These mines have always run regularly. A company store is conducted in connection with the mines.

McIntyre, the new coal town in Young township, is located on a branch of the Iselin branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, in the Neal settlement two miles northwest of Jacksonville. At this place four mines have been opened in which 700 men are employed. The Freeport seam of coal is worked here and the daily capacity is 2,200 tons. The Jefferson Supply Company conducts a general store here and at Altman, as well as at Ernest.

Scotland.—That part of Young township known as Scotland received its name from the native country of Andrew Cunningham, who was the first to found the settlement bearing this name. His settlement is said to have been made a few years after the close of the Revolutionary war. Later came Hugh Cunningham and Alexander Gilmore. John Gilmore and Robert Park came about 1808. Thomas Burns, Alexander Graham and William Gemmell followed.

The first election in Young township was held at the house of Thomas M. Andrews on Friday, March 14, 1834, when the following officers were elected: Constable, Horace Ferguson; supervisors, William McFarland and David Elder; overseers, Nathaniel Lewis and Thomas Brown; township clerk, Thomas M. Anderson; judges of election, Hugh Blakely and Nathaniel Lewis.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in Young township: Number and value of horses assessed, 332—\$14,430; number and value of cows assessed, 292—\$5,740; taxables, 712; taxable real estate, \$775,977; acres of cleared land, 20,183; acres of timberland, 1,481; money at interest, \$120,767; cost of assessment, \$90.78.

JACKSONVILLE BOROUGH, KENT P. O.

This village is situated in Young and Blacklick townships. It was laid out in 1830, by William and Joseph McFarland, the former

of whom had slept in a wagon on the site of Jacksonville when it was a wilderness. It was named "Jacksonville" for President Andrew Jackson. The first house was erected by James Alcorn, who was a carpenter and cabinetmaker; he also kept the first tavern. The first located minister was Rev. Jonathan Fulton, United Presbyterian. The first church was the United Presbyterian, the second was the Presbyterian and the third the Methodist Episcopal. The first merchant was John Lafferty. The first mills in the vicinity were the William McFarland sawmill and gristmill. The first physician was William Jack.

On September 28, 1852, the court granted the prayers of the petitioners of the village of Jacksonville making it a borough and decreed that the first election for borough officers should be held at the schoolhouse of said borough on the second Tuesday of October, 1852. The court appointed William Hunter to give notice of said election and Robert Hunter was appointed judge and William Bence and William Lafferty inspectors. The election resulted as follows: Justices of the peace, John P. Lafferty and Isaac Rankin; burgess, Samuel McCartney; assessor, William P. Bence; town council, Anthony Atkins, Matthew H. Wilson, John Stony, Elliott Ferguson, William Peas; constable, David M. Henderson; school directors, Matthew H. Wilson, Thomas Mahon, John McComb; street commissioner, James McIntire; overseers of the poor, John Altman and Colin McCurdy; assistant assessors, William Lafferty and William R. Hunter; high constable, David B. Gibson; auditors, Samuel McCartney and Isaac Rankin.

The assessor's book for 1913 shows the following in the borough of Jacksonville: Number and value of horses assessed, 17—\$1,215; number and value of cows assessed, 7—\$170; taxables, 60; taxable real estate, \$24,150; money at interest, \$40,805.31; cost of assessment, \$8.64.

ADDITION, PAGE 179:

Lieut. Frank M. Brown Post, No. 266, G. A. R., Rochester Mills.—This post was first organized September 24, 1891, with fourteen charter members. Conrad Piper, D. G. Piper, J. M. Gamble and William H. Stanley were leading members in getting up the post. Stanley and Gamble are yet living. The post was disbanded September 30, 1903.

On June 30, 1908, the post was reorganized with the same name and number. The

surviving members are: John Doty, commander; William H. Stanley, adjutant; James T. Work, Samuel Lewis, D. J. Braugher, J. O. Richardson, James A. McQuown, William Bowers, D. B. Work, John W. Leasure, John S. Colgan, Robert McAdoo, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Baum, Charles A. Palmer.

There have been about forty members belonging to the post during all its existence.

[For other Grand Army posts see page 176.]



. Thomas White

BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. THOMAS WHITE. Some one writing of this great lawyer and jurist who brought fame of such splendid character to Indiana county, his home, says: "No one has ever been more deservedly honored for intellectual power and a pure record of public and private life than Thomas White, who was an eminent lawyer, an upright judge and a just man." With this preface we come to the facts of Thomas White's life.

He was of Irish ancestry, belonging to the Whites, Butlers and Burkes of Counties Antrim and Cork, on his father's side. The Whites of County Cork were persons all of culture, wealth and power, the grandfather of Thomas White, John White, being chief justice of the highest tribunal of Ireland. Richard White, Thomas White's father, was an officer in the service of King George III., stationed at Hastings, in the south of England.

Here, at Battle Abbey, the old Seulac of Saxon history, in the garrison which Maj. Richard White commanded, Thomas White was born on Dec. 14, 1799. In 1809 Major White, having resigned from His Majesty's service, sailed with his family for the United States. The voyage then lasted three months, after which time they arrived safely in New York. After traveling about somewhat in this new country, Major White because of some friends, the Perry-Vaughns, settled in Philadelphia. Here he established a classical school for boys which became very popular.

Thomas White received most of his education in his father's school and from his mother, a remarkable, brilliant and beautiful woman. His father's death occurred in 1814, two years after which Thomas entered the law office of William Rawle, to prepare himself for the practice of law. At this time William Rawle was one of the great lawyers of the United States. Associated in his office as

students with Thomas White were three other young men who later became famous, David Paul Brown, afterward a leader of the Philadelphia Bar, Persifer F. Smith, a distinguished officer of the United States army, and William Penn Smith, lawyer and poet.

He also read Justinian and the Civil Law which is practiced in the Louisiana Courts. After perfecting himself for practice in this system of law, he started for New Orleans in 1821. The method of travel then being slow and generally by stage coach, he stopped, en route, at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to visit some family friends there, by the name of Smith. Mrs. Smith having died, while he was awaiting her funeral, by a coincidence, he met a young girl, by name Catharine Brooks McConnell. She is said to have been a beautiful and attractive girl, and was the daughter of Alexander McConnell, Esq., a then prominent owner of farms and mills in Huntingdon county. The heart of the young Philadelphia lawyer, en route to the Crescent City, away at the mouth of the Mississippi, was stricken by the attractions of this young Juniata Valley girl.

Interest, if nothing more, in the society of this girl delayed the hitherto haste of this young man's travel. Being of a social disposition with attractive manners himself, he met warm welcome in Huntingdon society, and young friends, who had interests and acquaintances out in the town of Indiana, suggested to the intended New Orleans lawyer that an opening out in the county of Indiana, by the death of James M. Kelly, who had been the leading lawyer there, was presented and that Mr. White, with his Philadelphia education, might find it profitable to visit there.

Interest in this Huntingdon maiden made the young Philadelphia lawyer entertain suggestions about profitable delay in Pennsylvania. Before this young Philadelphian had

started on his tour to Indiana, he was informed that some eastern capitalists had considerable land interests in the then new counties of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson, which were in charge of James M. Kelly, as their representative. Huntingdon friends again suggested that after the death of their representative, this young Philadelphia lawyer might take Mr. Kelly's place. This and kindred suggestions caused Mr. White to visit the town of Indiana.

Indiana was then only a sparsely populated village with few lawyers since the death of Mr. Kelly. Indiana being by road but sixty-six miles west from Huntingdon, it appeared to be a short ride on horseback to where this young accomplished lawyer left that, to him, charming girl. The result was that Thomas White, instead of becoming a lawyer in the Crescent City, settled down in western Pennsylvania, and became one of the leading lawyers there at that time.

Success attended his professional and business efforts. This young girl, whom he had so accidentally met in Huntingdon, became his wife in 1825. This marriage was the origin of the White family in western Pennsylvania. This family never had extended connections, as none of that name in this region outside of the family were related.

In person, Thomas White was attractive and with manners more elegant than were common at that time in western Pennsylvania. Hence he was often, by his colleagues at the bar and others, called "Gentleman Tom."

In his profession he was a close student, and never went into the courts or tried a case without a careful brief and thorough preparation. One of his old students, in speaking of the course of instruction Judge White thought was necessary for admission to the bar, said he had read the Term and all other law reports before being admitted to the Bar. It may be said, however, that with the great increase in law books of reports, such education would be impossible for admission to the Bar to-day.

The custom was, when young Mr. White located in Indiana to practice law, for the lawyers to ride the circuit. The Judicial District, in which Indiana county was at that time, was called the "Old Tenth." It was composed of the counties of Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana, Somerset and Westmoreland. Somerset, however, was soon stricken off to another district. The courts in these different

western counties were held in alternate weeks so as not to conflict, and, thus, the business of the courts in the different counties of the district was generally tried by the lawyers who rode the circuit. Many varied and amusing incidents could be narrated among the lawyers while they rode the circuits. Thomas White was employed in most of the important civil cases that were tried in these different counties. The more important cases were actions of ejectment on original titles to real estate. Actions of ejectment was a specialty with Mr. White, and it is said that Chief Justice Gibson once remarked, "I consider Thomas White one of the best ejectment lawyers in Pennsylvania."

The courts were then composed, in the different counties of the State, of a President Judge and two Associates. The President Judge was required to be learned in the law or a lawyer; and the two Associates laymen, not lawyers.

When Mr. White came to the Bar in this district, John Young of Westmoreland county was President Judge. He retired in 1836. Joseph Ritner, a Whig in politics, was then the Governor of Pennsylvania. When Judge Young retired, Governor Ritner appointed Thomas White as President Judge of the Tenth Judicial District.

Appointments to the bench then were made under the Constitution of 1790 and were, in the case of President Judge, for life. Judge White's commission as President Judge, which is on record in Indiana county, was for life, "Dum Bene Sese Gesserit" (While he should behave himself well).

The Constitutional Convention of 1838 changed the tenure of judges from a life to a ten year term.

Judge White, after he went upon the bench, soon became recognized as an able and just judge, and very popular with all the people of his district. There were but fifteen President Judges then in the State, and none, confessedly, abler than he. In the course of the discussion of the judiciary article of the present constitution in the convention of 1873, Judge Jeremiah S. Black said that Thomas White was the ablest Common Pleas Judge before whom he had ever tried a case.

His contemporaries said of him that while on the bench, in the trial of cases, he was most considerate and agreeable to young and inexperienced lawyers, by a tactful and prudent suggestive way assisting them; this al-

ways, if they had the just side of the case and against them some experienced leader of the bar.

That old one time able leader of the Indiana county Bar, William Banks, Esq., a few days after Judge White's death meeting his son Harry said to him: "Your father's death gives me great sorrow. Starting about the same time at the bar, we were always friends. No professional conflicts ever disturbed our friendship, and Pennsylvania never had an abler or more just judge. While socially most agreeable, he had the highest ideas of preserving the public respect for and confidence in the dignity and justice of the judiciary. My only criticism ever was, that everybody knowing our close intimate friendship, I sometimes thought he leaned a little against me in a trial, lest it would be thought that his friendship affected his fairness and impartiality on the bench."

It was rare education for a boy to sit and hear these learned lawyers and other friends of a winter evening at Judge White's home, before a big coal fire, on their social visits, talk and discuss the law, politics and the current events of the State and Nation. Then when Mrs. White would bring in the waiter of rambo and other choice apples, fruit growing, farming and kindred topics would be the theme. The leading members of a community nowadays are too much in a hurry for that agreeable and instructive social intercourse that so often occurred at Judge White's fireside.

Under the provisions of the constitution of 1838 his term expired in 1847. Francis R. Shunk, a Democrat, was then Governor. The people of the district, irrespective of party, sent petitions with not less than 25,000 signers to the Governor for Judge White's reappointment. It so happened that while the Governor was a Democrat the Senate, which was required to confirm the appointments of the Governor, had a Whig majority of one. The Governor, because Judge White was a Whig, refused to reappoint him, but instead sent in the name of Jeremiah M. Burrell to the Senate. Mr. Burrell was a Democratic lawyer of Westmoreland county. The Senate rejected his appointment. The Governor then sent in the name of Wilson McCandless of Allegheny county. He was also rejected. The Governor then sent in the name of Benjamin Champney of Bucks county. He was also rejected. The Legislature soon adjourning, the Tenth District was left without a President Judge. After the adjournment of the Legis-

lature the Governor appointed, until the next meeting of the Legislature, Jeremiah M. Burrell. The Quo Warranto proceedings, reported in the Supreme Court Reports 7 Barr, Page 34, attest the right of Judge Burrell to preside in the courts under this appointment. Some confusion arising, the late John C. Knox of Tioga county was, in 1848, appointed as a compromise, and presided in the courts of the district until 1851.

The refusal of Governor Shunk to reappoint Judge Thomas White for political reasons, caused extended discussion on the manner of selecting the Judiciary. When, then, the Legislature of 1848 met, the proposition was introduced to amend the constitution so as to make judges elective. To amend the constitution requires the consent of two successive Legislatures, and then a submission to the people. This amendment, having passed the Legislatures of 1848 and 1849, was adopted by the people in 1850, and the first election of judges in Pennsylvania was in 1851. This change in the manner of electing our Pennsylvania Judiciary was, indeed, caused by the refusal of Governor Shunk to reappoint Judge Thomas White at the expiration of his term, for political reasons.

While Judge White had always been a Whig in politics, yet while on the bench he did not participate in political contests; but subsequent occurrences in the political history of the country, ultimating in the great Civil war, make it pertinent to note a case in 1845 that occurred in the Indiana county courts.

Dr. Mitchell and other citizens of Indiana county were decided abolitionists. The Doctor on one of his farms had an underground railway station, as it was called; that is, a place for fugitive slaves. Among others, one negro, Anthony Hollingsworth, escaping from his masters, the Van Meters of Pendleton county, Virginia, was refuged on the farm of Dr. Mitchell, where the borough of Clymer now stands. One Van Meter, claiming to own this negro as a fugitive slave, followed him to Indiana county. As the Fugitive Slave law was then, David Ralston, then sheriff of the county, with Van Meter captured this slave on Dr. Mitchell's farm and brought him to Indiana, en route to the return to slavery in Virginia.

The opponents of slavery employed Wm. Banks, Esq., to take out a Habeas Corpus to inquire by what right this negro was to be deprived of his liberty. This writ was made returnable before Judge White, his court then being in session. At the hearing the Judge

inquired by what right this man was arrested and deprived of his freedom. It was replied that he was owned by his masters, the Van Meters, as a slave in Virginia; whereupon, Judge White required legal evidence to be produced of the existence, legally, of slavery in Virginia, and that this man was rightfully held as a slave under such laws. This was before the days of active telegraphing or telephoning and legal evidence of the existence of slavery, under the constitution and laws of Virginia, could not be immediately produced. Whereupon Judge White, following the ruling and language of Judge Mansfield of England in the famous Somerset case, decided that freedom, being the natural condition of man, this man could only be deprived of it when charged with crime or by virtue of some positive municipal law, and no crime being charged, and no legal evidence of the existence of any municipal law that deprived this man of his liberty produced, discharged him.

While there was much comment at that time about this decision, yet it was in line with that famous utterance of Charles Sumner in the United States Senate in 1856 when he made that speech, "Freedom National, Slavery Sectional," for which he was clubbed by Mr. Brooks of South Carolina.

When Judge White left the bench he had no desire for political office but resumed the practice of law, and for that purpose formed a partnership with his nephew, Titian J. Coffey, who himself was a distinguished lawyer and afterwards became a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

The old firm of White and Coffey was engaged in the trial of nearly every important case in the different counties of the District until its dissolution in 1860.

While Judge White, himself, did not seek public office, yet in 1848, after he had left the bench, took a great interest in public affairs and was elected from the then Congressional District, a delegate to the National Whig Convention, which met at Philadelphia that year, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. He was anxious for the success of his party and realized that the voters of Pennsylvania were generally supporters of a military hero for President. Having familiarized himself with the political character of General Zachary Taylor, a hero of the Mexican War and commonly called "Old Rough and Ready," actively advocated his nomination for President, even against Henry Clay and General Scott. It is said that Judge

White was entitled to the credit of swinging the whole Pennsylvania delegation to the support of General Taylor, who was nominated and afterwards elected.

In 1860, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, the war of the Rebellion seemed to be inevitable. With the hope of averting it, Virginia proposed to the border States the convening of a Peace Congress in Washington City. Most of the northern states accepted this proposition and selected, as their representatives to this congress, many of their wisest and most patriotic men. Governor Curtin appointed from Pennsylvania seven delegates, among whom was Judge Thomas White. Deliberations of this Congress are matters of history. Judge White made a remarkable speech before this Congress in the interest of peace and to avoid the calamity of civil war.

When the war came, although advanced in years, Judge White was ceaseless in his efforts to save the union. Two of his sons became conspicuous in the war. His first born son, Richard White, raised and commanded the 55th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Harry, his youngest son, was commissioned a Major in 1861 by Governor Curtin and raised the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The story of Harry White's capture and detention for sixteen months in the different Rebel prisons, because of his prominence in Pennsylvania affairs, is a matter of history.

Judge White was greatly distressed at the long confinement of his son Harry in the Rebel prisons. He made every effort he could to have his son released. He traveled to Washington City and elsewhere, from time to time, where he could have any influence for the purpose. This distress and his continual efforts in behalf of his son, traveling often day and night, really hastened his death, for, when he died on the 22d of July, 1866, he was only sixty-six years of age and possessed of his old mental activities.

There were four children born in the White family: Richard, the eldest son, born in 1826, after an active career died, at the close of the Civil war in 1865, of rheumatism contracted while in service in the Virginia Swamps; Alexander, born in 1828, died in 1890; Juliet, born in 1831, an only daughter, was of a rare and lovely character, whose death in 1853 in Philadelphia was a crushing sorrow from which her devoted father never recovered; Harry was the fourth and youngest, who followed, as a lawyer, the profession of his father, and after a varied career

sat on the same bench his father had occupied in the courts of Indiana county.

Judge Thomas White was not only a great lawyer but a most enterprising, accurate, careful and successful business man.

Until 1851 the town of Indiana was enclosed almost by a Chinese wall. The only way of getting to, or going from it by public conveyance, was by the old stage coaches, often called "Butter Peddling Wagons." By unremitting effort, Judge White with several other public spirited citizens, succeeded in inducing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build a branch from Blairsville to Indiana. Through the efforts of Judge White and these citizens, the Indiana Branch of the P. R. R. has been one of the important feeders to the main line, and became important to the travel of this region.

While in the activities of his professional career he was a great friend to and gave encouragement to the young men of the community. There were many lawyers who received their early instruction in their profession in Judge White's office. There would often be a half dozen students studying law in his office. The Hon. S. S. Blair, who afterwards resided in Blair county and became one of the leading lawyers of central Pennsylvania, often publicly said that Judge Thomas White was the most careful, conscientious and competent instructor of young men studying law in his office (there were many of them) he ever knew.

While many of the students afterwards became leading lawyers, being, however, while in the Judge's office of active minds and not yet of the sedateness of older citizens, they often played pranks; sometimes on the Judge himself.

As we have said the counties of Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana and Westmoreland made the old "Tenth District." From Indiana to Kittanning, county seat of Armstrong, it was by road twenty-six miles; to Ebensburg of Cambria, twenty-six miles; to Greensburg of Westmoreland, thirty-five miles. The Judge and some lawyers would go to the courts of these counties on horseback. Judge White always had good riding horses, and careful men to attend them.

He usually started on the circuit on Sunday. One of his men of all work about house and stable was a Welshman named David. While the students then, differing from these high cost living days, made the fires and swept the office, David was often about. There happened to be in the back office an old militia

officer's coat. One Saturday before a December week of Cambria County Court, the students got David into the office and said to him: "You know, David, in Wales the judges wear uniforms on the bench, and in Cambria county, where there are so many Welsh, Judge White wears this military coat. When he came from the last court there, by mistake, he brought this coat home, so, when you bring the Judge's horse out to his front door for him you must have this coat back of the saddle, spread over the horse's rump. Don't rumple it up." David, in his innocence, believed all this. The students managed that David should bring the horse to the Judge's front door, on Philadelphia street, which was just where now the street car office is, about the time the people were coming from church on Sunday, so that many people would be on the street. Sure enough at the proper time, which was about the usual time for the Judge to start, David had the horse at the front door with this military coat attached to and spread behind the saddle. When ready to start, the Judge, bundled up for the winter ride, came to the front door, Mrs. White accompanying him to say good-bye, when to his surprise he saw his uniformed horse and the people standing on the street looking. The Judge, surprised, but having a spirit of humor, could only say, "Why, David," when to keep from laughing outright he retreated into the house. Some of the authors of the joke were near by, and relieved the situation by telling David they had just learned that the Judge had bought a new coat for Cambria, and to now take the horse to the stable and remove this coat. There was a good laugh in the community about this practical joke of the Judge's students, who were never rebuked, as the Judge himself enjoyed the prank.

Judge White sold more land in various counties in western Pennsylvania than any other man of his time. Among other land holders that he represented was George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a great friend of George Washington, and through whose influence Indiana county, in 1803, was created. He represented, also Timothy Pickering of Boston, Horace Binney of Philadelphia, and other prominent men.

Near the town of Indiana and north of it the Gilpins of Philadelphia owned a large body of land. Beginning in 1847 Judge White, as the representative of the Gilpin Estate, subdivided into farms these Gilpin lands and sold them to various persons who

occupied them as farms. Most honest and patient was he with many of these people, who starting in with practically nothing, yet through his indulgence and encouragement, paid for their farms with their products.

While Judge White was a professional man, yet he took great interest in farming and agriculture. In 1854 through his influence and activity the Indiana County Agricultural Society was organized, and he became president of it and continued from year to year until his death, the first fair under his jurisdiction being held in 1855.

In his private life Judge White was a pure and upright man. There never was a more devoted husband and father. The happiness of his home and the comfort of his family were always his first thought, and no sacrifice was too great for him to make, to secure them.

In his religious life he was a sincere and earnest Christian, despising cant, hypocrisy or pretense. His chosen church was Protestant Episcopal, and through his efforts, and mainly from his personal estate, the first Episcopal Church was built in Indiana and a congregation established.

There never lived in Indiana county a man more sincere, honest, enterprising, kind and encouraging to the poor man struggling for a living, and just to all men, than Judge Thomas White.

As he lies on the hillside overlooking Indiana, in what is called White's vault, this generation knows little personally of him, but if the graves of many of his time, who started with nothing but good health, strong arms, honesty, industry and a desire for a fair chance to get homes in this, then, new country, could speak, the kindly utterance would be heard, we never had a better friend in our struggles than Thomas White.

GENERAL HARRY WHITE. Some wise man long ago said, "It is well our great men have left few sons to shine in the borrowed luster of a mighty name." In the larger sense this is true, but there are conspicuous exceptions, an instance of which is found in the subject of this sketch, Harry White, third and youngest son of that eminent citizen, Thomas White, and his wife Catharine Brooks (McConnell) White.

Born at Indiana, his environment was happy and his opportunities during his boyhood for culture and education, both scholastic and social, very great. Like most boys he began at the public schools, then went to the Indiana Academy. This Indiana Academy

was an old institution and sent into the world a number of successful prominent men. Judge Thomas White was one of its founders. When this academy languished and ceased to "keep school" Harry White's father secured private tutors, one of whom was the late Hon. John P. Penney, of Pittsburg, who, while studying law with Judge Thomas White, was private tutor to Harry White and the late Senator M. S. Quay. The private tutor taught in a building near Judge White's residence.

Harry was enterprising and ambitious and, naturally, a leader among his boy friends and companions. Early in life he had selected his profession and prepared himself for what he hoped would be his career. In 1850 he went to what was called the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. Getting his degree with the class of 1854, he intended, with one of his school companions, to go South for a while and teach school; his father objected to this and desired him to begin the study of the law in his office, which he did.

The practice of the courts then, on the matter of applications for admission to the bar, was to appoint a special committee of three lawyers, resident or from abroad, to examine the applicant. After this examination in 1856 Harry White was admitted to the Indiana county bar, and very soon afterward to the bars of surrounding counties. He assisted in the trial of a case the day after his admission.

This year, 1856, was the initial one for the Republican party in national politics. The effort of Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate to repeal the Missouri Compromise in the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, brought the extension of slavery as the living question of the hour before the people of the country. Opposition to this extension of slavery was the leading principle of the Republican party, and Harry White, a voter for the first time that year in national politics, became the first chairman of the Republican party in Indiana county. It was no injury to a young lawyer, in the country districts, to give attention to political questions then before the nation. Without previous political experience he made his first political speech in the town of Blairsville, and organized a vigorous campaign throughout the county, resulting in a very large majority for Fremont, the Republican candidate for president.

Harry White, while active in his profession in the intervening years between 1856 and 1860, became a very prominent factor in



Harry White

the politics of Indiana and surrounding counties. Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland counties composed a Congressional district, and after a canvass Harry White was nominated for Congress in June, 1860, at Greensburg, over the late Senator Edgar Cowan. Being barely of the constitutional age for a Congressman, and some contentions arising which apparently endangered the election of a Republican from the district, he resigned the nomination against the protest of many friends, and Hon. John Covode became the candidate, and with Harry White's active support was elected. That campaign being a most active and exciting one, we shall forbear narrating all its details.

After Sumter was fired upon, in April, 1861, Harry White for a while, in common with others, closed his law books and made ceaseless efforts to educate the people of this region to the necessities of the great conflict of arms. He was soon elected captain of a company and tendered it to Governor Curtin. Because the Governor did not accept his company, many of its members joined other organizations. After this Harry White went to see Governor Curtin and inquire why the company he had offered was not accepted. In the interview on the subject the Governor said, "I did not accept you because of the request of your father. You know, Harry, how highly I esteem your father, and with tears in his eyes he besought me not to accept you for service, as you were all he had left at home." Whereupon Harry replied, "I am sorry to distress my father, but I feel it my duty to go into the service and am going, if I have to carry a musket." Then the Governor said, "If that is the way of it I will commission you as Major of the 67th Regiment, which is struggling in recruiting at Cammack's Woods, at Philadelphia." The commission was authorized by the Governor, accordingly, and Harry White went immediately to work recruiting to complete the filling of the regiment, taking some members of his old company, that he had offered, into it. Recruiting during the latter part of the summer of 1861 was not very active for many reasons, but during the winter of 1862 the regiment was completely organized and sent in active service.

The regiment was sent to relieve Gen. Dick Coulter's 11th Pennsylvania Regiment at Annapolis, Md., and for several months it performed the irksome duty of taking charge of parole camp there, and Major White was detailed to protect the Annapolis & Elk Ridge railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio from Anna-

polis Junction to Washington City. After several months the regiment was relieved from its irksome duties and sent to Harpers Ferry and the Shenandoah valley.

In the fall of 1862, while Major White was in the field, the people of his Senatorial district, composed of Armstrong and Indiana counties, without his request, elected him to the Senate of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Legislature meeting in January, 1863, at Harrisburg, President Lincoln sent Major White a leave of absence during the session of the Legislature that winter; and he served in the Senate during the session of 1863, making occasional visits to his regiment, then in winter quarters at Berryville, Va. Having taken many of his old friends and neighbors to the service he refused to resign from the army, and on the adjournment of the Legislature in the spring of 1863 rejoined his regiment. He refused to take his salary as a senator, but sent it to the Soldiers' Relief Fund of the two counties of his Senatorial district.

When he rejoined his regiment there was much active service in the Shenandoah valley. General Milroy was in command of the division, with headquarters at Winchester, Va. Major White was assigned to the command from Berryville to Snickers Ferry. Almost daily Mosby, Imboden, McNeal and other Rebel partisan commanders were making raids in the valley, and frequently affairs would be had with these forces of the enemy.

Early in June, 1863, General Lee started on his campaign to Pennsylvania. The Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, was down the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg, and the only force between Lee's advancing army and the Pennsylvania line was Milroy's division, in headquarters, at Winchester. On the 11th of June, 1863, Early's and Johnson's divisions of Ewell's corps of Lee's army approached Winchester, and the Union forces there engaged these Rebel forces for three days. On the night of the 12th of June Major White received an order to take the advance with infantry, cavalry and artillery to the relief of Milroy at Winchester. Although Winchester was but twelve miles west on a direct road, yet, owing to the position of the enemy, the march to Milroy's relief was roundabout. Reaching Winchester about midnight, the fight was resumed on the 13th. Milroy's division did not know it was engaging Lee's advancing army, but so it was, and in the fight on the 15th Major White was captured by the 9th Louisiana Tigers. If the fight of Winchester had not taken place, the battle

between Lee and the Army of the Potomac might not have taken place at Gettysburg.

At the date of his capture all exchange of prisoners had stopped, and Major White was sent with other prisoners to Libby at Richmond. This was the commencement of a long, painful and historic imprisonment. The many incidents and occurrences among the prisoners in Libby during the summer and fall of 1863 would fill a volume of startling details. This, indeed, was the angriest time of the war.

When Major White left the Senate, in the spring of 1863, to rejoin his regiment, the Republican party had five majority. The fall election that year reduced this majority in the Senate to one, leaving it 17 to 16.

Under the cartel about the exchange of prisoners made in 1862, surgeons and chaplains as well as nurses were not subject to capture as prisoners of war, but with the captured at Winchester, surgeons and the other exempted classes were all taken to Libby. Among the chaplains was the late Chaplain McCabe. After the captured at Chickamauga were brought to Libby, there were about ninety surgeons there. The deadlock in the exchange of surgeons was broken on the 23d of November, 1863, and the effort of Major White to escape as a surgeon is narrated by Judge Robert Ould, the Rebel commissioner of exchange. In his report on the subject, published in the *Annals of the War*, he makes the following reference to Harry White:

"There was one incident in the course of deliveries which was quite dramatic, though very painful to one of the parties—a Pennsylvania colonel. In the beginning of the war surgeons were regarded as non-combatants, and not subject to detention on either side. A difficulty, however, arose between the two governments about one Dr. Rucker, who was held in confinement on the charge of murder and other high crimes. The United States demanded his release, and failing to secure it put Dr. Green, a Confederate surgeon, in confinement in retaliation. This led to the detention of all surgeons on both sides. I made vigorous efforts to restore the old practice, and at length succeeded. Accordingly, a day was fixed for the delivery of all surgeons on both sides at City Point, and all the Federal surgeons were directed to be sent from the Libby prison and put on board the flag-of-truce steamer. I accompanied the party. When we were nearing the steamer 'New York' I perceived that a signal was flying for me to come to the shore with my boat. I did so, and found there a communication stating that Col. Harry White, commanding one of the Pennsylvania regiments, had disguised himself as a surgeon and was then on board my boat. I immediately directed the prisoners to be drawn up in line on the shore and made them an address, in which I recounted the efforts I had made to secure the immunity of their class, and stated that an officer of the line, not entitled to exchange or release,

was among them, disguised as a surgeon. I then raised my voice and shouted, 'Colonel Harry White, come forth.' He stepped in front at once, and in a few words claimed that he had a right to resort to any stratagem to effect his release. I replied that I was not there to dispute or affirm what he said but that he must return to Richmond under arrest. It was a heavy blow to him, struck at the moment when he was sanguine of his liberty. Two minutes more would have placed him on the 'New York,' where he would have been safe, even if his disguise had been there detected. He had been a long time in captivity and extraordinary efforts had been made to secure for him a special exchange. He had been elected as a Republican to the Pennsylvania Senate, which, without him, was equally divided between the war and anti-war parties. His presence was needed to effect an organization and working majority in that body. I had learned these facts from more than one quarter, and was not disposed to assist in giving aid and comfort to the war party. I was under no duty to release Colonel White, as the exchange of officers had ceased. So obstinate was I that when the Federal agent offered me a major general and several officers of lower grade for him I declined to accept. I might have speculated to great advantage on him if I had been so disposed, and the situation in Pennsylvania would have warranted it. If every officer and man had been a Harry White there would never have been any difficulty about exchanges. Indeed, if the anxiety manifested about him had been distributed, instead of making him the reservoir of all, it would have been better for a good many people. 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.'"

On his return to Libby, Harry White was put into one of the famous dungeons at that place and his experience there would too much extend the story of his imprisonment. On Christmas Day, 1863, he was taken from Libby and under guard sent to Salisbury (N. C.) prison, with the following order from General Winder, the commandant of Rebel prisons: "I send you Major White of the 67th Pennsylvania. An important prisoner. You will deprive him of all money and valuables and place him in close, separate and solitary confinement." Having been a prisoner then for six months, he had no money or valuables to be deprived of, but was put in solitary confinement in a dungeon 8 feet long and 4 feet wide and under constant guard. This condition continued for several days when the dead house was cleaned out and he was placed there in solitary confinement under guard the balance of the winter, until the 13th of March, 1864; when he was put in the stockade with the remainder of the prisoners. This harsh, severe and unusual treatment, different from that given other prisoners, was because Harry White was a Republican member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, as well as an officer of the army. In an effort to secure his exchange, the authorities at Washington had told the Rebel commissioner of exchange that they had

his resignation as a senator, and their refusal to exchange him was only inflicting torture on him. The Rebel authorities did not believe that they had his resignation and placed him in solitary confinement at Salisbury, to make it impossible for him to send any resignation, but Harry White, after his failure to escape as a surgeon, prepared his resignation on a slip of paper and inclosed it in the back of a Sanitary Commission Testament, one of the kind given to soldiers, and gave it to the surgeon whom he had personated when he went out with the surgeons and reached City Point. Following is a copy of the resignation:

Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia.
November, 1863.

Hon. J. P. Penney,

Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Considerations I may briefly state, make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Penna.

After the adjournment of our Legislature last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of General Lee's army, in June last, into the Shenandoah valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war, with other Federal officers. I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23d of June I remained a prisoner in the Libby.

No exchange of prisoners has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to be in early prospect. Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organization and delay necessary legislation.

I regret the situation and am unwilling my personal misfortune should, in any way, affect public interests or interrupt, for a moment, that cordial cooperation between our State and the National government so necessary in this crisis.

It is true some time must yet elapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required, yet, as I have no hope of release by general exchange, the Richmond authorities, I am convinced, will retain me as long as possible, because I am a senator and my vote important. Under the circumstances it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment.

I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more agreeable to my taste and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of Southern prisons. My present situation presents the less agreeable alternative in prospect and I see but one solution of the difficulty. Other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to represent. The people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter and my duty to

them, in the premises, has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life. I cannot in any way consult with them. They should not, however, at this time go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, tried to be.

Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a senator from the 21st Senatorial district. Be kind enough to convey to my brother senators assurances of respect and esteem; tell them "though cast down I am not dismayed," though I am in bonds, I am full of hope. Tell them my prayer and trust is, no word or act may go out of the councils of your Senate to weaken the arm or make faint the heart of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field, to a sure and triumphant success, the greatest struggle of history. Accept, my dear sir, my personal wishes for your good health and prosperity. I am,

Respectfully yours.

HARRY WHITE.

In May he was started with other prisoners for Andersonville, but at Chester, S. C., escaped with some fellow prisoners from the train and after recapture was sent to Columbia, S. C., to the penitentiary there. Towards the latter part of June he was started again with others for Andersonville, and again escaped, but was recaptured. About the first of July he was again started for Andersonville, but at Greens Cut, some miles below Augusta, Ga., cut his way at night out of the car and was out this time twenty-nine days. Traveling only at night through the country in the direction of General Sherman's army, then on his Atlanta campaign, he lived only among the negro slaves, and on the 29th of July he was recaptured in Greene county, Ga., by bloodhounds, and carries the marks of their teeth on his arm.

After his recapture he was taken back to Macon, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C., and put in the workhouse there with others under the fire of our batteries on Morris Island, where that famous gun called the "Swamp Angel" was shelling the city of Charleston.

When, in the latter part of September, 1864, General Sherman and General Hood, of the Rebel army, were allowed to exchange prisoners captured at and after the battle of Peach Tree Creek, which was in June, 1864, Harry White, by a ruse, got out of the prison with these officers and was taken back to Macon, and thence with others marching to Rough and Ready, ten miles below Atlanta, got over into the Union lines, and after sixteen months of imprisonment, breathed in Atlanta the atmosphere of liberty. The many trials, sufferings and peculiar experiences he

had during these sixteen months of prison, his different escapes and the different prisons in which he was confined, would require a volume for the narration of most harrowing details.

While belonging to the Army of the Potomac he was temporarily put on General Thomas's staff, and with him went to Nashville and thence, after some narrow escapes from recapture through Tennessee and Kentucky, reached his home in the midst of the excitement of the presidential campaign between Lincoln, the Republican, and McClellan, the Democrat. A mere political campaign was farthest from the thought of Harry White when he reached home the night of the 5th of October, 1864, to receive the welcome of lifelong friends and the embrace of his own family. While attenuated in body from a long and harrowing imprisonment, through "hairbreadth 'scapes and imminent peril," yet the atmosphere of freedom and the cordial welcome of home and friends soon brought to him health and vigor.

A demand was made of him for service in the great campaign to keep Lincoln as the leader of the people against the heretical proclamation that "the war was a failure." At a meeting in Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1864, in the Academy of Music, with Governor Curtin presiding, a great reception was given for Harry White, and he was made to narrate, for the information of the people, many of his trials and experiences of himself and comrades in Rebel prisons.

In due time, having been commissioned by the governor of Pennsylvania colonel of his regiment, and by President Lincoln brevetted brigadier general, he returned to his regiment and served until victory came at Appomattox. When the army was disbanded, returning to his home in the early spring of 1865, there was a natural demand among the people that he should be returned to the Senate of Pennsylvania, his election to which, in 1862, had caused him to suffer so long and painful imprisonment. He was elected in the fall of 1865, again, to the Senate of Pennsylvania, once more in the fall of 1868, and again in 1871. He became the leader of his party in the Senate during all these years, and wrote and had enacted much, very much important legislation. Among many important measures in the session of 1869 he wrote and had passed what was known as the Evidence Act of 1869, which changed the old rule that excluded interested parties from testifying in their own cases, so as to allow parties, themselves, to be witnesses in their own cases, leaving their

credibility as a question for the jury. At the close of the session of 1870 he was elected speaker of the Senate.

While not posing as a reformer, yet General White was sensible of great corruptions and betrayal of the people's best interests in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and during his third term in the Senate gave much time and effort to creating public sentiment throughout the State for a Constitutional convention, to remedy what he thought were the ills of the time. This sentiment he thought to excite by delivering lectures in different parts of the Commonwealth, the principal thought of them being the necessity of correcting certain errors of the time by a new constitution. The initial lecture, entitled "The Manhood For The Time," which was published at length in the *Pittsburg Commercial*, April 26, 1870 (now the *Commercial Gazette*), was delivered in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. Inasmuch as this is a matter of general public interest and of history, we make some extracts from it. With ample illustrations from history and anecdote, self-reliance, courage, independence, enthusiasm, sensibility, all with continuity of purpose, were indicated as qualities to make up the manhood required by the necessities of the times. Never, said he, was a manhood, made up of such qualities, more needed in our Pennsylvania than now. The employments of the mere "litterateur" seem to have taken wings and fled to the uttermost. The fires of native poetry have been quenched. Public life, public office, attract all with desire. Survey the field. How many there master the situation? The insincere demagogue stares at you on every corner. Rare to find, treading the high plane of authority, him who, with confident heart, relies upon the powers kindly given him and with independent boldness asserts convictions, made effective by an earnest enthusiasm, tempered by a heart sensitive to the plain principles of right and justice between man and man. How little does public position, as at present regarded, offer to the laudable ambition of our young men! No longer does it seem honorable or, indeed, respectable to be a member of our State Legislature. Look at the press of the day! Pick up any newspaper in our State. Abuse of the Legislature abounds in every column. (Here were narrated illustrative incidents.)

It is urged the personnel of the legislative body ought to be improved; that better men should be selected. I have seen this tried, or a pretense of trial, for a number of years. Allow me to say, however, there are now in the Legislature, in the Senate,

at least, some as high minded, honorable, intelligent gentlemen as can be found in Pennsylvania. . . .

The effort to reestablish that confidence between the people and the lawmaking power of the Commonwealth, so necessary to the happiness of the community and the stability of Republican institutions, is an indulgence in no mere abstraction. The legislative department affects all the concerns of life—in the organization, indeed, of the family itself and the enjoyment of property. To-day there is a want of confidence in the legislative department of government. This confidence should be restored. The remedy, I have thought for years, is a Constitutional convention. Salutary amendments can be there matured and submitted to the people, correcting existing abuses, and when placed in the organic law a measure of security will be reached.

Thirty-five years have elapsed since our last Constitutional convention. Changes have been great in the meantime. Our physical development, our social condition, our material necessities, our political elements, have changed and changed immensely since the convention of 1838. We have now cities and towns all over the Commonwealth where villages scarcely existed in 1838. . . . Such marked changes in our condition as a people, clearly, indicate the necessity of some modifications in our State constitution; not, indeed, to change our system, but the manner of dealing with details. (It was here indicated that a Constitutional convention was better than making amendments.)

The method I propose is to provide by bill for the election of, say, thirty-two delegates at large, each elector to vote for sixteen delegates, thus securing thirty-two gentlemen, possibly the best men of either party, as delegates at large, and the balance, one hundred, to be elected in the Senatorial districts. When the convention assembles it should direct its attention, first, to the executive office. I would extend the gubernatorial term to four years, and make him ineligible more than once in eight years. This, in the hope of preventing an administration acting in the interest of a reelection.

In our legislative organization I would have radical changes, increase the numbers of both branches, to make corrupt combinations more difficult. I would make special legislation practically impossible by withdrawing from legislative jurisdiction all subjects leading to corrupt practices and discontent among the people. All corporations, public and private, should be created and regulated by general laws. A more careful manner should be provided for the appropriation of public moneys. Hasty legislation should be prevented, as it has been most prolific of scandal and reproach. All bills should be read in extenso when under consideration and the yeas and nays called and recorded on the final passage of all bills. It has long since occurred to me that biennial sessions of the Legislature would be abundantly frequent, with the power, of course, in the executive to convene extraordinary sessions. . . .

Increase of population, enlarged commercial relations, the discovery of oil, coal operations, and other new sources of wealth have augmented the business of courts, necessitating an increase of judicial force.

While I am proud to believe no Commonwealth has an abler or purer judiciary than Pennsylvania, yet new arrangement of Judicial districts is absolutely necessary. The careful attention of the wisest and best of the State in Constitutional convention to the subjects indicated, and kindred ones, would bring the legislation of our Commonwealth greater purity, more security, and that confidence so much to be desired in the administration of her affairs.

This brief reference to a question so important to every Pennsylvanian may, I hope, excite more than the passing attention of this audience. If I had the power I would engage to it the attention of all the good people of the whole Commonwealth. Here, then, is a theme worthy your truest manhood.

As a result of this and similar lectures in different parts of the Commonwealth, a desire was created for a Constitutional convention. In the session then of 1872 General White in the Senate was made chairman of the committee on Constitutional Reform, prepared a bill for a Constitutional convention, and conducted its passage through the Legislature of that year. In the debate in the Senate about this bill, it was charged with being partisan, Senator Davis, of Berks county, saying, in opposition to it, "The Senator from Indiana has had his own way in framing and passing this bill." After being charged with being partisan, the only vote in opposition to the bill was that of the senator who made the charge.

As said above, it would extend to undue length this intended brief epitome of General White's career, as part of the history of the county, to give all the details, but it is quite proper to record that while he presided in Committee of the Whole during the entire consideration and discussion of the Judiciary Article, V, yet it is pertinent to say it was through his influence and that of his boyhood friend and neighbor, Silas M. Clark, then a delegate in the convention and afterwards a Supreme judge of Pennsylvania, that the entire plan of judicial districts throughout the state, as the Constitution provides, was formed and passed. General White also wrote several sections of Article IV, which relates to the governor's department, as well as sections of other articles of the constitution. All the changes and reforms indicated in the extracts from the address delivered in 1870, and published above, as part of this sketch, were adopted and are parts of the Constitution.

In 1872 he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He never had the support of what were called the bosses, but in the State convention of 1872 he was next in strength of delegates to that distinguished soldier, General Hartranft, who was nominated. But he was nominated as a delegate at large to the Constitutional convention. Governor Geary, while the convention was in session, vetoed the Congressional Apportionment bill. This made it necessary for the convention to nominate three candidates for Congressman at large, and without his knowledge or desire Harry White was nominated as one of these

candidates for Congress. The convention would not nominate him for governor, but piled other honors on him by making him a delegate to the Constitutional convention and also a Congressman; while at the same time he was a member of the Senate in the middle of his term. It is a trite saying, "Some people are born great, some achieve greatness, some have greatness thrust upon them." Certainly these honors were thrust upon Gen. Harry White, but he relieved himself from the situation by declining the nomination for Congressman at large, and accepted the nomination as a delegate for the Constitutional convention.

Of course he was elected in the State at large to the Constitutional convention, and having been the author of the bill which called it into existence, as was expected took a leading and prominent part in the convention. That great lawyer, William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected president of the convention. He was given the power to appoint all the committees of the body. He appointed General White chairman of the committee on legislation and gave him the power to select his associates on the committee. This, indeed, was the most important committee of the convention, as it was intended to pass on measures that affected the powers of Legislature. It was the legislative abuses which had created a necessity for and made the people demand some constitutional limitations on the legislative power.

Article III of the constitution is on legislative powers and contained, at the time of its adoption, the most radical limitations on legislative power of any constitution of any State. Its purpose was to prevent mere class, special and local legislation; also to prevent unnecessary haste in proceedings and extravagance in expenditures and appropriations. While some of its remedial provisions have been thwarted by judicial misconstruction, yet it is conceived that this third article of the constitution has practically reformed some former legislative abuses. To refer in detail to its many sections would make a commentary too extended for the purpose of this publication.

The sessions of the convention, beginning in November, 1872, continued with some recesses until December, 1873. During the winter of 1873 Gen. Harry White was also a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and chairman there of some of its most important committees. It was, indeed, most exhaustive labor to attend the sittings of both the Constitutional convention and the Senate of Pennsylvania, but by unceasing exertions he

attended the important business sessions of both bodies. While his salary as a senator was \$1,000 his salary as a member of the Constitutional convention was \$2,500. This latter salary he never lifted, but turned it into the State treasury, where it remains.

The constitution having been adopted at a popular election, Dec. 16, 1873, went into effect Jan. 1, 1874. Upon the Legislature of 1874 fell the duty of enacting many general laws to put the provisions of the new constitution into practical effect. General White, still being a member of the Senate, prepared and had passed during the session of 1874 many of the measures required to be enacted to put the constitution into practical effect.

In 1876 General White was elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Forest, Indiana and Jefferson, that being the year of the close election between Hayes and Tilden, for the presidency of the United States. General White was appointed as one of the so-called visiting statesmen to Louisiana, to discover which of the two candidates was rightfully entitled to the electoral vote of that State, and has always insisted that while on the face of the returns, as originally published, Tilden apparently had the majority, after investigation and elimination of the electoral frauds and fraudulent returns in New Orleans and different parishes Hayes ultimately rightfully received the electoral vote of Louisiana. He made various speeches, which have been published, vindicating the electoral commission of 1877 in giving Hayes the vote of Louisiana.

Entering the Forty-fifth Congress, which began with the extra session called for October, 1877, as a Republican, his party was largely in the minority, yet having had large legislative experience he at once took an active and effective part in that somewhat important and eventful Congress. Having been educated in the Henry Clay school of politics, which taught that liberal construction of the constitution of the United States that authorized the aid of the general government in "internal public improvements," he early sought the improvement, with a view of making them navigable, of the various important rivers of his district. Following this policy, he secured in 1877 the first Congressional appropriation that was ever made for the improvement of the upper Allegheny river. That important river, he argued, if completely slackwatered to be navigable all seasons of the year, would be a large tributary to the commerce of western Pennsylvania.

Having been a soldier, General White was appointed in his first Congress one of the seven that made what was called "The Burnside Military Commission," which sought to reorganize the army. Although the House had a majority adverse to his party, yet he advocated and had passed through Congress a report of that commission, which is, practically, the basis of the organization of the present army of the United States. General White also framed and supported, with an address, an amendment to the United States Constitution to make United States senators elective by the people. This proposition, however, slept a death-sleep in the Judiciary committee. Many of his friends in Congress sneered at his efforts in this behalf. But, now, after thirty years, this change has come. As a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania he had participated in six elections of United States senators, and educated by observation and experience by such elections he believed the time had come to allow the people of the States to elect senators by popular vote as they did members of the House of Representatives. While ever a loyal Republican, he was always of the progressive kind before that term had become the designation of an organization in opposition to the old-time Republican party.

While he was a member of Congress that serious industrial disturbance in the fall of 1877 known as the "Pittsburg Riots" took place. General White was then, by commission of Governor Hartranft, major general of the 9th Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. As the guard was then organized, the divisions were, really, small brigades. That, indeed, was a crucial time of western Pennsylvania, threatening a large and serious conflict between industrial forces. When the riots came General White was promptly with his division on the scene with headquarters at Torrens Station, near Pittsburg, and did much to restore normal conditions. His division started the first train on the Pennsylvania railroad after the hostile interruption of regular trains which had lasted for about ten days.

The Forty-sixth Congress, to which he was elected in the fall of 1878, was a most important one, as its discussions, reviving old-time war questions, solidified the Republican party, and in 1880 carried General Garfield to the White House. General White that year, against his wishes, was again nominated for Congress. The Greenback craze, and the cry of "Greenbacks for Bonds," was rampant in the district, and the fusion with the Democrats retired him from Congress, although in

that election he polled more votes than General Garfield did for president.

In 1884, although urged to return to Congress, when he surely would have been elected, he yielded to the request of many friends and was elected president judge of his Judicial district, and reelected in 1894. This later Judicial campaign was a most eventful one. After his first election to the bench, in 1884, the liquor license question, over which the court had jurisdiction, was a most absorbing one. While in the Senate, in 1867, he had written the law under which license applications were heard and decided. When he came upon the bench, and in his decisions, as a judge, he sought to be consistent with his utterances as a senator. Hence he felt it his duty to decide every application on the petitions for and against the necessity for each particular license applied for. The large preponderance of the petitions in each case being against the necessity for the license, he refused them all, thus following the provisions of the law he had written while a senator. Indiana county was thus left without a hotel licensed to sell liquor for ten years.

No further applications for those ten years were ever made after the first refusals. This situation organized the liquor interest against Judge White's reelection in 1894, and he was elected by less than one hundred majority. This election, however, was contested under a law, by a coincidence, which he had written himself while in the Senate in 1874. This created a court to be composed of three judges of nearest adjoining districts. In this case two of these judges were Democrats and one a Republican, yet his election was confirmed and his majority considerably increased. During this second term on the bench, however, licenses were granted in various parts of this district, as the sentiment on the question had materially changed through the large increase of population because of the active coal mining interests.

While, indeed, Indiana county was Judge White's judicial district, yet from time to time he presided in the courts of sixteen Judicial districts of the State. As a judge he gave most careful and painstaking attention in the trial of all cases, and was seldom reversed by the Appellate courts. His opinions were generally elaborate and written or expressed in pure, good English. Since he left the bench in 1905 he has been active at the bar, having all the practice he desires.

Born on the property he now owns in Indiana, much of his life has been spent here, and he has done much for his native county.

That prosperous educational institution, the State Normal School at Indiana, owes its creation to him, for while a senator he wrote and had passed into law its charter, securing for it also a State appropriation of \$20,000 to start on, and he is yet the largest original stockholder in the school. While General White lives in the township of White, which bears the family name, being called for his honored father, yet his office, library and interests are largely in the town of Indiana, where he was born.

In 1860, then an ardent young man, he married Anna Lena Sutton. She came of a family largely associated with the history of Indiana county. No woman could have been better suited to be the wife of this ambitious, energetic man. Anna Lena White was in all things the type of highest, purest womanhood. Possessed of a mind of high order, with it she had largeness of soul, a fine tact, a most gentle, gracious manner. In short, she was a lovely person. It may most truly be said of this wonderful woman, "Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Of this marriage four children were born, two daughters and two sons, at this writing all living: The eldest daughter, Virginia, now married to John N. Speel, pay director, United States Navy; Thomas White, civil engineer; Harry White, Jr., a banker; and Helen, the fourth and youngest, now the wife of Charles Edmund Beeson, of Pittsburg. General White's family circle had been unbroken until Feb. 27, 1912, when death claimed his beloved wife.

Though General White has had a long life, with a long list of achievements, he is still occupied with various activities. He is engaged in banking, being president of the Indiana County Deposit Bank, and is the largest individual land owner in the county. Neither heat nor cold nor storm deters him in the pursuit of his business or causes him to violate an engagement. Though advanced in years his unerring memory is as wonderful as ever, and he retains his physical and mental strength without a perceptible waning faculty. A fine horseman, he has a soldierly bearing in the saddle, and mounts and dismounts with the ease and dexterity of long practice, for he has always loved this recreation. He is working far into the evening of his days, preferring this to rusting out. As he goes on his

daily activities we may hear the echo of Tennyson's:

How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use,
As tho' to breathe were life.

JOHN MCGEE, who during his life was a civil engineer and railroad builder, having for upward of twenty years been a resident of South America, where he did much in the way of railroad surveying and constructing, was a native of Indiana county, Pa., born in Blacklick township Dec. 20, 1839.

Patrick McGee, grandfather of John McGee, and founder of the family in the United States, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and came to America when the country was still a colony of Great Britain. Crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, he located in Franklin county, Pa., in 1771, and there engaged in manufacturing wagons. During the great struggle for American independence he joined the Colonial army, and for three years served as a soldier, being at one time taken prisoner by the British, and confined in a prison in New York City. After his adopted country had earned its freedom he came to Westmoreland county, Pa., and there made his home until 1794, in which year he came to what is now Indiana county, locating in Blacklick township. He continued to make his home here during the remainder of his life, following the trade of wheelwright and wagon-maker and also engaging in farming on the property now owned by the Graff family. His death occurred there in 1818, when he had reached the age of sixty-eight years, and he was buried in Hopewell cemetery. He held to the faith of the Presbyterian Church. He was married April 17, 1796, to Esther Pilson, who was born in 1762 and died in 1830, and was also buried in the same cemetery. They had these children: James, born Feb. 14, 1797, who married Mary Loyns; Robert; and John, born May 19, 1801, who married Margaret Loyns.

Robert McGee, son of Patrick, and father of John McGee, was born on the farm in Blacklick township Oct. 25, 1798, and received his education in the subscription school which was opened on the homestead by his father. His boyhood was spent on the home farm, and he began studying surveying with Mr. Elliott, of Conemaugh township, a calling which he subsequently followed for over half a century. In 1835 Mr. McGee was appointed county surveyor of Indiana county, acting in that capacity for several years. In

1852 he removed from Blacklick to what is now known as the McGee farm in Center township, on the west side of Twolick creek, which was owned by his father-in-law, John Ross, who patented it in 1826. It had been originally surveyed in 1770 for William Evans. The part upon which the residence is situated was first settled by James Wilkins, who, it is said, planted an orchard of seven apple trees about 1768 or 1769, but who was later driven away by the Indians, who cut down four of the apple trees with their tomahawks. The stone house which is now occupied by Mrs. McGee was built in 1823, but the buildings on the place have been improved and added to. The property contained more than 300 acres of land, underlaid with coal, and here Mr. McGee spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring April 5, 1883. He was interred in the Homer City cemetery. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and his religious belief was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a well-read man for his day, intellectual, and one of the best-known surveyors of that period.

On April 18, 1839, Robert McGee was married to Isabella Ross, who was born Feb. 12, 1809, daughter of John Ross, and she died in 1857, and was buried beside her husband. They had the following children: John, born Dec. 20, 1839, is mentioned below; Martha, born Feb. 18, 1841, married David Mullen, who for a number of years was a conductor on the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania railroad; Robert Polk, born Aug. 19, 1842, was a railroad engineer for a long period; Sarah Ross was born May 23, 1845; James McKnight, born April 3, 1847, resides at Twolick, in Center township; a son, born Oct. 19, 1848, died the same day; Esther Ellen, born Feb. 2, 1850, married James McGee, of McGees Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.; Porter, born March 2, 1852, was a civil engineer and resided in Oakland, Cal., where he was killed by a railroad train in 1906. After the death of his first wife Robert McGee was married, Dec. 1, 1859, to Mrs. Sarah (Humphrey) Ellis, who was born Aug. 12, 1829, and was the widow of Griffith Ellis. One child came to this union, Charles, born Jan. 23, 1861, and now living at McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

John McGee's early boyhood days were spent in Blacklick township, where he attended the local schools. In 1852 he accompanied his parents to the Ross homestead, in the vicinity of which he attended the district schools, and supplemented this by attendance at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. There he studied civil engineering, and from his

father learned the profession of surveying, in which vocation he continued all of his life. In February, 1872, he went to South America for Henry and John Meggs, to survey for a railroad in the Andes mountains, and on completing his work returned home. From Peru he went to Valparaiso, Chile, South America, where he was engaged in civil engineering for the same railroad builders. Later he became a representative of several Pittsburg manufacturers of agricultural implements at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, but one year later returned to the United States and located at Steubenville, Ohio, with his family. He subsequently became constructing engineer for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Pueblo, Colo., and served in a like capacity for the West Shore Railroad Company, between Utica and Albany, N. Y., in addition to surveying and building the little branch road ten miles from Saratoga to Mount McGregor, N. Y. Going thence to the Argentine Republic, he was engaged in constructing for an English syndicate a railroad in the province of Entre Rios, covering a distance of two hundred miles, the Hume Brothers being the contractors. Subsequently he enlisted his services in behalf of another English syndicate, in gold and copper mining in Patagonia, and continued to be so engaged at Capillitas, in the Andes, until 1904, when the failure of his health caused him to abandon these enterprises, in which he had large interests, and to return to his home in Center township. He had waited too long, however, and died Dec. 12, 1904. He is buried in Greenwood cemetery.

Mr. McGee was a Republican in his political belief, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Mason in good standing. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, 42d Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, Infantry, but this company was disbanded after two months at Chancellorsville. He was a man of keen intellect, great breadth of mind and wide general information, and his reputation as a civil and constructing engineer extended over two continents.

On Nov. 26, 1866, Mr. McGee was married, at Marietta, Ohio, to Sarah C. Hodkinson, who was born at Bedford Springs, Bedford Co., Pa., daughter of Matthew and Eleanor (Dugdale) Hodkinson. Mr. Hodkinson was a native of Buxton, England, and for years was engaged in business at Pittsburg, Pa., later becoming one of the best known oil operators of Marietta, Ohio. His last years were spent on the McGee homestead in Center township, where he became engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where his death oc-

curred. Mrs. McGee's mother was a native of Ireland, and died at Marietta, Ohio.

Mrs. McGee still owns and occupies the homestead in Center township, where she passes the summer seasons, spending the winter months largely in travel in the large cities. A lady of culture, refinement, and artistic taste and temperament, she has traveled widely throughout this country, as well as in England and South America. She has decided ideas on the subject of woman suffrage, being a firm believer in the principle that those who pay taxes should have a voice in the government. Her children have been carefully reared and educated, being fitted to take any position in life to which they may be called. They are: (1) Sarah Hodgkinson was educated in the public schools and high school at Saratoga, N. Y., and the Conservatory of Music at Boston, became musical instructor in the School for the Blind at Boston, and for the last three years has been instructor of music in the Cathedral School at Havana, Cuba. (2) Eleanor, also a graduate of the schools of Saratoga, N. Y., the high school, and the Conservatory of Music, Boston, like her sister traveled throughout this and other countries, taught for some time at the Boston School for the Blind, and is married to William Lawrence Murphy, a well-known educator of Boston; they have three children, Eleanor, William and Francis. In addition to being a skilled vocal and instrumental musician, Mrs. Murphy has decided talent for painting. (3) Matthew Hodgkinson, born at Marietta, Ohio, in 1872, received a public and high school education, and then attended the military academy at Chester, Pa. He then became a student in Princeton College, and is now civil engineer for the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company. He is unmarried.

HON. JOHN P. ELKIN, a justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, was born and reared and developed in Indiana county, where he has spent most of his life. His successful career is fairly representative of the growth and development of the county and its people. Born in a log house on a farm in West Mahoning township in the early sixties, his elementary education was attended with many difficulties. The district school was located more than a mile from his home and was open for the instruction of pupils during only four months of the year, and this in the winter season. There was no public road connecting his home with the schoolhouse, and it was necessary to cross fields and travel unbeaten paths to reach the place where the old-

fashioned schoolmaster taught reading, writing and arithmetic with a rod in one hand and a New Testament in the other. The furnishings of the schoolroom were simple and somewhat crude; the benches were hand made, not beautiful in appearance, nor comfortable to sit upon; but they were substantial and answered the purpose. The teacher taught the beginner the A B C method and impressed the pupil with the disgrace of not being able to spell correctly. The methods of teaching were simple in the extreme, but as applied to the three branches taught were effective in producing satisfactory results. Pupils in the common schools in those days did learn to "spell and figure." This was the common school education of fifty or sixty years ago and it was the foundation upon which the subject of this sketch builded for the future. In his ninth year the family moved to the little village of Smicksburg, where the father engaged in the store and foundry business. Here the school was more accessible but the terms were short, not exceeding four months of the year at any time during this period. In 1872 Francis Elkin, the father of John P., associated with several friends, organized a company to manufacture tin plate in this country. This was the first enterprise of the kind launched on American soil. The manufacturing plant was built at Wellsville, Ohio, to which place the Elkin family moved in 1873. Although a boy not yet fourteen years of age young Elkin sought and secured employment in the mill, first as "hammer-boy," then as "heaver-up-at-the-muck-rolls," and finally as a finisher in the tin-house. He continued in this employment until the end of the year 1874, at which time the mill shut down. At that time the secrets of manufacturing tin plate were carefully guarded by the Welsh people and were unknown to Americans. The new industry was twenty-five years ahead of its time in this country, and it proved a failure resulting in total loss to those who had invested their money in the enterprise, including the Elkin family. It became necessary to start life over again. Young Elkin then made up his mind to secure an education and lay the foundation for a professional career. He entered the high school at Wellsville and resumed his studies with renewed vigor. Necessity taught him how to study and to apply his mind. He made rapid progress, and practically finished the high school course at the end of the school year. In the fall of 1875 the family moved back to Smicksburg, where there was a vacancy in the borough school. Young Elkin applied



James P. McMillen
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

for the position and through the assistance of some of the old citizens who believed in him he was selected as teacher. He was then only fifteen and a half years old and he was required to teach the boys and girls who had been his schoolmates and friends. It was a trying position, but he finished the term with the approval of the patrons. From 1876 until 1880 he attended school during the summer months and taught in the winter seasons. It was during this time that he attended the normal school at Indiana one term each year until 1879, when he borrowed sufficient funds from a friend to enable him to remain in school for the entire year. He was graduated in 1880, after which he again engaged in the profession of teaching. In the fall of 1881 he matriculated as a law student in the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. He was honored by being selected as the orator of his class, a distinction sought by many but enjoyed by few. An unusual event occurred during the last year of his university course. His father, who died in December, 1882, had been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Legislature, and some of his friends conceived the idea that the son might be selected to make the contest instead of the father. As a result of correspondence on this question young Elkin decided to enter the contest and make the race. He conducted his campaign by correspondence while a student at the University at Ann Arbor, Mich. The primaries were held one week after his graduation and resulted favorably to him. The most important event in his life occurred a few weeks later. He was united in marriage, on June 17, 1884, with Adda P., daughter of John Prothero, late president of the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa. A good wife and a happy family are the richest blessings vouchsafed to man on earth. This union has been blessed with three children: Helen Prothero, born July 27, 1886; Laura Louise, born June 10, 1892; and Stanley, born July 15, 1898. The eldest daughter, Helen, is married to W. M. Armstrong, and to their union one child, Helen Elizabeth, was born Sept. 16, 1910.

Mr. Elkin served as the representative of Indiana county in the Legislature during the sessions of 1885 and 1887. In 1887, as chairman of the committee on Constitutional Reform, he had charge of the proposed constitutional amendment submitting to a vote of the people the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Commonwealth. He is temperate in his habits and believes in wholesome practical laws and policies that

have for their purpose the advancement of the cause of temperance. He also served on the Judiciary General, Retrenchment and Reform, and Library committees. He was admitted as a member of the bar in 1885 and began the practice of law in his native county. He took an active interest in political affairs and frequently represented his county in State and national conventions, being a delegate to the convention of 1890 which nominated George W. Delamater for governor; and in 1891 he was permanent chairman of the convention which nominated General Gregg for auditor general and Captain Morrison for State treasurer. At all times he took an active interest in educational matters, and has been connected as pupil, student, teacher, director or trustee with the public and normal schools of the Commonwealth since the days of his boyhood. For several years he was president of the school board of Indiana and for a quarter of a century has been an active member of the board of trustees of the State normal school located there. He was elected president of the Farmers' Bank in 1893, which position he occupied until 1895, when he moved to Harrisburg in order to better perform the duties of deputy attorney general, to which position he had been appointed under the Hastings administration. In 1896 he was elected by his Congressional district as delegate to the national convention which met at St. Louis and nominated William McKinley of Ohio as its candidate for president. He actively participated in the memorable scenes of that convention. He was a sound money man and stood with nearly all of his delegation against the heresies of the free silver propaganda which then threatened the disruption of political parties. He witnessed the almost pathetic withdrawal of Senators Teller of Colorado, Du Bois of Idaho, Cannon of Utah, and other free silver advocates from the convention and from the Republican party. Upon his return from the convention he was elected chairman of the Republican State committee of Pennsylvania and conducted an educational campaign for sound money throughout the State. This resulted in the largest plurality ever given presidential electors up to that time in our State. He served as chairman of the State committee for five years, during all of which time the political situation was very much disturbed on account of the factional strife then existing. He resigned as deputy attorney general in 1897 because of political differences with the Hastings administration. In 1898 he conducted a successful campaign for William A. Stone, who was elected gover-

nor. In 1899 he was appointed attorney general, in which official position he served for a term of four years. The Legislature of 1899 having failed to elect a senator to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, Governor Stone appointed Senator Quay. This raised a very interesting constitutional question as to the power of a governor to fill vacancies by appointment. The opponents of Senator Quay challenged the power of the governor to appoint and denied the right of Senator Quay to take his seat in the Senate. The question was referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was chairman, and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts an active member. It became necessary to argue this question before the committee, and Mr. Elkin was chosen to make the argument. He represented the Commonwealth and took the position that under our system of government each State was entitled to full representation in the Senate, and if the Legislature failed to elect, it was the duty of the Governor to appoint. The opposition was represented by former Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, a recognized authority on constitutional law, and Hon. Hampton L. Carson and George Wharton Pepper, leading members of the Philadelphia bar. It was a question of importance to the public, and at the time the arguments were the subject of wide comment throughout the country. The committee sustained the contentions of Mr. Elkin and reported in favor of seating Senator Quay. The Senate after prolonged discussion by a majority of one vote refused to accept the report of the committee, with the result that Senator Quay was not permitted to take his seat. The whole question was finally settled by the Legislature in 1901, when Senator Quay was elected for the full term.

In 1902 Mr. Elkin concluded to announce his name as a candidate for governor. This led to one of the most spirited political contests in the history of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Senator Quay, then leader of the dominant party, opposed his candidacy, and in the early part of that struggle asked for an interview. Mr. Elkin complied with the request and met the Senator at the "Stratford Hotel" in the city of Philadelphia. The Senator insisted that Mr. Elkin should retire from the contest, which he refused to do. The result was an open breach, followed by a strenuous campaign in almost every county of the State. Elkin announced that he refused to be ordered out of the race and made his appeal direct to the people, who responded by instructing delegates in his favor in every

county in which the question was submitted. Blair, Chester, Dauphin, Lancaster, Northumberland and Tioga counties, the city of Wilkes-Barre, and several other large districts, instructed their delegates for him. When the convention met at Harrisburg in June, it was found that many of the instructed delegates had been induced to violate their instructions and vote for the opposition. It was a memorable convention, the scenes and incidents of which will not soon be forgotten by those who participated in it. Two thousand miners from the anthracite region with picks on their shoulders and lamps in their caps paraded the streets of the capital city carrying Elkin banners and demanding his nomination. The sentiment of the people was strongly with Elkin, but a sufficient number of weak delegates, instructed for him, yielded to the substantial and persuasive arguments of the opposition, with the result that he was defeated by a few votes. Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, a highly respected and able jurist of the courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, who was unfamiliar with the methods employed by his friends at the convention, received the nomination and became the standard-bearer of the party. Mr. Elkin accepted the situation with as much grace as possible under the circumstances, and upon the expiration of his term as attorney general resumed the active practice of his profession during the years 1903 and 1904. He was so engaged when in April, 1904, the convention met at Harrisburg for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill a vacancy in the Supreme court. He was not a candidate for this position, and it was generally thought that Governor Pennypacker would receive the nomination. The delegates met at Harrisburg with this understanding, but on Tuesday afternoon the Governor announced to a committee headed by the veteran David H. Lane, of Philadelphia, that he had decided to remain in the position to which the people had elected him and refused to allow his name to be submitted to the convention. In this situation the delegates looked about for a new candidate and finally determined to tender the nomination to Mr. Elkin. It was a novel situation and required quick decision. Mr. Elkin after consulting with his friends concluded to accept the nomination, which was unanimously tendered him on the following day by the convention. At the November election there were cast for him 737,978 votes in the Republican column, the largest Republican vote ever cast in favor of a candidate for a State office in Pennsylvania. His Democratic opponent re-

ceived 306,265 votes, making the plurality of Mr. Elkin 431,713, which was the largest plurality received by any candidate for State office up to that time. Mr. Elkin assumed his judicial duties the first of January, 1905, and at this writing has been on the bench for eight years, with thirteen years of his term yet to serve. He is in the enjoyment of his full physical and mental powers and is much attached to his judicial work. In the spring of 1912 he was favorably considered by the President for appointment to a vacancy in the Supreme court of the United States. He has devoted all of his time and energy to the performance of his judicial duties and has made a useful and intelligent member of our court of last resort.

In matters of religious faith Mr. Elkin has followed in the footsteps of his fathers, who for centuries were devout members of the Church of England and in this country of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In England and Ireland many of his ancestors were clergymen and loyal Protestants. In Indiana the parish is weak, but Mr. Elkin contributes freely of his means to support the little church whose services he attends.

Soon after his admission to the bar he began to take an interest in the development of the coal fields of Indiana county. Indeed, he may very properly be regarded as a pioneer in the development of the coal industry in this county. In connection with Henry and George Prothero he laid the foundation for opening up the mines of the Cush Creek region in 1887 and has been interested in that section from that time to the present. After several years of effort they succeeded in having the Cush Creek branch of the railroad built from Mahaffey to Glen Campbell. They sold to the Glenwood Coal Company the lands operated by them near Glen Campbell, and thus began the operations which since that time have been extended in every direction in that part of the county. He believed then, and believes now, in the profitable operation of our coal lands, and has always been willing to back his faith by making investments in different sections of the county. The future of Indiana county is bright and promising and no one has greater faith in that future than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Elkin has been successful in his business affairs as well as in his professional life. His energy is untiring and his industry great. He is preeminently the architect of his own fortune, as he inherited nothing but a strong body and a good mind. He possesses the qualities of energy

and decision and his success in life bears testimony to what can be accomplished by one who, possessing these qualities, knows how to use them.

Mr. Elkin is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Clover Club, and of other fraternal and social organizations.

He made his first appearance as a public speaker in the campaign of 1878, when he was not yet nineteen years of age. This was at a time when the Greenback party was on the crest of the wave of popular approval all over the country. He took his position against the fallacies of the new party, and has always stood for sound money as the only basis to give substantial and enduring national and individual credit. In 1880 he stumped the county for Garfield and from that time until his retirement from political activity, in 1904, he participated in every State and national campaign. He believes that young men should cultivate the habit of public speaking, and the earlier they begin the sooner will they acquire facility of expression and ease of manner. It matters not how simple the start, or how unimportant the occasion, but there must be a beginning, if a young man ever expects to become a public speaker. The old-fashioned literary society, and the debating club of the country school, were admirably adapted for developing a taste for public speaking. Mr. Elkin, in his teaching days, always made use of the literary society and the debating club as the most available means of creating popular interest in the cause of education in rural districts. He believes in the country boy raised on the farm, or in the homes of those who work for a living, and his experience has taught him that no boy so raised need despair of success if he has the ambition to succeed and the application necessary to work out results.

ELKIN FAMILY.

WILLIAM ELKIN, late of West Mahoning township, may be said to have been the head of the family in Indiana county. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Feb. 3, 1804, and died at his home in the above named township May 28, 1896, aged ninety-two years, three months, twenty-five days. He was twice married, and raised two families. He was first married to Martha Beattie, who died in Ireland in 1849. Her children were: Francis, intermarried with Elizabeth Pratt; William, with Mary Elkin;

James, with Jane Elkin; Henry, with Agnes Potter; Eliza, with John Bond; Anne, with Spencer Barrett, and Sarah, with James Chapman. Four years after the death of his first wife William Elkin married Jane Rippey, in 1853. The children of the second marriage were: David, intermarried with Etta Lowe; Martha, with Thomas Ralston; and John, with Emma Sprangle. All of these children lived in western Pennsylvania, where many of them with their families still reside.

In 1850 William Elkin made a visit to his son Francis, who lived in Pittsburg, Pa., and who had preceded his father to this country. After remaining here nine months William returned to Ireland and two years later came back to Pittsburg with his family. In 1854 he purchased the old homestead in West Mahoning township, upon which he spent the remainder of his life.

Martha Beattie, first wife of William Elkin, was the granddaughter of Joseph Hill, who died in Ireland in 1844 at the ripe old age of 107 years.

Francis Elkin, eldest son of William and father of Hon. John P. Elkin, died in Smicksburg, Pa., Dec. 12, 1882, leaving to survive him a wife, Elizabeth (Pratt) Elkin, and six children: Elizabeth Caroline, intermarried with William Elkin; James Henry, with M. Ella Oberlin; John Pratt, with Adda P. Prothero; Martha Cordelia, with W. D. McHenry; William Francis, with Ersie C. Maugans; and Margaret Alicia, with Robert McKibben.

Martha (Beattie) Elkin, grandmother of Hon. John P. Elkin, had several brothers and sisters, but none of the old stock emigrated to America. Her brothers, Henry, Robert, and John, were men of literary ability and became distinguished scholars. Henry was graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1847. He won several scholarships during his university course in competitive examinations, and was graduated with distinguished honor. He took a theological course and became a clergyman in the Church of England. He married the daughter of a bishop and resided near London, his children still living there. His brothers, Robert and John, followed in his footsteps in the matter of acquiring an education, but did not become clergymen. They prepared themselves for the profession of teaching and for many years were leading instructors in the Queen's naval schools. The Beattie family was inclined to intellectual pursuits and its members took high rank in the various callings and professions in which they became engaged. Many of the younger gen-

eration are in professional life in England at the present time.

The authorities on genealogy hold widely dissimilar views regarding the origin of the surname Elkin. In "The Domesday," generally regarded as an authoritative record in England, the name is said to be a combination of "Ella" and "kyn" and was used to designate the followers of Ella, the leader of a band of Saxon invaders who landed in south Britain about the year 514 A. D. He became king of the South Saxons and with his three sons and followers ruled those people for a long term of years. He was universally conceded to be the head of all the subsequent settlers in Britain—the first Bretwalda. In the history of the Northmen we find that "Ella" and "Ala" were used as interchangeable words and had the same meaning. Frequently the words "Ellakind" and "Allakind" were used in the sense of being synonymous with "Englishman." According to a slightly different view the name Elkin, while used to designate an Englishman, is a modification or corruption of "Alchen," a Shropshire land holder in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, the last of the Saxon kings of England. There can be but little doubt that the name Elkin is of Saxon origin and that it was used to designate the people who followed the fortunes of King Ella. According to Ferguson, a recognized authority on the origin of names, "Ella" is derived from the Gothic words "alius" and "alja," meaning a person from another country, a foreigner, or a wanderer. In this connection there appear in the old German language "alja," "Ello," and "Ella," and in the later German these words appear in their diminutive forms as "Alikin" and "Elikin"; while in the Anglo-Saxon these words appear as "Alchen" and "Elkin." From these words and their derivatives we learn two facts: 1. That the Saxon kings and their followers were inhabitants of the Continent before they became invaders of Britain. The name Elkin is therefore of Teutonic and not of Celtic origin. 2. That the original name was "Elkin" and not "Elkins," because in all of the derivatives and roots there is no indication of the addition of the letter "s," which was probably added in England at a much later date. The two forms are used interchangeably and mean the same thing. Both branches of the family belong to the old Saxon stock.

The members of the Elkin family who settled in western Pennsylvania belong to the branch that emigrated from England to Ire-

land in the seventeenth century. The exact date of the settlement of the Elkin families in Ireland is not known. The best authenticated tradition is that in the seventeenth century some members of the Graham, Ramsey and Elkin families emigrated from England to County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled near Omagh. Among those who thus settled in Ireland was a certain James Elkin, of whose subsequent history little is known. Robert Elkin was the head of the chief branch of the family in Ireland. He came from England about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled near Omagh. He married Marjorie Woods, of County Fermanagh, where some of her relatives still reside. There is no definite information concerning this Robert Elkin, but he had brothers and sisters and no doubt was closely related to the James Elkin mentioned above, who also came from England some years before. It is also very probable that he was a member of the family of William Elkin mentioned in English history as an alderman of London, and also of John Elkin, one of the subscribers to the London Company's Colonies in America, 1609, and a merchant of London, where many members of the Elkin family of England lived.

The history of the second generation in Ireland may very properly start with the children of Robert Elkin and Marjorie Woods, his wife. They were five in number: Robert, David, Francis, William and Mary, and were born at Mullinatomagh. The parents were stricken with fever and died when the children were comparatively young. They were taken into the family of William Smith, a neighbor, whose daughter Catherine afterward married David Elkin, the second son of Robert. David and his wife by their industry and thrift were soon able to purchase the farm known as Kilbuck, which has remained as a homestead in the Elkin family from that time to the present.

Robert Elkin, the eldest son of Robert and Marjorie (Woods) Elkin, came to America in 1794 and made his first settlement in Brushvalley township, Indiana Co., Pa. He was the first of the Elkin family to emigrate to America from Ireland. He was a farmer in Ireland and evidently decided to follow the same occupation here, and no doubt selected a farm in that section of Indiana county for this purpose. For many years he wrote an occasional letter to his friends in Ireland, but nothing was heard from him later perhaps than 1825, except that he had moved from Indiana county to the central part of Ohio. In the history of Indiana county published in

1880, it is recorded that Samuel S. Stephens, who lived in Brushvalley township, married a Rebecca Elkin in the early part of the nineteenth century. This Rebecca Elkin was no doubt the daughter of Robert Elkin, who settled there soon after coming to this country. William Elkin, a nephew of Robert Elkin, emigrated from Ireland and settled here in 1853. He made a visit to Ohio for the purpose of locating the family of his uncle Robert, but found they had left there and moved to Missouri. It is known that Robert Elkin had a large family and numerous descendants, who no doubt live in different States of the southwest, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and southern Illinois. There is a large Elkin family in that section of the country and no doubt many of them are the descendants of Robert Elkin, the first of the family to settle in this country.

Francis Elkin, the third son of Robert and Marjorie (Woods) Elkin, was born at Mullinatomagh—the exact date of his birth is not definitely known, but was perhaps in the year 1784. He married Nancy Park, and to this marriage three children were born, William, Mary and Sarah. He died in 1864 and was buried in Lower Langfield cemetery, where his brothers David and William were also buried. In 1905 Hon. John P. Elkin, while on a visit to Ireland, caused a monument to be erected in the cemetery at Langfield to the memory of Francis Elkin, who was his great-grandfather, and also in memory of his grandmother, Martha (Beattie) Elkin, who was buried at Cappah in 1849. Francis Elkin had the reputation of being industrious, thrifty, intelligent and loyal to friendships, principles, convictions and faith. He was a man of affairs and had the respect and confidence of his neighbors, relatives and friends. He lived a long and useful life and died contented and happy at the old homestead in Ireland. It was a matter of regret to him that most of his immediate family had emigrated to America, but he was reconciled because he thought they had greater opportunities here than they could have in the old country. He lived and died a member of the Church of England, the faith of his fathers.

William Elkin, familiarly called "Orange Billy," was the fourth son of Robert and Marjorie (Woods) Elkin. Mary Elkin, the fifth child, was intermarried with a Mr. Hunter, and many of the descendants of this family live in Canada.

That members of the Elkin family were engaged in various occupations and professions

appears from the fact that in 1559 a certain George Elkins was graduated from Oxford and became a clergyman of the Church of England; and a William Elkin was made vicar of the parish at East Cloyden, Buckinghamshire, in 1405. Another William Elkin is mentioned in connection with his daughter Ursula, who married Sir Roger Owen, a prominent member of Parliament from the County Salop. The widow of this William Elkin afterward married Thomas Owen, father of Sir Roger, and a judge of the court of Common Pleas during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The members of the original Elkin family lived in the south and east of England, especially near Cheltenham and in London. In the "*Munimenta Gildhalae Londoniensis*" there is a reference to a Robert Ellkyn, thus retaining in part at least the early form of spelling, a combination of "Ella" and "kyn." He was an office holder during Sir Richard Whittington's mayoralty in the sixteenth century. In 1547 a coat of arms was granted to Richard Elkins, and in 1593 another coat of arms was granted William Elkin, who was an alderman of Cripple Gate, London. About the same time the family coat of arms was authorized to be registered and is still adopted by the English branch of the family.

In western Pennsylvania the Elkin people are very generally engaged in agricultural pursuits. They are industrious, frugal, thrifty and reasonably prosperous. They are loyal to friendships, devoted to their families and maintain correct standards in the domestic relation. They pay their debts, keep their contracts and save their earnings. They live the simple life and find recreation and enjoyment in wholesome things.

PRATT FAMILY.

ELIZABETH PRATT ELKIN, mother of Justice John P. Elkin, was the youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carden) Pratt. She was born on the old homestead in Queen's County, Ireland, July 16, 1833, and died at her home in Indiana, Pa., Jan. 2, 1913. She left Ireland in her eighteenth year and settled with friends in the city of New York, where she remained a few years, and then came to Pittsburg, where she first met and subsequently married Francis Elkin. The newly-married couple lived in Pittsburg, where the husband was employed as superintendent of the iron mills of John Lindsey, his uncle, who died suddenly during a visit to Ireland. The death of Mr. Lindsey left the business in the control of a junior partner,

Christopher Zug, who for reasons best known to himself found it convenient to dispense with the services of Francis Elkin. This changed the plans of Mr. and Mrs. Elkin, and during a visit to William Elkin, his father, who then lived in West Mahoning township, Francis Elkin concluded to buy a farm and engage in agricultural pursuits, which he did. Francis Elkin and his wife thus found their way into Indiana county and began their career here. They were industrious, saved their earnings and prospered. After spending several years on the farm they moved to Smicksburg, where they spent the greater part of their lives, remaining until the death of the husband. Mrs. Elkin was a helpmate to her husband in every sense of the word, and loyally supported him in all of his undertakings. In adversity she cheered him; in sorrow she comforted him; and in success she rejoiced with him. She was loyal to his every interest and always willing to bear her share of the burdens. In religion she adhered to the faith of her ancestors, who for centuries were steadfast in their allegiance to the Church of England. She was confirmed as a member of the church in Ireland before departing for America and for more than sixty years remained true and devoted to the church of her choice. Her body lies at rest near the entrance to the little Episcopal Church at Smicksburg which her husband was instrumental in building more than forty years ago. In later years she attended Christ Church, Indiana, where she was much esteemed by those who attended the services there.

The Pratt family of Ireland were devoted followers of Oliver Cromwell, and were ranked among his favorite soldiers at the time of his invasion of Ireland. Prior to that time they had lived in England, but following the fortunes of "Old Ironsides" they found their way into Ireland and became possessed of a considerable portion of the fair lands of Queen's County. John Pratt, father of Elizabeth (Pratt) Elkin, was familiarly known as "Cromwell Pratt," because of his devotion and loyalty to the cause of the Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. The Pratts aided Cromwell in the storming of Drogheda in 1649 and some of them won distinction for acts of valor in that engagement. This was a tradition in the family, passed down from one generation to another, the mention of which was always sufficient to stir the fighting spirit of the Pratts. John Pratt had a family of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. They

scattered to the four corners of the earth, and their descendants may be found in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and in several sections of the United States. All of the brothers and sisters predeceased Mrs. Elkin. It was always a matter of keen regret to her that she was separated from her brothers and sisters, for whom she had the deepest affection, but this was the fate which befell many an Irish family.

Justice John P. Elkin, who bears the name of his maternal grandfather, during a visit to Ireland caused a monument to be erected in the churchyard at Rathdowney in memory of John Pratt, who was buried there. He also caused another monument to be erected in the graveyard at Skirk, in memory of his grandmother, Elizabeth (Carden) Pratt, who survived her husband many years and died at eighty-nine. The Cardens were a large family and much respected. Some members of this family emigrated to Canada and were in professional life there.

The Pratt family were of Norman stock, and the tradition is that they came into England with William the Conqueror. After the Conquest the Pratts and their numerous descendants lived in England for many centuries. A large branch of the family still resides there.

Mrs. Elkin came to this country in a sailing vessel, was shipwrecked, and after many trials and vicissitudes finally landed in New York harbor, having spent nearly three months on the ocean. It was an adventurous voyage and left her in dread of the storms of the sea. She never overcame this feeling, and as a result she was unwilling to revisit the old friends in Ireland whom she dearly loved and often talked about. In her bedchamber in the old home at Smicksburg hung the picture of an Irish maiden who had come to this country, underneath which were printed the following lines, no doubt expressive of her own sentiment:

Erin, my country, though sad and forsaken,

In dreams, I revisit thy sea-beaten shore;

But alas! In a far foreign land I awaken,

And sigh for the friends who can meet me no more.

She was a devoted wife, a good mother, a loyal friend, and steadfast in her convictions and faith. Her wish was that she be buried by the side of her husband in the old churchyard at Smicksburg, and this was done. She

spent the happiest days of her life among the people out there and it seemed most fitting that her body should rest where her heart was.

LOUGHRY. In the mercantile circles of the borough of Indiana no name has held more honorable place than that of Loughry, still represented there by the members of the firm of W. R. Loughry & Co., the leading general merchants. In former years James A. Loughry and Samuel Lucas Loughry, brothers of William R. Loughry, both of whom died in their prime, were also in business there, the latter as junior member of the firm of W. R. Loughry & Co., the former for some time associated with the original house from which this grew and later on his own account.

William Loughry, the great-grandfather of William R., James A. and Samuel Lucas Loughry, was born in the North of Ireland and came to the United States when a young man. He was a farmer by occupation. He was a member of the famous Boston Tea Party, and served as a soldier during the Revolution.

James Loughry, son of William, was born in Indiana county, Pa., in the early days of the settlement of this section, and became a farmer. He died at the age of about seventy. He married Anna Wilson.

William Loughry, son of James and Anna (Wilson), was for many years a school teacher in Indiana county, becoming very well known in that connection. He was endowed with high musical talents and was quite noted as a singer. For many years he was prominently identified with the Queens Presbyterian Church, which he served for several years in the capacity of deacon. He died in September, 1859, aged forty-six years. In 1838 Mr. Loughry married Margaret Lucas, who was born Aug. 18, 1818, in Indiana, daughter of John and Susanna Lucas, and spent most all her life at her native place. Mrs. Loughry attained the great age of ninety-four years, dying Dec. 13, 1912, at her home on North Sixth street, Indiana. She was buried in Oakland cemetery. She was survived by one brother, William Lucas, of Willet, Indiana county; by only two of her ten children, William R. and Mary E. Loughry; and four grandchildren. At the time of her death Mrs. Loughry was the oldest member of the Indiana Presbyterian Church, and though in her closing days not often able to attend services continued her interest in the welfare of the congregation, among whose members she was sincerely beloved. She belonged to the

various church societies and took an active part in the work of the congregation, having been associated with its life in the three buildings occupied in the last century. Though feeble in body in her later years she retained all her mental faculties to the end. Constant reading, in which she took deep enjoyment, kept her informed on the current happenings, and her excellent memory enabled her to recall many things pertaining to the early history of the town and county, particularly life and customs in the early days of the borough. She could remember when the present site of the place was a wilderness, and had watched all its prosperity and growth to its present importance. Her kindly disposition endeared her to a large circle of friends, and her pleasant life and the many happy associations of her early years made her a cheerful and delightful companion. The ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Loughry were: Susanna, who died in infancy; William R., head of the firm of W. R. Loughry & Co., now living on East Philadelphia street, Indiana; Matilda A., who died young; Elnora, deceased; John E., who died at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1863, when only sixteen years old, while serving as a Union soldier in the Civil war (his death was due to hard service and exposure); Rhoda J., deceased; Mary E., in partnership with her brother William in the firm of W. R. Loughry & Co., now living at the old home in Indiana; James A., deceased; Samuel Lucas, deceased; and Clara L., deceased.

JAMES A. LOUGHRY was born Jan. 4, 1854, in White township, Indiana county, the eighth in his parents' family. He received a common school education there, and began work in 1867, entering the employ of Loughry & St. Clair, who carried on the business from which the present establishment of W. R. Loughry & Co. originated. After Mr. St. Clair withdrew from the business James A. Loughry continued with his brother, William R. Loughry, until 1880, when he had the offer of a position in a Philadelphia dry goods house. After five years of business experience in that city he returned to Indiana and became associated in the grocery and queensware business with John F. Clements, doing business in the old Weamer building, at Sixth and Water streets. At the end of a year Mr. Clements retired, leaving Mr. Loughry to conduct the business as sole proprietor, and he continued at their old location until the spring of 1896, when he moved to commodious and handsome quarters, his storeroom being the same formerly occupied by the First National

Bank, remodeled to suit his special needs. Mr. Loughry's methods were always above reproach, his transactions square and satisfactory to all concerned, and he commanded a full share of patronage in the borough, where he was universally liked and esteemed. Though he died when only forty-two years old he had been in poor health for the two years previous, and the best medical aid to be obtained in Indiana and Pittsburg afforded him only temporary relief. About a year before his decease he went to New York City, where for several weeks he was under the care of a leading specialist, but the improvement in his condition was only slight, and he failed rapidly until the end, July 18, 1896. His death occurred at his home on North Sixth street. Mr. Loughry's demise was looked upon as a loss to the whole community, and there were many demonstrations of sympathy and grief from his various associates. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Indiana Lodge No. 313, of the Royal Arcanum and the Cosmopolitan Club, the members of the latter organization attending his funeral in a body. He was buried in the Loughry family lot in Oakland cemetery.

On March 22, 1887, Mr. Loughry married Nina Van Voorhis, of North Dakota, who survived him, passing away Jan. 24, 1912. They had a family of four children: James Van Voorhis, born Oct. 5, 1889, who is clerking for his uncle, W. R. Loughry, of Indiana; Herbert L., born in 1890, who died in 1910; William R., born Dec. 15, 1892, who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburg; and Margaret W., born April 4, 1893.

SAMUEL LUCAS LOUGHRY, best known as "Luke" Loughry, the youngest but one of the family of ten children born to William and Margaret (Lucas) Loughry, was born March 1, 1856, in White township, this county, two miles east of Indiana borough, whither he removed with his mother in February, 1860. In his early boyhood he attended common school, but he commenced work when only eleven years old, his first employer being Henry Hall, who was then in business on Philadelphia street, having a little store on the Douglass property. He carried the papers and did such other work as a boy of his years could perform, and remained with Mr. Hall nearly three years, and then entered the grocery and queensware store of A. M. Stewart, in the building afterward occupied by Thomas Wheeler, next door to the *Gazette* building.

There he was employed until early in 1874, when he found employment in the drug store of Dr. George R. Lewis, learning the drug business thoroughly during the six years he was with him, until March, 1880. He then entered business with his elder brother, W. R. Loughry, becoming the junior member of the firm, which has ever since been known as W. R. Loughry & Co. His connection with the business continued until his death, which occurred the day after Thanksgiving, 1895, when he was in his fortieth year. He had been on the streets and at the club the day before, apparently in his usual health, had attended the football game at the normal school and enjoyed his dinner with the family at his home, and retired at his usual hour, never to rise again, life having been extinct for some time when members of his family went to rouse him the next morning. For some time before he had suffered at intervals from heart disease, to which his sudden taking away was ascribed.

There were few citizens of Indiana brought more respected than Mr. Loughry. His success in the management of his private interests, and a public-spirited desire to see his community with the best possible advantages, led his fellow citizens to call upon him for public service, and though he cared nothing for the honors of office he discharged his responsibilities with the utmost regard for the interests of those whose confidence had been shown in selecting him. In 1893, against his personal desire, he was elected a member of the town council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. F. Jamison, and at the expiration of his term, in 1895, he was re-elected for three years' service. The duties of this position, which he had accepted at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he performed with honor and credit, proving himself highly useful. In the spring of 1895 he was elected a trustee of the State normal school at Indiana, to represent the stockholders, and the choice was highly pleasing to all interested in the success of the institution, but he had barely undertaken its duties when death took him. The board of trustees passed resolutions of regret and sympathy, from which we quote the following: "Although but a short time a member of our board of trustees his tireless energy and activity in behalf of the normal school had already manifested itself. He was wont to give any matter left to his care that same generous oversight and earnest attention that so strongly marked his own private business life. Timid

of manner, generous, unselfish, kind, of a genial and happy disposition, he carried sunshine into every walk of life. He never wearied in any labor that advanced the welfare of his fellow men and the prosperity and happiness of his community. He was public-spirited, and his capacious and broad mind very largely directed the municipal government of our town. * * * Ever honorable as a man, and genial as a friend, his integrity and generosity endeared him to the people of the county and all who had any intercourse with him. * * * From the rivalries of life and frictions of interest he retained no bitterness, but where faults existed, with a gracious readiness acknowledged his own and sought to cover those of others with the gentle shield of charity."

From the resolutions of sympathy passed by the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana, of which he was a charter member, and in which he had held numerous offices, we extract the following: "His long connection with the club for which he cared so well makes it peculiarly fitting that we pay this tribute of respect to his memory. He was one of the original charter members and his interest in its prosperity and success never once abated. Although he took no special part in the social entertainments of club life, none knew better than he of what the life should consist and so directed the internal management of the club with that broad-minded and unselfish spirit that so characterized his whole business and social life. His modest demeanor and kind and genial disposition endeared him to every one of us. He was public-spirited; he loved his town and spent his substance freely in promoting its prosperity. His unselfish energy and activity have given us our own Indiana united and bound together with the cords of his weaving. * * * Sterling integrity marked his every transaction. Pains-taking and accommodating, he contributed much to the standard of merit which distinguishes the business interests of the county."

Such comments, coming from those who had known him from boyhood, and with whom his associations had been close and continuous, throw light on a character notable for kindness, unselfishness and broad-minded philanthropy, and though he died at a comparatively early age his influence had been felt in many avenues of usefulness. He became a Mason in 1877, and joined the Knights of Honor in 1878.

Mr. Loughry was buried in Oakland ceme-

tery. The members of the Cosmopolitan Club, forty in number, attended in a body, and the board of trustees of the normal school also attended. The services were conducted by Dr. Hall, of the Presbyterian Church, a close friend of Mr. Loughry and the family.

JAMES FAIR, late of Blacklick, where he had made his home for many years, was one of the most influential residents of that part of Indiana county in his day. A man of high ideals and lofty character, he entered into the interests of his community with an earnest desire for its betterment which found expression in his encouragement and support of various beneficial movements. In short, he was a broad-minded and farseeing citizen whose ambitions extended beyond his personal and material welfare, whose usefulness was felt in every activity in the locality where his lot was cast. He was born June 14, 1819, near New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co., Pa., eldest son of Samuel Fair, who was born about 1790 in Path Valley, Franklin Co., Pa. The family has long been settled in this State. When but a boy Samuel Fair left his home and came to western Pennsylvania, and was thereafter dependent mainly upon himself. He settled near New Alexandria, in Westmoreland county, and about 1816 married Anne Campbell. They became the parents of sixteen children, all of whom lived to maturity, James being the second child. Mr. and Mrs. Fair were members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

James Fair obtained his education in the district schools near his early home. When twelve years old he came to Indiana county, where the rest of his life was spent. He was a farmer throughout his active years, and by his intelligence and industry made a success of that calling, as he did of everything else he undertook. He was active in local politics and church work, and though not a seeker after office or public honors of any kind accepted the responsibilities to which he was called and faithfully discharged the duties of any position in which he was placed. He was elected to several township offices, serving as school director, supervisor and auditor. A Democrat in his earlier manhood, he became a Republican upon the formation of the party, and was in sympathy with its policies during the war of the Rebellion. In religion he was a Presbyterian, he and his family belonging at first to the Blairsville Church, which he served as elder for many years. In 1866 he joined the congregation then form-

ing at Blacklick, was one of the first elders of that church, and, later, superintendent of its Sunday school. A few years before his death, on account of failing health, he removed from his farm in Blacklick township to the village of Blacklick, where he died Dec. 21, 1900. His death was regarded as a public loss.

In 1841 Mr. Fair was married to Harriet Smith, who was born Sept. 25, 1818, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Copley) Smith, of Blacklick, the former one of the most prominent of the pioneer settlers of Indiana county, and a well-known farmer and stock dealer. Mrs. Fair was well educated, having studied at a young ladies' school at Hollidaysburg, Pa., after attending public school. She died July 19, 1878. We have the following record of the children of this union: (1) Jane Elizabeth died June 6, 1864. (2) Samuel died Aug. 25, 1860. (3) Daniel McClure, born Sept. 25, 1846, enlisted Aug. 25, 1864, in Company D, 206th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Hugh J. Brady, and served until the close of the war; his was the first infantry regiment in Richmond after the surrender and evacuation of that city. After the war he learned the trade of builder and went out to Kansas, where he lived for four years. Returning to Pennsylvania he located first at Blairsville, later moving to Pittsburg, where he still resides, he and his two sons having a large business as builders and contractors. In Kansas he married Adelaide M. Phillips, of that State, and they have had the following children: Harriet; Howard McClure; Wallace, deceased; Paul William and Mary Louise, wife of Roy Hoover, of Spokane, Wash. (4) R. Willis is mentioned below. (5) James Campbell died Sept. 1, 1860. (6) Alice died Aug. 25, 1860. (7) Harriet Smith, born in 1856, married John M. Connor, of Blairsville, and has had six children: James, who lives at home; Eva May, wife of Carl Orr, of Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.; Cora; Dora; Beulah, deceased; and Harriet. (8) George Hill, born Feb. 6, 1861, was educated for the legal profession and practiced for a time in Dakota county, Nebr., where he became county attorney. He is now connected with the railway mail service, and resides at Topeka, Kans. He married Marthetta Stephens, of Indiana county, Pa., and they have two children, Helen Faye and Florence. (9) May C., born Dec. 24, 1862, resides in Blacklick.

R. WILLIS FAIR, M. S., PH. D., son of James and Harriet (Smith) Fair, is one of the owners and principals of the Kiskiminetas Springs School, at Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa.,

a school for boys established almost a quarter of a century ago and now ranking among the notably efficient preparatory schools in this part of the country. Mr. Fair was born in Blacklick, Indiana county, March 20, 1851. He first attended the public schools of that locality, and later became a student at Millersville State normal school, from which he was graduated in 1875. He taught in that institution the next year, during which the State normal school at Indiana, Pa., was opened, and he was elected to the chair of mathematics. He filled that position for the twelve years following, meantime continuing his studies to fit himself for higher usefulness in the educational field. His experience there, and observations made wherever and whenever opportunity afforded, impressed upon him the need for a high-class preparatory school for boys in this part of Pennsylvania, and when he resigned from the faculty of the Indiana normal school his plans for founding such a school were already matured, and the practical details, business arrangements, etc., had been completed. In 1888, in association with A. W. Wilson, Jr., A. M., Ph. D., son of A. W. Wilson, a merchant of Indiana borough, he opened what has since been known as the Kiskiminetas Springs School, at Saltsburg. The up-building and development of this school has been practically his life work. His success as an educator has been acknowledged by the profession as well as by those who have come under his training, and in recognition thereof he was awarded the degree of Ph. D. in 1892 by the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh) at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fair had purchased the hotel property then known as Kiskiminetas Springs, in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, opposite the town of Saltsburg, a picturesque natural park of forty acres, located on a beautiful wooded plateau a hundred and fifty feet above the water on the palisades, overlooking the town of Saltsburg and the headwaters of the "Kiski," directly above the junction of the Conemaugh and the Loyalhanna, which form the Kiskiminetas river. Suitable buildings were erected and equipped, and the project was launched upon what has proved to be a career of continuous success. The school has grown steadily, in size as well as importance, though there has never been any idea of making it a very large institution, one of the prime objects of the principals being to maintain homelike surroundings and to insure the personal relations between teach-

ers and pupils hardly possible where the attendance is unrestricted. In 1911-1912 there were 180 students, mainly from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, the graduating class numbered twenty, and there were three doing post-graduate work—one of the supreme tests of excellence in a school. There are now three principals, Mr. W. H. MacColl, A. B., having become associated with the founders of the school. Mr. Wilson is the instructor in Greek, Mr. Fair in mathematics and English, Mr. MacColl in mathematics, and the faculty besides consists of nine members. Besides the preliminary work four courses are offered, Classical, Latin Scientific, Scientific and English, the latter being intended as a preparation for business, the others for entrance to colleges, universities, and scientific or technical schools.

No expense has been spared to make the buildings and equipment as nearly complete and perfect as possible. The original school building, and old hotel, standing one hundred feet from the river and centrally located, contains a beautiful dining room, kitchen, reading room, boys' reception room, the school offices and fifty bedrooms. A three-story brick building, one hundred feet south, built about 1890, contains the school chapel and assembly room, the chemical and physical laboratory, recitation rooms, and a third-floor dormitory for twenty boys. The new gymnasium, completed three years ago, is of buff brick and adds materially to the beauty of the campus. All the buildings are steam heated and lighted by electricity from a central power house; there is hot and cold water on every floor, and modern plumbing throughout.

Mr. Fair's devotion to his school work, though that is his main interest in life, has not precluded his activity in other fields. He has proved his business ability in various associations, and is at present one of the directors of the First National Bank of Saltsburg, a relation he has sustained for a number of years. He was formerly connected with the Flint Glass Bottle Company, of which he was a director. He has taken an active part in politics, as a member of the Republican party, and has held public office when he felt he could best serve his fellow citizens by accepting the responsibility. His long experience as an educator made him particularly desirable as a member of the school board of the township in which he lives, on which he served for many years; and he represented his district in the State Legislature in the sessions of 1907 and 1909. He was not a candidate for re-

election in 1910. He participated in some of the most important work done by that body during that time, in 1907 being a member of the Capitol Investigation Commission, of which he was vice chairman. Senator Fisher, of Indiana, Pa., was chairman of the commission. Mr. Fair was the author of the Local Option bill introduced in the House in 1909. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church of Saltsburg and of its session, and has served for twenty years as president of the board of trustees of that congregation.

On Dec. 26, 1878, Mr. Fair married Margaretta A. Means, who was born Nov. 17, 1858, daughter of James R. and Susan S. (McClelland) Means, of Carlisle, Pa., the former of whom died in 1901; he was a farmer. Mrs. Fair acquired her early education in the common schools, later taking a course at the Millersville normal school, from which she was graduated. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fair: (1) Ethel Marian, born Nov. 15, 1884, received her preliminary education at the Kiskiminetas Springs Preparatory School and then entered Vassar College, graduating in 1906. She is now at home. (2) James Means, born Sept. 21, 1886, took the civil engineering course at Lehigh University, from which institution he was graduated in 1908, and is now in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the engineering department. On July 25, 1912, he married Mary E. Askew, of Altoona, Pa., daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Askew, and they reside at Harrisburg, Pa. (3) Helen McClelland, born April 8, 1891, is now a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, at Boston, Mass. (4) Lois Margaret, born Jan. 26, 1897, is at home.

THOMAS SUTTON, for many years one of the foremost business men of Indiana borough, lawyer, and at one time prominently identified with banking interests, was born there May 3, 1854, son of John and Mary Agnes (Walker) Sutton. He is a member of the fourth generation of his family to live in Indiana county.

Peter and Phebe Sutton, Mr. Sutton's great-grandparents, left the strong Presbyterian settlement of Basking Ridge, in New Jersey, one hundred and twenty years ago, and came to the vicinity of Newport on Blacklick, in Indiana county, Pa. Some time between 1790 and 1806 he became one of the pioneer settlers at what is now Indiana borough, in the year last named having a log hotel on Philadelphia

street, on what afterward was the site of Wilson's mercantile establishment.

Thomas Sutton, son of Peter, was engaged for many years in the mercantile business at Indiana, and was a prominent man in the early days of the county, being twice appointed sheriff, which office he held from 1809 to 1812 and from 1815 to 1818. He died in 1833, at the age of forty-nine. He married Rebecca Loughry and they had eight children, five sons and three daughters.

John Sutton, son of Thomas, was born May 20, 1814, at Indiana, and like his father was a prominent man in his time. He was one of the leading business men of his day, being a successful general merchant for over forty years, and during that time also dealing in real estate. He had many other interests, being president for several years before his death of the First National Bank and a partner in the firm of McCartney & Sutton, which operated the strawboard mill during his lifetime. It was not only in business, however, that he was active and enterprising. Everything that affected the welfare of his fellow citizens had his hearty encouragement and support. In fact, he was a leader in many of the most progressive movements of his generation. He was the most prominent spirit among the founders of the State Normal School at Indiana, and one of the two largest contributors toward its establishment and support. He was president of the board of trustees of that school from its organization until his death. All public educational projects that seemed worthy had his interest and support. His charities and zeal in religious work were unbounded. He was a member and elder of the Indiana Presbyterian Church, and for over a quarter of a century the esteemed and honored superintendent of its Sunday school, laboring faithfully for its upbuilding and maintenance. In fact, the work which he loved best throughout life was that connected with the church and Sunday school. He was useful in every relation of life, helpful to every cause with which he allied himself, faithful to every trust, generous to the poor, using his great abilities as much in the advancement of causes that would serve his fellow men as he did in the promotion of his personal interests. He was a Democrat in politics, but during the Civil war, though he supported the Democratic ticket in State affairs, he voted the Republican ticket on national issues. He died June 9, 1877. In 1847 Mr. Sutton married Mary Agnes Walker, a native of Canonsburg, Pa., who died in 1898. Like her hus-

band she was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Sutton, son of John, was reared in the borough of Indiana and obtained his early education in the public schools there. In 1870 he entered the sophomore class of the university at Princeton, where he took the full three years' course, graduating in 1873. Returning home, he then took up the study of law with John P. Blair, afterward president judge, and was admitted to the bar of Indiana county at the spring term of 1876. In the fall of that year he entered Columbia Law School, New York City, to take a special course of studies, from which he was called home a year later by his father's last illness. Shortly after his father's death he began the practice of law, in which he has since been engaged, spending about one year in the office of Silas M. Clark, afterward a member of the State Supreme court, making a specialty of collections and the settlement of estates, in which lines he has had a very large patronage. However, he has been very progressive in his connection with the business interests of this section. In 1878 he became a member of the Chilled Car Wheel Manufacturing Company, which changed its name in 1883, becoming Sutton Bros. & Bell, and later again changed to Indiana Foundry Company, Limited, of which he has since been the president. In company with his brother John W. Sutton he owned the strawboard mill, the one in which his father was formerly interested, the partnership being known as John W. Sutton & Bro. He was a member of the Indiana Chemical Company, Limited, organized in 1887, and was secretary of that concern, whose works were located on the Indiana branch railroad until it went out of business. Fifteen men were employed in the manufacture of wood alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal in large quantities. Mr. Sutton is also a stockholder in the First National Bank, was a director of that institution from 1881 to 1887, president from 1886 to 1887, served as its attorney from 1884 to 1888, and elected again as director in 1911. He is also president of the Keystone Printing Company of Pittsburg, incorporated in 1911, and vice president of the Roanoke Valley Orchards, Inc., of Salem, Va. Mr. Sutton's property holdings include valuable real estate centrally located in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota.

In spite of his numerous personal interests, Mr. Sutton has found time to interest himself in local affairs, has served his borough faithfully as member of the council and auditor, and has taken a deep interest in the progress

and welfare of the normal school, of which he was treasurer from 1878 to 1883, when he was elected a trustee, and served as secretary of the board of trustees till 1899, at that time succeeding A. W. Wilson as president of the board and still retaining that position. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of its most effective workers, also taking an active interest in the Sunday school. He was ruling elder of the church from 1879 to 1890. Mr. Sutton's standing in all circles is high, and his strong influence has always been exerted for the best interests of this section. He was one of the organizers in 1879 of the Shakespeare Club, one of the leading social and literary societies of the town, and has been its permanent president for many years.

On Oct. 22, 1878, Mr. Sutton married Ella P. Hildebrand, daughter of Edward P. Hildebrand, of Indiana, and they had two children: Edward H. and John S. The family residence is one of the most beautiful in the borough of Indiana.

STEPHEN J. TELFORD, of Indiana, President Judge of Indiana county, has been practicing at the Indiana county bar for over thirty years. Born Dec. 24, 1853, in South Mahoning township, this county, he is a son of Rev. John C. Telford, a United Presbyterian minister whose long and useful career included many years of service in this region.

Rev. John C. Telford, D. D., was born Aug. 7, 1821, at East Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., son of Stephen and Mary (Cree) Telford. In 1843 he was graduated from the academy at Cambridge, in Washington county, N. Y., and then entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa., as a junior, graduating from that institution in 1844. He prepared for the ministry at the Associate Theological School, Canonsburg, graduating in 1848. Meantime, however, he had commenced the active work of the ministry, having come to South Mahoning township in 1846 to take up church work, was licensed to preach June 20, 1848, and on Jan. 1, 1850, was ordained as minister of the Mahoning United Presbyterian Church. That year he was also installed as pastor of the Beracha Church, at Plumville, this county, and of the church at Lumber City, forty miles away in Clearfield county. He resigned the latter after a few years' service, but continued in charge of the Mahoning and Beracha Churches until 1867, when he took a charge at West Lebanon which included two churches, Olivet and West Union.

He was thus engaged for ten years, after which he devoted all his time to the West Union Church. For years Dr. Telford was recognized as one of the most zealous and indefatigable workers in his denomination, achieving results which fall to the lot of few, and in 1888 he was honored by having the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by Westminster College. He was one of the leading United Presbyterian ministers in Pennsylvania. In 1850 Dr. Telford married Martha Oram, who was born in 1828 in Canonsburg, Pa., and they became the parents of one son and four daughters, namely: Jennie P., Mary A., Margaret B., Sarah E. and Stephen J.

Stephen J. Telford received his early education in the public schools of South Mahoning township, this county, where he spent his boyhood and youth. After a course at Westminster College he entered the Allegheny Theological Seminary, where he studied for one year. He then left school and took up teaching, at which he was engaged for five years, the last two years as principal of the Purchase Line Academy. During this time he had become interested in the legal profession, upon which he eventually settled for his life work, passed the preliminary examination in 1878, and pursued his course of reading under Hon. George W. Hood. After his admission to the bar of Indiana county, March 15, 1880, he settled at Blairsville, remaining there for five years, in 1885 removing to the borough of Indiana. He formed a professional partnership with M. C. Watson, under the name of Watson & Telford, and the firm soon attained a prominent place among the members of the profession in this locality. The association lasted until 1890. Since Jan. 1, 1905, Mr. Telford has occupied the position of judge of the Fortieth Judicial district (Indiana county), having been elected for a term of ten years. A man of high standards and marked ability, the cases intrusted to his care have always received the most conscientious attention. He is a Republican in his political views, and in religion adheres to the faith of his father, belonging to the United Presbyterian Church of Indiana.

In 1882 Mr. Telford married Mabel White, daughter of Col. Richard White, of Indiana.

MAJ. IRVIN McFARLAND was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Dec. 21, 1823, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, Robert McFarland, and uncle came from Scotland in 1810, the uncle going to California and dying

shortly afterward. Robert McFarland married Nancy Donnelly.

When Irvin McFarland was ten years of age he removed with his parents, one brother and three sisters to a farm in Jefferson county, Pa., and he was still quite young when he began to clerk in a general store. Later on he formed a partnership with his brother Robert, having a store in Ringgold, Jefferson county. After a few years he sold out to his brother, and opened a store at Maysville, where he married Abigail Smith, daughter of Hulette and Eunice (Wheeler) Smith, farming people. In 1860 a tornado which swept over that section of the country completely wrecked his house and store. His wife was killed in the storm, and two children badly injured. He then removed to the oil fields of Venango county and invested money, being very successful, one well producing four hundred barrels of oil a day. After selling his oil interests he moved to Brookville, Pa., where he became a dealer in lumber (opening the Pekin Mills) and conducted a general store. In 1868 he came to Indiana, where he built the courthouse, being bondsman for the former contractor, who failed in business, and taking the contract in order to save himself. He was a member of the firm of McFarland & Turner, who owned and conducted the foundry on West Philadelphia street for twenty-five years. Major McFarland was a member of the Methodist Church for sixty years, and served the congregation as steward and trustee for twenty-eight years. He was a thirty-second-degree Mason, a deputy grand master in that order for twenty-five years, and was a past grand of the local Odd Fellows Lodge. A member of the first board of trustees of Indiana State normal school, he served for some years, when he resigned; he was also a member of the State College board of trustees some years before his death, and vice president of the board of trade.

In 1868 Major McFarland married Sarah A. Sheppard, who survives him, together with four daughters by his first wife: Misses Carrie, Clara and Nan, of California, and Ida, Mrs. Alfred L. Smith, of Indiana.

Sympathetic by nature, Major McFarland was ever ready by word or deed to minister to the unfortunate or distressed. He endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He died Nov. 17, 1898.

WILLIAM R. LOUGHRY, head of the firm of W. R. Loughry & Co., which has the lead-

ing department store in the borough of Indiana, has been doing business continuously for a longer period than any other merchant of the county. Outside of the great cities, his establishment is perhaps second to none in western Pennsylvania, and it is noted not only for the completeness of its stock but for the high standards which characterize the treatment accorded to patrons.

Mr. Loughry was born in Indiana county in 1841, and belongs to the fourth generation of his family in this country. His great-grandfather, William Loughry, was born in the North of Ireland and came to the United States when a young man. He was a farmer by occupation. He was a member of the famous Boston Tea Party, and served as a soldier during the Revolution.

James Loughry, son of William, was born in Indiana county, Pa., in the early days of the settlement of this section, and became a farmer. He died at the age of about seventy. He married Anna Wilson.

William Loughry, son of James and Anna (Wilson), was for many years a school teacher in Indiana county, becoming very well known in that connection. He was endowed with high musical talents and was quite noted as a singer. For many years he was prominently identified with the Indiana Presbyterian Church, which he served for several years in the capacity of deacon. He died in 1859. Mr. Loughry married Margaret Lucas, and to them was born a family of ten children, namely: Susanna, who died in infancy; William R.; Matilda A., who died young; Elora, deceased; John E., who died at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1863, when only sixteen years old, while serving as a Union soldier in the Civil war (his death was due to hard service and exposure); Rodha J., deceased; Mary E.; James A.; Samuel Lucas, deceased in 1895, who was a merchant in partnership with his brother William; and Clara L., deceased.

William R. Loughry began his education in the common schools and later was a student at the Saltsburg Academy and then at the Indiana Academy. Subsequently he taught school for three or four terms, and in the spring of 1861 became clerk in a general store in the city of Indiana, being thus engaged until his enlistment in the Union army in the summer of 1862. He became a member of Company I, 135th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for nine months. In 1866 Mr. Loughry formed a partnership with Mr. G. S. Christy and engaged in the clothing and furniture business in Indiana under the firm

name of Loughry & Christy. At the end of one year this association was dissolved, and Mr. Loughry became senior member of the firm of Loughry & St. Clair. Two years later he again changed partners, the firm becoming Loughry & Sutton, who carried on a general department store, doing an extensive business for about ten years. When this partnership was dissolved Mr. Loughry became associated in business with his brother Samuel L. Loughry under the firm name of W. R. Loughry & Co., the firm consisting of the two brothers and so continuing until the death of Samuel L. Loughry, in 1895. At that time Mr. Loughry's sister, Mary E. Loughry, acquired a part ownership of the business, with which she has since been connected. The establishment of this firm is commodious and well equipped, filled with a large stock of up-to-date goods, and conducted according to modern ideas which draw patronage from a large territory. Mr. Loughry is looked upon as one of the most substantial business men of Indiana county, and throughout his long career has maintained a most enviable reputation for honorable dealing and uprightness of character which can be relied upon in any transaction. He is well known throughout this section of the State in various connections. He is a trustee of the Indiana State normal school.

In 1872 Mr. Loughry married Clara Simons, daughter of David Simons, of Indiana, and they have had three children: David, who died young; Edgar, who died in 1905, and who was in partnership with his father for several years; and Ralph.

JOHN N. BANKS was born in Juniata county, Pa., near Mifflintown. His father, David Banks, owned a large farm, and his early days were spent on that place, where he did all kinds of work necessary on a well-kept and productive farm. At the age of sixteen, he left home to attend school at Airy View Academy, in Juniata county, then owned by and under the control of Prof. David Wilson, at that time one of the best and most experienced educators in eastern Pennsylvania. After having acquired sufficient preliminary education he entered the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, where he graduated in December, 1861. After leaving college he began the study of law at Mifflintown in the law office of Andrew Parker, Esq. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 126th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment

in the Army of the Potomac, taking part with that army in General McClellan's Maryland campaign, which ended with the battle of Antietam; served under General Burnside and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg and in Burnside's "mud march"; served under General Hooker and took part under him in the battle of Chancellorsville. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned home and again entered upon the study of law, attended Harvard law school one year and completed his legal studies, preparatory to admission to the bar, in the law office of Edmund S. Doty, Esq., Andrew Parker having died. He was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Juniata county in February, 1866. In March, 1866, he came to Indiana county, was admitted to the bar of that county, and began the practice of law with his uncle, William Banks, Esq., the business being conducted under the firm name of William and J. N. Banks. This partnership continued until the death of William Banks, in August, 1871. After that John N. Banks carried on the practice of law at Indiana and soon acquired a good and remunerative patronage. In 1896 he was appointed solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the district composed of Indiana county. His time and attention have been devoted to the practice of law, and whatever success has followed is due to his close attention to the duties incident to his professional work. He is a life member of the Harvard Law School Association; a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and of the American Bar Association; a charter and life member of the Law Association of Indiana County, and chancellor of the association, and is president of the Board of Law Examiners of Indiana County. He was for a number of years a member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College; is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and a member of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society; he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and served for a number of years as commander of his post, has served as judge advocate of the Department of Pennsylvania, and as senior vice commander of the department.

HON. SUMMERS M. JACK, formerly a member of the United States Congress, and also district attorney for Indiana county, Pa., has long been among the foremost members of the Indiana bar and is associated with large financial interests in this section. He was

born July 18, 1852, at Summersville, Jefferson Co., Pa., and is a son of Lowry and Cornelia (Baldwin) Jack, and a grandson of Jacob and Sarah (Collins) Jack, the former of whom was born in the north of Ireland and the latter in Center county, Pennsylvania.

Lowry Jack was born July 18, 1830, in Clarion county, Pa., and died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9, 1893. With hundreds of other skilled artisans he had moved to the great city by Lake Michigan in September, 1892, to assist in preparing for the pleasure of the whole world those wonderful structures which excited universal admiration during the World's Columbian Exposition. He was a carpenter and painter by trade, and previous to his removal to Chicago had been engaged in the lumber business at Summersville. He was a man of sterling character, frequently held public offices in Jefferson county, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Cornelia Baldwin, who was born at Summersville, which place had been named in honor of her uncle, Summers Baldwin. The Baldwins came to Pennsylvania from Connecticut and possessed the thrift and enterprise of New England people. John Baldwin, the founder of the family in this country, came over from England with the New Haven colony and settled at Milford, Conn., in 1639.

Summers M. Jack was given the best educational advantages his father could provide for him in common and private schools, and later attended the State normal school at Indiana, Pa. He taught school for six years, during this period being for several years vice principal of the Indiana high school. He then entered the office of Hon. Silas M. Clark and prepared for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1879, immediately afterward opening his office at Indiana, where he has maintained his home ever since. In the fall of 1883 he was elected district attorney for Indiana county, and through reelection served six years in that office. A Republican by conviction, he early became interested in party and public affairs, and has long been an important political factor in Indiana county. In 1886 he was appointed by the State superintendent of public instruction to represent the State as a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State normal school, and by reappointment has served continuously on that board for twenty-seven years. In 1898 he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-seventh Congressional district, and was re-elected in 1900, serving with honor and use-



S. M. Jack

fulness for four years. During this time he was one of the party made up of members of Congress sent to the Philippine Islands at the request of Secretary Root, to inquire into and report on the question of establishing civil government there. With the commission he made a circuit of the globe, visiting Spain, Morocco, Egypt, Arabia, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, besides stopping at Manila, on Luzon, and at all the other principal islands of the Philippine group. In 1903, with a party of friends, Mr. Jack and his wife sailed from New York to visit the West Indies and Mexico, stopping at Nassau, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

In addition to attending to a large and lucrative law practice, Mr. Jack has other interests, and is vice president of the Indiana Savings & Trust Company.

In November, 1881, Mr. Jack was married to Miss Margaret F. Mitchell, a daughter of the late W. J. and Sarah E. (Adair) Mitchell, the former of whom was for many years president of the First National Bank of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Jack have two sons: William J., a teacher in the State normal school at Indiana, Pa., and James L., a student at law in his father's office. Both attended the Indiana State normal school of Pennsylvania, graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H., and from Yale College, honor men. With his wife Mr. Jack is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is numbered with Indiana's most representative men.

DOUDS. The Douds family is an old-established one in Pennsylvania, where its representatives have been numbered among the ablest men of their times.

Robert Douds was born in Carlisle, Pa., where he was united in marriage with Rachel Mickie. Later in life he came to western Pennsylvania with his family, locating first in Allegheny county, where he farmed for some years. Still later he moved to Indiana county, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying on the farm he had acquired. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Olivet, Armstrong Co., Pa. Until the formation of the Republican party he was a Whig, and the principles of the former organization appealing to him he gave it his hearty support. Early uniting with the United Presbyterian Church, he held to its faith the remainder of his life, and died firm in its creed. The children born to Robert Douds and wife were: James, who lived in Saltsburg, Pa.; Joseph,

who lived in Washington county, Pa.; Robert, who died in childhood; Rachel, who died in childhood; Eliza, who died at the age of seven years; Sarah, who married John Moyer; Fanny, who married Baptist Scott, and her twin brother Samuel Willison. The mother of the above named children survived the father some years, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband. They were of the sturdy type of pioneers who were able to endure many hardships, and not afraid to go into new territory, content with the promise of betterment for their children. It was such as these that made possible the transformation of a wilderness into its present highly civilized condition.

Samuel Willison Douds, son of Robert Douds, and father of James B. Douds, was born at Carlisle, Pa., March 21, 1819. He was brought by his parents into western Pennsylvania, where as he grew to manhood's estate he found employment for his energies in farming. At the same time he acquired a limited education in the local schools, to which he added until he became a very well-informed man for his day, so much so that he taught school for several years, giving his pupils the advantage of the knowledge he had acquired. Later on, however, he confined his attention to farming, first in Washington township, Indiana county, and later in South Mahoning township, to which he came in 1832. Here he bought 135 acres of land, the George Tucker farm, on which there was a small log house and log barn. Into this primitive home he moved his family, and it sufficed until he replaced it with one of better comfort and larger proportions. Mr. Douds began improving his property immediately, and took a pride in adding to the value of his land in this way, engaging in general farming and stock raising. He was a man of considerable means when he died upon his property, April 17, 1899. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. First a Whig, he became a strong Republican, and served his fellow citizens as a school director and also as justice of the peace. Fond of reading, he kept himself well informed upon current events, and his opinion was asked and acted upon by his associates, who recognized his mental superiority. A man devoted to his home and family, he took his pleasure in the midst of his loved ones, and his example of high moral living and true rectitude is reflected in the lives of his children.

Samuel W. Douds was married in Armstrong township, Indiana county, to Jane Bothel, who was born March 22, 1819, daughter of James Bothel, of Bothel Mills.

Armstrong township. Mrs. Douds died in 1879, in her sixty-first year, and was buried in the same cemetery as her husband. From girlhood she had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and active in the work of that denomination. The following children were born to Samuel W. Douds and his wife: Martha Jane, now deceased, who was the wife of Dennis Andrews, a veteran of the Civil war, now a popular dentist at Plumville, Pa.; Joseph, who died at the age of twelve years; James B.; Rachel Ann, who died at the age of fourteen years; David, who died at the age of ten years; Sarah, who died at the age of eight years, of diphtheria; and Josephine, who died in young womanhood.

Many years have passed since Samuel W. Douds went to his last reward, and yet no man can say that his influence is dead. During his upright life he stood firm for what he believed was right, and never allowed personal consideration to stand in the way of his doing his full duty to his community. His family loved and respected him and his associates recognized his leadership, and gladly followed his advice and profited by his sage counsel. It would be difficult to give a proper account of his life and work in so restricted a space, but many of the conditions of to-day which are of benefit to the community in which he lived for so long are the outcome of his public-spirited efforts.

JAMES B. DOUDS, son of Samuel W. Douds, and one of the most progressive citizens of South Mahoning township, is acknowledged as a leading agriculturist of his section of Indiana county. He was born in Washington township, this county, Oct. 5, 1847. Growing up on his father's farm, he was early taught to labor with his hands and direct his work with his brains, so that when he came to engage in business for himself he was able to do so intelligently and profitably. It has been truly said that in the measure that a man proves the broadness of his character and his sense of responsibilities, so does he deserve and achieve success, and James B. Douds has proved this convincingly in his career. After completing a course in the local public schools he turned his undivided attention to agriculture, and assuming charge of the homestead conducted it ably and gave his parents commendable filial care in their declining years. This farm has been in the family for over half a century, and is one of the best in South Mahoning township. On it Mr. Douds erected the present residence in 1908, and his com-

modious new barn in 1912, the latter being the exponent of all modern sanitary ideas. He has effected other important improvements and carries on his farming scientifically. In addition to following a general line of farming, Mr. Douds raises a considerable amount of stock, and has been eminently successful in all his operations, for he has known exactly how to go about his work, owing to his long experience and thorough and intimate knowledge of the subject in hand.

In addition to his agricultural work he is also interested in the mercantile house of J. W. Douds & Co., the leading concern of its kind in Plumville, and one of the largest north of Indiana. The salient features of Mr. Douds' character seem to have been a willingness to work hard and an intelligent comprehension of the requirements of his line of endeavor. These have certainly worked out for his ultimate success, and he is justly accounted one of the most substantial men of his part of the county.

On Sept. 21, 1871, Mr. Douds was married to Margaret Jane Morrow, daughter of Wilson and Margaret (Stuchell) Morrow, born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong Co., Pa. Mrs. Douds is an intelligent, attractive woman, devoted to her husband's interests and in thorough sympathy with them. The Methodist Church holds her membership and benefits by her charitable generosity, while her neighbors appreciate her many virtues. Mr. and Mrs. Douds became the parents of thirteen children: David Wilson is mentioned below; Merle, who died in April, 1912, married Verna Lydiek, and had four children, Margaret, LeRoy, James and Rachel; Jennie, who was educated in the public schools and the summer normal under Taylor Bell and Professor Tomb, and at the Williamsport business college, taught school for eight years in Indiana county, is now the wife of Charles Wilson, resides at Newcastle, Pa., and has one child, Frederick; Georgiana married Robert Wilson, and has three children, Ella, May and Boyd, and resides at Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph Willison, who is head of the firm of J. W. Douds & Co., general merchants of Plumville, and a leading resident of that place, married Emma Thompson, and has two children, LeRoy and Helen; Thomas Edgar is a railroad man on the New York Central road; Martha Ella, who was educated in the public schools and the summer normals of Marchand and Covode, North Mahoning township, taught

school for eight years in Indiana county, until her marriage to Rev. Robert Q. Woods, of Pittsburg, a Lutheran minister, by whom she has one child, Catherine Margaret; Nannie Edna, who is a highly educated and cultured young lady, is living at home, assisting her mother in making it attractive; James Verne is in partnership with his brother Joseph W. in the firm of J. W. Douds & Co.; Dale Morrow is at home; Charles T. is at home; Carrie died in childhood; and Alexander died in childhood. All of the survivors are a credit to their parents and the Christian home in which they were reared.

Mr. Douds is independent in his political views, although he has always inclined toward the Republican party, especially in national affairs. He has served as assessor of his township, and represented the latter on the county board of supervisors. For one term he was a school director, and has discharged the duties of these several offices efficiently and conscientiously. Like his wife he is a member of the Methodist Church, being attached to that congregation at Plumville, and has served it as a trustee for forty years, and steward for many years. The church has been the recipient of many generous donations from him, and it looks to him as one of its pillars. A man of temperate habits, he has been a member of the Good Templars society since boyhood. He is a man of impressive and unselfish character, and all who know him honor and respect him, for they know he is worthy of their regard.

DAVID W. DOUDS, oldest son of James B. Douds, was born in 1872 on the homestead that has been in the family for over fifty years, in South Mahoning township. He received a liberal education in the public schools of his home locality and the State normal at Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1893. Although but nineteen years old, Mr. Douds easily passed the exacting examinations and for the three succeeding years taught school, becoming not only an efficient instructor but a popular one as well. His ability received signal recognition by his appointment as principal of the summer normal at Shelocta, Armstrong township, and that at Cookport, in Green township. However, he felt that his abilities were not given sufficient scope in the schoolroom, so in 1897 he branched out and in conjunction with his uncle, Dr. Dennis Andrews, formed the general merchandise firm of

D. W. Douds & Co., which continued in successful operation until the establishment of the First National Bank of Plumville, at which time Mr. Douds sold his interest to his brothers, J. W. and J. V., the name changing to J. W. Douds & Co., under which the concern is now conducted. As before stated, this is one of the leading mercantile houses of Indiana county outside the county seat, and its present prosperity was inaugurated by the honorable methods and progressive spirit of its founder.

Mr. Douds was one of the organizers of the borough of Plumville, and was one of the first members of its council, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He has been one of the earnest supporters of his party, and has proved staunch and true. Like his parents he is a member of the Methodist Church of Plumville and vies with them in his generosity to it, now serving as a trustee, and having been Sunday school superintendent for the last few years. The Odd Fellows hold his membership and he is a past grand of the local lodge, and belongs to the grand lodge of the State, as well as to the Rebekahs. For years he was a member of the teachers' institute and gave that body valuable service because of his experience and practical knowledge. In fact, his achievements all along seem to be the result of preparedness and efficiency for whatever life brings.

Mr. Douds was married, in Cambria county, Pa., to Grace M. Frum, a most accomplished lady, and a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Douds have had three children: Paul Wilson, James Carl and Wayne Eugene.

The First National Bank of Plumville was organized in 1905 by D. W. Douds and associates, and its handsome bank building, erected in 1906, is the most imposing structure in the city. The capital stock of the bank is \$30,000, while its surplus is \$15,000. The officials of the bank are: M. C. Wynkoop, president; D. W. Raraigh, vice president; D. W. Douds, cashier; D. C. Griffith, assistant cashier. The board of directors is as follows: D. Andrews, A. W. Clowes, D. W. Douds, George Pepper, H. G. Bowers, G. T. Crooks, D. W. Raraigh, S. S. Burns and M. C. Wynkoop, all of whom are men of high financial standing, whose presence on the board insures the solidity of the bank, and guarantees conservative policies in its management. Mr. Douds has been the cashier since the organization of the bank.

According to the statement issued by the bank on April 4, 1913, its condition is excellent:

ASSETS:	
Loans and discounts	\$117,929.29
United States bonds	12,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	11,960.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures ..	13,825.00
Cash in bank and reserve funds	46,508.38
Due from the United States Treasury ...	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$202,722.67
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock	\$ 30,000.00
Surplus and profits	16,835.92
Circulation	9,600.00
Dividends unpaid	42.00
Deposits	146,244.75
	<hr/>
	\$202,722.67

The remarkable success of this institution can be traced directly to the untiring efforts of Mr. Douds, who since its inception has devoted all his time and attention to it, developing its resources, and extending its field of operation. He is one of the able financiers of Indiana county, whose successful career along other lines helped to fit him for his present work. The uniform quality of his accomplishments as teacher, merchant and banker demonstrate beyond question that he is a man of more than ordinary ability, who has carefully conserved his talents and used them to the best advantage. His position in his community is of such a nature as to crown an honorable career, for when public approval has set its stamp upon a man he may feel that his worth is truly appreciated.

Both father and son, James B. and D. W. Douds, have proved themselves worthy of their family name, and demonstrated their high conception of what American citizenship should be.

JOHN PATTERSON ARCHIBALD, the leading jeweler of Blairsville, has an interesting history. John Archibald, his grandfather, was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1798. He came to the United States when about nineteen years of age and settled in Blacklick township, Indiana Co., Pa., purchased a large farm and followed the tilling of the soil all his life. A typical Scotchman, he had the many excellent characteristics of his race, and was known far and wide for his honesty, industry, and religious piety. He was a Presbyterian.

John Archibald married Elizabeth Wainwright, and this union was blessed by nine children: (1) Elzara married John Brown, and died April 11, 1902, aged seventy-four years. They had children: Mary, John, Ella, Margaret and Samuel, all deceased except

Mary Brown (Gormley). (2) Isaac, who married Myrtilla Patterson, died April 23, 1884, aged fifty-eight years. (3) Mary died unmarried Aug. 28, 1865. (4) Julia Ann married William Lafever, and died March 24, 1897. (5) Elizabeth, wife of Frank McConnell, died Oct. 4, 1872. Their children were Hattie (now Mrs. J. H. Kress), John and Thomas, the latter two deceased. (6) Samuel (married to Lavinia Ann Patterson) is still living (1913). His children are: John Patterson, Myrtilla Jane and Samuel Thompson. (7) John (married to Harriet Fulton) is still living (1913). His children are: Esther (Mrs. George B. Irwin), Martha (Mrs. J. P. Irwin) and John A. (married to Besse Jewel). (8) Ellen Jane died when a child about five years of age, Aug. 28, 1849. (9) George died when a child about two years old, Oct. 29, 1849. John Archibald, the father, died Oct. 4, 1867, at the age of sixty-nine years. He is buried in the Hopewell cemetery.

Elizabeth Wainwright, wife of John Archibald, was born in England Dec. 30, 1807. She came to the United States with her father and mother, Samuel and Sarah (Cardin) Wainwright, about 1815. Her brothers and sisters were Samuel, Sarah, Therese, Mary, Isaac, Ede, Hannah, George, and John. Mrs. Elizabeth (Wainwright) Archibald died May 27, 1868, aged sixty years, four months, and is buried at Hopewell cemetery. *

Samuel Archibald, son of John and Elizabeth Archibald, was born in Blacklick township, Indiana county, Nov. 25, 1838. He attended the country school in the old brick schoolhouse, then located on the Archibald homestead, and was well educated for a boy who lived in his day and generation. He worked on his father's farm and learned the lessons of frugality and honesty. At the beginning of the Civil war he was drafted, but due to the age of his parents he paid a substitute. He was again called at the battle of Gettysburg, and went with his company, who were held as reserves. In 1865 he bought the old Fishel homestead in Derry township, Westmoreland county, one mile from Livermore, on which farm he still lives. He has been a very prosperous farmer, now owning three farms. He always took much interest in the schools of his township, serving as school director for a number of years. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since his boyhood days, and has held the office of ruling elder in the Livermore Presbyterian Church for nearly forty years. His life has always been clean, pure and religious. His word is always as

good as his bond. He is a total abstainer and always fights the liquor problem.

Samuel Archibald was married to Lavinia Ann Patterson on Feb. 19, 1867. They have three children: John Patterson Archibald, of Blairsville; Myrtilla Jane (married to John E. Duncan), of Derry township; and Samuel Thompson (married to Ella P. Irwin), of Derry township. The children of John Patterson Archibald are named later in this sketch. The only child of John E. and Myrtilla Jane Duncan is a son, Samuel Elmer. The children of Samuel Thompson and Ella P. Archibald are Marguerite, Lavina, Helen and Samuel J. Archibald.

Mrs. Lavinia Ann (Patterson) Archibald has a long line of ancestors. Robert Thompson was born in Ireland in 1732 and came to America in 1770, settling near Chambersburg, Pa. In 1790 he migrated to Indiana county, near Lewisville. He died in 1802, at the age of seventy years, and Mary (Gordon), his wife, died in 1846, at the age of ninety-five years. Their children were: Moses, Alexander, Adam, William and Ruth.

Moses Thompson was born in 1772 at Chambersburg, Pa. His first wife was Janet Jamison, who died in 1801. On May 30, 1806, Moses Thompson married Nancy Coleman. She died Nov. 16, 1861, at the age of eighty years, and he died Nov. 10, 1853, at the age of eighty-one years. The children of Moses and Nancy Thompson were: Montgomery, born March 6, 1807, died Nov. 11, 1885; Jane (married James Patterson), born Oct. 11, 1808, died Nov. 1, 1839; Mary (married Samuel Patterson), born Aug. 6, 1810, died June 9, 1885; Nancy, born July 17, 1812, died July 16, 1886; Eliza, born Dec. 1, 1813, died Nov. 29, 1888; Ebenezer, born Oct. 31, 1815, died in youth; Maria Josephine A. (married B. B. Rhodes), born March 16, 1819, died Aug. 1, 1897. (B. B. Rhodes died Dec. 22, 1912, aged eighty-five years, and Agnes Rhodes, their only child, died Aug. 25, 1911, aged about fifty-two years.)

Jane Thompson married James Patterson Nov. 18, 1828. To them were born Thompson, Samuel, Lavinia Ann and Myrtilla Jane. Thompson Patterson married Hannah Kaufman and had one son, Calvin T., who married Minerva Duncan; they have one child, Daisy Belle. Thompson Patterson died May 2, 1903, aged seventy-three years. Samuel Patterson died Oct. 29, 1855, when twenty-one years of age. Lavinia Ann (married Samuel Archibald) died Jan. 22, 1913. Myrtilla Jane (married to Isaac Archibald) died Aug. 26, 1873.

James Patterson married Miss Barnett as his second wife, and their children are James B., still living in 1913, and Rebecca (Mrs. Robert Patterson), deceased. James Patterson died in 1869, when about seventy years of age.

Mrs. Lavinia Ann (Patterson) Archibald, daughter of James and Jane (Thompson) Patterson, was born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, March 17, 1833, and died Jan. 22, 1913, aged nearly eighty years. She attended the country school near Lewisville till about her fourteenth year, when the family moved to the place now known as the James Patterson farm, two miles from New Alexandria, Westmoreland county. She continued her education in the schools of Derry township and was considered a leader in the schools of her time. She was brought up in a Christian home and a Covenanter in doctrine. She lived up to her faith, and was a devout Christian woman of strong personality, whose influence has made a deep impression upon the lives of her family. After her marriage to Samuel Archibald she left the Covenanter Church to join her husband in the Presbyterian Church, at Livermore, where she worshipped till her death, Jan. 22, 1913. She is buried in Blairsville cemetery.

John Patterson Archibald, son of Samuel and Lavinia Ann (Patterson) Archibald, was born Jan. 3, 1868, in Derry township, Westmoreland county. He attended the country school known as the Anderson school, and summer normals in Livermore borough, till about seventeen years old, when he began to teach in his home township. He taught two years in Derry township and two years in Livermore borough. He graduated from the Indiana State normal school in the class of 1893, and was elected principal of the Saltsburg public schools the same year, which position he filled for six consecutive years, when he was elected principal of the Blairsville public schools. At the close of three years of principalship over the Blairsville public schools he purchased his present business. During these thirteen years of school work he taught summer normals, preparing many young men and women for teaching and for college work. He was a member of the State examining board for permanent certificates for a period of ten years, and also a member of the State and National Educational Associations. His keen interest in educational matters and his aim to be a leader in his work induced him to attend county, State and national meetings of education, thus keeping him thoroughly posted in his profession. He was

always a leader in educational work and enjoyed a wide acquaintanceship with prominent educators.

For some years he was a member of Company D, 5th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, seeing service in the Homestead labor strike and also in the Punxsutawney strike.

In 1897 Mr. Archibald took the preliminary law examination at Greensburg, Pa., in a large class, and passed with the highest average. He registered with attorney John B. Steele (now ex-Judge Steele) and continued the study of law while engaged in school work. When he purchased his present jewelry business he gave up the study of law to devote his entire time to it. On June 30, 1902, Mr. Archibald purchased the jewelry store of William F. Hasinger, closing his long and valuable career as an educator when he entered business life. He is still conducting the leading jewelry establishment of the city, and controls a fine trade.

In 1907 Mr. Archibald was elected first vice president of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, at the annual convention in Chicago. During the year he traveled in several States, organizing and speaking at State meetings for the president of the association. At Cincinnati, Ohio, at the annual convention in 1908, he was elected national president by a large majority over candidates from three of our largest cities in the United States. Throughout this year he traveled over twenty-five thousand miles, attending conventions and speaking at jewelers' banquets. At the following annual convention, in Omaha, Nebr., 1909, Mr. Archibald was unanimously reelected national president for another year, this being the first time that a national president succeeded himself. This year was even more strenuous. He traveled more than twenty-five thousand miles, speaking in more than twenty States, at conventions and banquets. At the annual convention in Detroit in 1910 he refused reelection as president, but was elected a member of the national executive committee. At the close of his service as national president the members of the Association presented him, at Detroit, a sterling silver loving cup, having engraved thereon: "John P. Archibald, President American National Retail Jewelers' Association. In appreciation of his valued services as President of the Association 1908-1910." He still takes

great interest in the affairs of the National Jewelers' Association and attends all the meetings.

On Nov. 1, 1900, Mr. Archibald was married to Nancy Jane White Portser, youngest daughter of Simon and Harriet (White) Portser. Mrs. Archibald was born in Saltsburg. She graduated from the schools of that borough and from the Indiana State normal school, in the class of 1896, and taught four years in the Saltsburg high school and one year in the Johnstown public schools prior to her marriage. Mrs. Archibald has had the following brothers and sisters: John White Portser, deceased; William Henry Portser; Mary Agnes (Mrs. W. B. Ansley); Elizabeth Emma (Mrs. H. H. Robinson), deceased; Sarah Fullerton (Mrs. D. B. Caulk); Edgar S. Portser, deceased; Paul Portser, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald became the parents of the following children: John Patterson, Jr., born Sept. 15, 1901, died Feb. 27, 1902, and is buried in the Blairsville cemetery; Mary Lavina and Elizabeth Portser, twins, were born Nov. 1, 1902; and William Fullerton was born Jan. 27, 1910.

Mr. Archibald united with the Livermore Presbyterian Church (his home church) when quite a young man and was president of the Christian Endeavor Society, superintendent of the Sabbath school and a trustee while a member in that church. During his six years in Saltsburg he was a teacher in the Sabbath school, a member of the choir, president of the Christian Endeavor Society for nearly four years and a very active church worker. He is now a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Blairsville, was president of the Brotherhood, and now teaches the Bible class, having an enrollment of sixty men.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Knights Templar, and Shriner; belongs to the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, and Junior Order of American Mechanics, and takes a deep interest in fraternal matters. Socially he belongs to the Twenty Four Karat Club of New York City and also Pittsburgh. He attends the banquets and social occasions of these clubs and also of similar clubs in Philadelphia and Chicago, there meeting the leading men of the nation. On a late occasion William Howard Taft, President of the United States, was present at the Twenty Four Karat Club banquet in New York, and made the address.

Politically Mr. Archibald is a Republican, but on many occasions he votes independently. He refuses to be bossed by the political rings.

He is a total abstainer from all alcoholic liquors, and a strong temperance advocate.

During his business career he has spoken on trade topics to many business men's organizations and enjoys the reputation of being a good public speaker. In the last five years he has written many articles on trade topics for the jewelers' journals. He has in preparation a book for jewelers. Having visited nearly seven thousand retail jewelry stores over the United States, and most of the watch factories, cut glass, silverware and jewelry manufactories, and having made a careful study of the business, his articles are sought after by the jewelry trade. He was sent by the National Retail Jewelers' Association to Washington, D. C., on two occasions to speak to the committees of the House of Representatives against the passage of certain measures. He has a nation-wide acquaintanceship among business men in his line, and also men in public life. Thoroughly progressive, he is able to meet the demands of the times, and ranks among the prosperous business men of Indiana county.

After two years of reading and study Mr. Archibald has just completed a business course in accounting, advertising, credits, buying and selling and commercial law at the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York City.

JAMES ALEXANDER McKNIGHT, late of Washington township, Indiana county, was born March 21, 1821, in that township, on the farm which his daughter Mary now owns.

The McKnight family is of Irish extraction. His great-grandparents, Alexander and Elizabeth (McBride) McKnight, were natives of County Down, Ireland, and married there. Coming to the United States in 1790 they settled in Franklin county, Pa., at first, and in 1795 or 1796 moving to Indiana county, where they located on a tract of 269 acres in Washington township, which he bought. The warrant for this tract was issued to Robert Elder, April 1, 1788. The McKnight family made the first improvements on this land. Alexander and his wife both died here. They were Presbyterians in religious faith. In politics he was a Whig.

Alexander McKnight, father of James Alexander McKnight, died in 1821. He married Susanna Cummins, and their children were William C. and James Alexander. The former, who died at Chambersburg in 1892, was the father of James A., William C. and Margaret McKnight, of whom James A. mar-

ried Louisa Lindsey, who survives him with two children, Mrs. Charles G. Richards, of Auburn, N. Y., and Elizabeth McKnight, of Newark, New Jersey.

James Alexander McKnight passed his youth on the home farm. He inherited half of that property and bought the remaining half from his brother. He gained an excellent education, attending the public schools and later the academy at Indiana, and he accomplished much by home study, becoming a fine Greek and Latin scholar. For a time he taught country schools, and later was instructor at the Eldersridge academy. He was highly successful as a farmer, and also became prominent in business, being one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank of Indiana, of which he became the first president. He was a lifelong Presbyterian in religion and in political questions was a Republican.

On March 11, 1862, Mr. McKnight married Eliza Jane Callen, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Chambers) Callen, and granddaughter of William and Jane (Hutchinson) Chambers; Chambersburg was founded by a branch of this family. Mrs. McKnight died in January, 1866, mother of two children: Mary C., of Indiana, and Hugh Alexander, who died in infancy. On July 4, 1876, Mr. McKnight married (second) Emeline S. Callen, daughter of Matthew and Jane (Paul) Callen. There were no children by this marriage. He died in Indiana, Pa., Oct. 18, 1889, and two years later his widow and daughter removed to Indiana. His widow died March 23, 1902, in Pasadena, Cal., while on a visit.

JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON is secretary and treasurer of the Garfield Fire Clay Company, manufacturers of clay products, whose plant is at Garfield, Robinson P. O., Indiana county, the leading industrial establishment in that vicinity. The Robinsons have been connected with the fire brick manufacturing industry in this region for a long period, and their thorough qualifications as business men and high personal character have been appreciable influences in the development of this section.

This Robinson family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Irvin Robinson, the first ancestor in America, was a native of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, to which country his ancestors emigrated from Scotland. He was one of five children, having two brothers and two sisters, his brother William living in England, his brother John and two sisters coming to Baltimore and settling there; this

brother visited him once in Indiana county, but owing to the newness of the country and difficulty in getting to the post office, the nearest one being at Armagh, eight miles away, over a trail through a wilderness infested with wild beasts, wolves, panthers, wildcats, etc., so that Mrs. Robinson was afraid to let her sons go to the post office very often, all intercourse and writing stopped and the connection was lost.

In his youth Mr. Robinson was impressed into the British army and was sent to serve in the American Colonies, where the Revolutionary war was going on. He was a soldier in Lord Cornwallis' army. He carried a Bible in his breast pocket, and in one of the battles he was shot, the bullet striking the Bible and penetrating almost through it, the good book thus saving his life. At another time he was struck by a bullet in the arm, causing a painful wound. He was made a prisoner at Yorktown, Va., when Cornwallis surrendered his army to Washington. At the conclusion of peace he returned to England with his regiment and was discharged from the service. During his service in America Mr. Robinson's sympathies were with the colonists and though as a soldier he had to do his duty, he formed a liking for the country and determined that as soon as he could he would return to it. When about twenty-five years of age he was married to Catherine Elliott, of their native city, Enniskillen. He was granted a pension by the British government for service in the army, but did not lift it after he became a citizen of the United States. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson in Ireland, George and John. These four, with Mrs. Robinson's parents, the Elliotts, and their family emigrated to America, landing in Quebec in September, 1793, after a stormy three months' voyage; they did not stop in Canada, but came to the United States, finally landing at what is now the city of Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa. Here he bought the land that Hollidaysburg is now built on and settled down, but not for long. Mrs. Robinson's parents had settled in Ligonier valley, between Fairfield and Ross Furnace, and her longing to be near her parents caused them to sell their property, which they did to General Holliday, and remove to what is now known as the "Campbell Farm" in Fairfield township, about four miles southwest of Bolivar, Pa. Here Mr. Robinson lived until he finally moved to what is now West Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., across the Conemaugh river from Bolivar, to the farm now owned by

the heirs of Elliott Robinson, or the property of the Garfield Fire Clay Company, and on part of which there is now built the village of Garfield (Robinson P. O.). Here he bought a tract of 425 acres in what was then called Poplar Bottom, on account of the large number of poplar trees growing on it. Here he lived until his death, in 1829, aged sixty-seven years, his widow surviving until 1859, dying at the age of eighty-six years.

Mr. Robinson studied medicine three years and practiced his profession among the then limited population of that region. He was a Methodist of Quaker ancestry and used the Quaker habits and language. Mrs. Robinson's mother's maiden name was Woods, and her family also came to the United States; they were members of the Church of England. Episcopalians, in the United States, and one or more of the sons were ministers in that denomination.

Irvin Robinson and wife had twelve children born to them, all of whom lived to raise families; they were George, John, Jane, Hance, Irvin, Thomas, Mary, James, William, Elliott (of whom later), Christopher and Elizabeth Woods.

Elliott Robinson, son of Irvin and Catherine (Elliott) Robinson, was born Oct. 8, 1808, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and was very young when his parents went to the farm now owned by the Garfield Fire Clay Company, in West Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa. After his father's death in 1829 he bought the interests of the other heirs in the property left by his father, and he became the sole support of his widowed mother, who made her home with him until her death. While yet a young man he engaged in canal boating, running a section boat between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. He built and operated both saw and flour mills in Wheatfield township, Indiana county, and in Bolivar, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was largely interested in the lumber business during the greater portion of his life, as well as in farming and merchandising. When the Pennsylvania railroad was building he had the contract and built the section of the road from Bolivar west about two miles. He was a pioneer in the fire brick business, being the second man to engage in that industry in Westmoreland county. In about 1856 he and C. A. R. Benny, of Pittsburg, built what is now known as Reese, Hammond & Co. No. 2 Works. In connection with Breniser & Company he rebuilt what is now known as Reese, Hammond No. 1 Works. In the spring of

1869 he moved to Blacklick, Indiana county, where in company with F. M. Kinter and Charles A. Hadley he built the Blacklick Manufacturing Company's fire brick works. Here he lived and operated the works for about three years, when he returned to his home in West Wheatfield township, and soon after he with three others erected the Enterprise or Lincoln Fire Brick Works. He was interested in the Garfield Fire Clay Company to the extent of backing his sons William I. and Thomas J., who started that industry in 1887.

Mr. Robinson very early in life joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and was an active member of it all his life, filling every office in the church, from trustee to local preacher. He was instrumental in building more churches, and in organizing more new congregations, than any other man in the community, giving largely of his time and means to these objects.

In about 1833 Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Robert Nixon, of Fairfield township, Westmoreland county. Mrs. Margaret (Nixon) Robinson's mother was Rebecca Lawrence, daughter of Fitz Randolph Drake, of Piscataqua, N. J., a lineal descendant of Capt. John Drake, the brother and heir of Sir Francis Drake. Mr. Drake was a royalist, and when the Revolutionary war broke out he went back to England. His son-in-law, Lawrence, was a patriot and being in good circumstances financially furnished Washington's army with cattle and provisions, seriously crippling himself, however, as Congress never paid him for these supplies for the army. Later Mr. Lawrence removed his family to Pennsylvania, and settled near Hollidaysburg, and he and his wife are buried in the old Frankstown cemetery near Hollidaysburg.

Elliott and Margaret (Nixon) Robinson had five children: (1) Irvin, born in 1834, died in infancy. (2) Eliza Catherine, born in 1839, married William L. Winkle, and died in 1880. (3) Mary Jane, born in 1841, married A. B. Rugh, and resides in Piteairn, Pa. (4) John Wesley, of whom later. (5) Ann Elizabeth, born in 1846, was a deaconess in the M. E. Church in Pittsburg, and is now deceased. After the death of the mother of these children, which occurred in October, 1847, Mr. Robinson in 1848 married (second) Sarah A. Lynn, daughter of Robert Lynn, of Wheatfield township, Indiana county. Their children were: (1) Caroline Margaret, born in 1849, at present resides in Garfield, Pa., and

is the secretary and treasurer of The Robinson Company (Store). (2) William I., born in 1851, married Margaret McHail, of Bolivar, Pa., and resides in Bolivar. He is president of the Garfield Fire Clay Company, also of The Robinson Company. (3) Thomas J., born in 1853, was vice president and sales manager of the Garfield Fire Clay Company and president of The Robinson Company (Store) until his death, in 1907. He was an active member of the M. E. Church and a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 355, F. & A. M., of Blairsville, Pa. He married Sarah Alice Kennedy, of Bolivar, and resided in Garfield, where his widow still makes her home. There were three other children born to these parents, Simpson N., Emma R. and James, all dying in childhood. Mrs. Robinson died in 1859. Mr. Robinson married (third) in 1866 Mrs. Sarah Jane (Doty) Sutton, daughter of Robert and Fannie (Campbell) Doty, and widow of James Sutton, of Hopewell, Blacklick township, Indiana county. There were no children born to this union. Mr. Robinson died June 10, 1891, lacking four months of being eighty-three years old. Mrs. Robinson died in 1894.

Charles W. Sutton, a son of Mrs. Robinson by her first marriage, lives in Garfield, Pa., and is a member of the Garfield Fire Clay Company and manager of The Robinson Company (Store).

John Wesley Robinson, son of Elliott and Margaret (Nixon) Robinson, was born May 12, 1844. He was educated in the public and select schools and at Jacksonville Academy, at Jacksonville, Indiana county. He taught one term of public school, after which he helped his father, clerking in the store and keeping his books. In 1869 he went with his father to Blacklick, where he had charge of the store of the Blacklick Manufacturing Company and was with them until 1872. In that year the Isabella Furnace Company built their coke oven plant at Cokeville, across the river from Blairsville, Pa., and he accepted a position with Graff, Bailey & Geib, who operated these works, to take charge of the company store, being with them until 1876. In 1880 he with W. L. Winkle, his brother-in-law, went to Altoona, Pa., where in company with Max Kinkaid, a banker, John Reiley, superintendent of transportation Pacific Railroad Company, and S. C. Baker, land owner and capitalist, he erected the Altoona Fire Brick Works, of which Mr. Robinson was the secretary and for about three years acting superintendent as well. In the spring of 1885 he

left Altoona to accept a position with A. G. Morris, of Tyrone, Pa., as chief clerk, having charge of and directing all the office business for his large lime and limestone business in Blair, Huntingdon and Centre counties. Here he staid for thirteen years.

In 1898 he removed to Garfield, Pa., Robinson P. O., to the old homestead where he was born, and took the position of secretary and treasurer of the Garfield Fire Clay Company, of which he had been a member for some time. In 1905 the business was incorporated, the brick works and real estate becoming the Garfield Fire Clay Company, Inc., and the store The Robinson Company, Inc., Mr. Robinson being a director in both companies and secretary and treasurer of the Garfield Fire Clay Company, to which he gives the principal part of his time and attention. He is a man of good business instincts and his long connection with this particular business makes him an authority on conditions in the industry.

On Oct. 14, 1880, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Cora E. Agnew, daughter of Samuel K. and Harriet (Hicks) Agnew, and now resides in Bolivar, Pa. To this union eleven children were born, eight of whom are living: (1) Francis Elliott, born in 1881, a graduate of Bolivar high and Bloomsburg normal schools, is at present the vice president and superintendent of the Garfield Fire Clay Company, also a director of The Robinson Company and vice president. He married Rebecca M. Hammond, daughter of W. McC. Hammond, and resides in Bolivar, Pa. They have one child, Richard E. (2) John Everett, born in 1883, died in Tyrone, Pa., in his eighth year. (3) Mary Margaret, born in 1886, is a graduate nurse of Jefferson Medical Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and is now in the United States naval hospital service, located at Canacao hospital, on Manila Bay, Philippine Islands. (4) Thomas Nixon, born in 1889, is at present assistant cashier of the Blairsville National Bank, of Blairsville, Pa. (5) Paul Agnew, born in 1891, is a student at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in his junior year. (6) Eleanor N., born in 1893, is at home. (7) Florence, born in 1895, died in infancy. (8) Richard Vincent, born in 1897, is at home. (9) A son born in 1899 died the same day. (10) Katherine, born in 1901, is at home. (11) Kyle Irvin, born in 1903, is at home.

Mrs. Cora E. (Agnew) Robinson's father was a veteran soldier during the war of the Rebellion, having spent four years in the ser-

vice and dying in Altoona, Pa., soon after the close of the war.

Mr. Robinson is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having served as trustee and steward, and is interested in the Sunday school, in which he is teacher of the Bible class. He was a charter member of Altoona Council, of the Royal Arcanum, and is also a charter member of Tyrone Council, No. 943, Royal Arcanum, where he now holds his membership. In politics he is independent, but having a strong leaning to the Prohibition party.

H. WALLACE THOMAS is prominently associated with so many of the most important enterprises of the borough of Indiana and with public affairs of Indiana county that a mere enumeration of his interests would be sufficient to show his position among his fellow citizens. He has recently completed a three years' term as sheriff of Indiana county. Mr. Thomas was born May 10, 1877, at Jacksonville, this county, son of Israel and Mary (Fleming) Thomas and grandson of John Thomas. The latter was born in Wales, and coming to the United States when a young man located in Armstrong township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he engaged in farming. He died about 1874.

Israel Thomas, father of H. Wallace Thomas, was born July 1, 1832, in Armstrong township, Indiana Co., Pa. He was a school teacher in Indiana county for several years, and subsequently was employed as clerk in a general merchandise store at Plumville, this county, continuing there for several years. He then became a clerk in the store of J. M. Guthrie, at Jacksonville, Indiana county, and later entered into partnership with Joseph Laughlin, in the general merchandise business at that place. He was afterward associated in the same line with Hugh Neal, under the firm name of Thomas & Neal, at Jacksonville. Moving to the borough of Indiana in 1887, he engaged in the business of importing fine horses, and also carried on a shoe business there up to the time of his death. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Indiana, and stood well among his associates in every line. He died April 18, 1895. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and served for several years as an elder of the church at Indiana. Mr. Thomas and his wife Mary (Fleming) had a family of four children: Louisa, Edith,

Heber and H. Wallace. The daughters both died young.

H. Wallace Thomas received his education at Indiana, attending the common schools and later the State normal school. He then found employment with the Northwood Glass Company, with which concern he was connected for a period of thirteen years. He is a stockholder and director of the Dugan Glass Company of Indiana borough, of which company he is secretary, and is also engaged in the livery business at that place. Mr. Thomas is one of the leading business men of Indiana, is serving as secretary of the Board of Trade, and has done his full share in promoting local commercial interests. But he has not confined his energies to business. He served three years, 1906-07-08, as member of the borough council, and in 1908 was elected sheriff of the county, serving a term of three years in that important office. In politics he has been prominent as one of the most effective local workers in the Republican party, is present treasurer of the Republican county committee, and is a member of the American Republican Club of Pittsburg. He is also well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the I. O. O. F. and past grand of Lodge No. 346, of Indiana; member of the Royal Arcanum; Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 1468; B. P. O. Elks, being past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 931, of Indiana; also a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana.

On Nov. 12, 1902, Mr. Thomas married Charlotte A. Barnhart, of Indiana.

ROBERT HENDERSON WILSON, of Saltsburg, Indiana county, Civil and Mining Engineer, is descended from several families conspicuous for strength and character among the early settlers of this region. He belongs in both paternal and maternal lines to that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, industrious, rugged, leaders of thought and action in every line of progress, which has been such a strong element in establishing the best influence in Pennsylvania. The names Henderson, Wray and Wilson are well known and respected in this part of the State, where representatives of these families have lived and worked for several generations.

Mr. Wilson was born July 9, 1851, in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of James D. Wilson, grandson of Hugh Mitchell Wilson and great-grandson of Capt. James Wilson, whose parents came to this country from Scotland. Capt. James Wilson was born in Chester county, Pa., and shortly after the

close of the Revolutionary war came westward with a colony to the section now included in Washington and Allegheny counties, settling in Allegheny county on the "Forks of the Yough" (Youghiogheny). He was captain of a company of "minute men" and was engaged in one or two expeditions against the hostile Indians which to some extent still roamed over the region. About 1783 he married Isabella Mitchell, a native of Adams county, Pa., and they reared a family of six sons: John (who was a member of the State Legislature for Allegheny county), James, Samuel, Thomas, David and Hugh Mitchell.

Hugh Mitchell Wilson, son of James, was born April 1, 1793, near Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa., and died July 31, 1872. For a time he was a merchant at Elizabeth, then farmed, and later owned and operated a grist and saw mill until 1834, when he sold out. In March, 1835, he removed from his native county to Armstrong county, where he purchased land, finally acquiring ownership of over six hundred acres. On Dec. 21, 1815, he married Mary Henderson, who died June 30, 1867, and is buried beside him in the cemetery at Olivet. They had a family of eight children, namely: Rebecca, born in 1816, married Thomas Watson, of Saltsburg; James D. is mentioned below; Rev. Matthew H., born in 1820, married Mary Blasdell (he was a noted educator, the founder of Jacksonville Academy, and for a time president of Madison College, in Ohio); Mitchell, born in 1822, married Elizabeth Moore; Martha, born in 1824, died in 1845; John H., born May 27, 1827, married Nancy J. Warner; Thomas J., born in 1829, died in 1890; William T., born Nov. 4, 1830, married Eliza Scott. The father was first a member of the Associate Reformed Church and was practically the founder of the Olivet United Presbyterian Church and served as one of its ruling elders for fifty years. He was a Whig and Republican in political sentiment.

Rev. Matthew Henderson, the grandfather of Mrs. Hugh M. Wilson, was the founder of the prominent family of that name in Washington county, Pa. He came from Fifeshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1735, and was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. In 1758 he was ordained a minister of the Associate Church of Scotland, better known as "Seceders," and immediately afterward came to America, settling first at Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., and about 1779 coming to Washington county, where he became pastor of the churches of Buffalo and Chartiers in

1782. He took a high place among the leading men of his denomination and became a noted worker along the lines of higher education. He was one of the charter members of the board of trustees of Washington Academy, at Washington, Pa., and the first president of the board. He was one of three men who virtually founded Jefferson Academy, at Canonsburg, Pa., the two above named schools both afterward growing into collegiate dignity, and being later merged into Washington and Jefferson College. Mr. Henderson was also one of the original incorporators of the academy from which has grown the splendid University of Pittsburgh. His son, Rev. Matthew Henderson 2d, was born Jan. 10, 1762, at Octoraro Creek, Chester county, and came to Washington county with his family. Like his father he became a noted religious worker. He was the first minister of any of the Scottish churches to be educated in America, and was the first licensed minister of the Associate Reformed denomination in America. In politics he was a Whig. On Oct. 3, 1786, he married Rebecca Patterson, of Lancaster county, and they had a family of nine children: Martha, Mary (wife of Hugh M. Wilson), Matthew (a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional convention of 1838), Samuel, John, Arthur, Ebenezer, James and Rebecca.

James D. Wilson, son of Hugh M. and Mary (Henderson) Wilson, was born Nov. 5, 1818, in Allegheny county. He remained at home until his marriage, and the next month, in April, 1847, moved to South Bend township, Armstrong county, settling on a tract of 120 acres near the village of Olivet, which his father had purchased in 1838. This land his father deeded to him some time later. Mr. Wilson followed farming practically all his life, and became owner of more than 200 acres. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Apollo Savings Bank, now the Apollo Trust Company, and served as director until his death. He was the last survivor of the original members of the United Presbyterian Church at Olivet, and died Sept. 16, 1895.

On March 27, 1847, Mr. Wilson was married to Nancy Wray, Rev. Alexander Donaldson performing the ceremony. Mrs. Wilson was born Aug. 11, 1825, in Armstrong county, daughter of Robert and Abigail Wray, and she still survives, living on the old homestead. She and her children also united with the Olivet United Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had six children: Hugh, born in 1849, who died in infancy; Robert Henderson,

born July 9, 1851; Mary L., born Jan. 5, 1854, who still lives on the old homestead; Abigail, born Sept. 18, 1856, living on the old place; Sarah, born in 1860, who died in infancy; and Hattie S., born April 27, 1864, married to Charles Stewart.

Robert Henderson Wilson received his early education in the common schools and Eldersridge academy. He took his college course at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), studying civil engineering, and has since been engaged in general engineering work. This professional work has comprehended the design and superintendence of construction of important municipal water systems, town and city sewerage and paving, and plans for, and installation of, extensive colliery plants through the Pennsylvania bituminous region, and he served a term as county surveyor of Armstrong county. Mr. Wilson has a large practice as a consulting engineer and geologist, and his work in this line has been quite extensive, reaching from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in eastern Canada, through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and into Kentucky. He is at present chief engineer for the Armstrong County Coal Company and Valley Coal Company, of Leechburg, Pa., the Aladdin Coal and Coke Company, with mines at Aladdin, Pa., the Dents Run Mining Company, Elk county, Pa., Armerford Coal Mining Company, Dilltown, Pa., the Kier Fire Brick Company, Pittsburg, Pa., with mines and plant at Salina, Pa., and mines at Kittanning, Pa., and for the Clymer Water Company, of Indiana, Pa. He was for sixteen years borough engineer for Leechburg, Pa., and is engineer for the boroughs of Hyde Park and Avonmore. He is a member of the town council, and secretary of the Board of Trade in his home town of Saltsburg. He is the last remaining of the original board of trustees of Eldersridge academy, having served in that capacity for thirty-seven years.

In addition to his professional activities Mr. Wilson finds some time to devote to the gentler and more thoughtful side of life as a musical and literary writer, some of his productions having received not only national but international recognition and approval. He is a Progressive Republican in politics, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

On Dec. 5, 1878, Mr. Wilson married Emma L. Blakely, of West Lebanon, Pa., daughter of James Blakely, and granddaughter of David Blakely. The Blakely family is of

Irish descent, and was among the early pioneers in what is now Young township, Indiana county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had seven children: (1) Florence, born Jan. 11, 1880, is married to Roy A. Long, a coal dealer and contractor of Newcastle, Pa. They have one daughter, Dorothy. (2) Karl C., born Dec. 23, 1881, an engineer and architect, was contractor's engineer in the building of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa. He superintended the construction of the first "skyscraper" in Little Rock, Ark., and is now resident manager for a large architectural company at Waco, Texas. He married Eva Miller, of Pittsburg, and they have one son. (3) Zora Wray, born Feb. 1, 1884, married Clark J. McKee, also an engineer, for some time with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, later with the State Highway Department of Virginia, and now mining engineer for the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, of Greensburg, Pa., having charge of surveys of their Cambria and Indiana county mines. They have one daughter, Jean. (4) Irene Blakely, born Jan. 9, 1886, is a successful teacher in the public schools of Newcastle, Pa. (5) Robert Murdoch, born June 11, 1888, followed the family tradition and calling, and is assistant engineer in the office of his father. (6) James D., born Nov. 14, 1892, died Dec. 2, 1893. (7) Mary Abigail was born Nov. 14, 1894.

Daniel Wray, Mr. Wilson's maternal grandfather, was born in 1754 in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America in youth. He lived at Mercersburg, Franklin county, and Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, in Pennsylvania, before he settled at the site of what is now Saltsburg, Pa. On March 8, 1775, he took out a patent for 137 acres of land on part of which the borough of Saltsburg now stands, and some of this land is still owned by the Wray family. The land was at that time in the woods, and wolves frequently drove his sheep to the cabin door. In 1781 he married Elizabeth McKibben, and they had a family of seven children: James, Elizabeth, John, Jane, Margaret, William and Robert. The father died about 1825. He was a Whig in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious belief.

Robert Wray, son of Daniel, was born Dec. 8, 1784, near Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., and came with his father to the site of Saltsburg in 1800. When his father's health began to fail he assumed the management of the farm, and finished paying for it, adding to what he made by farming by the manu-

facture of salt, which was one of the earliest industries in the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas valley. In 1819 he settled in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred Aug. 15, 1869. He prospered in agricultural pursuits, and acquired six hundred acres of land which he divided among three of his sons, and another tract of 120 acres near Olivet which he gave to another son. Few men of his day were more respected, and he held the confidence of his fellow citizens to such an extent that he was a frequent neighborhood arbitrator. He was active in the public affairs of his locality, holding at one time or another most of the local offices, and he was an original and most valued member of the Presbyterian Church of Eldersridge, serving as a member of the first building committee of that congregation. In political conviction he was a Whig and Republican.

In 1812 Mr. Wray married Abigail Manners, whose father John Manners was born in 1760 in Washington county, Pa., and about 1810 moved to Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, where he bought and settled on a farm of 200 acres adjacent to the present coal works near Avonmore. Mr. Manners was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1785 he married Sallie Couch, and they had eight children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Nathan, Margaret, Nancy, George, Polly and Abigail (Mrs. Wray).

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wray: Sarah, born July 9, 1814, married Robert Smith, and died June 13, 1860. Daniel, born April 1, 1816, married Sarah France. John M., born Nov. 23, 1817, married Anna M. Townsend. Elizabeth, born Jan. 1, 1820, married John A. Ewing. Margaretta, born Feb. 29, 1824, died in infancy. William H., born Dec. 2, 1821, married Susan Townsend. Nancy, born Aug. 11, 1825, married James D. Wilson. Robert, born Feb. 11, 1827, married Martha Gray. Anna J. was born March 16, 1830, and Abigail M. July 29, 1832. All of these are now dead except Mrs. James D. Wilson and Abigail Wray. It is a rather striking example of family longevity that Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wray and seven of their ten children lived beyond man's allotted span of three score years and ten.

JOHN P. ST. CLAIR, a resident of Homer City who has been prominent in the life of that place as business man, public official and church worker for many years, was born Dec.

31, 1848, at Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, son of the late Dr. Thomas St. Clair.

The St. Clair family is of Scotch-Irish origin, a branch of the St. Clair family of Scotland, which was founded in the middle ages by Sir Walderne de St. Clair, a Norman knight, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. Their second son, William, settled in Scotland, and one of his descendants, William St. Clair, became prince of the Orkney Islands under the King of Norway, and high chancellor of Scotland under the royal house of Bruce. In 1741 the St. Clairs exchanged their lofty title and island domains for the earldom of Caithness, which they still hold. The name has since become Anglicized to Sinclair. Two of the descendants of one of these earls, through a younger son, were Gen. Arthur St. Clair and his cousin James St. Clair, Sr., the former of whom was president of the Continental Congress in 1787, and commander in chief of the armies of the United States in 1791.

James St. Clair, Sr., was the great-grandfather of John P. St. Clair. His parents were natives of the North of Ireland, and he was born in 1741 in eastern Pennsylvania. He lived nine miles from York, Pa., where he owned a valuable farm and mill, and he was not only a prosperous citizen of his time but an earnest sympathizer with the Colonial cause, serving throughout the Revolutionary war. His wife's maiden name was Miller. James St. Clair, Sr., died in York county in 1806, at the age of sixty-five years.

James St. Clair, one of the sons of James St. Clair, Sr., was born in York (now Adams) county, Pa., in May, 1774, and passed the greater part of his mature life in Indiana county, Pa. In 1809 he came to Brushvalley township, in 1816 removing to what is now the northern part of White township, where he took up a quarter section of government land and followed farming for many years. He died in Center township, this county, April 8, 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-one. He was an old-line Whig in politics. He married Jennie Slemmons, who was born in Lancaster, Pa., of Irish descent, and was reared in Washington county, Pa., her father, William Slemmons, removing from Lancaster to Washington county in 1790 and there following farming until his death, which occurred in 1820, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Slemmons was justice of the peace, by governor's appointment, for a period of thirty years, and he was a man of the highest character and of

honorable standing. His wife's maiden name was Boggs, and they had several children. Mrs. Jennie (Slemmons) St. Clair died Oct. 15, 1855, aged seventy-one years, a member of the Presbyterian Church. She and her husband had a family of ten children, namely: Margaret, William S., Mary W., James, Samuel, Isaac, John, Robert, Thomas and Hiram.

Thomas St. Clair, M. D., son of James and Jennie (Slemmons) St. Clair, was one of the foremost citizens of western Pennsylvania in his day. Born May 5, 1824, in what is now White township, Indiana Co., Pa., he lived on his father's farm there until he reached the age of fifteen years. His early education was received in the common schools and at the academy in Indiana. In 1843 he took up the study of medicine with Dr. John W. Jenks, of Punxsutawney, and after a year's study with him removed to Indiana, where he completed his preparatory course under the tuition of Dr. James M. Stewart. Entering Jefferson Medical College in 1845, he was graduated and received his degree of M. D. in 1847. Returning to Indiana, he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, he and Dr. Stewart practicing together for two years, Dr. St. Clair commencing independent practice in 1849. Dr. St. Clair was not only a skilled general practitioner, but, what was more rare in the early days of his professional career, a reliable surgeon. He was the first surgeon in this State west of the Alleghenies who successfully removed an ovarian tumor, his first experience of the kind being the removal of a tumor which weighed forty pounds; his many subsequent operations of that nature were successful, and the confidence which a wide circle of patients placed in his skill and judgment was justified by a long life of the most conscientious devotion to the alleviation of their ills. During the Civil war he was in the Union service in his official capacity, and he was in attendance on the wounded after the Seven Days' fight and the battle of Gettysburg.

Though his professional duties were sufficient to fill the life of an ordinary man, Dr. St. Clair found time for useful activity in the public affairs of his community, which he served faithfully and intelligently in many offices of trust. He was a member of the borough council, and for several years represented his district—the Thirty-seventh—in the State Senate, to which he was first elected in 1864. At that time the district was composed of Indiana and Armstrong counties, but when he was reelected, in 1876, it comprised

Indiana and Jefferson; he served continuously until 1880. His services in the Senate were marked by unswerving fidelity to the interests of his constituents. He was identified with the Republican party, and with the reform element of that party in the days when it was found necessary to break up "ring rule" and "bossism." He always had the courage of his convictions when it came to supporting candidates, helping good men whether they belonged to his own party or not. In 1882 he was identified with an independent movement, and again in 1890 took the stump in favor of Pattison and reform, doing good work in both campaigns. As an honest, sincere advocate of the best interests, he found many friends and supporters and had particularly strong influence with the agricultural and industrial classes, among which he was well known, having served three years as president of the Indiana County Agricultural Society. He belonged to the M. E. Church, and served as steward. Dr. St. Clair passed away in March, 1893.

On Feb. 24, 1848, Dr. St. Clair married Charlotte D. Patton, daughter of John Patton, and she died in June, 1868, the mother of seven children: John P. is mentioned below; James H., a veterinary surgeon, is a resident of Blairsville, this county; Charles M. graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1878, practiced with his father for ten years, and is now located in practice at Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa. (he married Sarah D. Taylor, daughter of Dr. James M. Taylor); Charlotte D. is the widow of J. Leslie Hazlett; Jennie S. died young, in 1862; Mary L. married Griffith Ellis; Sarah Josephine resides with her mother in Indiana. Dr. St. Clair married for his second wife, March 30, 1869, Sarah Walker, daughter of Moses Walker, of Washington county, and she survives him, she and her daughter Sarah Josephine residing in Indiana.

John P. St. Clair began his education in the public schools of Indiana and later attended the academy there. He began his business career at an early age with the firm of Sutton, Lloyd & Co., in which he had an interest, but was with that concern only a short time when he left it to become a member of the firm of Loughry & St. Clair, his partner being W. R. Loughry. After a time Peter Sutton bought an interest in their business, which was subsequently conducted under the firm name of Sutton, Loughry & Co. In 1871 Mr. St. Clair severed his connection with this business to join his father in the milling busi-

ness, he having a one-third interest and his father a two-thirds interest in the old Two Lick gristmill, which they bought and operated under the firm name of Thomas St. Clair & Son. In February, 1876, they sold the mill, and thereupon became engaged in the lumber business at Two Licks station, operating as the Two Licks Lumber Company, Limited. Continuing thus until 1879, they sold their property at the station that year and dissolved partnership, John P. St. Clair on Jan. 1, 1879, entering upon his duties as clerk to the county commissioners, to which position he had just been elected. He served three years in that incumbency. In 1882 he became a third owner of the flour mills at Homer City, having inherited the interest in this establishment, one of the oldest of its kind in Indiana county. Devoting his time to the management of these mills, and the extension of the business, he continued to operate them for a period of fifteen years, during which time he improved and refitted them throughout, increasing the capacity to seventy-five barrels daily. The mill property was valued at \$25,000. Fire destroyed the buildings after Mr. St. Clair had conducted the business for fifteen years, and he has since given his time and attention to other business matters, principally insurance, he being agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which he represents in Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. He has also been engaged in farming and stock dealing, and is at present interested in coal mining, having a coal bed on his farm which he operates.

Mr. St. Clair is independent in politics and his support of candidates. He has served seven years as member of the school board, of which he has been president and treasurer; and was a member of the borough council of Homer City for several years. He has been a most active member of the Presbyterian Church, which he has served as trustee and elder, and he was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years; he also taught the Bible class. Few citizens of the community have been more thoroughly identified with its best interests.

On Jan. 4, 1872, Mr. St. Clair married Martha J. Daugherty, daughter of James R. and Anna M. (Hart) Daugherty, and sister of W. S. Daugherty, of Indiana; an account of the Daugherty family appears elsewhere. Mrs. St. Clair is, like her husband, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Seven children have been born to them: (1) Mary C., born

March 3, 1873, in Indiana, received her education in the public schools of Homer City and at the Indiana normal school. She married Paul Moorhead, a lawyer, son of Rev. W. W. Moorhead, and they live at Minneapolis, Minn. They are the parents of six children. Donaldson St. Clair, Martha, Wallace, Mary Jo, Pauline and John. (2) Thomas, born Jan. 2, 1876, in Indiana, was educated at the public schools of Homer City and at the Indiana normal school, and taught school at Latrobe, Pa., for several years. Taking up the study of medicine he graduated from the Western University, at Pittsburgh, and is now engaged in practice at Latrobe. He married Emma Howard, a native of Hagerstown, Md. (3) Frank D., born June 10, 1879, at Indiana, received public school advantages at Homer City and later graduated from the normal school at Indiana, class of 1897, after which he taught school at Manor station, in Westmoreland county, for four years. Later he taught at Kiskiminetas, Westmoreland county, where he is now manager of the Kiskiminetas Springs School. He married Bertha Gilroy Sellery, a native of Kincardine, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Robert and Martha (Gilroy) Sellery, and they have one child, John Denniston. (4) John Denniston, born July 4, 1881, at Homer City, received his education in public school there, graduated at the Indiana normal school, class of 1900, and became a teacher. He died Jan. 19, 1903. (5) Jennie S., born May 11, 1884, attended public school at Homer City and later the Indiana normal school. She married Dr. Charles Paul Reed, who was born Sept. 30, 1877, son of the late Dr. William L. Reed, of Homer City. (6) James Roy, born Aug. 26, 1886, in Homer City, received his literary education in the public schools there, the Indiana normal school, and the Kiskiminetas Springs School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. After this he became a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1912. (7) Anna Jo, born Dec. 2, 1888, at Homer City, completed her education at the Indiana normal school, and is now the wife of Dr. W. A. Simpson, of Indiana, Pennsylvania.

JOHN A. SCOTT, lawyer, and president of the Savings & Trust Company, of Indiana, has been one of the vital factors in the evolution of modern commercial conditions in Indiana county. Becoming associated in a professional way with one of the industries of particular value to Indiana county, the development of coal property and its accom-

panying operations, he acquired an intimate understanding of the local situation which in time led him to extend his personal interests into its financial activities. His success in both lines has stamped him as a man of ability and force, one who has proved his title to the high position he holds.

Mr. Scott is a son of Thomas J. and Sarah A. (Anderson) Scott, and in both paternal and maternal lines is descended from Scotch-Irish pioneer stock of Indiana county. His great-grandfather Thomas Scott came hither from his early home in Huntingdon county, Pa., about 1820, settling on the farm in Burrell township on the Philadelphia pike now owned by G. W. Butler.

John Scott, son of Thomas, was born in Huntingdon county, and coming to Indiana county with his father afterward lived on the farm in Burrell township where the latter settled, following farming there for many years. Thence he removed to the farm in Center township, this county, where he died in 1859, at the age of sixty-five.

Thomas J. Scott, son of John, was born Aug. 24, 1834, in Burrell township, and there grew to manhood. For many years he was engaged in the general mercantile business at Clarksburg, and during his son's service as prothonotary of Indiana county acted as deputy. On Oct. 12, 1857, he married Sarah A. Anderson, who was born Sept. 16, 1839, in Young township, this county, and reared there. They became the parents of the following children: John A.; May, unmarried, of Indiana, Pa.; William M., M. D., a physician, of Harrisburg, Pa.; A. W., deceased; and Lyda O., now Mrs. Samuel H. Hughes, of Harrisburg. The father died Sept. 4, 1894. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which the mother also belongs.

Thomas Anderson, father of Mrs. Thomas J. Scott, was a native of Mercer county, Pa., and about 1824 came to Young township, Indiana county, where he conducted a pottery in connection with his farm. In the later part of his life he purchased a gristmill at Clarksburg, which he operated successfully for a number of years. He died in 1879, at the advanced age of eighty. He was a strong Presbyterian in religious faith, in politics a Republican.

John A. Scott was born Sept. 2, 1858, at Clarksburg, in Conemaugh township, this county, where he passed most of his youth and received his elementary education, attending public school. He was prepared for college in the academy at Eldersridge, after which



John A. Scott



he took a course at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., graduating July 1, 1879. Subsequently he taught one year at Eldersridge Academy, and then for one year was a teacher in the grammar school at Johnstown, at the end of which period he was elected principal of the Johnstown high school. After holding that position one year he left it to devote all his time to the study of law, which he commenced reading under Hon. Silas M. Clark. Upon Mr. Clark's election to the Supreme bench of the State he continued his studies with Hon. George W. Hood, and was admitted to the bar in Indiana county Dec. 19, 1884. During the next three years he was engaged in legal practice in Indiana, and meantime, in 1886-87, acted as chairman of the Republican county committee. In the fall of 1887 he was nominated and elected prothonotary and clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions and court of Oyer and Terminer, on Jan. 2, 1888, entering upon the duties of the office. So satisfactory were his services that he was elected to succeed himself, serving continuously until Jan. 1, 1894. After completing his two terms of service Mr. Scott located in Pittsburg, becoming associated with Hon. James S. Young (now United States district judge) in the practice of law. Owing to the death of his father he did not remain in that city for long, returning to Indiana, where he could have a home and care for his widowed mother, for whom he built the comfortable residence in which he now lives. After his marriage his mother and sister moved into a house he built on the lower end of the original lot.

Shortly after qualifying for admission to the bar Mr. Scott came into prominence through his participation in the Blair-White judicial contest, which resulted in increasing Judge White's original majority of 79 to 123. Among the other lawyers conspicuous in the case were D. B. Taylor, Samuel Cunningham and J. N. Banks, and the contest was heard by Judges A. V. Barker (of Ebensburg), Lucien Doty (of Greensburg) and Calvin Rayburn (of Kittanning). Mr. Scott's connection with this investigation, eventuating as it did favorable to his client, Judge White, could hardly be construed as injuring his prospects, which were showing promise even then. His conduct commended him to the good offices of Judge Barker, representing the Lackawanna Steel Company, who engaged Mr. Scott's services for that company, to examine and pass on titles in its purchase of sixteen thou-

sand acres of coal lands in Indiana county. This was in the year 1899, and practically marked the beginning of his long and prominent association with a business that has since developed into one of the important industrial assets of Indiana county. It was about this time, in 1901, that the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company began testing and buying coal lands in this region, and they, too, engaged Mr. Scott to examine and pass opinion on titles, his experience and judgment in this line entitling him to the standing of a recognized authority. He has continued his relations with them in this capacity and as Indiana county attorney since, and he has the legal business for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company, looking after their rights of way and all other matters in Indiana county. His reputation for alertness and prudence in the management of all affairs intrusted to him, and a conscientious regard for faith reposed in him, combined with the ability to protect the interests of his clients, have attracted much confidence. In 1903, when Corrigan, McKinney & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, purchased lands at what was then known as Bell's Mills (now known as Josephine), where they erected the first modern blast furnace put into operation in Indiana county, Mr. Scott became local attorney for this immense concern, and has been retained by them as counselor and adviser to the present. Besides giving adequate attention to the demands of all these corporations, he has acquired a private practice which has reached notable proportions, and the standing of those who leave the legal details of their affairs to his direction is a sufficient basis for calling Mr. Scott a leading lawyer of this part of Pennsylvania.

Successful as he has been in his profession, his energies have not been limited to his legal work. He has attained similar prestige in financial circles. The rapid development of the county created a demand for additional banking facilities, particularly such as a trust company would afford in the handling of estates and the carrying through of large deals. Mr. Scott, together with other live men who saw the needs of the situation, organized the Savings & Trust Company, and from the beginning until now he has served as president of the same. This institution has assets of over two million dollars, and its standing is such that the officials who control its interests are considered as reliable and trustworthy as the walls and vaults them-

selves. Needless to say Mr. Scott's vigilance and solicitude have had much to do with causing this attitude on the part of the community. His characteristic thoroughness in attending to all matters entrusted to his care has marked his career in business circles as in the field of his profession.

Mr. Scott is also a public-spirited citizen, who has always given much of his time and money for the furtherance of public projects looking toward the advancement and general good of the community. He is an active member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Normal School, and has lately been influential in having persons of wealth by large individual gifts make possible the establishment of the Indiana Hospital, a much needed institution for the town and county. He is also one of the directors of this hospital.

In every capacity to which he has been chosen he has devoted himself with a directness of purpose and decision which have made his work particularly valuable. In politics Mr. Scott has always been a Republican, and he has been an energetic worker in the interests of his party. In fraternal connection he is a Mason. His religious association is with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1899 Mr. Scott married Edith Young, daughter of Professor J. Young, and they have three children: John, Florence, and Albert. The family home is at the corner of Seventh and Water streets, Indiana borough.

CAPT. GEORGE HILL OGDEN was at the time of his death serving as treasurer of Indiana county, and had been a resident of Homer City from the close of his service in the Civil war. He was one of the best-known citizens of that place. Captain Ogden was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born Aug. 15, 1839, in the Ligonier valley, and was a son of Joseph and Jane Anne (Hill) Ogden. His maternal grandfather, after whom he was named, was Rev. George Hill, a pioneer minister of the Presbyterian denomination in this section of the State.

Up to the time of the Civil war Captain Ogden worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in youth. On Oct. 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. H. B. Piper. The regiment, known as Col. Dick Coulter's, was in the thick of many of the hardest fought battles of the war. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, he was struck by a

minie ball, which he carried in his body the rest of his life. He received an honorable discharge from the service on account of his wounds Oct. 29, 1862, and returning home found that he was physically unfit to continue work at his trade. Accordingly, locating at Philipps Mills, now a part of Homer City, he formed a partnership with J. H. Devers and bought out the general store of John Mullen and Robert Philipps. They conducted the business successfully for a number of years, and eventually Captain Ogden bought the interest of Mr. Devers and continued it alone. Then he removed it to the location it was still occupying at the time of his death, at which time he was associated with his sons. Meantime he had acquired other interests, being appointed agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Homer City and serving as such for a number of years, and for over twenty years he held the position of postmaster. In the fall of 1890 he was honored with election to the office of treasurer of Indiana county, and had served but five months of his term at the time of his death, June 8, 1891. He died suddenly, while going from his office to a fire in Indiana, Pa. He was buried in Oakland cemetery, at Indiana.

In 1869 Captain Ogden organized a company of militia in Homer City and Center township, and was its first captain. He was also well known in his active connection with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was long a member, being identified with both church and Sunday school work. On June 1, 1884, he was elected elder, discharged the duties of that office conscientiously and was prominent in all church enterprises, was for many years superintendent of the Sunday school, and at the time of his death was serving as assistant superintendent. It was said of him then: "His voice was always heard in defense of the right and in condemnation of wrong. He was a gentleman at all times. Of courtly demeanor, pleasant, affable and kind-hearted, he held his friends with bands of steel. He was a man of deeds and not of words, and from the generous promptings of his heart many a good deed was performed. His death leaves a void that cannot be filled and the place made vacant will remain so for all coming time. He leaves a name behind him fragrant with good deeds, and his memory will ever be green in the hearts of the

many who have shared his generosity and friendship."

His official associates adopted the following resolutions on his death:

Taught by the Christian philosopher who believed death to be the opening door to a happier life and prayed with rhythmic beauty,

"Life
Then steal away, give little warning;
Choose thine own time.
Say not good-night but in some brighter clime
Bid me good morning."

We may not complain at the sudden taking off of our friend and associate Capt. George Hill Ogden, but bowing in reverence

Resolved, That it is hard to recover from the shocking reality that we have seen for the last time on earth our agreeable companion, who was every day gaining in our confidence and esteem. The better we knew him the better we liked him. As a friend he was sincere, true and steadfast; as an associate in public business he was patient, intelligent and considerate; as a public official he was attentive, obliging and growing in popular esteem; as a husband and father he was devoted, affectionate and dutiful; as a man we believed him to be a Christian gentleman. His sudden death is lamented by the people of the county, and is a great grief in the community in which he resided.

Resolved, That the stricken family of the deceased has our tenderest concern and deserves our sympathy not only in words but in every practical way we can give it.

(Signed)

HARRY WHITE,
A. H. BRAUGHLER,
JAMES MCGREGOR,
JOHN A. SCOTT,

Com.

On May 1, 1866, Mr. Ogden was married, in Center township, to Nancy H. Dickie Mullen, daughter of George and Jane (Dickson) Dickie, and widow of Hugh Mullen, and they had two children, George Dickie and Joseph Clark. Mrs. Ogden is a woman of intelligence and Christian character, devoted to her home and family. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ogden was a Republican in political matters.

George Dickie Ogden, eldest son of George Hill and Nancy H. (Dickie) Ogden, was born May 16, 1868, in Homer City, and there received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended the Indiana normal school, and Washington and Jefferson College. Upon leaving school, which he did at the age of eighteen, he assumed the duties of railroad station agent at Homer City, succeeding his father in that position June 1, 1887, and was transferred to Allegheny City yard as night yard clerk in October, 1890, and to the position of transportation clerk in the

superintendent's office of the West Penn division in November of the same year. In May, 1891, he was transferred to Butler as freight and ticket agent, in February, 1895, to McKeesport as freight agent and yardmaster, and on Jan. 1, 1898, to Harrisburg, as freight agent. He was promoted to division freight agent at Altoona Jan. 14, 1901, and transferred to the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division at Pittsburg in the same capacity on June 1, 1903, and on March 1, 1906, was advanced to the position of assistant general freight agent, east, at the general offices in Philadelphia. On May 8, 1912, he was promoted to be general freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1903 Mr. Ogden married Mary B. McCandless, daughter of Judge Charles McCandless, of Butler, Pa. They have one daughter, Katharine Z.

Joseph Clark Ogden, younger son of George Hill and Nancy H. (Dickie) Ogden, was born Nov. 8, 1870, at Homer City, and began his education in the public schools there. He also attended Kiskiminetas Springs Academy, at Saltsburg, Pa. For a time he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Blairsville, Indiana county. He is now living with his mother at Homer City.

REV. JAMES DAY BROWNLEE, D. D., the oldest minister in years of continuous service in Indiana county, has been pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Indiana, since 1877. Dr. Brownlee was born Feb. 4, 1842, in Washington county, Pa., and is of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather, the first of this line of Brownlees in the United States, having been born in Scotland.

James Brownlee, his grandfather, was born in Chester county, Pa., and came to Washington county when a boy. He was a farmer by occupation. In religion he was a member of the Associate Presbyterian Church.

John Brownlee, son of James, died in 1874, and his wife, Mary (Day), died in February, 1885. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah died when six years old; Malcolm P. served in the Civil war as a soldier of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died in April, 1863; Maria A. died when six years old; John Calvin is a farmer of Washington county, Pa.; Mary E. is the wife of William Lindley; Ella W. is the wife of David Henry, of New York City; Rev. H. H. is principal of the Silliman Collegiate Institute, at Clinton, La. (he was pastor at Port Gibson, Miss., for sixteen years); Laura A., who died in August, 1912, was the wife of Rev. A.

H. Crosbie of New York City; James Day completes the family.

James Day Brownlee attended public school in Washington county, Pa., later going to Washington College and to Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pa. He took his theological course at the United Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., graduating in 1869. In 1870 he took his first pastorate, the United Presbyterian Church at Wellsville, Ohio, where he was located for six years. Owing to illness resulting from a wound he received while serving in the army during the Civil war, he then retired from the ministry for one year. On Oct. 1, 1877, he resumed his ministerial work as pastor of his present congregation at Indiana. When Dr. Brownlee came here the church had a membership of but two hundred seventy, which has now increased to over five hundred, and the work of the congregation has broadened accordingly. A second congregation has also been organized. The affairs of the church are now in most encouraging condition. Dr. Brownlee is an earnest and forceful preacher, endowed with oratorical powers which continue to draw large audiences to his sermons. His sincerity and energy in and out of the pulpit have won him the good will and respect of the entire community, and his long and happy service in this field has made him widely known.

On June 4, 1861, Dr. Brownlee enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a private of Company K, of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, and served until January, 1863, when he was discharged by reason of disability, having been wounded Sept. 14, 1862, at the battle of South Mountain. He was in the Patent Office hospital at Washington, D. C., for several months, and has never fully recovered from his injuries; he still carries the bullet in his body.

On Sept. 5, 1866, Dr. Brownlee married Isa Vance, daughter of Samuel R. Vance, of Lawrence county, Pa., and they became the parents of the following children: Arthur A., a graduate of Princeton University, who resides in New York City; Mabel L., who graduated from the State normal school at Indiana, and died at the age of twenty-six years; and Paul Vance, who died when twenty years old. The mother of this family died March 21, 1873, and on Sept. 27, 1877, Dr. Brownlee married (second) Catherine Smith, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (McGregor) Smith, of Wellsville, Ohio. Four children

have been born to this union: James Day, Jr., a graduate of Princeton University, now an attorney at law, of Indiana, Pa.; Charles S., a civil engineer, married to Mabel McCreight, now residing in Oregon; May, who is a graduate of the Indiana State normal school and of Wilson College, taught school three years at Mount Pleasant, Pa., and has attended Columbia University, New York City, taking a master's degree; and Bertha, a graduate of the Indiana State normal school, now engaged in teaching in Arizona.

J. WILLIS WILSON, Treasurer of Indiana county, the duties of which office he assumed Jan. 1, 1912, is a native of this county, born Nov. 9, 1865, son of Joseph and Levina (McCartney) Wilson. His grandfather, Joseph Wilson, was also born in Indiana county, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife's maiden name was Wilkie. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Wilson, father of J. Willis Wilson, was born and reared in Indiana county, and received a public school education. He was engaged in business as a dealer in live stock. During the Civil war he served in the Union army as a member of a cavalry regiment for a short time, being discharged by reason of disability. He married Levina McCartney, daughter of George and Nancy (Adams) McCartney, the former of whom was born in Indiana county and was a farmer by occupation. The McCartney and Adams families were both among the pioneer settlers in Indiana county. Joseph Wilson died in 1868, his wife, who survived him many years, passing away Jan. 24, 1912. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church.

J. Willis Wilson, only son of Joseph and Levina Wilson, began his education in the common schools, later attending the State Normal School in the borough of Indiana. He then became a clerk in the store of A. W. Wilson, at Indiana, and for about twenty years continued his connection with the mercantile business there in the employ of various firms. He then became associated with the Travelers' Insurance Company, and has engaged in the insurance business, in connection with other business interests, ever since.

In 1909 Mr. Wilson was elected Burgess of the borough of Indiana, and he held that office until he resigned, in December, 1911, to become treasurer of the county, to which office he had been elected Nov. 8, 1911. A man of progressive disposition, modern standards

and the ability to put his ideas into execution, he gives every promise of making a satisfactory record in the important office which has been intrusted to him. He is well known in the local fraternities, being a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and Woodmen of the World, and also belongs to the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana. His religious connection is with the United Presbyterian Church.

In 1896 Mr. Wilson married Maggie Wiles, daughter of D. Wiles, of Sharpsville, Mercer Co., Pa. They have had three children, namely: Margaret, Joseph H. and Dewalt, the last named deceased.

THOMAS DUGAN, general manager of the Dugan Glass Company, of Indiana, one of the home industries upon which the prosperity of that borough depends, over two hundred finding employment at the plant or in connection with its business, has himself been associated with the glass business practically throughout his working years. He was born in 1865 in England, son of Samuel and Fannie (Sneyd) Dugan, and attended public school in his native land. When a youth he came to the United States, in 1881 locating at Pittsburg, Pa., where for a short time he took whatever employment he could find. Eventually he found work with a glass company of Wheeling, W. Va., where he remained until 1883, in which year he returned to Pittsburg and took employment with another glass company. He was with that concern until 1886, meantime learning the details of manufacturing so thoroughly that he had become fitted for the responsible part of the work with which he was later to be intrusted. His next removal was to Martins Ferry, Ohio, where he was engaged in a glass works for about three years. Then he went to Elwood City, Pa., to work for his former employers, and was promoted to the position of foreman of their plant, which he held until he came to Indiana in 1896. Here he accepted the position of manager with the Glass Company of Indiana, which at that time was owned by the National Glass Company. In 1904 the concern was sold and reorganized, under the name of the Dugan Glass Company, whose stock is owned by citizens of the borough of Indiana, Judge Elkin being president, Sheriff H. W. Thomas secretary, and Mr. Dugan general manager and treasurer. The company has been successful from the start un-

der the efficient management of Mr. Dugan, who is a recognized authority and expert in his line. The product of the plant is shipped to both coasts and there is also considerable export business, the reputation of the company having extended to various foreign countries. The magnitude of the output may be judged from the fact that employment is given to about two hundred thirty hands in all departments, from which it will be seen that the establishment is quite important in its relation to the local industrial situation. The superior quality of the goods turned out, and the strictly upright methods of dealing with customers, have gained for this concern the highest standing in the business world, which insures a regular market for its output and steady employment for its help. Much of the success of the company is justly attributed to the complete knowledge Mr. Dugan has of the various phases of the business, for he is not only an excellent judge of workmanship and finished goods, but he also understands the marketing question, keeps abreast of progress in every department of this branch of manufacturing and upholds the standards for which his concern has become noted in every respect.

In 1888 Mr. Dugan married Emily Dorsett, daughter of Joseph Dorsett, of Allegheny county, Pa., and they have two children: Emily L. and Thomas.

Mr. Dugan belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the B. P. O. Elks, being particularly prominent in the latter organization; he was one of the organizers and charter members of the Elks lodge in Indiana and has passed all the chairs in that body, being a past exalted ruler. He was one of the committee of five which supervised the building of the Elks Home in Indiana.

DAVID IRWIN CUNNINGHAM, of Homer City, Indiana county, member of the firm of Cunningham Brothers, lumber manufacturers, is a native of Brushvalley township, this county, born Aug. 24, 1869, and belongs to a family of Scotch extraction whose first representative in Indiana county was William Cunningham, his grandfather.

William Cunningham was a native of the State of New York. He came west when a young man, locating in Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he made a permanent home. He owned a small farm, but he drove stage on the old turnpike between Ebens-

burg, Armagh and Blairsville for some years, and later drove stage between Butler and Pittsburg. He was a patriotic Union man during the Civil war, and not only gave his own services in behalf of the cause but also had five sons who entered the army, one of them falling in battle. William Cunningham also gave up his life on the battlefield, dying in an engagement in South Carolina, at the age of fifty-six years. He was buried there. His wife, Esther (Hutchinson), a native of Wheatfield township, died in East Wheatfield township and is buried in the cemetery of Bethel Church, in East Wheatfield township. They were the parents of eight children: Robert fell at Fort Donelson while serving as a member of the 40th Illinois Regiment during the Civil war, and died of his injuries; John resides in Johnstown, Pa.; David is mentioned below; Samuel, who also served in the Civil war, is now an attorney at Indiana, Pa.; Joseph, a soldier of the Civil war, is a minister of the Evangelical Church; Albert, a soldier of the Civil war, is now a resident of Johnstown, Pa.; James is engaged as a merchant at Seward, Pa.; Alphonse resides on the old homestead.

David Cunningham, son of William, attended the schools of the home township and worked at home upon the farm until he was of age. When twenty-three years old he rented a farm in West Wheatfield township which he continued to cultivate until his enlistment, in July, 1864, in Company H, 206th Pa. V. I., under Captain Grear and Colonel Brady, the command being attached to the Army of the James. He was in the service eleven months, and was mustered out at Richmond, Va., after the close of the war. Returning home he went to work at teaming in West Wheatfield township, and followed that line for two years. He then settled in Brushvalley township, where he began farming on a tract of 235 acres, which he operated and improved, doing general farming and stock raising until he withdrew from such work, in 1890. That year he removed to the village of Heshbon, where he became engaged in a general mercantile business. This he carried on for a period of twenty years, in 1910 retiring and turning the business over to his son-in-law, H. R. Faloon, who has since conducted it. For eleven years, while engaged as a merchant, Mr. Cunningham was postmaster at Heshbon, being appointed under the Garfield adminis-

tration. He has served Brushvalley township as school director and tax collector, being a man who believes thoroughly in each citizen's responsibility and duty to the community. He has also been active as a member of the U. P. Church, in which he is serving as elder. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1864 Mr. Cunningham married Catherine Campbell, who died in July, 1909, at Heshbon, and is buried in the Bethel Church cemetery. She was a member of the United Presbyterian denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham had the following children: William, who is a merchant at Mechanicsburg, Indiana Co., Pa.; Robert, partner of his brother in the lumber business, who resides at Heshbon; David Irwin; Luennette, who is married to William Corson, of Garfield, Pa.; Harry G., who resides in Iowa; Ada E., wife of Joseph Wagner, residing in East Wheatfield township; Ethel, who married H. R. Faloon, now a merchant at Heshbon; and Flora, deceased.

David Irwin Cunningham, son of David, obtained his education in the district schools of Brushvalley township. At an early age he began to help with the work about the home place, continuing thus until eighteen years old, when he learned the trade of carpenter. After following it for a short time he went to work in the sawmill of Samuel Shafter, in West Wheatfield township, being with him for over a year, and then worked for Joseph Cramer, on his portable sawmill. In 1889, just after the Johnstown flood, he went to Johnstown to work as a carpenter, remaining there for a year, and in 1890 he joined his brother Robert and E. E. Kunkle in the conduct of a sawmill, under the firm name of Kunkle & Cunningham. This association lasted until 1892, when Mr. Kunkle sold out his interest, and the brothers have been together ever since under the present name, Cunningham Brothers, manufacturing railroad ties and other lumber. They have cut off large timber tracts in Brushvalley, East and West Wheatfield and Buffington townships, Indiana county, and in Somerset county, this State. In 1906 Mr. Cunningham established himself in business in Homer City as a dealer in lumber and building supplies, in addition to his manufacturing business, but he sold out his interests in that line after three years in order to give all his attention to manufacturing. He resides in Homer City. His interests are very extensive, and steadily

increasing under his excellent management. He was one of the organizers, and became a member of the first board of directors, of the First National Bank of Blacklick. Though busy with his own affairs he has found time to serve as school director of Homer City for three years. He is a Republican on political questions, and with his wife holds membership in the U. P. Church at Homer City.

On Sept. 22, 1896, Mr. Cunningham married Mary E. Duncan, who was born in Center township, daughter of Morgan M. Duncan, and they have a family of four children: Iva M., Flora K., Myrtle M. and Areta C.

The Duncan family, to which Mrs. Cunningham belongs, is of Scotch origin. Her grandfather, George Duncan, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and was one of ten sons born to Samuel Duncan, who came from Scotland. George Duncan followed farming in Center township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he owned a tract of 100 acres, which he continued to cultivate throughout his active years. He died in Allegheny county, this State. His wife, Emily (Snyder), of Brushvalley township, died in Blacklick township, Indiana county. They had nine children: Ellen, James, David, Almira, Samuel, Susan Mary, Morgan M., John and Daniel.

Morgan M. Duncan, son of George, was born Sept. 2, 1851, on the farm in Center township, and after he grew to manhood learned the trade of plasterer, which he has followed ever since. He resides in Homer City. On Feb. 25, 1872, he married Margaret Gamble, a native of Center township, daughter of Barnard and Harriet (Garris) Gamble, the former a native of Ireland; the Gambles were farming people in Buffington township, this county. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan M. Duncan: Minnie M., who died young; Mary Elizabeth, who married David Irwin Cunningham; Anna Myrtle, wife of Robert Cunningham; Samuel, of Homer City; and Pearl, who died young.

CARL MATTSOHN HASTINGS, proprietor of the "Lone Pine" stock farm of East Mahoning township, was born on that farm March 17, 1876.

The Hastings family is an old one in the Keystone State, and has produced some of the most substantial men and women Pennsylvania has known. (I) John Hastings, the first of the name of whom there is definite record, died in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1774.

(II) Thomas Hastings, son of John Hast-

ings, died in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1777. His children were as follows: John, Lydia, Patience, Sarah, Job and Enoch.

(III) John Hastings, son of Thomas Hastings, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and is supposed to have served in the Revolutionary war. He settled in Center county, Pa., residing near Belleville, where he died in 1797. The first name of his wife was Sarah, and they had the following family: Enoch, born in 1781, who married Eliza Sutor; Elizabeth, who married George Leech; Mary, who married Abel Moore; Thomas; Daniel; Madeline, who married James Moore; and John.

(IV) John Hastings, son of John and Sarah Hastings, was born March 14, 1784, in Center county, Pa., and later settled in Indiana county, where he bought a farm in East Mahoning township and spent the remainder of his life, dying there July 7, 1865. On Jan. 20, 1803, he married (first) Margretta Diven, and they had the following children: William W., born July 17, 1804, married Feb. 9, 1829, Margaret Johnson; Thirza, born Sept. 14, 1806, married John Van Horn on March 11, 1824; Joseph J., born March 9, 1808, married Mary Jane Kennedy on Feb. 23, 1837; Sarah E., born Jan. 11, 1811, married Samuel Foster on April 14, 1834.

After the death of his first wife John Hastings married (second), on Feb. 11, 1812, Isabella Cook, and they had these children: Mary Ann, born Dec. 21, 1813, married John Simpson on April 16, 1835, and they became the parents of Nathaniel Cook Simpson, of East Mahoning township; Reuben was born May 18, 1815; Isabella, born March 18, 1819, married D. Black on Sept. 12, 1836; John, twin of Isabella, died in 1872; Margretta, born Feb. 21, 1821, married Thomas Rea on July 5, 1853; Agnes, born March 15, 1823, married John A. Work on April 26, 1849; Lucinda, born Feb. 11, 1825, died Aug. 21, 1827; Martha, born June 22, 1827, married Peter B. Simpson on July 4, 1866; Robert A., born March 26, 1830, married Jane Keirs on Dec. 25, 1853; Lucinda (2) was born March 30, 1832; John Reed, born Feb. 5, 1836, married Mary Eliza Park on June 25, 1858.

(V) Reuben Hastings, son of John and Isabella Hastings, was born May 18, 1815, and made his home in what later became East Mahoning township on the property now owned by the Lightcap family. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and

rounded out a useful life, dying in 1875, aged sixty years. During this long period he became well known in his locality, and noted for his high sense of honor.

On March 7, 1838, Reuben Hastings married Jane Black, and their children were: James B.; Lucinda, who married Silas W. Brady, of Indiana, Pa.; Jane, who married Allen Hamilton; and Evaline, who married David Leasure.

(VI) James B. Hastings, son of Reuben Hastings, was born on what is now the Light-cap farm in East Mahoning township, in 1838, and was educated in that neighborhood, and all his life took an interest in current events, being a very well-read man for his period. Making farming his life occupation, he moved in 1866 from his father's homestead to what is now the "Lone Pine" stock farm, a property that contained 120 acres, upon which he made extensive improvements. Here he carried on farming and stock raising with gratifying success until his retirement in 1900, when he moved to Marion Center, dying there June 1, 1906. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Marion Center. While living on the farm he erected the present residence and barns, and developed the place into a very valuable possession.

A staunch Democrat, he gave the principles of his party a firm support, and acted as school director for many years, and for a quarter of a century was on the election board, while, when occasion demanded, he served in other township offices, for he was a man whose incumbency of any office guaranteed safe and honest administration.

James B. Hastings was married in Jefferson county, Pa., to Rebecca Brown, a daughter of Andrew W. Brown, and she survives him, residing in Falls Creek, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Hastings had five children: Mary E., who married A. B. Wright and lives at Falls Creek, Pa.; Frank Brown, who resides in Punxsutawney, Pa.; Reuben Clark, who died young; Carl Mattson; and Guy True, who lives at Ashtabula, Ohio. The family reputation is fully sustained by the seventh generation of those whose history is known, and from all indications the eighth will be reared to equal honesty of living.

(VII) Carl Mattson Hastings, son of James B. Hastings, lived at home and attended the schools of his neighborhood, until he went to Falls Creek to learn the tailor's

trade. But after three months he returned home, preferring to devote his energies to farming, for which he felt he was best suited. His abundant success proves the wisdom of his choice. He continued to work with his father until the latter's retirement, when he took charge of the farm, later becoming its owner. Realizing the importance of cattle raising, he began specializing with Herefordshire cattle, and has also become a large grower of hogs. At present he is one of the heaviest stock raisers of his township, and his product takes front rank for quality. As his needs demanded, Mr. Hastings made important additions to his barns, and built other structures for housing and handling his stock, and now has one of the finest and most complete farming establishments in the county, abundantly supplied with a superb water system. His barns are constructed in full compliance with the sanitary rules and regulations, and all of his work is carried on scientifically and expeditiously with modern machinery and appliances. The brand "Lone Pine" is known all over the State, he having established its reputation. Although in the very prime of life he has already accomplished much, and has every reason to be proud of his work.

Politically Mr. Hastings is a Democrat, and like his father has always adhered to the principles of his party. He served as supervisor of the township, and has been on the election board a number of times. The Modern Woodmen of America holds his membership, his connection being with the local lodge of that order at Marion Center.

On Oct. 25, 1899, Mr. Hastings was united in marriage with Mary Louise Kinter, born in East Mahoning township, a daughter of Capt. John A. and Adelaide (Ada) (Brady) Kinter. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hastings: Mary Josephine, born Sept. 2, 1900; Annie Louise, born Aug. 7, 1903, who died in 1905; Meredith Adelaide, born Dec. 1, 1905; and James Brady (II), born Sept. 30, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings belong to the Presbyterian Church of Marion Center, and are as popular in that congregation as they are elsewhere, for they have endeared themselves to many because of their excellent traits of character and pleasant manner.

KINTER, John Andrew, deceased, father of Mrs. Hastings, was a school teacher, a merchant, and captain during the Civil war. He was born in what was known as Kintersburg,

Pa., Jan. 5, 1836, son of William M. and Mary (Speerty) Kinter, and grandson of John Kinter.

(I) Philip Kinter, the founder of the family in this country, came from Holland, as did his wife, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Kink.

(II) John Kinter, son of Philip Kinter, was a Revolutionary soldier. He is buried in the Washington Church cemetery.

(III) William M. Kinter, son of John, and father of Capt. John Andrew Kinter, was born on the old homestead in Rayne township. A farmer's boy, he was brought up as all lads of his time, securing a meager education in the schools of his neighborhood, and assisting his father in operating the farm. Later he engaged in farming for himself, but died when still in the very prime of life. His wife died in 1863. They had the following family: Josiah, who died at an advanced age in Indiana county, was married to Sarah Myers and (second) to Sarah Nesbit; Martha, who married Jacob Myers, lived and died on the old Myers farm near Indiana, Pa.; Foster Milligan, who died in Pittsburg, Pa., married Martha Thompson; Mary, who married Samuel Kinter, died in Indiana county; John Andrew married Adelaide Brady.

(IV) Capt. John Andrew Kinter's boyhood was spent on the home farm, where he alternated healthful work with attendance at the local schools, the Indiana academy and the Jacksonville academy. Later he studied surveying with David Pealor, and helped to make the first map issued of Indiana county. For a time he was employed as a clerk in the company store at Indiana, Pa. When war was declared between the North and the South he recruited Company I, 135th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected captain, and served as such for nine months. Returning home, in company with his brother, F. M. Kinter, who had sold his interest in the company store, he bought the Rochester store property in Marion Center, and was made postmaster, and was on the road to achieving material success when once more he was disturbed by his patriotic sentiments. Responding to another call for troops, he raised Company F, 206th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with it as captain during the last year of the war. His regiment was the first to enter Richmond, a fact that he never forgot.

In the meanwhile Captain Kinter's interests

were protected at home by his brother, and at the end of the conflict he came home and with his brother bought the Bell mill property at Blacklick (now Josephine), Pa. Later he sold his interests and moved to Marion Center. There Captain Kinter was made postmaster and later justice of the peace, holding that office for fifteen years. He was extremely modest and retiring, but always willing to give generously of his time and money to advance any cause he thought worthy. His death occurred Sept. 5, 1902, and his remains were laid to rest in Marion cemetery. A Presbyterian, he died firm in the faith of his church. Politically he was a Republican. He was a charter member of the first Odd Fellows lodge organized in Indiana county.

On Nov. 18, 1869, Captain Kinter was married in Marion Center to Adelaide Brady, of that place, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Bell (Park) Brady. They had two children, of whom Mrs. Hastings is the younger, the other being Joseph Brady Kinter, who was born in Marion Center Aug. 2, 1870. He was graduated from the Toronto Veterinary College, and practiced in Danville, Ind., until the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted, and was in the Porto Rico campaign as a member of the battery sent from Danville. After the war was over he went to St. Paul, Minn., as inspector for the Bureau of Animal Industry. Joseph Brady Kinter married Anna Linton of Danville, Pa., and they have one son, Charles Walter Kinter.

Mrs. Hastings was born in Marion Center June 15, 1874, and although not brought up on a farm, has proved a faithful helpmate to her husband in his arduous work.

Mrs. Kinter, mother of Mrs. Hastings, was a useful educator of her day. She was born on the Brady homestead in Marion Center Sept. 3, 1846, and was carefully educated, attending the common schools, the Marion summer institute and Blairsville seminary, and began teaching school when only seventeen years old, in Marion Center. Later she taught in the different schools of the county, also in Clearfield county. Marrying, she gave up teaching, but when the family moved to Bruin, Butler county, Pa., she resumed teaching and was thus engaged for five years. When the family returned to Marion Center she responded to the demand for her services and taught there for four terms, and two terms in the country district. After the death of

her husband, she began teaching in the industrial schools of Indiana, and has found pleasure in her work all her life. A woman of superior mental attainments, she has been active for years in the Woman's Relief Corps, the W. C. T. U. and the Methodist Church, which has had her for an earnest Sunday school teacher and worker. At present she resides in her own home in Marion Center.

Both the Kinter and Hastings families are well and favorably known throughout Indiana and surrounding counties.

GEORGE C. DICKIE, late of the borough of Indiana, Indiana county, was for a number of years before his death engaged in the leasing and selling of coal lands in this vicinity, and he was one of the most influential men in the development of the coal industry in his section of the State. It was due perhaps more to his efforts than to those of any other man that the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad was built to Indiana, making possible the opening up of large tracts of coal land.

Mr. Dickie was born June 12, 1850, four miles south of the borough of Indiana, in Indiana county, Pa., son of George and Jane (Dickson) Dickie. His grandfather, William H. Dickie, the founder of the Dickie family in this region, was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Coming to Indiana county at an early period, he located in Center township, on a farm about four miles from Indiana. There he continued to engage in farming for a number of years, prospering, and also followed blacksmithing. Later he removed to Jacksonville, Indiana county, where he remained several years, and on his return to Center township lived on the farm which he subsequently sold to his son-in-law, Jacob Kauffman. He passed the remainder of his life in that township, spending his declining years with his son George, at whose home he died, at the age of eighty-two years, eight days. Mr. Dickie was a Whig in political sentiment but not particularly active in party affairs. He served as school director, however, after the establishment of the public schools, and was a man of considerable influence in his locality. A member of the M. E. Church, he served many years as class-leader and was also chorister for a long period. In fact he was widely known in the latter connection in this region, having taught singing for many years.

Mr. Dickie married Jane Allison, a native

of Center township, daughter of Andrew and Sally (Barr) Allison, the former of whom served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. The Allisons are an old and highly respected family in Indiana county. Mrs. Dickie died at the home of her son-in-law, Jacob Kauffman, and was buried in Oakland cemetery, at Indiana, beside her husband. Ten children were born to this couple: George is mentioned below; Hannah married Thomas B. Allison, of Marehand, Indiana county, who served as associate judge; Jane married Rev. J. Gordon, a minister of the M. E. Church; Ebenezer died at Rock Island, Ill.; Nancy married James Ayers, of Marion Center, Pa.; John died in Ohio; Mary (Polly) married Samuel Ray, of Crete, this county; Lavina married Jacob Kauffman; Elizabeth married John McMullen, of Center township, and later removed to Illinois; Ursula Toledo married John F. Henderson, and died in Illinois.

George Dickie, eldest son of William H. Dickie, was born Sept. 27, 1809, on the farm in Center township, and obtained his education at the subscription school held in a near-by log house. He grew up on the farm and from his earliest boyhood was familiar with agricultural work, which he followed all his life, and in which he became very prosperous. He acquired over six hundred acres of land. He built a substantial brick house to replace the first one of logs, and made many other improvements on his property, which became quite valuable under his intelligent and energetic management. In addition to general farming he engaged somewhat extensively in stock raising, and drove to the eastern markets for many years. He made a specialty of the raising of fine sheep, his large acreage enabling him to keep great numbers. He died March 5, 1901, in his ninety-second year, after a busy and useful career, and was buried in Oakland cemetery. He was a life-long member of the M. E. Church at Homer City, and served as steward.

On May 14, 1835, Mr. Dickie married Jane Dickson, and they had a married life of over half a century, her death occurring Dec. 24, 1885. She, too, is buried in Oakland cemetery. They had a family of five children: William H., who is a farmer of Blacklick township, this county; Joseph Dickson; Nancy H., widow of Capt. George H. Ogden, of Homer City; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the

wife of Frank Broski; and George C. Mrs. Dickie was a member of the M. E. Church.

George C. Dickie obtained his early education in the Lowery school in Indiana county, later in the winter of 1870-71 attending Eldersridge Academy and the Millersville State normal school, at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa. After leaving school he worked at farming, continuing to follow that occupation principally until 1901, from which time until his death he was interested in the coal industry. He was quite successful in leasing and selling coal lands in Indiana county, handling large tracts, and as previously stated was mainly instrumental in having the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road built to the borough of Indiana. He became one of the prominent factors in the industrial development of the county. He continued his farming operations in addition to his other business interests, which became numerous, for he was a stockholder in the Indiana Trust Company, the Indiana Woolen Mills, and other local enterprises. His progressive spirit and fearlessness in launching new projects made him a live figure in the business world. He died Feb. 24, 1912.

On Nov. 26, 1874, Mr. Dickie married Margaret Ann Johnston, daughter of George W. and Isabella (Speedy) Johnston, of Indiana county, and to them were born three children: Clark, D. D. S., now of Vandergrift, Pa., married Flora Laufman, and they have one child, Clark C.; Laura is the wife of Dr. W. H. Nix and has one child; Bell is the wife of Glen M. Lee, principal of the Vandergrift schools, and they have one child, Gladys C. Mrs. Dickie is a member of the M. E. Church, to which her husband also belonged.

ARCHIE W. MABON, member of the hardware firm of James M. Stewart & Co., of Indiana, and president of the Citizens' National Bank of that borough, is one of the leading business men of this section of Pennsylvania. His connection with the hardware business began twenty-nine years ago. Mr. Mabon is a native of Indiana county, born June 21, 1862, son of Samuel S. and Martha C. (Stewart) Mabon.

The Mabon family has been established in this section for considerably over a century. William and Margaret (Brown) Mabon came to this country from Scotland in the year 1794, bringing with them their family of six

children, five sons and one daughter: George, John, James, William, Thomas and Jane. Their home in Scotland was on the river Tweed, and when they settled in what is now West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., they named a small stream running through their property Tweed run, by which name it is still known. William Mabon and his wife were laid to rest in a little cemetery near the Pennsylvania railroad, on the tract where they originally settled in West Wheatfield township. Of their children: George had five children, two sons and three daughters, by his first wife, whose maiden name was Steele, and by his second wife, Margaret (McDonald), had a son, Capt. George C. Mabon. John married Margaret Liggett, and had seven sons and five daughters, William, Robert, John, James, Thomas, Frank, Alexander, Jane, Nancy, Margaret, Mary and Ann; they lived in Mahoning township. James married Jane Smith and they were the grandparents of Archie W. Mabon. Jane married John Graham (second), Robert Sutton and (third), William Baird; she had no children. William married Esther Steele and had nine children, Margaret, George, Jane, John, Margaret B., Thomas Jefferson, Hadassah, James and William. Thomas married Jane McLeary and had children: Margaret (married William Reed), Mary Jane, Emily (married H. A. Welshonce), Harriet (married John Ferguson), William, Thomas, Louisa (married Andrew Milliken), Mary A. (married George A. Jenks), and two others whose names are not given.

James Mabon, son of William and Margaret (Brown) Mabon, was a native of Scotland and an infant when brought with the rest of the family to the United States. He settled at Mahoning. He married Jane Smith, and had two sons and one daughter: Samuel S., William and Margaret.

Samuel S. Mabon, son of James and Jane (Smith) Mabon, died in May, 1908. His widow, Mrs. Martha C. (Stewart) Mabon, is now (1912) eighty years of age. She is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Mabon also belonged. They became the parents of six children, namely: Wilson, James L., Archie W., Robert L., Alexander S. and William.

Archie W. Mabon obtained his education in the public schools of the home neighborhood. He worked on the farm in season until twenty

years of age, and taught school for three winters during his young manhood. In 1883 he entered the employ of J. M. Stewart, who was in the hardware business at Indiana, being engaged as clerk until he became a partner in the house, in 1888. The firm has since been known as J. M. Stewart & Co., and its establishment is one of the largest hardware stores in Indiana county. The firm has high standing in the business world, its reliability and progressive policy enabling it to hold the lead in the hardware line in this region. In 1911 Mr. Mabon became president of the Citizens' National Bank of Indiana, which position he has since filled. His executive ability and excellent judgment make his opinion and co-operation valued in every enterprise with which he is associated. He is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana, and was formerly a trustee of the United Presbyterian Church, to which he has belonged for a number of years.

In 1886 Mr. Mabon married Cornelia Lytle, daughter of A. P. and Mary Jane (De Tar) Lytle, of Indiana, and they have two children: Audley L. and Alexander W.

HARRISON LLOYD TAYLOR, director and cashier of the First National Bank of Blacklick, is a native of Pittsburg, born Dec. 17, 1874, son of William H. and Mary (Bridge) Taylor.

William H. Taylor, father of Harrison L., was born in Middlesex township, Butler Co., Pa., Nov. 1, 1829, son of William and Margaret (Brown) Taylor. There he grew to manhood, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for some time. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as scales inspector, and continued in their service for a period of forty years, having the inspection of all their scales west of Pittsburg. He made his home in Pittsburg, where for several years he lived retired after his long and faithful service with the railroad company. During these years of retirement he spent much time in looking up the history of his family, giving most of his attention to his mother's family, the Browns. After extensive research work he compiled the history and had it printed, and it was distributed among his relatives before his death. Mr. Taylor was a well-known man and much respected. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the

founders of the Bellfield Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg. In politics he was a Republican.

On Dec. 27, 1855, Mr. Taylor married Mary Bridge, who was born Oct. 9, 1829, and died July 4, 1904. Mr. Taylor's death occurred Feb. 13, 1907, and both were buried in the Allegheny cemetery at Pittsburg. They had children as follows: May, who was born Feb. 6, 1857, died April 21, 1872; Elizabeth, born Feb. 9, 1859, died Dec. 13, 1877; a daughter, born in 1861, died in that year, unnamed; Eleanor, born Feb. 1, 1868, died Nov. 16, 1888; Harrison Lloyd was born Dec. 17, 1874.

Harrison Lloyd Taylor, son of William H. Taylor, obtained his education in the public schools of Pittsburg, and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a few years. He gave this up to take a commercial course in Duff's commercial college. When the First National Bank was founded in Blacklick, in 1907, Mr. Taylor accepted the position of assistant cashier, and filled it with satisfaction to his employers until 1909, when he was elected cashier of the institution. He has since then proved a most valuable employee, filling this position of trust and responsibility in an able manner. The First National Bank of Blacklick was organized Jan. 14, 1907, with Dr. J. W. Carson as president; Mr. W. H. Ashbaugh was its first cashier, serving for one year, and was succeeded by Mr. Wiley, who was cashier until January, 1909, when Mr. Taylor was elected to that office, and Mr. McCrea was elected president. The members of the board of directors of this bank are: William H. Robinson, Sumner Graff, W. F. Elkin, James Gardner, M. S. Bell, G. M. Doty, J. R. Housholder, S. J. Sides, J. F. Gerbard, William P. McCrea, William H. Ashbaugh and H. L. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor is well known in Blacklick and holds the esteem of all who come in contact with him, socially or in business. He has always been a Republican in his political views, but takes no active part in politics, giving his whole time and attention to his work. Mr. Taylor is unmarried.

E. BRUCE EARHART, M. D., of Saltsburg, Indiana county, has been engaged in the practice of medicine there for twenty years. Surgery has been his especial field, and for several years he has conducted a hospital which has filled a long-felt want in the community. He stands high among the mem-

bers of the profession in this section of Pennsylvania, being prominently associated with the various medical organizations and active in promoting progressive methods and advancing modern ideas. Dr. Earhart was born in Indiana county June 15, 1858, but comes of an old York county family which has been settled there since Colonial times. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Anthony Earhart, the Doctor's great-grandfather, was born in York county and settled there. His son Michael, the grandfather, was also a native of that county, and came to Indiana county, where his death occurred about 1856.

John K. Earhart, son of Michael, was born in 1820, in Indiana county, Pa., and died in 1898. By occupation he was a farmer and carpenter. He was a member of the M. E. Church. His wife, Wilhelmina (Henderson), was born in 1827, in Huntingdon county, Pa., daughter of Joseph and Avy Henderson, and three children were born to them: Newton, who is deceased; Emma, who is the wife of George Flemming; and E. Bruce.

E. Bruce Earhart began his education in public school in Indiana county and later went to the Eldersridge academy. He took his collegiate course at Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, and pursued his medical studies at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the medical department of that institution in 1890. In 1891 he began independent practice at Cincinnati, and remained there one year, in 1892 settling at Saltsburg, Pa., where he has since resided and found his life work. Some years ago he took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic, graduating in 1903. Dr. Earhart is an indefatigable worker, and besides attending to the large private practice which has come to him as the result of faithful services to his patrons he acts as examiner for several of the leading life insurance companies doing business in this locality and gives considerable time to hospital work. On Aug. 15, 1909, Dr. Earhart established a general hospital at Saltsburg, which was promptly recognized as an important acquisition in the town, being equipped with all the modern appliances for the treatment and care of the sick. It has accommodations for thirty-five patients, and has been a success from the beginning. This institution has given Dr. Earhart an oppor-

tunity to do justice to his surgical cases, in which he has been eminently successful, his reputation in that branch being particularly creditable. His greatest interest has been in the line of the rapid strides made in surgery and preventive medicine. Dr. Earhart is a member of the Indiana County Medical Society (which he has served as vice president), the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and his church connection is with the Presbyterian denomination. As a citizen Dr. Earhart is a force for good in his community. Though not a seeker for public honors or active in official circles, he works quietly but effectively to promote the general welfare along the most approved lines of modern social life.

In 1895 Dr. Earhart was married to Abria Aleorn, daughter of William and Nancy (Walters) Aleorn, of Westmoreland county, Pa. They have two children, John W. and Nancy.

ROBERT G. MACK, the owner of Grand View farm, a remarkably fine estate of 210 acres underlaid with valuable coal and limestone in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, is a representative of the type of business farmers who have caused agriculture to become recognized as a scientific pursuit worthy of the most intelligent. Moreover, he was one of the first to realize that there was a practical solution to the problem of changing conditions which made rural life undesirable. His work along that line has gone ahead steadily since he first became interested. Particularly noteworthy are the successful efforts he made to promote that boon to farmers everywhere, the rural free delivery service, and his labors for good roads and the betterment of the public school system. He owns and lives upon part of the original tract settled by his grandfather over a century ago.

The early members of this Mack family in Indiana county were among the most respected of the pioneer settlers in what is now East and West Wheatfield townships, and its founder here was Robert Mack, grandfather of Robert G. Mack. Robert Mack was a native of County Down, Ireland, born about 1763. There he grew to manhood and married Margaret Campbell, who was born about 1769, and four children were born to them in their native home: John, born about 1797; Robert, born

about 1799; James, born March 3, 1800; and Jean, born about 1803. In the early part of 1803 Robert Mack with his wife and four children left their native home for America. While they were crossing the Atlantic ocean, on a slow-going sailing vessel, their little daughter Jean died and was buried at sea, the body being placed in a sack, weighted at the feet with sand. The burial service was read by the captain. After landing in the New World the family made their way west of the Alleghenies, locating first near Pittsburg, Pa., and later in Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., where Mr. Mack settled down to farming on a 400-acre tract. Here in the wilderness he had to erect the log cabin for his family, and began a long, hard fight for existence, farming by day and clearing land at night. So rugged was the pioneer life that the cabin door was never known to be closed. Rattlesnakes abounded in numberless dens. By steady industry and thrifty habits he managed to develop his farm and make many improvements, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying Aug. 2, 1850. He was buried in Bethel Church cemetery, in what is now West Wheatfield township, and a headstone marks the last resting place of himself and wife. Mr. Mack in religious principle was what was known as a Seceder, later joining the Bethel United Presbyterian Church. He was an old-line Democrat on political questions. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying on the farm Nov. 17, 1839, at the age of seventy years, and was laid to rest in Bethel cemetery. She, too, was a member of Bethel United Presbyterian Church. She was the mother of thirteen children, those born in Wheatfield township being: David; William; Samuel; Armstrong; George; Jean (2), who married William McClain, and died in West Wheatfield township; Margaret, who married Hugh St. Clair, and removed to Iowa; and Elizabeth (Betsy), who married William Campbell, being his second wife.

George Mack, son of Robert, was born in Wheatfield township in May, 1818. His opportunities to acquire an education were limited to the advantages offered at a little log subscription school which was held only a few months during the winter season. He was engaged from early boyhood at farm work, and grew to manhood on the home place with his father. For a period he also worked on the construction of the Pennsylvania canal

and on the construction of the Pittsburg and Philadelphia pike. But farming and stock raising were his principal businesses the remainder of his life, and he was very successful. He was hard-working, and not only respected for his sterling qualities but well liked by all who knew him. He died on the farm Oct. 3, 1891, and was buried in Bethel Church cemetery. Like his father he was a staunch Democrat and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In Wheatfield township George Mack married Martha McDonald, who was born Feb. 13, 1825, daughter of Samuel McDonald, and died Nov. 25, 1894. She was a member of the U. P. Church and was buried in Bethel Church cemetery. Nine children, one son and eight daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mack: Robert G. was born Feb. 26, 1846; Sara Ellen, born Oct. 12, 1848, married Solomon Plowman, and died in East Wheatfield township; Margaret, born Feb. 10, 1851, married Alphonse Cunningham, a history of whose family is found elsewhere in these volumes; Melissa, born Dec. 3, 1854, married Dinsmore Dick, of Brushvalley township, a history of whose family is found elsewhere in these volumes; Mervilla, born Oct. 6, 1856, married James Mack, of West Wheatfield township; Martha Elizabeth, born May 15, 1859, died April 23, 1864; Mary Alice, born Nov. 4, 1861, died March 31, 1864, she and Martha dying of scarlet fever within a few weeks of each other; Araminta Selena, born Nov. 4, 1864, married Elmer E. Dick, of West Wheatfield township; Priscilla Jane, born Nov. 22, 1867, married Thomas S. Lynn, of West Wheatfield township, a history of whose family is found elsewhere in this work.

Robert G. Mack, only son of George and Martha (McDonald) Mack, was born on the homestead Feb. 26, 1846, and was educated in the public schools of the township. He worked under the direction of his father from early boyhood, and always remained on the farm, which is a part of the original Mack homestead. Here he continued with his parents until they died, caring for them in their old age with the loving devotion which only a good son and his wife could give. He made extensive improvements on the farm, in 1875 building a fine home and in 1889 a commodious barn, and other buildings. The place is known as Grand View farm because of the fine view of the surrounding country which is afforded

from the location. Mr. Mack has been extensively engaged in stock raising and general farming, keeping a tract of 200 acres under thorough modern cultivation. He is a firm believer in the soil being a safer investment and yielding greater returns than a banking institution, and utilizes his farm profits in the enrichment of his land and purchase of labor-saving machinery until his acres yield a vast tonnage and his farm equipment is perhaps the most complete in the county. He is a man of enterprise and progressive ideas, not only on matters affecting his work but on all subjects which deal with the best welfare of the community, always supporting every undertaking intended for the benefit of the neighborhood and its inhabitants. He was the earliest promoter of the rural free delivery in his township, opposing prejudice with time and money until the system was put into operation. For seven years Mr. Mack was a member of the township school board and served as secretary of that body. He takes an active part in literary societies and teachers' institutes. The mere statement of his official connection with local educational matters conveys no idea of the deep interest he has taken in the schools of his home neighborhood or the work he has accomplished for their improvement along the most advanced lines. He is a man who demonstrates his worth in every situation in which he is placed. He was a road supervisor and an early advocate of good roads. He is a leading member of the Bethel U. P. Church, of which he is ruling elder and trustee, and at present serving on the building committee. He is a teacher in the Sunday school and superintendent, and active in all church work. For fifteen years he helped conduct a union Sabbath school in a local schoolhouse in addition to discharging his regular duties in the Bethel United Presbyterian Church. Although his hours of labor are determined only by the limitations of daylight, he has always found time to help increase the social happiness of his family, friends and neighbors. The Mack home is noted for its frequent social gatherings characterized by healthful enjoyment and unsurpassed hospitality, and Mr. Mack is never happier than when his neighbors have gathered about his table.

On Dec. 31, 1874, Mr. Mack married, in East Wheatfield township, Sarah Jane (Sadie) Butler, who was born Sept. 16, 1853, in East

Wheatfield township, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fulcomer) Butler. They have a family of four children: (1) Curtis Butler, born Jan. 9, 1876, was educated in the public schools and has worked from early age with his father on the farm, now taking the burden of its operation and following in the footsteps of his father with equal thrift and determination; he is specially interested in the raising of horses. He is a member of the U. P. Church and a Republican in politics. He is married to Laura Luther, daughter of Isaac D. Luther. (2) Maude Estella, born May 5, 1878, died June 12, 1880. (3) Emma Pearl, born Nov. 12, 1879, was educated in the public schools, at summer normals under Prof. C. A. Campbell and Prof. J. T. Stewart, at Grove City College, and taught school several terms in Buffington and East Wheatfield townships. She is now the wife of William N. Liggett, a well-known lawyer of Indiana, Pa. (4) Mattie Adell, born Aug. 21, 1883, was educated in the public schools of East Wheatfield township. She married Lyman D. Mabon, of West Wheatfield township, where they now reside.

BENJAMIN F. COE, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Clymer, was born at Gillett, Bradford Co., Pa., July 8, 1872, son of Caleb E. and Ethlenda (Boughton) Coe.

Harmon Coe, a native of Connecticut, moved from that State to Delaware county, N. Y., and thence to Bradford county, Pa., where he farmed, and he built the first sawmill in the latter county. There he spent the remainder of his useful life, and died upon his farm. During the war of 1812 he served his country as a soldier.

Caleb E. Coe was born at Masonville, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1832, while his wife was born in Columbia township, Bradford Co., Pa., in 1833. During the period of his active life Caleb E. Coe was a farmer, and he died in Bradford county, Pa., Sept. 7, 1911; his wife died March 7, 1903. They had ten children, nine being sons. Of these, Sarah, deceased, was the eldest child and only daughter; Lyman is deceased; Caleb is deceased; Edgar is deceased; Scott is a resident of Elmira, N. Y.; Judson and Judd, twins, live in Osceola and Johnstown, Pa., respectively; Benjamin F. is mentioned below; Montgomery is a resident of Sayre, Pennsylvania.

When his country had need of him Caleb E.

Coe enlisted for service in defense of the flag, from Troy, N. Y., in the 7th New York Cavalry, for ninety days. He then reenlisted in the 47th New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict.

Daniel Boughton, Dr. Coe's maternal grandfather, moved from Connecticut to Delaware county, N. Y., and thence to Bradford county, Pa., arriving in the latter State about 1838. He farmed and was interested in lumbering, and rounded out a useful life. He, too, served in the war of 1812.

Benjamin F. Coe received his preliminary training in the country schools of Bradford county, Pa., and during his boyhood worked on a farm. Later he attended the University of Rochester (N. Y.) for two years, following which he worked as a telegrapher for the Northern Central Railroad Company. Having decided upon a professional career, he entered in 1892 the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., and was graduated therefrom in 1895. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his chosen profession, at Gazzam, Clearfield Co., Pa., where he remained ten years. At the expiration of that period he moved to Dixonville, and later established an office at Clymer, when the town was being organized. During the beginnings of this town Dr. Coe took a very active part in the work of getting its affairs in shape, and became well known to the people, not only professionally, but as a public-spirited citizen and reliable man. His practice has grown rapidly, and he now has many clients over a radius that embraces not only Clymer, but the surrounding country for a number of miles. He is also at the head of the Dixonville hospital, which he built in 1907.

On Oct. 8, 1896, Dr. Coe was married, at Trout Run, Lycoming Co., Pa., to Elizabeth Cornwell, born in Lycoming county, Oct. 15, 1876, daughter of Thomas and Harriet (English) Cornwell. Her grandfather, Isaac Cornwell, came from Connecticut to Pennsylvania at a very early day, settling in Lycoming county, and was extensively engaged in lumbering and farming.

Thomas Cornwell and his wife are now deceased. They had a large family, namely: Susan, wife of William Follner, of Lycoming county, Pa.; Jerry, of Williamsport; Delilah and Charles, both deceased; Isaac, of Northumberland, Northumberland Co., Pa.; Tor-

rence, of Williamsport, Pa.; William, of Lycoming county, Pa.; Margaret, wife of Hiram Getchell, of Emporium, Pa.; and Mrs. Coe. The father of Mrs. Harriet (English) Cornwell came from England and located in Lycoming county, Pa., among the early settlers of that region.

Dr. and Mrs. Coe are the parents of two children, Marguerite and Barbara H. Dr. Coe belongs to the Indiana Lodge of Elks. Professionally he is a member of the Indiana County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and is president of the former. He and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church, and give liberally of their time and means toward its support.

HON. JOHN S. FISHER. The Fisher family through successive generations has resided in western Pennsylvania since Revolutionary times. In its different branches it is very numerous, especially in Westmoreland county, where the old stock originally settled. Many of its members have risen to distinction in business, in the professions, and in the service of their country, in times both of war and of peace.

The subject of this sketch was born in South Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pa., May 25, 1867, to Samuel R. and Maria L. Fisher. His mother's maiden name was McGaughey, and she belonged to a prominent family of Indiana county. His father was a well-to-do farmer, highly esteemed by his neighbors, who honored him with many local offices. The grandfather of John S. Fisher was John Fisher, whose life was devoted to teaching, he being widely known in Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana counties as "Master Fisher."

John S. Fisher was educated in the Indiana public schools and the State normal school of Indiana, Pa., graduating from the high school department of the former in 1884, and from the normal in 1886. After graduating he spent several years teaching, during 1891, 1892 and 1893 serving as principal of the Indiana public schools. While teaching, he devoted his spare time and vacations to the study of law, having as his preceptor Samuel Cunningham, Esq., considered by many to be the leader of the Indiana county bar. In August, 1893, he was admitted to the bar, and soon secured an extensive practice. A partnership was subsequently formed with his



Geo. S. Fisher

former preceptor, under the title of Cunningham and Fisher. The firm commands one of the largest practices in Indiana county, and its services are sought on one side or the other in nearly every suit of importance tried in the courts of the county.

In politics Mr. Fisher is an ardent Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the party. He served at various times as county chairman, and as State delegate. He was first nominated for State senator by popular vote in the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District by a majority of 4,646; was reelected practically without opposition in 1904, thus serving in the regular sessions of 1901, 1903, 1905 and 1907, and the special session of 1906. During this time he served in the chairmanships of the Judiciary Special, Corporation and Judiciary General committees. He was selected as chairman of the Capitol Investigation Commission, which unearthed the gigantic frauds in connection with the erection of the new Pennsylvania State Capitol.

In addition to his professional and political activities, Mr. Fisher has been connected with numerous business enterprises. He was among the first to realize the importance of our great coal deposits, and through his efforts were secured extensive developments in the Dixonville and Clymer Brushvalleys, Coral, and Jacksonville and Lewisville fields. He was one of the founders of Clymer and has always taken a deep interest in its growth and prosperity. He is president of the Clymer Brick and Fire Clay Company and the Clymer Electric Company, and a director of the Dixon Run Land Company. He was one of the organizers of the Savings & Trust Company, of Indiana, and has been a member of its board of directors since its organization. He is also largely interested in the State-Center Electric Company, which operates in the vicinity of State College, Pa., being a member of its board of directors, and is a director of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation. For many years he has served as a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State normal school, in which position he has continued his interest in the cause of education. He helped to organize and is vice president of the Indiana County Hospital, and is president of the Pennsylvania Good Roads Association.

Mr. Fisher was married to Hapsie Miller, of South Mahoning township, on Oct. 11, 1893, and to this union four children have been born: Charlotte and John Royer, who died in

infancy; Robert Miller, born Sept. 5, 1894, and Mary, born March 26, 1898.

Mr. Fisher and all the members of his family are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Indiana, Pa., of which they are active and liberal supporters.

REISINGER OR RISINGER. The Risinger family of Center township, Indiana county, now represented by James M. and William P. Risinger, brothers, and Michael H. and Daniel E. Risinger, brothers, is descended from John Risinger, the pioneer settler of the family in Indiana county.

The Risingers have been settled in Pennsylvania for almost one hundred and seventy-five years. The first of the name in America was Hans Nickelous Risinger, or Reisinger as it was formerly written, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1749. He came with his son John Peter in the ship "Dragon," George Spencer, master, with 563 passengers, foreigners from the Palatinate and Zweibrücken, Germany. He is also mentioned in Rupp's "Thirty Thousand German Immigrants." The Palatinates were a thrifty and industrious people who lived in the lower regions of the Rhine, and Prowell in his history of the Palatinates and their emigration says: "The burghers of its cities were wealthy merchants. Its fertile fields and vine-clad hills brought competence and comfort to its people. Religion and education were so well diffused that there were no other people of their day to whom in these respects the Palatinates stood second. The situation of their native country, the highway of France into the heart of Germany, together with its beauty and fertility, made it a Naboth's vineyard to Louis XIV. of France, whose ambition was colossal." The revocation of the Edict of Nantes had driven thousands of Protestants from France into Germany, where they found a most needed asylum among their brethren of the Reformed and Lutheran faiths. The war of the Spanish succession gave to Louis XIV. the long-sought excuse to wreak a terrible vengeance on the inhabitants of the Palatinate. He sent an army of 50,000 men, with orders to its commander to ravage the country with fire and sword and to make the land a desert. The French went through the length and breadth of the country destroying cities, burning villages, stripping the people of their possessions, compelling them to pull down their walls, to stand by and see their wealth perish in the flames, and then driving them to the fields, there to perish with hunger and

cold. In one day the elector, standing on the walls of Mannheim, counted twenty-three villages in flames, and to this day the picturesque ruins along the Rhine river tell but too plainly the story of the terrible disaster that laid waste the beautiful fields of the Palatines. The inhabitants, left without homes or land, turned to England for assistance. England offered them homes in the new world, and with their wives and families they migrated to America.

Lorentz Schmahl, arriving in 1743 in York county in what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, wrote back to Hans Nicklaus Reisinger in glowing terms of the opportunities that the new world held out for the homeless peasants in Germany. Hans Nicklaus Reisinger, who was a widower, at once prepared to make the journey, arriving in York county Sept. 26, 1749. Shortly after his arrival Lorentz Schmahl died, leaving the widow and a grown daughter, Eva Schmahl. About the year 1751 Hans Nicklaus Reisinger married the widow Schmahl, and his son John Peter Risinger shortly after married the daughter. They were prosperous and soon had a comfortable home.

John Peter Risinger, born near Essenheim, Germany, who had married Eva Schmahl, served as a private in the 3d Battalion, York county militia, in the Revolutionary war; it was organized in 1775 and commanded by Col. Richard McAlister. McAlister commanded under Washington in the campaigns around New York and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. This regiment had enlisted for six months, but served two months longer than that. The children of John Peter Risinger were, sons, Jacob, John Heinrich, Peter and Henry, and daughters who married George Spangler and Isaac Lowmaster, the latter being a celebrated gunsmith of the Revolutionary period.

John Heinrich Risinger was born in York county, Pa., March 18, 1768, being the second son of John Peter Risinger and Eva Schmahl. He married Magdalena Myers about 1789. Their children were named as follows: John, Jacob, George, Henry, Daniel, Michael, Joseph, Polly (married John Lininger), Lydia (married to Peter Rhodes), Elizabeth (married to Andrews) and Mary (married to Jacob D'Armen).

About the year 1801 John Heinrich Risinger's brother Peter, accompanied by his uncle, John Small, moved to Beaver county, Pa., which was then considered the "far West." They sent back to York a glowing description of the lands along Beaver creek. John and his wife and family made up their minds to

move to this county and take up land sufficient to give each of their boys a farm. In true pioneer fashion they began the overland journey, reaching Brushvalley, in Indiana county, in the fall of 1806. Here the mother and boys made up their minds they would go no farther and settled in that township on what is now the Dinsmore Dick farm. The following year the mother died. John married his second wife, Elizabeth Lininger, about 1810. Later he took up a tract of land in Center township, north of the present town of Homer City. He died in 1844, at the home of his son Daniel, which was on a part of this tract.

Michael Risinger was born near York, Pa., in 1798, son of John Heinrich Risinger and Magdalena (Myers). Coming with his father to Indiana county, they located in Brushvalley township, but later moved to Center township. In 1823, he married Rebecca Williams, who was born in Brushvalley in 1802, a daughter of Capt. Benoni Williams, who had recruited a company and served in the war of 1812. For two years after their marriage they lived on the Runyan farm in Brushvalley. He then purchased from James Wilkens the tract of land in Center township lying between the waters of Twolick and Yellow creeks, on which is now located the mining town of Lucerne. This land was then covered with heavy timber, walnut and white oak. Locating a spring near the waters of Twolick he began to chop down the forest and build a log house. Hardy and industrious, he pursued this arduous labor until a few acres of the ground were cleared, a log house erected and corn growing in the field. Those were years of trials and hardships. Their neighbors were few, and at night the cry of wolves was frequently heard in the forest. For several seasons the corn crop was in part destroyed by deer, and the chickens were kept in the cellar of the house to insure their safety from mink and weasel. Michael Risinger's children were: Matilda, married to Rev. J. W. Plannette; Josiah, married to Margaret McKesson; Elizabeth, married to J. W. Kerr; Eva, who died at the age of twenty-one; and William, married to Nancy E. Orr. The father died in 1883, the mother's death occurring but two months later in the same year.

William Risinger was born in Center township, on July 24, 1841, and attended the public school located near the present site of Upper Homer school. From boyhood he worked on the farm of his father, clearing the timber from the land and quarrying thousands of yards of stone, a part of which was used in the construction of the Indiana Branch

railway, which passed through this farm. During the year 1868 he erected the frame house in which he lived until his death. Here he engaged in general farming and stock raising and in 1890 became associated with his son James in the latter line. Mr. Risinger became one of the largest breeders and raisers of Jersey cattle in the country. He also became extensively interested in the dairy business and continued in that line up to his death. In 1883 his fine frame barn was destroyed by fire, but he soon rebuilt it. In 1905 most of the homestead farm was sold to the Buffalo & Rochester Coal Company, and on its site is built the coal mining town of Lucerne, containing a population of over three thousand, with all the benefits of churches and schools, and where a large plant was erected for coal mining purposes. It is the largest coal mining town in the county and in 1912 the largest coal tippie in the world was erected there. During a business trip to Indiana, on May 29, 1908, and while transacting business in the store of William R. Loughry, Mr. Risinger was stricken with an attack of apoplexy. He was taken to the "Indiana House" and there died. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery, Indiana. Mr. Risinger was a man well known and respected and noted for his high moral character. He was well-read, independent in his views and actions, held progressive views, and took an active part in public matters, serving as school director of his township and also as tax collector and auditor. He took a deep interest in the local public schools and in anything for the benefit of his township and county and the people. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Homer City National Bank, and succeeded his son William P. Risinger as member of its board of directors, serving as such until his death.

On Oct. 29, 1868, Mr. Risinger married Nancy Elizabeth Orr, who was born in Armstrong township, Indiana county, July 9, 1845, daughter of James and Hannah (Kimmel) Orr. They had two children, James M. and William Perley. Mrs. Risinger now resides with her son James. She is a member of the Lutheran Church at Homer City, a woman noted for her charity and her devotion to her family.

JAMES M. RISINGER was born on the Risinger farm July 30, 1869. He was educated principally in the public schools, attending in the Risinger district, and in 1889 entered the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, taking courses in dairying and agriculture. He grew up on the farm, assisting his father, and

was associated with him to the end of his life, giving particular attention to the breeding and raising of registered Jersey cattle and to dairy farming and buttermaking. In company with his brother he was engaged for a period in the manufacture of ice cream. After the death of his father he continued in the Jersey cattle business until 1911, when he disposed of most of his stock, keeping several, however, for his own use. In 1910 he built a new home on the site of his father's dwelling house, constructed of buff brick. In the winter of 1912-13 he became associated with Mr. Elder J. Miller in the erection of a modern theater in Homer City, of which Mr. Risinger acts as manager. After the death of his father Mr. Risinger succeeded him as a member of the board of directors of the Homer City National Bank, and in 1910 he was elected vice president of that institution, which office he filled for two years. In 1913 he was elected president of the Homer City National Bank. Mr. Risinger is a well-read man, liberal-minded and with thoroughly progressive ideas, and keeps well informed on all the current events of the day.

On Dec. 27, 1899, Mr. Risinger married Jennie Blakley, who was born in Young township, daughter of Joseph A. Blakley, of that township, a full history of whose family will be found elsewhere in this work. They have had two children: William and Joseph Blakley, twins, born April 21, 1902, who are now in school.

WILLIAM P. RISINGER, assistant cashier of the Homer City National Bank, was born on the Risinger homestead in Center township, March 29, 1879. He attended the district public school near his birthplace. On completing the county course of study of the public schools he began preparation for the teacher's profession by attending the summer normal school conducted by H. V. Rowan in Homer City. In 1897 he taught his first term of school in the Lytle district of Center township. The next year he was placed in charge of the Upper Homer school, a position he held for two years. Under Mr. Rowan, as a private tutor, he continued his studies during the evenings, and in the fall of 1899 he was admitted into the freshman class of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa. The two years following were spent in that institution. During the summer of 1901 he secured a State teacher's certificate and in the fall of that year he again entered the teaching profession as assistant principal, in the Homer City public schools. Forming a

partnership with Prof. E. J. Welsh, the principal of the Homer City schools, they conducted a summer normal school in that place for three years; this school was a successful one and had a large attendance of teachers from all parts of the county. In the fall of 1904 he was elected principal of the Penn public schools in Westmoreland county, where he continued in that capacity for two years.

Mr. Risinger devoted eight years to teaching, averaging ten months out of the year. In January, 1908, he was appointed assistant cashier of the Homer City National Bank, a position he has filled for the last five years. He was a member of the first board of directors of this bank, and was succeeded by his father following his appointment as assistant cashier. In 1908 he built the home where he now resides, adjoining that of his brother, James. His library, of which he is justly proud, contains over two thousand of the world's best books, including many rare and costly editions. He is well known in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Homer City Lodge, No. 41, and also a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; of Blairsville Encampment, No. 168, and Penelope Rebekah Lodge, No. 431, of Homer City, of which his wife was the first secretary.

On July 7, 1907, Mr. Risinger was married to Sara E. Wineman, daughter of B. F. Wineman and Catherine (Ellis) Wineman, of Homer City. She was a successful teacher before her marriage, and a woman of literary attainment. She died Sept. 27, 1909, leaving one child, a son two weeks old, that died in infancy. Following the death of his wife Mr. Risinger's mother took charge of his home, living with him until September, 1911.

On July 5, 1911, Mr. Risinger was married (second) to Martha E. Elden, a native of Hastings, Pa., daughter of Henry and Emma (Riley) Elden, the former now deceased, the latter living with her son Henry, in Homer City. The Elden family emigrated from Warwickshire, England, in 1883 and settled in Cambria county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Risinger have one child, Emma Elizabeth, born Jan. 17, 1913.

JAMES C. MOORE, head of the J. C. Moore Hardware & Supply Company, of Saltsburg, Indiana county, is one of the leading business men of that borough. He has been interested in his present line since 1875, all that period connected with the same establishment. Mr. Moore is a native of Saltsburg,

born Dec. 19, 1848, son of William and Jane (Robinson) Moore, and is of Scotch-Irish descent.

William Moore, the father, was born in 1810 in Butler county, Pa., one of a family of nine children, and came to Saltsburg when a young man, making a permanent home here. He engaged in the tinning business, which he continued to follow throughout his active years, widening his interests until he was the principal partner in one of the largest and most successful business houses in Saltsburg. He died there Jan. 1, 1892. He was a highly esteemed citizen, a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, which he served officially as elder, and a Prohibitionist in political association. His wife, Jane (Robinson), was born near Nowrytown, Indiana county, was one of the ten children of John and Jane Robinson, and died in 1884, aged seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had four children, namely: James C., Sarah E., Kate J. and R. Mary.

James C. Moore grew up at Saltsburg and received his education in the public schools and academy there. In 1871 he went to Baltimore and became a time clerk in the office of the Northern Central Railroad Company, holding that position until 1875, when he was obliged to resign because of impaired health. Accordingly he returned to Saltsburg, where he became associated with his father in the store and tinning business, shortly afterward adding a large stock of hardware. The firm was William Moore & Son until January, 1886, when Ira C. Ewing became a partner, the name changing to William Moore, Son & Co.; Mr. Ewing was connected with the business six years. James C. Moore is the only one of those three partners now connected with the business, which is now conducted by the J. C. Moore Hardware & Supply Company (not incorporated), his associates being his son Logan R. Moore, J. F. Piper and F. E. Shupe. The stock originally carried was valued at \$1,500, but has been extended in various lines until \$22,000 worth of goods are now kept on hand to supply a trade which is highly creditable to this progressive house. They are wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, paints, oil, glass, etc.; have a complete assortment of tin, copper and sheet iron ware, and another department for stoves, grates and various house furnishings, having a large patronage in every line, their customers coming from a wide territory around Saltsburg. They also make a specialty of all kinds of roofing.

Though he has been obliged to give a large

part of his attention to business to attain success, Mr. Moore has found time to interest himself in local affairs pertaining to the general welfare. He has served as secretary of the board of trustees of Saltsburg cemetery, and is still holding that office; is president of the Board of Trade of Saltsburg; and has long been a prominent member of the Saltsburg Presbyterian Church, which he formerly served as treasurer; he has been superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-three years. He was at one time a member of the Knights of Honor, Junior Order of United American Mechanics and Knights of the Golden Eagle, but at present he is connected with no secret order except the Masons. Though formerly a Republican in politics, in a Democratic community, he was elected to serve as member of the school board and in various other offices, and he was burgess for five years. At present he is supporting the Prohibition party. Of recent years he has been spending the winter in Florida, where he has a cottage in De Land, 110 miles south of Jacksonville.

In February, 1875, Mr. Moore married Maggie G. Logan, daughter of David and Margaret J. Logan, of Parker City, Armstrong Co., Pa.; she died Oct. 18, 1886. They had three children: (1) Alice has become well known all over the United States as a capable worker in the Young Women's Christian Association, and is now preparing to go to Oakland, Cal. (2) Logan R., who is in business with his father, married Helen Robinson, daughter of Harry Robinson, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Mary. (3) Mary has spent seven years as a missionary in China, where she married Myron Peck, then professor in a college in that country, now living at Oakland, Cal. He is at present engaged as harbor engineer. They have two children, Gladys and Albert Carlton.

On May 2, 1888, Mr. Moore married (second) Jennie E. Ewing, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Ewing, of Jacksonville, Indiana Co., Pa., and they have had three children: Helen, a graduate of Wooster University, 1907, now the wife of O. C. Kelly, of Bloomfield, N. J., employed by the Westinghouse Company; Ralph, born in 1891, who is now attending State College; and Edward, who died in infancy.

CORNELIUS CAMPBELL, who was probably best known as a member of the firm of Campbell Brothers, of Altoona, was the founder of what is now the borough of Glen

Campbell, Indiana county, which was named in his honor. He was a native of Juniata county, Pa., born Nov. 22, 1828, at Tuscarora, son of Cornelius and Mary (Adams) Campbell. When a young man he went to Altoona, Blair Co., Pa., in 1853, at which time that city was but a small borough. He became one of the prominent business men of the place, particularly as one of the firm of Campbell Brothers, who did much work about Altoona, as well as on many divisions of the Pennsylvania railroad.

It was in April, 1889, that Cornelius Campbell came to what is now Glen Campbell in the interest of the Glenwood Coal Company, to develop the mines. Together with the firm of J. M. Campbell & Co., contractors of Altoona, he undertook to build the railroad to Magee's, nine miles. The Glenwood Coal Company was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 (as at present), and one hundred men were employed when the mines opened, the work of initial operations being pushed with such vigor that the railroad was in operation and the first car of coal left Glen Campbell Oct. 21, 1889. (This railroad extension opened the coal field of Cush Creek.) Now the output has been increased so greatly that two hundred men are employed at the two mines of the company, which produce two hundred thousand tons annually. This company also owns the Urey Ridge Coal Company, which employs two hundred and fifty men and has an output of three hundred thousand tons yearly. It is operated with a capital of \$50,000. Mr. Campbell was superintendent of these mines until his death, which occurred in 1892. He was the first postmaster at Glen Campbell. The substantial basis upon which the early government and business enterprises of this borough were placed was due largely to his intelligence and foresight, which were universally recognized by his associates.

From early life Mr. Campbell was a devout professing Christian, and he was prominently connected with the Second Presbyterian Church of Altoona from the time of its organization until his death, serving it for many years in an official capacity.

Mr. Campbell was twice married, his first union, which took place in 1855, being to Annie Griffin. After her death he married Elizabeth Craig, of Saltsburg, Indiana county, who also preceded him to the grave. Three children born to the first marriage died in infancy. Two children of the second marriage are still living, Mrs. William Franklin Beck and Mrs. James Hewett Christy,

both of Altoona; the second daughter, Mary, died in 1889. Mrs. Beck has two children, Elizabeth Craig and Cornelius Campbell; Mrs. Christy has one child, Cornelius Campbell.

ARTHUR M. RIDDELL has been one of the foremost citizens of the borough of Glen Campbell, Indiana county, a leader in business operations in that section, particularly in the coal industry. Mr. Riddell was born in Philadelphia, Pa., son of John and Mary (Mackey) Riddell, both of whom were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. The father came to this country in 1862, the mother a little later the same year, and they were married here.

Mr. Riddell obtained his education in the public schools, attending night school after he commenced to work. At the age of thirteen he found a place as office boy, and in time learned telegraphy and became an operator in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In June, 1889, he came to Glen Campbell, Indiana Co., Pa., to become the assistant of Cornelius Campbell in the office of the Glenwood Coal Company, and he was the first telegraph operator for the railroad company in that town. Upon the death of Mr. Campbell he succeeded him as superintendent of the Glenwood Coal Company, and in 1902, upon the organization of the Urey Ridge Coal Company, of Urey, this county, he was made general superintendent of both mines—that of the Cymbria Coal Company, of Barnesboro, Pa., and that of the Forge Coal Company, Portage, Pa. Further, he has an interest in the Pioneer Coal Company, of Clearfield, Pa., and is treasurer of the LaSoya Oil Company, of Chelsea, Okla.; treasurer of the Giant Electric Light, Heat & Power Company, of Glen Campbell, which company he helped to organize; and he was one of the organizers of the Glen Water Company, of which he is president. His important relations to local undertakings, the high position he occupies in their management, not only serve to show his business ability but also his faith in the future of this region and his earnest desire to aid in the advancement. There are few men doing more for the up-building of industrial conditions in this region or for its development along the most modern lines. He resided at Glen Campbell from June, 1899, to April, 1911, since when his home has been at Altoona, Pa. Mr. Riddell is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Shriner, a Republican in politics, and in religious con-

nection a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On Feb. 18, 1891, Mr. Riddell was married to Mary Highburger, of Greensburg, Pa., daughter of John H. and Mary (Moore) Highburger, and they have had a family of six children: Jean B., Margaret E., Sarah M., Mary Moore, Helen F. and Elizabeth K.

WILLIAM ALLEN EVANS, M. D., of Clymer, Indiana county, has been engaged in practice at that point throughout his medical career, and has been one of the leaders in developing local interests and resources. He has not only attended faithfully to his professional duties, but has become associated with public affairs and business enterprises designed to advance the general welfare of the borough, where he is justly classed among the most influential citizens.

Dr. Evans was born April 12, 1874, in Raleigh, N. C., son of John E. and Ellen M. (Allen) Evans, and in the paternal line is of Welsh extraction. His grandfather, Eleazer Evans, was an early settler in Montour county, Pa., where he was associated in business with the iron industries, continuing to follow this line until his death, which occurred Nov. 18, 1879.

John E. Evans, father of Dr. Evans, was born Sept. 5, 1844, at Danville, Montour Co., Pa. He became engaged in the mercantile business and coal mining, acquiring extensive interests in the latter line. He acted as superintendent of mines and developed mining property, being an able business man. In 1872 he moved South with his father-in-law, to Raleigh, N. C., living there for a period of five years, engaged in carrying on a large cotton plantation. Returning North to Pennsylvania, he settled in Clearfield county, where he continued to reside for fourteen years, thence moving to Cambria county, where he was engaged in the mercantile and mining business at Patton, for others. He died Nov. 16, 1906. Mr. Evans married Ellen M. Allen, who is of Scotch origin and was born June 4, 1846, at Bellshill, near Glasgow, in Lanark, Scotland. She survives him, now making her home with her son Dr. Evans at Clymer. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Evans belonged to the Baptist Church and was an active worker, serving as presiding elder of the First Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had a large family, several of their children dying in early infancy. The eight of whom we have record were: Jennie M., who has a millinery store at Clymer; Mary J., who died in infancy; William

Allen; Ellen M., wife of Joseph W. Rankin, of Clymer; Annie B., wife of Frank C. Little, of Clymer; John E., druggist, of Clymer; Sadie, deceased; and Leora, deceased.

William Allen Evans began his education in a school for boys in Philadelphia, and took his college preparatory course at the Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, Pa. He pursued his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1906, in the summer of which year he settled at Clymer. This thriving little borough at that time had but forty houses and a population of three hundred; it now has twenty-five hundred. Dr. Evans and four other citizens organized the borough, and he has continued his interest in its growth, showing his public spirit in various ways. He has served twice as member of the council, is one of the stockholders of the Citizens' Water Company and was one of the organizers of the Clymer National Bank, which he serves as director. He has gained an extensive practice by his intelligent and conscientious devotion to his patrons, and has the confidence and esteem of all his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Indiana lodge of the B. P. O. Elks.

In June, 1907, Dr. Evans was married in Philadelphia to Rose M. McNellis, a native of Vermont, only child of Edward and Mary McNellis, both of whom died when she was young. Mrs. Evans spent her early years with a cousin, later going to New York and then to Philadelphia, where she was in the employ of John Wanamaker and Strawbridge & Clothier as demonstrator. Dr. and Mrs. Evans have had two children, the daughter dying in infancy; Allen C., born Feb. 11, 1911, survives. The Doctor owns one of the most beautiful homes in Clymer.

WILLIAM L. BUCHANAN had extensive agricultural and mercantile interests throughout his long business career, in various parts of Indiana county, and is now living retired in the borough of Indiana, whither he moved in 1904. Mr. Buchanan was born in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Feb. 27, 1840, son of George Buchanan and grandson of William Buchanan. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Mr. Buchanan's grandfather was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch parentage. He and his wife came to this country from the North of Ireland, after their marriage, and settled first in Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming and distilling. Thence they removed to

Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died, in Loyalhanna township. His children were: William, Arthur, John, George, Frances, Margaret, and perhaps others.

George Buchanan, father of William L. Buchanan, was born in 1810 in Butler county, Pa., and in his youth attended the country schools near home. When a boy he would gather hickory bark after his work was done, to make a fire bright enough to enable him to study evenings, and by perseverance he became a well-educated man, following school teaching for some time. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was engaged principally as a cabinetmaker and farmer. After his marriage he located in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, where he was employed at his trade, and thence removed to Rayne township, Indiana county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1861, when fifty-one years of age. He was a devout member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and became quite well known in that denomination, being a local preacher. But his absorbing public interest was the subjection of slavery and the slave traffic. He threw all his influence into the antislavery cause, and being endowed with considerable talent as a campaigner and public speaker took considerable part in the abolition movement in that capacity, as well as in his connection with the "underground railway," by means of which he helped many slaves to escape and gain their freedom. He was always outspoken and uncompromising in his stand against slavery, and having the courage of his convictions and the gift of presenting his views well was a strong influence in the antislavery ranks for a number of years. In his earlier manhood Mr. Buchanan was a Free-soiler, the only one in Loyalhanna township, and he joined the Republican party upon its formation. His wife, Ann (Irwin), was born in 1820 in Ireland, and early left an orphan, coming to America with her father's people when twelve years old. She died April 2, 1892, in Mechanicsburg, Indiana county, aged seventy-two years. She, too, was a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan had a family of six sons and three daughters, the daughters dying in infancy. The sons were William L.; James S., of Rayne township; George, who is deceased; Dr. John L., deceased; Cyrus A., of Indiana; and Harvey S., of Indiana.

William L. Buchanan was about fourteen years old when his father moved the family to Rayne township, Indiana county, and there

he grew to manhood. He began his education in the subscription schools, his first teacher being his cousin, William Buchanan, and later went to public school. His first work for himself was as a farm laborer, working by the month, and later he drove mules on the old Pennsylvania canal. After coming to Indiana county he farmed during the summer season, in the winter and spring being employed in the lumber woods and at rafting. He served in the Union army throughout the Civil war, under two enlistments. In 1861 he became a private in Company A, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Creps and Col. O. H. Rippey, of Pittsburg, enlisting in Indiana county, for three years. The command was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He had assisted in the organization of the company, and went with it to the front, seeing thirty-eight months of hard service in the field before he was incapacitated. He took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight, the engagements at Malvern Hill and Antietam, and all the battles of his command up to and including Gettysburg, and subsequent activities. In 1863-64 he was a member of a light brigade of picked men from regiments of different corps, who did skirmish and reconnoitering duty. After Chancellorsville this brigade was disbanded, the men being returned to their respective regiments. Mr. Buchanan had been promoted June 13, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, to first sergeant. At the end of his term he was discharged, Feb. 14, 1864, at Brandy Station, Va., and reenlisted for three years, on the field, in the same company and regiment. He came home on a thirty-days furlough, during which time he married, and after rejoining his regiment again saw considerable active service until he lost an arm at Fort Stevens, in the defense of Washington, whither the 6th Corps, to which the 61st Regiment was attached, had been sent. They met Early as he was moving out to the works in his march on the city, and in the encounter Mr. Buchanan received a minie ball in his right arm, close to the shoulder, his injuries being so severe that the member was amputated on the field. He was taken to a hospital in Washington and thence to a hospital in Philadelphia, from which he was discharged Oct. 18, 1864. Up to the time he was wounded at Fort Stevens he had never lost a day's duty on account of sickness, though slightly injured several times. He was in command of his company at the time, all the commissioned officers having been

either wounded or away on furlough. The regiment stood first in loss of officers during the Civil war, and ranked about fourteenth or fifteenth in loss of men.

From the time of his return from the army until his retirement a few years ago Mr. Buchanan was engaged in farming, milling, stock dealing and merchandising, having farms in Cherryhill (115 acres) and Green (sixty acres) townships, Indiana county, and conducting stores at Dixonville and Indiana. For several years he was located at Marion Center, this county, engaged in the hotel business, and eventually removed to the borough of Indiana, where he dealt in agricultural implements for some years. Thence he removed to Dixonville, where he was in business nine years, having a general merchandise store. He retired shortly before the death of his wife, and has not been engaged in any active business pursuits since, now making his home in Indiana. Mr. Buchanan was one of the organizers of the Marion Center National Bank, and served as director until 1911, when he resigned. He is still a large stockholder in the Savings & Trust Company of Indiana. His ability and honorable dealings brought him success in his enterprises, and he has had high standing in the various communities where he has become known through his business associations.

Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Veteran Legion and G. A. R., Post No. 28, and also of the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana. In politics he is a Republican but independent in voting, supporting what he regards as the best men and measures.

On March 22, 1864, Mr. Buchanan married Mary Matilda Widdowson, of Cherryhill township, Indiana county, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Lydie) Widdowson, and she died at Indiana March 25, 1906. She was a member of the Baptist Church and one of its devoted workers, a member of the missionary societies and interested in other church activities. She is buried at Oakland cemetery. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan: Josephine, who died in infancy; George T., who is a prominent merchant of Indiana, engaged in the wholesale grocery business; and William Orrin, of Larimer, Pa., who carries on an extensive mercantile business, having establishments at Irwin and Larimer, in Westmoreland county, this State.

STEPHEN ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, deceased, who during his life was a merchant

of Armagh, in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, was born in Blair county, Pa., in the town of Frankstown, June 30, 1820.

Rev. John Johnston was a celebrated Presbyterian clergyman of Huntingdon county, Pa., and moved to Hollidaysburg, Pa., where he died. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and equally active in waging battle against the enemies of the gospel.

Dr. Alexander Johnston, son of Rev. John Johnston, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Feb. 21, 1790, and was educated for the medical profession at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, following which he entered upon active practice at Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa. Later on in life, he moved to Armagh, Indiana Co., Pa., becoming largely interested in the furnace north of Armagh, near Blacklick creek. The death of this excellent man and good physician occurred in January, 1875, at Armagh, where he was popular as he had been in his old home in Blair county, although he practiced but little after coming to Indiana county. His remains were interred in the Hollidaysburg cemetery. Dr. Johnston was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of Altoona. He married Elizabeth Lowry, daughter of ——— and Mary Lowry, and the children of this union were: John Lowry, who was born July 12, 1816; Stephen Alexander, born June 30, 1820; Mary, born Sept. 25, 1823, who died young; George, born Oct. 17, 1826; and Jane, born May 19, 1834, who married George Williams Free.

Stephen Alexander Johnston was sent to the public schools of his native place, but when he was only twelve years old became a clerk in the store of John Bell, at Bellwood, Pa., where he continued to work for several years. He then came to Indiana county and formed a partnership with a Mr. McClelend, under the firm name of McClelend & Johnston, this firm operating the Buenavista furnace in Brushvalley township, until the business was abandoned many years later. Owning a tract of land in Butler county, Mr. Johnston lived on it for a time, and gave his attention to farming, then selling, he located at Armagh, where his energies found vent in the management of a flourishing mercantile establishment in conjunction with Alexander Elliott, the partners operating under the style of Elliott & Johnston. After the death of Mr. Elliott his widow and Mr. Johnston continued the business until 1880, when the store was sold to Mack & Campbell. During the many years that Mr. Johnston was as-

sociated with this establishment he gained and maintained a high reputation by the qualities so characteristic of him during his entire life. After disposing of his store, he bought the Patterson farm, a tract of eighty-four acres, once known as the old Rankin farm, near Armagh, but after operating it a short time, he sold to H. T. McCormack, and bought the Waterson farm of 137 acres, on the Philadelphia and Pittsburg pike, west of Armagh, which is now being conducted by his son, Alexander Elliott Johnston. Mr. Johnston took pleasure in improving this property, equipping it with modern machinery. While interested in developing this place he resided at Armagh, and there died Oct. 23, 1904, aged eighty-four years, three months, twenty-three days. He is buried in the cemetery belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Armagh. Always firm in his support of the Democratic party, he was elected by same to the council of Armagh, serving from 1867 to 1875 continuously. Interested in securing pure politics, he served as judge of election, and education having in him a firm friend, he gave the school board his valuable advice as a member of that body for some years. While a member of the Presbyterian Church, he never held any office in it. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank of Indiana, which he served as director, and he was also one of the leading men in the Indiana County Fair Association.

On Feb. 1, 1848, Stephen A. Johnston was married, by Rev. Samuel Swan, to Mary Elizabeth Elliott, born at Armagh Oct. 15, 1830, daughter of Alexander Elliott. Children as follows were born to Stephen A. Johnston and his wife: Elizabeth Lowry, born Jan. 23, 1849, died July 16, 1865; Margaret Belle, born June 19, 1851, married John B. Taylor, and died in April, 1906, in Indiana, Pa.; Mary Jane, born Nov. 17, 1853, resides at home; Sarah Ida, born April 28, 1856, died Dec. 10, 1862; Catherine Maxwell, born Sept. 18, 18—, married Arthur Dwight Sutton, of Indiana, Pa.; Alexander Elliott, born Aug. 12, 1861, is mentioned below; John B., born May 19, 1864, died Feb. 11, 1867. The mother of this family died June 11, 1906, aged seventy-five years, seven months, twenty-seven days, and is laid to rest in the Armagh Presbyterian Church cemetery.

ALEXANDER ELLIOTT JOHNSTON, only surviving son of Stephen A. Johnston, was born at Armagh, where he attended public school, later going to the normal school at Indiana. Having decided upon being a

farmer early in life, he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits with gratifying results. Mr. Johnston is the owner of a fine property of 137 acres of fertile land, on which he has many modern improvements. His farm is fully supplied with the best machinery, and he carries on his work according to most scientific methods. Experience has taught him that general farming and stock raising pay him best. A Democrat of the old school, Mr. Johnston has been a member of the school board for many years, and acted as its secretary, and he is often called upon to act as judge of election. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership, he and his family being connected with that denomination at Armagh.

In October, 1886, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Carrie L. Brendlinger, daughter of D. W. Brendlinger, and a native of Clyde, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of four children: Frank, who died young; Morris B., who is employed in the Johnstown office of the Cambria Steel Company and Stephen Alexander and David B., both at home.

The record of the Johnston family shows that its members have always been farsighted men, who have known how to forge ahead and not only achieve prosperity for themselves, but help carry to successful completion public-spirited movements. Many of the improvements in East Wheatfield township have been brought about through the instrumentality of members of the Johnston family. The late Stephen A. Johnston was a man of unusual caliber, and he left his imprint upon the civilization of his day. In church and community he was recognized as effectively fighting for the right, and yet it was in his own family circle that his virtues were best known. As a husband he tenderly cherished the wife with whom he lived so long and happily, and as a father, he reared his children with that kindly severity that looked ahead to compass their best interests.

HOOD. The Hood family is of Irish ancestry, but has been located in Indiana county for several generations.

John Hood, grandfather of James and Robert James Hood, of West Wheatfield township, this county, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and there followed farming all his life. He married Rebecca Hutchinson, of Scotland, and they had children as follows: Robert; James, who lived and died in County Antrim, where he was a farmer; Rebecca, who

married a Mr. Knox, and lived in Allegheny, Pa.; and four others who lived and died in Ireland.

Robert Hood, son of John Hood, was born in 1804 in Ireland, and died April 22, 1863, in Indiana county. He married Jane Morehead, a woman of Scotch birth, who died Nov. 29, 1890, aged eighty years, seven months, one day. The children of Robert and Jane (Morehead) Hood were: John is mentioned below; Elizabeth died July 11, 1859, aged twenty-six years, seven months; Jane married Robert Lendores; Joseph, who died April 22, 1865, aged twenty-seven years, three months, married Margaret McCarthey, who was born in 1835 and died in 1905, and they had children, Joseph B., Rebecca and James; Margaret, born in 1849, died in 1903; Robert married Ella E. Mabon, of West Wheatfield township, and had children, Bessie, Mabon, Mary, Hulda and James M.; Mary Ann, who died Feb. 21, 1884, aged thirty-five years, was the wife of C. Finley Reynolds, of West Wheatfield township, and had a son, Hood; James is mentioned below; Rebecca died Feb. 6, 1859, aged nineteen years.

Robert Hood came to America from Ireland in the spring of 1856, settling at Centerville, which is in West Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., and there rented the McPherson farm, carrying on agricultural work extensively, with the aid of his children. They had all been born before the family emigration. Before leaving Ireland, Mr. Hood had served as an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, and was elected to the same office in the Bethel Church of the same faith in West Wheatfield. During his residence in West Wheatfield township he became one of the leading men of his day and locality, and brought up his children to be a credit to their parents and the land from which they sprung. He is interred in the Bethel cemetery of the Methodist Church, and his wife lies by his side. They were most worthy people, carrying into their everyday life the religion they professed, and while material success attended them they never forgot to sympathize with those less fortunate, or to render a just proportion of their substance to their church. Such as they lay firm foundations for the future greatness and stability of any country and are a welcome addition to any community.

JAMES HOOD was born March 8, 1846, in County Antrim, Ireland, and was ten years old when the family came to West Wheatfield township. The family homestead being con-

veniently located in the vicinity of Centerville, he had an opportunity to avail himself of the educational training offered by its common schools, and made the most of his advantages. At the same time he performed the usual duties which fall to the share of a farmer's boy, so that when his father died, when he was seventeen years old, he was not considered too young to assume the responsibilities of farming with his brother, Robert, and to take care of his mother and sisters. The brothers carried on the farm, devoting it to general farming, specializing on stock raising, and James Hood for several years was engaged in the butcher business during the fall and winter months. Now that there is so heavy a demand for pure milk, Mr. Hood has branched out extensively into dairying, shipping milk to Pittsburgh. He is also interested in raising small fruit, and has developed this line of his business activities to a considerable degree. Like his father he is a man of good business sense and has known how to take advantage of opportunities that came his way. Interested in educational matters, he has given practical proof of this in his work as a school director. For two terms he has been a trustee of the United Presbyterian Church, which he has also served as elder. In political faith he is a Republican.

On May 7, 1878, James Hood married Fannie McElroy, daughter of Jane and Susan (Barr) McElroy, and they became the parents of the following children: Robert Morehead, who is unmarried, is living at home; Annie E. married Roy Tomb and resides at Johnstown, Pa. (their children are James and Joseph Melvin); James M., who was a school teacher for three years, married Virginia Mack, and has children, Virginia M., Warren M. and Ethel F.; Joseph, a carpenter, is unmarried and lives in Piteairn, Pa.; Lynn G., unmarried, was formerly employed in a general store at New Florence, Pa., as clerk; John Green is at home; Bertha married Ward Mack, a son of James Mack; Nellie, who was a school teacher for three years, married Edmund Campbell, and is living at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT JAMES HOOD, present auditor of Indiana county, and a farmer and justice of the peace of West Wheatfield township, is another member of the old Hood family of Indiana county. He is a son of John Hood, a grandson of Robert and Jane (Morehead) Hood, and great-grandson of John and Rebecca (Hutchinson) Hood, all mentioned in the above family history.

John Hood was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and died Sept. 16, 1893, aged sixty-two years, and ten months. He first married Sarah Ann Dick, who was born in 1838, daughter of Robert and Jane (Lapsley) Dick, and died April 2, 1865. One child, Robert James, was born of this union. John Hood married for his second wife Arminta Miller, born in 1841, who died Aug. 20, 1878, and one daughter, Jennie Miller, was born of this marriage; she married S. H. Truby, of Mechanicsburg, Indiana county.

In 1853 John Hood came to Pennsylvania, settling in West Wheatfield township, and after three years sent for his parents and brother and sisters to join him. For many years Mr. Hood was employed as watchman for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was also on the work train for a long period, his faithfulness and conscientious work making him a trusted employee. Leaving railroad work, he took up a tract of land near Centerville, West Wheatfield township, consisting of 148 acres that he cleared and improved, developing a fine property which he devoted to general farming. From the timber on his land he manufactured ties for the railroad, doing a good business in this line. His life was an active and useful one, and he gained not only material prosperity, but the esteem and confidence of his associates as well. The Bethel United Presbyterian Church held his membership, and he served as deacon for many years. A strong Republican, he was school director for a long period. During the Civil war, he served in Company F, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, enlisting for nine months.

Robert James Hood was born Nov. 23, 1862, in West Wheatfield township. He married Anna Mary Mabon, daughter of Thomas J. and Nancy (Milliken) Mabon, of West Wheatfield township, and they have become the parents of the following children: Nancy Mabon, born Oct. 3, 1888, married Paul M. Graff and resides in Blacklick township, where he is a farmer. For five years prior to her marriage Mrs. Graff taught school in Wheatfield, having been carefully educated; she studied under Professors Stewart and Campbell. John D., born Sept. 28, 1890, is a school teacher, and is residing at home. Harry Bertram, born June 7, 1892, is at home. Paul H., born April 10, 1894, died April 13, 1894. Sarah Ella, born Feb. 27, 1896. James Clair, born Nov. 29, 1897. Thomas Edward, born Oct. 25, 1900, Mary Louise, born Oct.

19, 1902, and Virginia Jane, born March 29, 1906, are all at home.

Mr. Hood is an advocate of good schools, as he attributes much of his success in life to the thorough training he received in the common and select schools to which he was sent, during which time he was under the instruction of Joseph W. Mack for two terms, and of Professor Newbitt, at Pineflats, one term. He had the additional advantage of a course at the Eldersridge academy, where he was under the instruction of T. B. Elder and Rev. Dr. Donaldson, and later G. W. Gilbert. Following his student days Mr. Hood taught for six years, being assigned to districts in both East and West Wheatfield townships, and became one of the popular educators of his day and locality.

At the expiration of his six years as a teacher Mr. Hood followed the example of his forebears, and began to farm and handle lumber. Later, as the demand increased for pure dairy products, he entered extensively into dairying, and has found his investment along this line very profitable. He also raises large quantities of sheep and other stock, which he ships. In addition to these interests Mr. Hood is president of the New Florence & Gamble's Mills Telephone Company in which he is a heavy stockholder. His connection with this company is an assurance of the stability of the concern, and he takes a personal pride in aiding to make the service excellent. A strong Republican, Mr. Hood has given his party yeoman service both as a private citizen and faithful official, having been township auditor six years, and now serving his second term as auditor of Indiana county. His popularity may be judged from the fact that when he was reelected county auditor, in 1911, he carried every district, having the honor of being the only candidate out of forty-four to be so signally successful. He has also been a school director of his township, his experience as a teacher being valuable, as he understands the requirements and necessities of a district as no one who had not taught could. For a period of fifteen years, Mr. Hood has been a justice of the peace, and is still filling that office. The United Presbyterian Church has in him a faithful member, and he has served it as trustee, and always contributes liberally towards religious work. Although he was elected elder he refused the honor. For years he has taught in the Sunday school connected with the church at New Florence. While a busy man, with many outside in-

terests, Mr. Hood's real enjoyment is taken in his home circle, and he is an exemplary husband and judicious father.

The present representatives of the name of Hood are maintaining the high standard of morality and uprightness of living raised by the ancestors who first located in Pennsylvania, and they are considered desirable citizens in every locality in which they are known.

EDWARD DWYER, of Clymer, Indiana county, is master mechanic of the Russell Coal Company, proprietor of the "Hotel Clymer" and present member of the borough council, and his activities and intelligent interest in the general welfare make him one of the most valuable citizens of that place. He was born Oct. 22, 1868, in Albany, N. Y., where his parents, William and Mary (Carey) Dwyer, lived for some time after coming to this country from Ireland. They were born and reared in that country, but after their marriage decided to try life in the New World. From Albany they removed to Trout Run, Lyecoming Co., Pa., where Mr. Dwyer was engaged in mining, and there they resided for seven years, moving thence to McIntyre, same county. After some time spent at that place they removed to Peale, Clearfield Co., Pa., where Mr. Dwyer passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1892. His widow now lives at Covington, Pa. They were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter: Edward; John, who lives at Windber, Pa.; James, of Keystone, W. Va.; William, who resides at Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa.; and Kate, wife of R. M. Sutton, of Covington, Pennsylvania.

Edward Dwyer began his education at McIntyre, Lyecoming Co., Pa., and later attended school in Peale, Clearfield county. At an early age he began mine work, which he followed until he was seventeen, at that time beginning to learn the trade of blacksmith at Peale. Later he went to Pittsburg, where he learned the trade of machinist, remaining there for three years. Thence he returned to Peale, and eventually became connected with the Russell Coal Company, of Clymer, to which, in the capacity of master mechanic and electrician, and as general superintendent, he devotes the greater part of his time. This is one of the important local industries, and its prosperity is a vital factor in the prosperity of the town. Mr. Dwyer moved to Clymer in February, 1906, before the town was organized, and he assisted in the organiza-

tion; he was elected to the borough council at the last election, and is now serving as a member of that body.

On July 26, 1899, Mr. Dwyer was married at Glen Richey, Clearfield Co., Pa., to Maria McDowell, who was born Feb. 28, 1865, in Tioga county, Pa., daughter of James Patterson and Jessie McDowell, natives of Scotland who early settled in Clearfield county. The father died in Reynoldsville, Ill.; the mother is now living at Glen Richey. Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer have had one child, Avonelle.

Mr. Dwyer is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Indiana Lodge, B. P. O. Elks; of McIntire Lodge, No. 798, I. O. O. F., of Peale, Pa.; and of Callahan Lodge, K. of P., of Peale. He has held all the offices in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges.

SAMUEL CANNON STEELE, of Homer City, Indiana county, cashier of the Homer City National Bank, has held that responsible position since the bank was established. His important business relations, and the fact that he is president of the borough council, indicate sufficiently the high standing he has attained in the city of his adoption. Mr. Steele was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., at New Alexandria, May 7, 1879, son of Samuel Alexander McLeod and Sarah Jane (Cannon) Steele.

The founder of the Steele family in western Pennsylvania was Andrew Steele, who was the pioneer settler of the name in Westmoreland county. He was a native of Ireland, born in County Londonderry, Province of Ulster, in 1797, one of the eight children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Morrison) Steele. He grew to manhood in his native home and there married, Sept. 10, 1820, Rosanna McElhatten, who was born in 1799. Early in 1822 the young couple with their infant son left for the New World. Crossing the Atlantic they landed on American soil and came out to western Pennsylvania, settling on what was known as the James Dickie farm, in Salem township, Westmoreland county, where they spent four years. From there they moved to the farm known as the Rev. John Cannon farm, where they lived and farmed for eight years, at the end of that time buying a tract of land in the township now known as the Steele homestead. There Andrew Steele spent the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a God-fearing man, a conscientious member of

the Reformed Presbyterian Church, was a hard worker, temperate in his habits and in every way a good citizen. His wife, who also died on the farm, was also a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Samuel Alexander, born Sept. 21, 1821; Elizabeth, March 24, 1824 (who married June 10, 1869, Samuel McYeal); John Cannon, Oct. 21, 1826 (married Dec. 5, 1850, Elizabeth Cannon); Mary Ann, Oct. 29, 1828 (married Oct. 26, 1848, Samuel Mellon, and died Feb. 11, 1887); Martha Jane, Jan. 5, 1831 (married John Shaw); Matthew McLeod, Feb. 20, 1833 (married Oct. 24, 1861, Martha Steele); James Hindman, Jan. 8, 1836 (married Jan. 9, 1862, Martha Lowry); Andrew Morrison, July 14, 1838 (married Dec. 25, 1867, Sallie Steele); Joseph Wilson, Nov. 20, 1841 (married May 18, 1864, Margaret Loury).

Samuel Alexander Steele, eldest son of Andrew, was born in Ireland Sept. 21, 1821, and was an infant when his parents crossed the Atlantic to the New World. His early years were passed in Salem township, Westmoreland county, where he became engaged in farming and stock raising. He died while still in the prime of life, Jan. 20, 1860. He was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Steele was twice married. On Nov. 7, 1847, he wedded Nancy J. Paterson, and to this union five children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Catharine Rosanna, who married Sept. 21, 1876, J. C. Calhoun; Samuel Alexander McLeod; and Mary Jane, who married Aug. 26, 1875, Henry Loughrey, of Greensburg. Mrs. Nancy J. Steele died Jan. 17, 1857, and Mr. Steele married (second) in 1858 Elizabeth Steele, who survived him, dying Jan. 1, 1893. She was the mother of one child, John Renwick, who married Sept. 18, 1888, Tirzah Mary Elder.

Samuel Alexander McLeod Steele, son of Samuel Alexander Steele, was born Aug. 4, 1852, in Salem township, Westmoreland county, where he grew to manhood and obtained his education. When he commenced work he took up farming, and later, when he located in New Alexandria, became interested in the mercantile business. Some time later he resumed farming, in Derry township, same county, in the section known as the Richlands, and he followed stock raising as well as general agricultural pursuits, also dealing to some extent in stock. Mr. Steele continued on the farm until 1905, when he retired

from farm work and removed to New Alexandria, now living retired at that place. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and is an elder in his church. On Oct. 11, 1877, he married in Derry township Sarah Jane Cannon, daughter of John Cannon. She, too, is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steele: Samuel Cannon and James Elder, the latter residing on the homestead farm; he married Dessa Long.

Samuel Cannon Steele attended public school in Derry township and went to the Greensburg Academy, acquiring an excellent education in the common branches. In 1898 he began to teach school, in which work he was engaged until 1904, in several townships in his native county. He then took the full course in bookkeeping and banking in the Iron City College, at Pittsburg, and in December, 1904, entered his new field of work as cashier of the Madera (Pa.) National Bank, with which institution he was connected in that capacity until the Homer City National Bank was established, in 1907. He was elected cashier at the beginning, and has continued to perform the duties of that position of trust and responsibility for the last five years. Mr. Steele has proved himself a man of keen perceptions, and he is faithful to every detail of his work. He has become a respected figure in local business circles. His public spirit has led him to active participation in various movements for the good of the community. He has been an influential advocate of good roads, and as an automobilist has done his share toward obtaining them. In 1911 he was elected to the borough council, of which he is now president, and is proving himself worthy of the honor. In politics he is a Republican.

On Sept. 19, 1906, Mr. Steele was married at New Alexandria to Margaret Guthrie, a native of Westmoreland county, daughter of Doty Guthrie, and member of one of the oldest and best-known families of that section of the State. They have had two children, Samuel Guthrie and Robert Cannon. The fine brick residence on Church street occupied by the family was built by Mr. Steele in 1908, and is of modern construction and appointments. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and she is a member of its local missionary society. He is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana.

Mrs. Steele is a descendant of one of the

Pilgrims who came over in the "Mayflower." Her ancestor, Edward Doten, the founder of the name in this country, was one of the passengers who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, and the family has been one of substance and standing in New England down to the present day, its representatives in every generation being a credit to the name.

The name was formerly spelled Dotey, Doty, Dote and Doten. (I) Edward Doten or Doty, a native of England, was a youth when he came to America with the little band of Pilgrims which crossed the Atlantic in the "Mayflower" in 1620, landing on Plymouth Rock, in what is now the harbor of Plymouth, Mass. He was in the service of Stephen Hopkins, and he was one of the signers of the solemn compact made in Cape Cod harbor Nov. 11, 1620, on board the "Mayflower." He married Jan. 6, 1634-35, Faith Clarke, born in 1619, daughter of Thurston and Faith Clarke. In 1652 Mr. Doty was one of the purchasers of Dartmouth, Mass., but later removed to Cape Cod, locating in the town of Yarmouth, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died there Aug. 23, 1655. His widow married (second) John Phillips, of Duxbury. Children: Edward, John, Thomas, Samuel, Desire, Elizabeth, Isaac, Joseph and Mary.

(II) Samuel Doty, son of Edward and Faith (Clarke) Doty, born in Plymouth in 1643, became quite prominent in the affairs of Plymouth and Cape Cod. Later he removed to New Jersey, locating at Piscataway, Middlesex county, where he was well known. In 1675 he was commissioned lieutenant of the military company of New Piscataway, of which Francis Drake was captain; this commission was received in 1678. He became a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, which was formed in 1700. He died about October, 1715. In Piscataway, N. J., he married Jeane Harman, of that town.

(III) Jonathan Doty, son of Samuel and Jeane (Harman) Doty, was born in Piscataway, N. J., Feb. 24, 1687-88. About 1717 he married Mary, and they became the parents of eight children: William, born Sept. 11, 1719; Jonathan, born about 1724; Daniel, born about 1727; Joshua, born about 1730; Joseph, born about 1735; Mary; Jane, who married Oct. 21, 1747, John Johnson; and Elizabeth.

(IV) Jonathan Doty (2), son of Jonathan and Mary Doty, born about 1724, in Piscataway, N. J., removed with his parents to Basking Ridge, N. J., where he was a farmer

and where he died. He married Patience Sutton, and their children were: Jonathan, born about 1754; Zebulon, born about 1758; Nathaniel, born Oct. 19, 1761; Joseph, born Aug. 31, 1764; William, born Oct. 8, 1767; and Rebecca, who married and settled in Pennsylvania.

(V) Jonathan Doty (3), son of Jonathan (2) and Patience (Sutton) Doty, born at Basking Ridge, N. J., about 1754, there grew to manhood. It is supposed he served in the Revolutionary war as teamster, in Capt. Asahel Hinman's Team Brigade of New Jersey, as a Jonathan Doty was on the list of teamsters; it must have been this Jonathan or his father. Mr. Doty about 1784, at the close of the Revolution, came West with his wife and children, locating in Derry township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he farmed and also kept a tavern. He met with fair success, and was a man well known and respected there in his day. Subsequently he removed to Blairsville, Indiana county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the ripe age of ninety-six years, in 1850. He was a member of the M. E. Church, in which he was quite active, being a local preacher and exhorter of that denomination. His first wife, Abigail (McPherson), died at Blairsville, Pa., about 1815, and he married (second) Mrs. Nancy (Simpson) Dixon, widow of Samuel Dixon. His children, all born to the first marriage, were: Jonathan, born about 1780; John, born about 1783; Robert, born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, about 1785; Betsey, born about 1787; Nathaniel, born about 1789; and Gillis, born about 1790.

(VI) Nathaniel Doty, son of Jonathan and Abigail (McPherson) Doty, born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1789, made his home in Westmoreland county, where he died Feb. 13, 1844. He married Feb. 10, 1814, Margaret Reed, who was born July 16, 1793, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Charlton) Reed, and died Nov. 26, 1867. Children: Betsy, born Nov. 18, 1814, died Nov. 7, 1834, who married Robert Gillson; Abigail, born Oct. 10, 1816; William, born Jan. 22, 1819; Jonathan, born March 27, 1821; Nancy, born Nov. 29, 1823, who married in 1844, Daniel Simmons, and died July 8, 1863; Mary, born May 10, 1826, who died Nov. 2, 1854; McQuade, born March 18, 1831; Martha Jane, born June 20, 1834.

(VII) Abigail Doty, daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Reed) Doty, born Oct. 10, 1816, in Westmoreland county, married there

March 26, 1844, John Guthrie, who was born Jan. 21, 1813, son of Robert and Margaret (Lover) Guthrie. She died June 30, 1845. They had one child, Doty.

(VIII) Doty Guthrie, born in New Derry June 16, 1845, makes his home in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, where he is quite a prominent citizen. On June 5, 1874, he married Hannah Rachel Peoples, born in Ligonier, Pa., Aug. 22, 1853, daughter of Joseph and Jemima (Bigelow) Peoples, and they had three children: John M., born Aug. 7, 1875; Margaret Ella, Aug. 28, 1879; and Abigail Jane, April 26, 1884.

(IX) Margaret Ella Guthrie, daughter of Doty and Hannah R. (Peoples) Guthrie, born at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Aug. 28, 1879, married Samuel C. Steele and has two children, Samuel Guthrie and Robert Cannon.

JAMES MITCHELL, retired lumber merchant, whose home is in the borough of Indiana, was born there in February, 1836, son of Dr. Robert Mitchell.

James Mitchell, the grandfather of James Mitchell, came from the Cumberland valley and Cumberland county among the pioneer settlers into this part of western Pennsylvania. He selected, purchased, cleared and improved a tract of land in Armstrong county, on which he resided until his death, in 1845, at the age of seventy. He married Mrs. Agnes (Sharp) Ralston, who was born Feb. 21, 1785, the first white child born west of Crooked creek, in Indiana county. She died Aug. 2, 1862. She was the second daughter of Capt. Andrew Sharp, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary war under Washington, and who died at Pittsburg, July 8, 1794, of wounds received in an Indian attack.

Dr. Robert Mitchell, son of James and Agnes (Sharp) Mitchell, was the second physician to settle in Indiana county. He was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., and was ten years old when his parents brought him and his two brothers to what is now Ohio county, W. Va., the family settling on Short creek. He read medicine with Dr. McGhegan, in Washington county, Pa., and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, under Dr. Benjamin Rush, being exceptionally well prepared for practice for his day. In 1810 he settled in Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa., where he passed the remainder of his long and useful life. Dr. Mitchell was not only a successful physician, but he took an active part in the advanced movements of his time, was

a Whig in politics, and was elected for five successive years to represent his district in the State Legislature. From early manhood he was an ardent Abolitionist and well known as a defender of his principles, and he was the only man ever prosecuted in Pennsylvania under the Fugitive Slave Act passed by Congress in 1793. The Doctor fought the case in Pittsburgh, before a packed Democratic jury, and was convicted, the affair costing him \$10,000. But he continued to support the cause, and he always stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, not only in his own county but throughout the State, and he lived to see his views triumph, dying April 14, 1862, just a few months before the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. Originally a Presbyterian in religious connection, he united later with the United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Mitchell was married in Pittsburg to Jane Clark, who came from Coleraine, Ireland. Her father, Matthew Clark, was driven from Ireland on account of his religious views, and landed at Baltimore with his family in 1811; his wife was Mary Moore. Mrs. Mitchell survived her husband for many years, dying in Indiana in 1889. They were the parents of eleven children: Mary A. died when young; Robert and Martha were twins, the latter dying when twenty-three years old, the former still living in Indiana; Isabelle married Simeon Mitchell, and they settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., where they died; Anna Mary, Jane and James all live in the borough of Indiana; John died in Kansas (he was with John Brown); Benjamin is deceased; Caroline is deceased; William is a resident of Indiana.

James Mitchell passed his boyhood and early manhood in Indiana, obtaining his education in the public schools and at the academy taught by Cyrus M. Clarke. When seventeen years old he taught school in Indiana county. After commencing business he was employed in the lumber business by his brother Robert, who had a sawmill at the site of Mitchell's Mills, Indiana county, working both in the woods and at the mill, which he ran for about fifteen years, being thus engaged until his retirement. He has owned his present home on Philadelphia street, Indiana, for over thirty years. He lived at Mitchells Mills while engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Mitchell was a highly capable business man, and has always commanded the respect of his associates in all the relations of life. He is a prominent member of the Christian Church,

in which he serves as deacon. In politics he has always been a Republican.

On Sept. 5, 1859, Mr. Mitchell married, in Indiana, Martha Louisa Thompson, who was born Nov. 19, 1836, near Lewisville, Indiana Co., Pa., and attended Eldersridge Academy. She was a daughter of Squire John G. Thompson, who married Jane E. Jamison. Mrs. Mitchell died in White township June 23, 1884, aged forty-seven years. She was the mother of ten children: Jennie, born in July, 1861, died in March, 1862; Robert Thompson, born Jan. 18, 1863, near Indiana, learned the printer's trade on the *Indiana Times* and has been employed at same in McKeesport, Pittsburg, New York City and Philadelphia, having been on the *Philadelphia Inquirer* force since December, 1891 (on Dec. 31, 1896, he married Sarah J. Freeze, of Greensburg, Pa., and they have a son, Herbert F., born Feb. 22, 1900); Mary, born in March, 1865, died June 29, 1865; Ella, born June 15, 1866, is married to William J. Houston, of Indiana, and has four children, Edna, Florence Belle, Stella Marie and John Mitchell; Jesse J., born May 1, 1869, now postmaster at Spangler, Pa., married Eliza Patrick; William Clark, born Jan. 10, 1872, married Catherine Jordan, of Millvale, Pa., and has two children, Lucille and Louise; Emma May, born May 15, 1874, married Rev. L. B. Fasiek (now stationed at Hopewell, Pa.), and has one child, Florence M., born March 24, 1900; Clyde Lorne, born Dec. 18, 1877, died March 16, 1899, in Allegheny, Pa.; John Bruce, born Oct. 12, 1880, married Maud Widdowson, and resides in Indiana; Martha Louise, born July 19, 1883, is at home.

JONATHAN NICHOLAS LANGHAM, the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 4, 1861, in Grant township, Indiana Co., Pa., one of a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, and is the son of Jonathan and Eliza (Barr) Langham.

The lineage of the Langham family in the mother country, England, is a long one, as it can be traced back several centuries. Representatives of this family came to America in the early days, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. Joseph Langham, grandfather of Jonathan N. Langham, was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1789, and died in Indiana county in August, 1864. Jonathan Langham, the father, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Aug. 28, 1824, and lived in Indiana county from the time he was ten years old. He was a lifelong farmer, and was also



J. B. Langham.

year. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Republican, and took an active part in public affairs, serving as school director, supervisor, and in other local offices. On Dec. 24, 1839, he married Rebecca P. Wilson, who was a native of Allegheny county, Pa., born in 1815, daughter of Maj. Hugh M. Wilson, an officer in the war of 1812. Mrs. Watson lived to the ripe age of ninety-two years, dying in Saltsburg Jan. 17, 1908, and is buried beside her husband. She was also a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Watson: John M., who lives in Kansas; Thomas C., of Blairsville; Mary, wife of Rev. A. T. Bell, of Blairsville; Harry, who resides at Greenville, Pa.; Martha, wife of G. P. McCartney, of Indiana; Emma, wife of George W. Crayton, general superintendent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona; William, who died when nine years old; and James P.

THOMAS CLARK WATSON, son of Thomas and Rebecca P. (Wilson) Watson, is one of the best known citizens of Blairsville, where for years he was engaged in the lumber business. He is at the present time tax collector of the borough. Mr. Watson was born March 4, 1842, at Eldersridge, in Young township, and was educated in the public schools of Young township and at Eldersridge Academy. After that he worked on the farm until he enlisted, in 1864, in Battery C, Independent Company, under Capt. J. C. Thompson, serving for ten months in the Union army. He was engaged principally doing guard duty, and was mustered out of the service July 7, 1865. Returning home he took up farming again on the homestead, and continued to follow general agricultural pursuits until 1891, when he sold out his farming interests and came to Blairsville. There he entered the lumber business, forming a partnership with A. T. Harbison, under the name of the Harbison & Watson Lumber Company, who carried on business successfully for ten years, selling out at the end of that period. Since then Mr. Watson has devoted his time to the office of tax collector for Blairsville borough. He has served as councilman of the borough and overseer of the poor, and in every official relation has performed his duties most intelligently and with a public-spirited regard for the best interests of the whole community. He is a citizen who can be relied upon to support every worthy movement. He is a trustee of Blairsville College and secretary

of the board; and is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, being quite active in church and Sunday school work. He is an honored member of Finley Patch Post, No. 137, G. A. R., of which he has been commander, and was adjutant for many years. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

On Sept. 18, 1872, Mr. Watson married Margaret Harbison, who was born in Young township, Indiana county, daughter of Matthew Harbison. Mrs. Watson died Nov. 27, 1907, and is buried at Blairsville. She was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, member of the local and foreign missionary societies, and deeply interested in their success. Mr. and Mrs. Watson had no children.

JAMES P. WATSON, son of Thomas and Rebecca P. (Wilson) Watson, was born Nov. 19, 1857, at Eldersridge, in Young township, and was educated in the public school of the township and at Eldersridge Academy. He worked at home on the farm until 1888, in which year he came to Saltsburg, and in 1889 became interested in the Saltsburg Glass Bottle Works, with which he was connected for five years, acting as treasurer of the company in which he was controlling stockholder. He had been one of the first to indorse the idea of starting the old glass works, and gave the enterprise substantial encouragement, being largely instrumental in forming the new company, which purchased the plant of the old Saltsburg Glass Company and immediately remodeled, enlarged and improved the works, for the manufacture of fine prescription ware and bottles of all kinds. The industry was an important one in the borough, seventy-five men and boys being regularly employed. In 1902 Mr. Watson became a member of the Mitchell-Watson Coal & Coke Company, at White, near Saltsburg, and has been general manager and treasurer of that concern ever since. There is also a branch at Indiana borough. On Jan. 1, 1883, Mr. Watson became a director of the First National Bank of Saltsburg, and on Jan. 12, 1892, was elected president, to succeed John M. Stewart, and he has filled that office of trust continuously for the past twenty years, discharging its responsibilities to the general satisfaction of the stockholders and directors. Mr. Watson's important business associations alone would entitle him to a place among the most influential residents of Saltsburg, but the many valuable services he has taken the opportunity to render his fellow citizens, incidentally or otherwise, have gained him an unusual measure of personal esteem. He is genial in man-

ner, and holds the confidence he wins, as is shown by his long service in the borough council, of which he has been a member for many years, and has filled the office of president of the council board for several years. On political issues he is a Republican. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Saltsburg.

In 1900 Mr. Watson married Lizzie Monroe, daughter of S. S. Monroe.

HON. JAMES T. HENRY, member of the State Legislature and well-known shoe dealer of Blairsville, Indiana county, was born in Armstrong township, Indiana county, Aug. 18, 1870, son of John and Martha (Forsythe) Henry.

The Henry family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and has been identified with the growth and progress of Indiana county for over eighty years.

John Henry, the first of the family to settle in Indiana county, Pa., was a native of Ireland, born near Londonderry, in County Derry, where he grew to manhood. There he married Margaret Miller. In 1833, with his wife and child, he sailed from Belfast, Ireland, for the New World, and after a seven weeks' passage landed in New York. Making their way west by canal and the other means of transportation then available, they located first in Young township, Indiana county, where they rented the farm of Matthew Harbison. After farming there for a short period they moved to Armstrong township, same county, settling on a tract of seventy-three acres of uncultivated land. They were the pioneers in that section. Mr. Henry built a little log house and made strenuous efforts to clear the land. Three years later, when his hard work was meeting with some success, he met with an accident at a barn raising from the effects of which he died in March, 1838. He was buried in the West Union cemetery, near the homestead farm. The widow, left with five small children to care for, and eking out an existence as best she could, had a hard struggle, but she worked day and night to keep her family together and succeeded. She grew her own wool and flax, carded it and wove it into cloth, and rode on horseback from her home to Blairsville to dispose of the product for the necessities of life. It was a trip of thirty-two miles. In spite of toil and hardship she lived to the age of seventy-three years, dying in 1876, at her home, a comfortable frame structure which had supplanted the log cabin. She bore the strug-

gles of life with the Christian fortitude for which she was noted, and instilled her faith into her children, whom she lived to see surrounded with comforts. She was a consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in every sense of the word. The five children were as follows: Sarah Jane, who married John Coldwell, resided in Armstrong township, and died in Young township; Catharine married Robert Blakley (deceased) and (second) Samuel M. Knox; Margaret married William Dean, and both are deceased; John is mentioned below; Matthew H. is living retired in Blairsville.

John Henry, son of John and Margaret (Miller) Henry, was born on the farm in Armstrong township, and was but two years old when his father died. He grew up on the farm with his mother and sisters and brother, and he had to walk two miles to the local school for what education he received. He worked hard from early boyhood, he and his mother and younger brother laboring together to clear the farm. He made farming his life occupation, and always remained on the home place, which in time comprised 183 acres. He made extensive improvements thereon, and followed general farming and stock raising, also dealing in cattle to some extent. All his life was passed on the farm, and he died while still in his prime, Feb. 27, 1887, at the age of fifty-one years. He was laid to rest in the West Union cemetery, in Armstrong township, adjoining the homestead farm. Mr. Henry was a man well known for his many Christian virtues. He took a deep interest in his home and children, who were early deprived of the loving care of a mother, Mrs. Henry dying while they were young. He did his duty faithfully and well, and was a consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He took no active part in politics, but was interested in the public welfare and a staunch supporter of the public schools, giving his own children the best education within his means.

Mr. Henry married Martha Forsythe, of Brownsdale, Butler Co., Pa., daughter of James Forsythe. Mrs. Henry died in 1874, and was buried in the West Union cemetery. She was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, a devoted wife and mother, and esteemed as a good Christian woman. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry: Margaret E. was the wife of J. N. Crusan, of Crafton, where she died; John M. is a foreman in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, Pa.; Ella mar-

ried John Knox and resides at West Pittsburg, Pa.; James T. is mentioned below; Sarah Malissa died young; Robert E. is connected with the Interstate Cordage Company at Pittsburg.

James T. Henry attended the public schools of his native township, also select school and the State normal school at Indiana, where he graduated in 1897. He became a school teacher at an early age, teaching first in his native township. Later he taught in the high school of Indiana, was assistant principal of the high school of Apollo, and assistant principal of the high school at Blairsville, teaching altogether fourteen terms. Subsequently he was assistant to the State superintendent of schools.

In 1902 Mr. Henry started in the shoe business, opening a store in Blairsville, where for the last ten years he has had a profitable trade. He is well known and respected, popular with all classes, and has established himself thoroughly in the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a staunch Republican and has taken a deep interest in the success of the party and its principles. He was a member of the county committee as well as the committee of Armstrong township. In 1910 he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature. He is a man of enterprise and progressive ideas, especially interested in the question of public education.

On April 6, 1898, in Center township, Mr. Henry married Pearle D. Dickie, a native of Center township, Indiana county, daughter of J. D. and Jane (Campbell) Dickie. They have had a family of four children: J. Carlisle, born Jan. 20, 1899; J. Donald, July 6, 1901; J. Monroe, Sept. 10, 1904; R. Lowell, Aug. 16, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he has taught in the Sunday school and filled the office of Sunday school superintendent. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Blairsville, is a past grand of his home lodge and member of the grand lodge of the State; he is also a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. at Blairsville, was its secretary for four years, and is also a member of the State council of that order.

PETER BENNETT (deceased) was interested in the wholesale grocery business at Indiana for several years before his retirement, and for forty years before settling in the borough carried on a mercantile business at Bolivar, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Beginning life in humble circumstances, he forged his way

to success and prosperity by his own efforts, and the fact that he became recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of his community was due to his perseverance in the face of obstacles and to his untiring industry. He was a native of Indiana county, born July 3, 1841, in Burrell township, son of Jacob and Miriam (Isenburg) Bennett. His grandfather came from England and settled near Strongstown, Indiana Co., Pa., where he followed farming. He died there. His wife was also English. Their children were William, Michael, Abraham, Peter, Jacob, and three daughters. Of this family, Michael was the father of twenty-two children—twenty-one sons and one daughter; a number of the sons served in the army during the Civil war.

Jacob Bennett, father of Peter Bennett, was born in Indiana county, and died at the age of sixty-eight years, on Twolick creek. After his marriage he located at Cherrytree, this county. He was a mason by trade. The following children were born to him and his wife: Three daughters who died young; Sarah, Mrs. James Speaker, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Joshua Brown, of Josephine, Pa.; Lydia, who died unmarried; William, who married a Miss Marks, and died in Indiana county; Peter; Catherine, Mrs. Lawrence Helman; John, of Indiana, who married Mary J. Lewis and (second) Margaret Dickey; Michael, of Indiana, who married Lottie Richardson; Jacob, who died when thirty-six years old; Susan, Mrs. Cyrus Lear, deceased; and George, who married Sarah Shank and resides at New Kensington, Pennsylvania.

Peter Bennett grew to manhood in Indiana and the neighboring locality. He went to school very little in his boyhood, but by hard study at home managed to secure an average education; he learned to write after he was married. Under his father he learned the trade of mason, which he followed until he went into the mercantile business, which he continued for forty years at Bolivar, Pa., joining his son John in business under the firm name of P. Bennett & Son. They prospered, having one of the best known and best patronized establishments in that section. During fifteen months of this time Mr. Bennett also owned and operated a brickyard in Beaver county. Practically all of the stone work in New Florence, Westmoreland county, is of his construction. He proved himself to be an excellent manager, carrying on all his undertakings successfully. In 1897 he sold his store in Bolivar and disposed of his real estate there, moving to Indiana, where he

bought an interest in the wholesale grocery business, entering the firm of Mabon, Stewart & Bennett, later Bennett & Buchanan. He was a silent partner, his son being the active member. In the fall of 1909 they sold their holdings to Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Bennett lived in retirement from that time. He retained real estate interests in Bolivar and South Sharon, Pa. There were few men in Indiana more deserving of success and high standing, for he worked to attain his substantial position, which was a credit to his intelligence, integrity and ambition. His death occurred Sept. 29, 1912, in Indiana. Mrs. Bennett now resides in Bolivar, Westmoreland county.

On May 20, 1862, Mr. Bennett married Eliza Lewis, daughter of John and Margaret Moonshower Lewis. They had seven children: William, who died in infancy; John, who lives in Indiana; Mary, Mrs. Jacob Yeager, of Morrellville, Pa.; a daughter that died in infancy; Harry, of Bolivar, Pa.; Cora, deceased; and Everett, of Bolivar. Mr. Bennett had no church connections, nor has his widow. He was a Republican in politics.

JOHN BENNETT, eldest surviving son of Peter and Eliza (Lewis) Bennett, now engaged in business in Indiana as secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Wholesale Company, dealers in groceries and produce, was born in Beaver county, Pa., April 28, 1865. In his early boyhood he attended school in Westmoreland county, Pa., for five months of the year, in the winter season, during the summer months being employed in a brickyard. He followed this work while going to school for nine years, after which he became a clerk in a store at Bolivar, Pa., being thus employed two years. He then engaged in the general store business in that town, in company with Joseph DuShane, this firm continuing for two years. Then Peter Bennett, father of John, bought out Mr. DuShane's interest and the firm became known as P. Bennett & Son, who did business at Bolivar for a period of thirteen years. Then John Bennett became interested in the wholesale grocery business in Indiana, Pa., as member of the firm of Mabon, Bennett & Co., which had an existence of three and a half years. Mr. George T. Buchanan then became interested and the name was changed to Buchanan & Bennett. These partners were associated for three and a half years, until in October, 1909, Mr. Bennett sold his interest to Mr. Buchanan. He spent the next three winters in Florida, at Zephyr Hills, twenty-five miles north of

Tampa along the seaboard airline railroad, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, and he still owns the most valuable property in that town. On May 29, 1912, in company with Mr. Robert N. Ray, he organized the Indiana Wholesale Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, Mr. Ray being the president. The concern was incorporated on that date, with \$100,000 capital, and the wide experience both partners had acquired in this line in their previous ventures no doubt accounts for the notably successful beginning of their business. From ten to fifteen men are employed. They have erected a fine new plant, the business being located in a fireproof building principally of steel construction, 50 by 200 feet in dimensions and three stories in height. The walls are of hollow tile and buff brick, the roof steel-trussed with asbestos and slate covering, the floors of reinforced concrete, and the structure is a credit to the borough and to its owners. In connection with groceries the Indiana Wholesale Company handles large quantities of produce. Though most of his time and attention are devoted to business, Mr. Bennett has found time to serve the borough as member of the council, which office he filled for three years. He is independent politically, voting as his judgment dictates.

On Sept. 23, 1891, Mr. Bennett married Annie C. Taylor, daughter of Samuel G. and Mary M. (Hamilton) Taylor, and they have had the following children: Harry B., Mary E., Cora B., Charles W. and Nellie G.

CRAMER. The Cramer family is an old and honored one in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in the other States to which its representatives have emigrated during more recent years. The first of the name of whom there is any definite record is the great-great-grandfather of Thomas W. and Robert Grant Cramer, who is known to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary war from the State of New Jersey.

The son of the above also showed his patriotism by fighting for his country, enlisting during the war of 1812, and remaining a soldier so long as there was any need of his assistance.

Wilson Cramer, son of the soldier of the war of 1812, was the grandfather of Thomas W. and Robert G. Cramer, of East Wheatfield township, Indiana county. He was born and reared in New Jersey, where he married Roxanna Steelman, by whom he had ten children: Joseph; Mary A., who married Jere-

miah Black; Elizabeth, who married William Owens; Isaac, who became a minister of the gospel; Frank; David H., who resides at Cramer, Pa.; George, who resides at Freeport, Pa.; Wilson, who was a minister of the gospel and died at Johnstown, Pa.; Ellen, who married George Dean, and died at Braddock, Pa.; and Reuben, who died at Braddock.

In 1835 Wilson Cramer and his family moved from their New Jersey home to Lancaster county, Pa., and still later went to Shippensburg, this State. After a period at the latter point the family went to Virginia and spent some years in that State, but eventually the father returned to Pennsylvania and located at Bens Creek, Cambria county, where he spent many years. Then he moved to Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., where he remained for three years. He died in Braddock, Pa. He was a molder, having learned his trade in New Jersey, and some of the changes of residence were made because of the requirements of his business. Later on in life he worked at Blackliek furnace and the Conemaugh furnace, and finally became interested in charcoal burning. During all of his useful life he did what he believed was his full duty, and was a most worthy man.

JOSEPH CRAMER, deceased, was for many years one of the best-known charcoal manufacturers in western Pennsylvania, while for over half a century he was a resident of East Wheatfield township. For a portion of this time he lived in the village of Cramer, which was named in his honor. He was born in Cape May county, N. J., Dec. 8, 1829. Although his opportunities for acquiring an education were somewhat limited, he attended school all he was able, and continued to improve his mind by reading and observation. Learning the business of charcoal manufacturing, he found in it his life work. In 1856, two years after his marriage, Mr. Cramer located at Baker's furnace, now the village of Cramer, in East Wheatfield township, where he embarked in the manufacture of charcoal, developing large interests. In addition to this line of business he was an extensive farmer, and carried on lumbering, all of his operations being upon a large scale. For some years he was extensively interested in the development of the coal mines at Cramer, and when he saw that the time was ripe he opened a mercantile establishment there, the business being conducted under the style of Joseph Cramer & Son and Joseph Cramer & Sons. Naturally, as he was so important a factor at Cramer, when the postoffice was

established at that point and named after him he was made postmaster, and held that office for many years. Owing to his wide interests, he was able to give employment to hundreds of men, in whose welfare he took a deep interest, and the relations existing between them and him were of a pleasant nature. Intelligent, well-informed, and possessed of more than ordinary executive ability, Mr. Cramer naturally took a leading part in local affairs and was looked up to as a leader of sterling character, who could be trusted to do the best for all concerned. A staunch Republican from the formation of the party, he always supported its principles and never missed casting his presidential vote from the time he first voted, in 1852. Although he had not enjoyed all the advantages given his children by the public school system, he believed in it and gave it his hearty and valuable support. A very religious man, he was active as a member of the Methodist Church, and helped to organize the society at Cramer. He did not confine his activity to generous contributions, but also gave his time as a class leader, Sunday school superintendent and teacher. In May, 1906, this excellent man passed away at his home in Cramer, and was buried in the cemetery at Armagh in East Wheatfield township.

On Jan. 5, 1854, Mr. Cramer was married at Bens Creek, Pa., by Rev. Richard Jordon, a clergyman of the Methodist Church, to Sarah A. Barclay, who was born in Somerset county, Pa., Dec. 25, 1835. She was a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Dougherty) Barclay, the latter born at Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., daughter of John and Susan (Wolf) Dougherty. Her father, John Dougherty, a tailor, was born in 1755, and died in 1835. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving nearly all of the eight years of that conflict. Mrs. Barclay, who died in 1898, aged ninety-five years, was a consistent member of the Methodist Church from early girlhood. Mrs. Cramer and her husband had the pleasure of celebrating the golden anniversary of their wedding on Jan. 5, 1904, and enjoyed the event immensely. Their married life was a very happy one, and they lived long enough to see their children develop into fine men and women. Mrs. Cramer passed away July 18, 1910, and like her mother was faithful in her allegiance to the Methodist Church; her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery by the side of her husband.

Joseph Cramer and his wife had ten children: Mary E., born at Bens Creek, Dec. 12,

1854, married William Harvey Findley; Thomas W., born May 10, 1857, is mentioned below; Annie E., born June 24, 1859, married William S. Ashcom, and lives at Johnstown, Pa.; Laura M., born May 21, 1861, married Harvey W. Ling, and died July 13, 1897; Robert G. is mentioned below; Joseph, Jr., born in August, 1866, died in 1875; Maude E., born March 17, 1869, married John H. Myers, of Cramer, Pa.; Catherine F., born Sept. 6, 1871, married Charles L. McClure, of Cramer, Pa.; Aldie, born in 1874, died in November, 1875; Bruce D., born June 10, 1878, married Gertrude Carson, daughter of Robert Carson, and lives at Fort Morgan, Colorado.

THOMAS WILSON CRAMER, eldest son of Joseph Cramer, senior member of the mercantile firm of Cramer Brothers, of Cramer, and a justice of the peace, was born in East Wheatfield township May 10, 1857. After attending the local schools Mr. Cramer worked with his father at charcoal burning and in his mercantile establishment. In 1889 he was made his father's partner, the firm being first Joseph Cramer & Son and later Joseph Cramer & Sons, his brother, Robert G., being also a member of same. This association continued until the death of the father in 1906, when the two brothers changed the name to Cramer Brothers, and are now devoting all their attention to making their house the leading one in its line in the township. In 1905 Mr. Cramer was elected a justice of the peace, served faithfully and capably for five years, and was reelected in 1910, still holding the office. His sense of justice is so strong, and his ideas as to the administration of his office so sensible, that his work in this connection is very satisfactory in every way, while his knowledge of the law is such as to make appeals from his decisions extremely rare. When Joseph Cramer died it was found that he had made his eldest son the executor of his estate, and Mr. Cramer settled it ably and expeditiously.

Like his father Mr. Cramer takes an active part in the affairs of the Methodist Church, has been trustee, Sunday school teacher and superintendent, and is now recording steward. Mrs. Cramer is also prominent in the work of that church and a consistent member of same. While he is a Republican who has rendered valuable services to his party, Mr. Cramer has never sought or desired office, preferring to discharge his duties as a citizen in his private capacity.

In May, 1893, Thomas W. Cramer was

married to Laura M. Hill, born in Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa., daughter of John Wesley and Martha (Stewart) Hill, and sister of Dr. R. J. Tomb's wife. Mrs. Cramer is a woman of intelligence and refinement, and is bringing up her four children by Christian precept and example. They are: Clifford H., a student at the State normal school, Indiana, Pa.; Ruth M.; Bessie M., and John Elkin.

ROBERT GRANT CRAMER, junior member of the mercantile firm of Cramer Brothers, of Cramer, Indiana Co., Pa., and a son of the late Joseph Cramer, is the present postmaster of his village. He was born in East Wheatfield township, this county, Jan. 17, 1864, and has spent practically all his life in this locality. He attended the local public schools, and was a schoolmate of Prof. J. T. Stewart, the celebrated educator and historian of Indiana county, while attending a summer school taught by D. H. Tomb, and taking a course extending over two terms at the State normal school at Indiana. During his boyhood he worked for his father, manufacturing charcoal, and later in 1886 became a partner of his father in the store, the firm being known as Joseph Cramer & Son, and after 1889, when his brother, T. W., was admitted to the firm, as Joseph Cramer & Sons. His industry and faithfulness were thus rewarded, and when the father retired, in February, 1905, Bruce D. Cramer became a partner, but his health failing, necessitating a western trip and residence, he withdrew, and the other brothers, Thomas W. and Robert Grant Cramer, continued the business as Cramer Brothers, which style they still retain.

When Joseph Cramer was made postmaster at the new village of Cramer, Robert Grant Cramer was made his assistant, and as he was fully conversant with the duties of the office he was appointed to succeed his father, in May, 1906, so that gives him a period of service in the postoffice of twenty-three years, seven years of which he has been in charge. He has always been a strong Republican, and has served his party as auditor of the township of East Wheatfield, and as school director, being president of the school board at present. The Methodist Church of Cramer owes much to the Cramer family, for they all have been active in it, and Robert G. Cramer is no exception to this rule, for he is a member, trustee, Sunday school teacher and superintendent, and takes a deep interest in all branches of church and Sunday school work. In his everyday life he carries out his creed

and is temperate in all things. Fraternally he belongs to Camp Vestal, Woodmen of the World, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

On Oct. 8, 1890, Mr. Cramer was married, in East Wheatfield township, to Ida Catherine Stephens, born in that township, daughter of Sampson and Elvira Stephens. Like her husband Mrs. Cramer is very much interested in the Methodist Church, of which she is a consistent member. They have had five children: Joseph F., Robert Alson, Paul Sampson, Theodore and Helen Elvira; Theodore died at the age of nine months.

REV. WILLIAM D. EWING, B. A., a minister of the United Presbyterian Church who, after nearly a half century of labor in the cause of religion, now lives in comfortable retirement on the Gen. James McComb farm, in Center township, Indiana Co., Pa., was born at Irwin Station, in Westmoreland county, Pa., Sept. 3, 1836, son of William and Nancy (Currie) Ewing.

Alexander Ewing, his paternal grandfather, was born in Ireland, and when his son William was twelve years old brought the latter on a sailing vessel across the Atlantic ocean, the voyage taking thirteen weeks. They came to western Pennsylvania and settled in Penn township, Westmoreland county, where an uncle, whose name was also William, had previously established himself.

William Ewing was reared from the age of twelve years in Westmoreland county, where both he and father were farmers. He died in 1863, and was buried in the Long Run Church cemetery. Prior to the Civil war he was a Democrat, but afterward voted with the Republican party. He was a reputable citizen, and a man of good influence in his community. His first wife, Nancy (Currie), died on the farm in Westmoreland county, the mother of the following children: Alexander; Samuel C., who died in Egypt, while serving there as a missionary; William D.; Mary, who married William Ullum; and John, who now lives retired at Homestead, Pa. William Ewing was subsequently married (second) to Mary Black, who died at Greeley, Colo., the mother of six children, namely: James L., who is a resident of Greeley, Colo.; Jane, who married John Shaw; Sarah, who lives at Greeley, Colo.; Rachel, who is the wife of Rev. Mr. McCurdy, a Presbyterian minister; Joseph Wallace, who lives in Colorado; and Helen, Mrs. Parks.

William D. Ewing's boyhood days were spent on the home farm and he attended the

local schools and then the school at Jacksonville, Indiana county, which was under the direction at that time of Rev. M. H. Wilson. Following this Mr. Ewing entered Franklin College, in Ohio, where he was graduated in 1861, taking his B. A. degree, and subsequently taught school for several terms. In October, 1862, Mr. Ewing enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company K, 168th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months under Colonel Jack and Capt. J. B. Lauffer. On Sept. 2, 1864, he entered upon a second term of service for one year, going out as first lieutenant of Company E, 206th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Brady and Captain Brant, and was present at the taking of Richmond, Va. In July, 1865, he was mustered out, at Richmond, Va. During his nineteen months of army service he never lost a day from the ranks on account of illness or from any other cause, and was always ready to perform cheerfully any duty assigned him.

After returning from the war and the close of that part of his life, his thoughts more than ever turned into peaceful channels, and he entered upon the study of theology at the Allegheny United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, being licensed to preach in 1866. He was ordained in February, 1870, and his first charge was the United Presbyterian Church at Centerville, in Butler county, where he continued to serve until 1886. During this time he ministered also to Bethel Church. After retiring from this charge he spent the two years following doing missionary work. In 1888 he was called to the church at Smyrna and remained for twenty years, ministering also to the churches at Mahoning and Plumville, retiring in 1908, after a long and fruitful pastorate. Although in the evening of life Rev. Mr. Ewing is active in both mind and body and still frequently fills a pulpit and preaches with old-time vigor and conviction. Formerly he was a Republican in his views on public questions, but for some twenty years has supported the Prohibition party, being a zealous advocate of temperance.

On Aug. 30, 1864, William D. Ewing was married to Margaret McComb, daughter of John and Margaret (Calhoun) McComb, and granddaughter of Gen. James McComb.

GEN. JAMES MCCOMB was a native of Ireland, and came from that country to America at the age of eighteen years. For some years afterward he resided in Westmoreland county, Pa., but later settled in Center township, Indiana county, on the farm near Jacksonville,

where he died in 1814, when aged fifty-six years. During the Revolutionary war he had served as a brigadier general of militia, and also served in the war of 1812. For thirteen years he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and was one of the first ruling elders in the Presbyterian Church in his community. He married Mary Jack, who died in 1833, at the age of sixty-nine years, the mother of the following children: George, James, Jane, John, David, Mary, Andrew, Joseph and Nancy (who married James McKee).

John McComb, son of Gen. James McComb, and father of Mrs. William D. Ewing, was born in Center township, Indiana county. Farming was his business through life, and after purchasing the John Dean farm, in Center township, a property now owned by Rev. W. D. Ewing, he followed agricultural life there until he removed to Jacksonville. After a few years he returned to the farm for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Jacksonville and one of its trustees. He married Margaret Calhoun, who died at Freeport, Pa., and was buried by the side of her husband at Jacksonville. They had five children, namely: Jane, who married John Gibson, of Freeport; Nancy; Salina, who married David Farnsworth; James; and Margaret, who married Rev. William D. Ewing.

The following children were born to Rev. William D. Ewing and wife: Margaret Currie died at the age of nine years; Mary Roberta, after being graduated at the Indiana State normal school, adopted teaching as a profession and has taught successfully at Apollo, Karns City, Harrison City and Duquesne, Pa.; Alexander is a farmer on the homestead in Center township; William McComb, now a practicing attorney residing at Duquesne, Pa., was graduated from Eldersridge Academy and Westminster College, at Wilmington, Pa., and is married to Flora Belle Eagley; John Samuel, a farmer in Conemaugh township, married Nannie Hart, and they have two children, James Logan and Margaret Amanda.

ALEXANDER EWING, of the above family, who now occupies the old McComb homestead with his father, was born at Centerville, Butler Co., Pa., March 26, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Centerville, and in a select school taught by Professor Fisher at Plumville. In 1892 he came to his grandfather's old farm of 190 acres, which he operated alone until 1908, when he was joined by his father,

and they conducted it together until January, 1912, when a division was made and he now operates 100 acres which was deeded to him by his father, carrying on general farming and stock raising. He married Effie Belle Hamilton, a daughter of Allen Hamilton, and they have three children: William H., James Paul and John Currie. Mr. Ewing is a Progressive Republican and a man of influence in his section. He is one of the trustees of the United Presbyterian Church at Jacksonville.

Rev. Mr. Ewing and his wife are among the best known and most highly esteemed residents of Center township. They have been permitted to enjoy a long life together and have reared a family that reflects credit on the community. He can look back with a large measure of happiness over his years of fruitful endeavor, knowing that his labors have brought forth a harvest, and that his influence has been beneficial to all with whom the accidents of life have brought him into contact.

HORACE M. LOWRY, of the borough of Indiana, has been editor and publisher of the *Indiana Times* since 1886, when he succeeded his father, except for six years during which he was in the public service. The father was one of the founders of the paper, whose first number appeared Sept. 4, 1878.

Mr. Lowry is a native of Indiana county, born in Clarksburg, in Conemaugh township, Feb. 23, 1856, son of John and Nancy (McCartney) Lowry. The family has long been established in this part of Indiana, Joseph Lowry, grandfather of Horace M. Lowry, having come from eastern Pennsylvania and settled in South Bend township, Armstrong county, in 1773. His tract of 107 acres was one of the original tracts of land first taken up in that township. He served many years as justice of the peace, and in that capacity married more couples than any other "squire" in the county.

John Lowry, son of Joseph Lowry, was born Jan. 25, 1832, near the village of South Bend, and supplemented the education obtained in the common schools by instruction under private tutors. He read law in the office of Hon. William M. Stewart and Hon. Silas M. Clark, the latter a judge of the Supreme court, and was admitted to the Indiana county bar in 1860. In 1862 he became district attorney, serving as such until 1865. In 1866 he was elected county prothonotary, and held that office until 1873. In 1882 he became a mem-

ber of the State Legislature and served two successive terms, being honored with re-election in 1884. He gave notably good service to his constituents, was chairman of the committee on Constitutional Reform, and did credit to the district he represented throughout the four years of his membership in that body. Meantime, associated with J. C. Rairigh, he had founded the *Indiana Times*, whose initial number, as stated, appeared Sept. 4, 1878. The partnership did not last long, Mr. Lowry purchasing Mr. Rairigh's interest Nov. 13th following, and he continued to be sole proprietor of the paper from that time until his death, which occurred April 23, 1886. In this relation to the community, as in every other, he demonstrated a degree of ability and public spirit which entitled him to leadership. He was loyal to the interests of his party, the Republican, to which he was able to render valuable service through the columns of his paper, which became one of the influential journals of the county, reliable for its news and to be depended upon in the encouragement and support of the best interests of the public.

In 1855 Mr. Lowry married Nancy McCartney, daughter of John and Sarah (Coleman) McCartney, the former of whom was born in 1808 on what is now the State experimental farm near Indiana, and was a merchant for forty years at Clarksburg. His father, Samuel McCartney, who came from eastern Pennsylvania, married Nancy Young, a native of Maryland; they both died in 1815, of black fever.

Horace M. Lowry was reared at Indiana and obtained his education in the public schools there. Throughout his business life he has been associated with the *Times*, having begun work as his father's assistant and continued the paper as his successor after his death. He is thoroughly adapted for the work, by both nature and training, and has been public-spirited in using his paper as the medium of an influence which has been materially felt in the progress and advance of this section. The paper itself is kept up to modern standards, its material, moral and literary make-up, as well as the spirit which animates all departments, showing that the editor is thoroughly abreast of the times.

In 1902 Mr. Lowry was elected to the office of register of wills and recorder of deeds for Indiana county, in which capacity he served two terms—six years—acceptably to the patrons of the office. At the close of his official

term he resumed his duties as editor of the *Times*.

In 1891 Mr. Lowry was married to Margaret Ella Beatty, daughter of Richard and Eliza (Wilson) Beatty, of Wilksburg, Allegheny Co., Pa. Mr. Beatty for many years was engaged in the wholesale commission business in Pittsburg, and was widely known throughout western Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have had three children: Horace, born in 1893, who died in infancy; Elizabeth McCartney, born in 1896; and John Beatty, born in 1899.

MATTHEW CALVIN WYNKOOP, president of the First National Bank of Plumville, who has been associated with the business and especially the financial interests of that borough for some years, was born on a farm in South Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 26, 1859, son of Matthew and Margaret (Morrow) Wynkoop.

Matthew Wynkoop, father of Matthew C. Wynkoop, was a farmer and land owner of South Mahoning township, where he operated a farm of seventy-six acres, but did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his labors, passing away in 1860, when still a young man. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was buried in the cemetery at Plumville. He married Margaret Morrow, daughter of Andrew Morrow, of South Mahoning township, and they had three children: Matthew Calvin, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Wynkoop was married (second) to Isaac Good, who is also deceased, and she now makes her home in South Mahoning township.

Matthew Calvin Wynkoop was but a little over a year old when he lost his father. He grew up on the home farm with his mother, and his only opportunities for acquiring an education were such as the local schools afforded. At the age of seventeen years he left the parental roof, determined to make his own way in the world. Going to the State of Michigan, he secured employment as a farm laborer at a salary of fifteen dollars per month. In 1878 he went West to Colorado, and locating at Leadville worked in the smelters and followed prospecting and mining until 1881. In that year he went to Arizona and there continued mining and prospecting, but a short period later removed to what was then the territory of Washington. There he took up a government land grant on Puget sound, homesteading it for seven years, and during this time worked at farming, cultivated his own land, and also engaged in lumbering in

the woods on contract work. These were busy years, and in 1890 he was able to dispose of his holdings advantageously, then going to central California, where he followed grain and cattle ranching in Fresno and Tulare counties for two and a half years.

In 1893 the call of his native State proved too strong to be resisted, and Mr. Wynkoop returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in carpentering at Johnstown for eighteen months, following which he went to Armstrong county, and for seven years operated a coal bank in connection with carrying on agricultural pursuits. On leaving that section he came to Plumville, and here, near the home of his boyhood, he established himself in business in 1905 as the proprietor of a furniture and house furnishing establishment. In that same year he erected a two-story store building, in which he has continued to carry on a successful business to the present time. Mr. Wynkoop has had a wide and varied experience, which has not only made him thoroughly conversant with business methods in this and other parts of the country, but has given him an insight into human nature that has been of great value to him in his dealings with his fellow men. Enterprising and progressive, shrewd and capable, his connection with any enterprise is a guarantee of its solidity, and the confidence in which he is held by the people of his community has enabled him to do much to add to Plumville's importance as a financial and commercial center. He takes an active interest in all matters that affect Plumville or its people and has been foremost in promoting and supporting movements for the general welfare. Mr. Wynkoop was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Plumville, which was founded in 1907, and of which he has been president ever since. He has done his part in encouraging education in this section, serving as school director of South Mahoning township for some years, and also holding a like office in the borough of Plumville, where he was secretary of the board. His fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows. A Lutheran in his religious belief, he has been active in church work, and for seventeen years was superintendent and a teacher in the Sunday school.

While living on Puget Sound, Wash., Mr. Wynkoop was married (first) to Frances Norton, of that State, and one child was born to this union, Charles C., who is now in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company, at McKeesport, Pa.; he married Edna Martin, of Pittsburg. Mr. Wynkoop's first

wife died, and in 1894 he was married, in Armstrong county, to Mrs. Hannah Charlotte (Stuehul) Mikesell, who was born in South Mahoning township, daughter of Robert H. and Hannah D. (Thompson) Stuehul, and was the widow of Joseph Mikesell, of Armstrong county. Two children have been born to this union, John C. and Inez C. Mrs. Wynkoop had one child by her former marriage, Robert S. Mikesell, of Pittsburg, who married Mary Fettes, of Smicksburg, and has two children, LeVerne and Dean.

GEORGE JACKSON REESE, M. D., who has been engaged in the active practice of medicine in Indiana county continuously since 1876, being located at Smithport, is a native-born Pennsylvanian and a son of Henry and Jane (Fox) Reese, farming people.

Dr. Reese was born July 4, 1842, in Clarion county, and there received his early education in the public schools. In August, 1861, he entered the Union service, becoming a private in Company C, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was later promoted to corporal and sergeant in this command. He took part in the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and Lookout Mountain, Tenn., at which latter place Dr. Reese did some special scout duty for General Negley, and after the battle the regiment went on to Chickamauga, took part in the action there, and then went on to Atlanta, being on active duty throughout that campaign. Dr. Reese had reenlisted at Chickamauga before he went to Atlanta. It was there that the term of the regiment expired and it was sent to Nashville, where a reorganization was effected, the old regiment number being retained, however. They took part in the battle at Nashville, and did provost duty there until mustered out. Dr. Reese served until October, 1865, at which time he was serving as assistant quartermaster. He received his discharge at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Entering Reed's Institute in Clarion county, Pa., after his army service, Dr. Reese was graduated from that institution in 1869, after which he took up the study of medicine, completing the course at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated and received his degree, carrying on his work there in 1875-76. In 1876 he settled at Smithport (postoffice Hortons), Indiana Co., Pa., where he has been in general practice ever since. He has a wide circle of patrons, but in spite of his busy professional life he has found time

to serve the community well, few citizens having the opportunity to observe the needs of a community as a Doctor may in the course of his daily duties. He was poor overseer for six years, and has served many years as school director. Politically he is a Democrat. He is prominent in the local fraternal bodies, belonging to the I. O. O. F. (of which he is a past grand), Knights of Pythias, Elks, Union Veterans Legion and G. A. R.

On April 27, 1877, Dr. Reese married Amanda H. Horton, of Smithport, after whose family the postoffice of Hortons was named, she being a daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Weaver) Horton. Mr. Horton was a farmer. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Reese: Charles B., who graduated from the Baltimore Medical College and is engaged in the practice of medicine at Gallatin, Pa.; and Daisy May, now the wife of Dr. Earl H. Park, of Marion Center, Pa., and the mother of one child, Norman Reese.

ROBERT ALVIN WALKER, of Saltsburg, editor and proprietor of the Saltsburg *Press*, with which he has been connected since 1896, is one of the well-known newspaper men of Indiana county. He was born May 10, 1864, in Armstrong county, Pa., son of John and Christina Ann (Fulmer) Walker, and belongs to a family of Scotch-Irish extraction which for a generation had its home in County Donegal, Ireland, before the founder of the family came to America.

John Walker, who established this branch of the Walkers in America, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and had his home on a twenty-acre farm in Enniskillen, where he grew to manhood. He married Nancy Hamilton, and to them were born six children. During the Irish uprising in the early days of the nineteenth century Mr. Walker joined the political organization known as The United Irishmen, of which the patriot Robert Emmet was the head, and Emmet and the movement had no more loyal supporter. After Emmet gave up his life for the cause the English government did everything possible to stamp out the organization, but during the year 1817 a lodge of the order was discovered in County Donegal and ten of the members were arrested, the number including John Walker, while holding a meeting in a barn. They were convicted for plotting against the British government and sentenced to banishment, John Walker's term of exile being seven years. He was placed on board a British privateer doing duty as guard or convoy to merchant ves-

sels to protect them against pirate ships, which at that time infested the ocean. Later he was transferred to a warship and while on board that vessel took part in the great battle of Copenhagen in 1820. During his seven years of servitude he was never allowed to leave the ship for a moment, being constantly under guard while she was in port. At the end of the period he was released, but he took an oath never again to put foot on British soil, so he turned to the New World, which promised the freedom of thought and action so dangerous in his own land. After a voyage of eight weeks and three days he landed in Philadelphia, where he was subsequently joined by his wife and children. They came out to western Pennsylvania, making the journey from Philadelphia by wagon and settling near the village of North Washington, in Westmoreland county, and there continued to make their home until the death of Mrs. Walker, when Mr. Walker, with his son John and daughter Jane, who were unmarried, moved to Armstrong county. Buying a small farm near Maysville, he passed the remainder of his life on that place, where he died. He was buried in the old cemetery at Apollo. A typical man of his time and race, he was a Presbyterian in religion and remained a staunch Irish patriot to the end of his days. His children were as follows: Alexander, who died near Poke Run Church, Westmoreland county; John, who died at Rural Valley, Pa.; Robert; Martha, who married William Galey, and died at Leavenworth, Kans.; Jane, who married Thomas McLaughlin, and died near Olivet, Pa.; and Lydia, who married John Sindorf, and died near Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pennsylvania.

Robert Walker, son of John, was born on the twenty-acre farm in Enniskillen, May 15, 1809, and was sixteen years old when he crossed the Atlantic with his mother and the rest of the family, in 1825, to join his father at Philadelphia. Coming west with the family to Westmoreland county, he was employed at farm labor and also on the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, and he gained a particularly good reputation as a thresher, working around among farmers during the winter threshing out wheat with a flail. Under John Hamilton, who owned a small mill on Puckety creek, he learned the miller's trade, spending three years with him, after which he bought a mill of his own, located on Beaver creek, where he remained for seven years. While he was there one of his children was drowned in the mill pond. In 1848 he moved to Arm-

strong county, Pa., and bought the David Findley farm in South Bend township, which with the aid of his sons he cleared and put under cultivation, making many improvements on the property besides the house and barn he built. Through his industry and intelligent management it became one of the best producing farms in that section. He continued to reside there until 1874, when he sold the farm and bought a home in the village of Maysville, in Kiskiminetas township, where he and his wife made their home until advancing age made it advisable for them to make a change, and they went to live with their daughter, Mrs. R. M. Barr, at Shady Plain, Armstrong county. They were there until Mr. Walker met with the accident which caused him to be lame the rest of his life, falling on the ice and fracturing his hip joint. A few months before his death he and Mrs. Walker went to live with their son John, at Olivet, Pa., and there he died April 30, 1890, aged eighty years, eleven months, twenty days. He was buried in Boiling Springs cemetery. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an upright man in every relation of life. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, adhering to the foundation principles of the party.

On March 6, 1834, Robert Walker married Jane Walker, who was born in 1815, daughter of James and Catharine (Porter) Walker, both natives of Ireland. The families were not related. Mrs. Walker died at the home of her son, W. Reed Walker, near Spring Church, Jan. 6, 1894, aged seventy-eight years, ten months, twenty-one days, and was buried beside her husband in the Boiling Springs cemetery. Their married life covered a period of fifty-six years. She, too, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The twelve children born of this marriage were as follows: Nancy, born March 14, 1835, married July 17, 1857, Daniel Knappenberger, and died July 30, 1889; James L., born March 31, 1837, married Sept. 15, 1864, Eliza R. Kirkpatrick, and died Jan. 8, 1904; John was born Sept. 30, 1839; Joseph, born Dec. 20, 1841, married Louisa Fulmer, and died April 18, 1902 (he was a soldier in the Civil war); Alexander, born March 27, 1844, was drowned in the mill pond May 25, 1846; Mary Catharine, born July 30, 1846, married Robert M. Barr June 25, 1868; Martha J., born March 15, 1849, died Aug. 30, 1849; Robert Hamilton, born Feb. 11, 1850, died Sept. 26, 1850; William Patterson, born Sept. 3, 1851, died Jan. 10, 1852; Robert A., born Jan. 8, 1853, married May 4, 1880,

Ella M. Carson (he is a physician and practices at West Monterey, Pa.); William Reed, born Oct. 30, 1856, married March 6, 1879, Anna A. Almes; Daniel, born Jan. 5, 1859, died Feb. 8, 1859.

John Walker, son of Robert, born Sept. 30, 1839, in Westmoreland county, moved with his parents to Armstrong county and there grew to manhood. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and settling in South Bend township, Armstrong county, there followed his trade and also engaged in farming, owning a small farm upon which he spent the remainder of his life. He died there while still in active life, Sept. 8, 1905, aged sixty-five years, eleven months, eight days. Like his father he was a Presbyterian and a Democrat.

On Nov. 4, 1862, John Walker married Christina Ann Fulmer, who survives him, making her home in Armstrong county. She was also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. John Walker had eight children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being: Robert Alvin; Aurie Ellen, who married William E. Dixon and resides at Jacksonville, Pa.; Sallie, unmarried, who lives with her mother; Earl, a farmer of Armstrong county; and Walter, a farmer, of Olivet, Pennsylvania.

Robert Alvin Walker, son of John, was born in South Bend township and there obtained his early education in the public schools, later going to Eldersridge Academy, at Eldersridge, Pa. After leaving school he was engaged as school teacher for a time, following that profession three years, part of the time in South Bend township and principally in Armstrong county. He next worked at civil engineering and surveying with Wilson & Smith, civil engineers of Saltsburg, for three years, after which he spent two years clerking in a general store at Saltsburg. In 1896 he succeeded Brown & Love as editor and proprietor of the Saltsburg *Press*, which he has published weekly since. The paper was established in 1875. He is a thorough newspaper man, genial, enterprising and progressive, and he has been successful in conducting a live paper of independent principles, following his personal ideas, for he is independent in politics. He is fearless in advocating what he believes to be right and has been able to serve his community well. He has been burgess of Saltsburg, and in and out of office has worked for the progress and best interests of the borough. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Lodge No. 646, of Saltsburg, and he is an active member of the

Presbyterian Church, at present serving as treasurer of the Sunday school.

On July 31, 1895, Mr. Walker married Sarah J. Anderson, who was born in Allegheny, Pa., daughter of Matthew and Sarah Anderson. They have no children.

DAVID T. NIEL, ex-county commissioner of Indiana county, Pa., and superintendent of the county poor farm, was born on a farm in Banks township, Indiana county, July 22, 1853, son of David and Susannah (Keel) Niel.

John Niel, his grandfather, is supposed to have been born where he was reared, in West Mahoning township, Indiana county. He was a farmer and miller. Before his death he moved over the line into Jefferson county, and passed away there. He married Deborah Pierce, who also died in Jefferson county. They were excellent people, and held to the Baptist faith. They had the following children: Samuel, deceased, who married Ellen Lindsey; David, mentioned below; Thomas, deceased, who served in the Civil war as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment and several times was severely wounded (he married Mary Grauffis); George, who died in Banks township, in 1911 (married Susanna Adamson); Margaret, of Banks township, who married Samuel Adamson (deceased) and (second) J. H. Rager; Mary, Mrs. Drummond, who died in Banks township; James, a soldier of the Civil war, who married Sarah Spencer, and they died in Banks township; and Benjamin, who served over three years in the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks (he married Jane Findley while on a furlough, and met death after returning to his regiment).

David Niel, son of John Niel, was born in West Mahoning township, where he spent his early life, in boyhood attending a subscription school held in one of the old log structures made use of at that day for school purposes. After marriage he located on a farm of 100 acres, situated in Banks township, and afterward bought his father-in-law's farm of 150 acres, later adding eighty acres adjoining and thus becoming one of the substantial farmers of his section. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, 206th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the war closed, after which he resumed farming, subsequently selling his three tracts of land and buying a smaller tract adjoining, upon which he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring June 18, 1905. His first marriage was to Susannah Keel, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Keel,

who came to America from Germany; he was a Baptist minister. Mrs. Niel died in 1856, the mother of four children: John K., a resident of Reynolds, Jefferson Co., Pa., who married Elizabeth Pierce; Jacob, who died young; James Henry, who is deceased; and David T. The second marriage of David Niel was to Mrs. Elizabeth Bowers, who survives, and the following children were born to them: Della, who married George Long and (second) North Bratton, and they live in Banks township; Geneworth, who died young; Rhoda Belle, who died in childhood; and Jennie, who is the wife of John Fuller and lives in Polk county, Oregon. The father of the above children was a member of the Baptist Church. In political association he was a Republican.

David T. Niel grew to manhood on the home farm in Banks township and after leaving school, when about fourteen years of age, went to work at tasks requiring a man's strength and judgment. He ploughed his father's fields, helped harvest the crops, and in the winter time worked in the woods and hauled logs. Until he was nineteen years of age he continued to labor for his father, about this time deciding to establish a home of his own. He married Feb. 14, 1872, Sarah Catherine Sheesley, of Jefferson county, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Williamson) Sheesley, and after marriage located on a farm which he rented in Banks township. Later he bought fifty-six acres in the same township and he received a gift of fifty acres from his father. Mr. Niel remained on this farm for several years and then purchased 103 acres in the same township, which was formerly his grandfather Keel's old homestead. To this he added two tracts, one of thirteen acres and another of twenty-five acres, and all this land he put under a high state of cultivation, carrying on extensive farming operations and raising stock, in addition to which he was interested in a lumber business. Mr. Niel's business activities also led him into mercantile lines and he conducted a general store on his farm, and during this time was postmaster at Flora. As a successful business man and as a representative and reliable citizen Mr. Niel became known all over the county, serving his township as constable, supervisor, tax collector and justice of the peace. In 1908 he was elected a county commissioner and served out his full term of three years, at the end of which he was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm. He still retains his property in Banks township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Niel twelve children have

been born, the family record being as follows: Ora Etta is Mrs. A. C. Smyers, of Dubois; Miles Lester, who resides in the State of Oregon, married Rose Hanna; David Henry, who lives at Big Run, Jefferson county, married Edith Mogel; Anna B. is the wife of Calvin Pierce, of Jefferson county; Charles E., who lives in Banks township, married Jennie Filler; Lewis, who is a farmer in Banks township, married Dolly Henry; Blanche is the wife of Carl Smith, of Canoe township; Carrie Elizabeth is the wife of Luther Gaston, of Canoe township; Dora May is Mrs. H. B. Bowers, of Banks township; Bertha Jane is the wife of Calvin Spencer, who resides on Mr. Niel's farm; Lott R. lives at Glen Campbell; Flora D. lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Niel have twenty grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Niel are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a class leader. For twenty-three years, he has been a member of Mahoning Lodge, No. 927, Odd Fellows, and belongs also to Big Run Lodge, No. 47, Knights of Pythias.

COULTER WIGGINS, of Blairsville, Indiana county, a lawyer of almost fifty years' standing and during a great part of that time engaged in practice at Blairsville, is a native of Indiana county, born Jan. 24, 1840, in White township. His grandfather, Thomas Wiggins, was a large land owner and farmer of White township, where he was among the early settlers. He owned a tract of over four hundred acres, upon which he made some improvements, and died there while in the prime of life, leaving a wife and five young children. His widow, Elizabeth (Lytle), who was a native of Princeton, N. J., died in what is now Cherryhill township. The five children, all now deceased, were: Samuel, Robert, Andrew, John (who died young) and Margaret.

Robert Wiggins, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lytle) Wiggins, was born on the farm in White township, Indiana county, and was but eight years old when his father died. His opportunities for an education were therefore limited. He lived on the homestead farm until he reached manhood, and became possessor of a part of that property, a tract of 160 acres on which he made extensive improvements and where he continued to engage in general farming the remainder of his life. He died on his farm in June, 1890, at the age of eighty, and is buried in Greenwood cemetery, at Indiana. His church connection was with the United Presbyterians. In politics

he was originally a Whig, later a Republican. Robert Wiggins married Elizabeth Coulter, who was born in Rayne township, Indiana county, daughter of James Coulter, and died on the farm June 23, 1855, at the age of thirty-seven years. She is buried in Greenwood cemetery. She was the mother of the following children: Malinda C., who died in young womanhood; Coulter; Jane Elizabeth, who married Dr. W. B. Kroesen, and resided at Etna, Allegheny Co., Pa., where she died; Ellen, who married Henry Keller, of Indiana; Margaretta, who married Henry Bryan, of White township; and Jemima, who married Frank Detwiler and (second) Martin F. Jamison, and resides in Indiana. For his second wife Robert Wiggins married Mrs. Lydia Flude, who died when about eighty years old, on the farm, leaving one son, James W.; he resides on the homestead in White township.

Coulter Wiggins, only son of Robert and Elizabeth (Coulter) Wiggins, began his education in the local schools of White township, and later attended the Indiana Academy. After leaving school he took up the study of law in the office of A. W. Taylor, of Indiana, and was admitted to practice at the Indiana county bar in 1864. He remained in the office of Mr. Taylor for another year after being admitted to practice. In 1865 he received appointment as clerk in the war department at Washington, D. C., where he spent two years, but on account of his health he resigned and went to Minnesota, where he practiced his profession five years, principally at Redwood Falls. Meantime he became quite active in public life there, and served one term as district attorney and one term as Probate judge. Returning to his native county, Judge Wiggins carried on the practice of law at Indiana, in the office of J. N. Banks, continuing there until 1890, at which time he located in Blairsville. Here he has since found his field of work, and has performed other important public service as attorney for the borough. His office is on Market street. Judge Wiggins is noted for his modesty, but his efficiency and probity have brought him to the front, and he is popular as well as respected. In politics he is a staunch Republican. While in the borough of Indiana he was a member of the school board, and served as secretary of that body for nine years. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and while in Redwood Falls, Minn., held the office of elder, to which he has also been chosen since returning to his home county, serving in both Indiana and

Blairsville; he has also been a Sunday school teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Wiggins was married Aug. 17, 1869, in Redwood Falls, Minn., to Adelaide Craigen, who was born in Hampshire county, W. Va., daughter of Jacob I. Craigen, and died at Blairsville, Oct. 8, 1908; she is buried in Greenwood cemetery, Indiana. Mrs. Wiggins was a member of the Presbyterian Church. She was the mother of children as follows: Hubert Paxton, who resides at Homestead, Pa.; one that died in infancy; Robert Harrison, residing in Blairsville (he married Blanch Keyes); and Elsa Beatrice, who married Frederick Pfaff and resides at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

JAMES L. ORR, of Indiana, who is engaged in lumbering and has other business interests, has been one of the successful men of Indiana county and has gained substance and standing entirely through his own efforts, being a self-made man in the best sense of that term. He was born in Indiana county July 20, 1864, and comes of a family of Irish origin. James Orr, his grandfather, was born in Ireland in 1798, and was only a child when he came to the United States. He followed farming in Indiana county all his life, having a large tract of land in Armstrong township, and died Dec. 17, 1876. He became a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. His family consisted of eight sons and six daughters.

Andrew Orr, son of James, was born in Indiana county, was a farmer by occupation, and also dealt in horses, cattle and hogs. He made his home in Armstrong township. His death occurred in 1894. He was a Democrat in politics, and for many years had been an active member of the Lutheran Church, to which his wife also belonged. Mr. Orr married Martha J. Lowman, whose father, Abraham Lowman, was a farmer in East Mahoning township, Indiana county, and died at the age of eighty-three years; he was a Presbyterian in religious faith. Mr. and Mrs. Orr had a family of ten children, namely: Edwin G.; James L.; Mary Alice, wife of Samuel Zemor; Elizabeth C., widow of William Bartlett; Agnes L., widow of Frank Lutz; Bertha A.; Carrie C., wife of Arthur Hecker; Maggie Olive, wife of Charles Lockard; Grace Amber, and Paul Lafayette.

James L. Orr attended the country schools in White township. He worked on the farm until he became of age, after which he started

out for himself, without a dollar of capital, but with plenty of ambition and energy, and a determination to win in life's battle. Finding employment in a sawmill, he remained there until he had mastered the details of lumber manufacture, and he subsequently engaged in the lumber business on his own account. Though he has been interested in other lines also from time to time, he has continued that business down to the present time, and much of his prosperity is due to his success in that line. For more than eleven years he had a profitable feed business, and he built a grain elevator at Indiana at a cost of several thousand dollars. It is still in use and a monument to his foresight and business enterprise. In 1912 he constructed the reservoir at Creekside (of which he owns part), one of the most progressive towns in Indiana county, and he has been as successful in this undertaking as in other things he has handled. He is a stockholder and director of the Indiana Woolen Mills Company, as well as other local industries which in his opinion will advance the material well-being of the borough. His active and prosperous career entitles him to rank among the solid citizens of his community.

On Nov. 11, 1886, Mr. Orr married Zulie A. Cochrane, daughter of James and Nancy Cochrane, and they have two interesting children, James C. and Kathleen. The son has already shown some of his father's enterprising spirit. He has been selling the "Saturday Evening Post" for the last eight years, and has accumulated enough to buy a share in the Indiana Savings & Trust Company, and has a nice bank account.

Fraternally Mr. Orr belongs to the Elks, I. O. O. F. and Masonic lodges at Indiana, in the latter connection holding membership in Blue Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M. For many years he has been an active member of the Lutheran Church, having served in the church council for five years. He is an independent voter, and served three years as councilman from the Third ward; he was elected on the Democratic ticket.

STEPHENS. The Stephens family resident for several generations in southern Indiana county was founded there about the beginning of the last century by Samuel Stephens, grandfather of George M. Stephens, who is a resident of Dilltown, in Buffington township, and of Judge Marlin B. Stephens, John H. Stephens, Esq., Mary J. Stephens and Mrs. Olive F. (Stephens)

Mayer, all of the city of Johnstown, Pa. The family has been established in America since before the Revolutionary war.

Benjamin Stephens, the pioneer of this family in America, was born about the year 1735, and embarked from Plymouth, England, at the age of twenty-one, to seek his fortune in the "land of the free." His ship was wrecked off the coast of Maryland. In his struggle for life he found the small boats filled to overflowing, and when he tried to hold on with one hand and swim with the other, there were cries of "Cut him off," but a voice said, "No, I'll balance him," and the owner of the voice got to the other side of the boat. The distance to the shore was about three miles, and by the time it was reached Benjamin was very much exhausted. He had a sum of money in his belt, and with that he began life in the new world. In 1758 he married a Miss Caldwell, in Somerset county, Md., and the children of this union were born as follows: Thomas, 1759; Benjamin, Jr., 1761; William, 1763; Richard, 1765; Rebecca, 1767 (married Joseph Pitman); Samuel, February, 1769; and John, 1771.

Benjamin Stephens emigrated to America about the year 1756, and was a soldier in the French and Indian war, serving in the campaign against the French posts on the Canadian border, and was present at the capitulation of Montreal on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1760. He died in 1814 at his home in Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

"During the Revolutionary war Benjamin Stephens and two of his sons served loyally in the struggle for American independence; father and two sons, Thomas and Benjamin, Jr., being at one time members of the same company." Benjamin Stephens served as one of the Rangers on the frontier from 1778 to 1783 (Pa. Archives, Vol. XXIII, 3d Series, page 236).

Some of the original family located in Maryland and some in Missouri. William and Richard went to the State of Indiana, and Benjamin, Jr., pushed on to the State of Illinois. Thomas lost one arm in the Revolutionary war; he was never married.

Samuel Stephens was married to Miss Miriam Pitman, in 1793, near Morrisons Cove, then in Bedford county, Pa. She was the daughter of Joseph Pitman, who fought in the Revolution as one of the frontier rangers from Bedford county. The Pitman family came from New Jersey some time before this. She was the grandmother of George M. Stephens, Marlin B. Stephens, John H. Stephens,

Mary J. Stephens, and Mrs. Olive F. (Stephens) Mayer. Samuel and his young wife, sixteen years of age, came over the mountains on horseback, accompanied by Samuel's two brothers, Thomas and John. In a recent historical publication of Cambria county, Pa., we find the following: "Samuel Stephens, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, was imbued, like many of that period, with the spirit of adventure, and having learned of the productive soil in the valleys of the western slope of the Alleghenies and the abundance of game on its vast mountain ranges, set out to seek a home for himself in the wilds of western Pennsylvania. He was familiar with the country, although but a boy in years, having accompanied his older brothers, who traveled through the same on one of the military expeditions during the Revolutionary period to the headwaters of the Allegheny river and the Great Lakes. Samuel Stephens was accompanied to his new home by his brothers, John and Thomas, bringing with them their cattle and such household goods as were necessary and in common use at that time in the new country, and finally located" (1798) "in what is now Brushvalley township, Indiana county, Pa., near the present site of Mechanicsburg. John and Thomas remained with their brother Samuel for some time, assisting him to clear some land and erect his cabin house, when they returned to their homes. Thomas had lost an arm as a result of a gunshot wound in the Revolutionary war."

Samuel Stephens located on the present site of Mechanicsburg, where he resided for a number of years, nine of his children being born on that tract, all now deceased, namely: (1) Rebecca married John Graham, and had nine children, all now deceased, viz.: Samuel, who married Elizabeth Brown; James, who married Nancy Gibson, and (second) Orma Lyda; John; Joseph; Benjamin; Ann, married to Robert Woodside, and (second) to John Sadler; Rebecca, married to Mark McFeaters; Miriam, married to Hugh Cameron; and Jane, deceased, married to James Dick. Samuel's children were: Mary Magdalene, married, deceased; Rebecca, married to William Sides; Amos L., married to Marinda Dick; James Benson, married to Lizzie Gibson; Susan, deceased, married to J. T. Griffith; and Watson, married. Amos L. and James Benson were both in the Civil war. James is living on the old homestead, and has quite a large family. Amos is living in Johnstown, Pa. (2) Nancy married Jacob Stephens of Ohio.

(3) Samuel S. married Rebecca Elkins, and removed to Arkansas. (4) Sarah married Evan Griffith, and had twelve children, two of whom reside in Indiana, Pa., namely, Mrs. Mary (Griffith) Thomas and Stephen Griffith. (5) John, who made his home in Ohio, married Eliza Williams, and had ten children, one of whom is still living, Mrs. Mary Gleason, residing in Morrow county, Ohio. (6) Benjamin married Elizabeth Ginter, who lived and died in Clearfield county, Pa., and had seven children, one of whom is still living and resides at Ramey, Clearfield Co., Pa. (7) Abednego, who lived at Tyrone, Pa., married Rebecca Elder and left to survive him five children, three of whom are now living. (8) William S., father of the subjects of this sketch, is mentioned below. (9) Joseph married Mary Stevens, and had three children, namely; Meshac, who died in the West, left to survive him three children; Samson married Elvira Conrad, and had seven children, four of whom are now living; Elias, who married Melissa Spires and is still living, had five children, two of whom are living, Joseph and Leon, who reside on the old homestead of their grandfather, Joseph Stephens, in East Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pennsylvania.

Samuel Stephens's wife died when Joseph, the youngest child, was but two hours old, in December, 1809. She was buried on a part of the Brushvalley farm on which the village of Mechanicsburg now stands, and a stone marks the spot to this day. After the death of his wife Samuel became discontented, and sold his farm in Brushvalley, buying another on Blacklick creek, from Adam Richey, in Buffington township, about one mile northwest of Dilltown, in June, 1810. This farm is now owned by Frank G. Conrad. Here Samuel Stephens laid out the road that leads to Croft, and thence to McCartney's, where he courted and married Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Galbreath) McCartney, in 1811. To them were born the following children: Miriam, born in 1812, married George Mattern, both now deceased; Thomas, born in 1814, is deceased; Nicholas is deceased; Martha, born in 1816, married Samuel Wilson, both now deceased; Estep married, died, and left to survive him two daughters; Samson is deceased; Jane married William Wilson, both deceased, and to this union eight children were born, three of whom are now living; James is deceased; and two children died in infancy. Samuel Stephens's second wife died in May, 1825, and was interred in the McCart-

ney burying ground. In February, 1826, Samuel Stephens made his third matrimonial venture, marrying Frances Thompson. To this union were born in Pennsylvania the following children, all now deceased: Mary, David and Jonathan, twins, who grew to manhood, fought and died in the city of Mexico in the Mexican war; and Richard, who died in infancy.

In 1830 Samuel Stephens determined to go farther west. Hearing from his brothers of the fertile and well-watered land in the State of Indiana, he sold his farm and all the personal property he could spare, and started on the first day of April, 1830, with his third family and household goods, driving to Pittsburgh by way of the old stone pike, thence by boat to Cincinnati. His son Estep was the only one of the other two families of children to go with his father. They hauled the lumber to build the raft upon which to float down the Ohio river. Of that hazardous trip we know nothing. He finally located in Rushville, Rush Co., Ind., where he took up two or more farms, and his family was further increased by several children, namely: James, born in 1832, married, and died while serving in the Civil war, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing; Maria, born in 1834, married Mr. Gibson; Ruth Ann, born in 1836, married Samuel Joliffe; Lucinda, born in 1838, married Mr. Roberts; Margaret, born in 1840, married Mr. Knierehn; and Jehu was born in May, 1843, two months after his father's death, which occurred March 23, 1843. All of those are now deceased. Jehu married Esther Roberts, and three children were born to this union, namely: Mary, married, deceased; John D., and Dr. William Estep Stephens, of Kansas City. Jehu married (second) Mrs. Kate Smith, deceased, and one son, Charles Stephens, of Bluffton, Indiana, was born to this union. There were three other children born as a result of Samuel Stephens's third union who died in early infancy, and to whom no names were given, making a family of thirty-two. The third wife died March 12, 1886, at the age of eighty-four years. Samuel Stephens is buried on the farm of which he died seized, about one mile from Rushville. A stone now marks his grave. His will is recorded in Rushville, the county seat of Rush county, Ind. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

William S. Stephens, born Nov. 29, 1808, on his father's homestead farm, on the present site of the village of Mechanicsburg, was the next to the youngest son by the first wife. He



William S. Stephens

went east of the mountains with his brothers, Abednego and Joseph, when he was not yet sixteen years of age, to work in the charcoal furnaces, where William was soon promoted to being a foreman and general overseer. In 1832 he married Mary Mattern, and resided in the vicinity of Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co., Pa. There were four children born to them as a result of this union in Huntingdon county: Samuel Shadrach, who married Mary Myers (both deceased); Jacob Meshach, who died young; Mary Jane; and Miriam Catherine, who also died in infancy. In 1839 he returned to Indiana county and bought the old farm which had formerly been owned by his father, above Dilltown, the same farm which his father had sold nine years before to Thomas E. Thomas. Cynthia Ellen and William Asbury were born at this place. In 1840 he purchased the homestead in Dilltown, with its mill sites, which was a dream of his boyhood, and was realized in manhood. The sawmill was put up that year, and he walked from his sawmill to the farm he had purchased more than one mile each morning and evening until he had his house on the present homestead at Dilltown completed far enough to live in. James Wilson had a cabin built near, and operated the mill, furnishing lumber for the entire community. The new homestead was completed in 1843, and the gristmill was begun the same year by Jacob Gamble. It still stands, in good condition, and is owned and operated by his son George M. Stephens, who was born in 1844. William S. Stephens engaged in farming, lumbering and milling here until his death, Feb. 28, 1888. Gilbert Lloyd, the next child in the family of William S. Stephens, was born in 1847; he served in the Civil war with his two brothers, William Asbury and George M., and was reading medicine with the late Dr. L. T. Beam, of Johnstown, Pa., at the time of his death, Feb. 10, 1873. William S. Stephens's first wife died in 1853, and in February, 1857, he married Sarah Ann Skiles, who was born in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Feb. 2, 1825. To this union were born: James Estep, who died in 1860; Marlin Bingham; Olive Frances; John Harris; and Annie, who died in June, 1873.

William S. Stephens was an energetic and progressive man, always keeping well abreast of the times. He was among the first in every movement which tended to the public good, and took an active interest in every project looking to the abolition of human slavery. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, being

then advanced in years, he could not take an active interest in the field, but he nevertheless gave every support within his power to the cause of freedom, four of his sons serving faithfully in defense of the Union. During his long and active life he always found time to listen with keen sympathy to the appeals of the less fortunate, and many of those upon whom the burdens of life were most heavy have shared in his generosity; and throughout the community in which he was so well and favorably known his neighbors were wont to speak of him as "Uncle Billy." Many of the young men who have gone out from that little community and have taken their places among men of affairs, in business, education and the church, remember most kindly the many words of encouragement they received from him, as well as such substantial assistance as he was able to give them in their preparation for life's duties.

Dr. John Harris, president of Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa., writes the following tribute:

"My earliest recollections as a boy and man include prominently the personality of William S. Stephens. He was always interested in the school which we attended and was a frequent visitor. He was in sympathy with the young alike in their studies, their work and their sports. As the schoolhouse was on his land, we made entirely free with his pasture land for ball games and other sports. But we kept off his grain fields, not because ordered to, but because no one would trespass on or injure our 'Uncle William's' growing crops.

"He originated the Sunday school in the place, which has since grown into a church. Entirely free from personal ambition or desire for notice, he usually kept himself in the background, and let others hold the offices and receive the honors. In that way he became the arbiter in all disturbing questions which are wont to arise in a rural community, and earned the blessedness that comes to the peacemaker.

"For myself personally I owe him much. Left an orphan at the age of six, he became guardian and a second father to me, giving advice freely and kindly and aiding me in many ways. He was in the community 'the good gray head which all men knew,' and his massive form and genial face have a prominent place in the pictures that are a part of my memory of early years."

More words fail to express much less picture the true life of a man which is recorded

in good works, as each act of kindness and every noble deed stand out as silent reminders more lasting than granite, for the influence of such men lives, and is extended and expanded as time rolls on, so that neither time nor distance forms a limitation.

William S. Stephens was an honest and God-fearing man, and was an active and consistent church member from his early youth until the time of his death. He was instrumental in building the Mechanicsburg Baptist Church, and helped maintain it as long as he lived. He died Feb. 28, 1888, in his eightieth year, and was interred in what is now known as the Conrad burying ground, the graveyard on the old homestead where he played as a boy. A stone marks the spot.

Samuel Shadrach, the eldest son of William S. Stephens, went to Illinois and took up a large tract of land. He had one daughter, Ella Nora, who married Stephen Michaels, and died leaving to survive her one son, Paul Michaels, of Dallas City, Hancock Co., Ill. William Asbury served in the Civil war with his brother George M. He married Isabelle McFarland in 1875, and to this union were born four children, namely: Harry Wilson, Bertha Frances, William Kennedy, now deceased, and an infant daughter, deceased. William Asbury died in 1890. The rest of his family live in Oklahoma City, Okla. Mary Jane and Cynthia Ellen went to Johnstown in 1876, where they were successful as dress-makers. Cynthia Ellen died in 1891; Mary Jane is living and resides on Lincoln Street, in the city of Johnstown.

Sarah Ann (Skiles) Stephens, the second wife of William S. Stephens, deceased, is descended in a direct line from Robert McCulloch, who fought in the Revolution in the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment. He was born in Scotland about 1732, and married a Miss McCartney in 1753. To this union were born Janet in 1754, who married Ephraim Wallace in 1774; Agnes, who married Joshua Marlin; Sarah, who married Hugh Barclay, and one son, Samuel. Ephraim Wallace was born in Antrim, Ireland, in 1747, and came to this country in 1768. He served in the Revolution under Capt. Henry Rush, Bedford County Militia (Pa. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. V, page 118). He married Janet McCulloch, in Canedogigue, Cumberland Co., Pa., and afterward came to Centerville, where he owned a large farm, where a direct descendant now lives. He died in 1817. To this union were born: Robert, John, Sarah and Annie (twins), Samuel and Margaret. Sarah married John Skiles, son of James Skiles, who

came from the North of Ireland at an early day with two brothers, Isaac and John, all of whom served in the Revolutionary war. John Skiles and Sarah Wallace were married in 1801 and had one child, Ephraim; John Skiles died when Ephraim was about six years of age. Ephraim and his mother made their home with Ephraim Wallace until Mrs. Sarah (Wallace) Skiles married Joseph McKelvey. To this union one child was born, a daughter, who died at the age of twelve years. Ephraim Skiles married Mary Rodgers in 1824, and Sarah Ann (Skiles) Stephens was the first born of their children. She has also a direct line of descent from Robert Rodgers, who fought in the Revolution in 1780, being a private in the 8th Company, 3d Battalion, Cumberland County Militia. He was born in Donegal, Ireland, about 1744, and came to America in 1771. He married Sarah Kyle in Ireland in 1766. He settled on the Cone-maugh river near the present site of the old village of Nineveh, and died in 1800. He had but one child, a son Isaac, born in mid-ocean in 1767, who married Mary Heiss, in 1794, and the following children were born to this union: Robert, Sarah, William, John, Henry, Isaac and Mary (twins), Margaret, George, Catherine, Joseph, Samuel, Eliza, and Jane Ann. Isaac Rodgers, the father, died in 1822. Mary, twin sister of Isaac, Jr., married Ephraim Skiles, as above stated. Shortly after his marriage Ephraim Skiles settled on a farm near the present town of Wehrum, Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life and reared his large family of sixteen children; he was married four times.

GEORGE M. STEPHENS, son of William S. and Mary (Mattern) Stephens, was born Aug. 31, 1844, in Pine township, Indiana county. He acquired his education in a local public school and at several terms of summer school under the supervision of Prof. A. J. Bolar, at Armagh, Pa. For a considerable time he had charge of the store of A. A. Barker, at Dilltown, as well as for the successors, Warren & Hatch, who conducted a general store at that place. He was eighteen years of age when he enlisted at Pittsburg for six months' service in the Rebellion, joining Company E, 2d Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he became a corporal under Capt. W. P. Altimus and Colonel Lintner. He reenlisted at Pittsburg in Company E, 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Capt. W. W. Nesbitt and Col. Hugh J. Brady, and served eleven months, during which time he acted as orderly sergeant. He was mustered out in



John W. Stephens



Martin B. Stephens

1865, at Richmond, Va. During the next three years Mr. Stephens was employed by a publishing house in New York City. In 1869 he took charge of his father's farm, and until 1885 devoted most of his time and attention to it. In 1885 he purchased the property and general store of George Dill, Dilltown, Pa., where he has since improved the property and enlarged the business. On Aug. 15, 1887, he was appointed postmaster at Dilltown, which position he still holds. The time of Mr. Stephens is fully taken up with his store, post office, gristmill and farm, all of which he manages with financial success. On his farm he has erected a modern barn, and his home is attractive in appearance. He was one of the founders of the Farmers' Dilltown Telephone Company. He has found time to take a good citizen's share in the public life of the community, and has held various offices in which his fellow citizens have had the benefit of his experience and ability. He was justice of the peace for five years, and has been assessor and school director. In political faith he has always been a general Republican.

On Oct. 27, 1870, Mr. Stephens was married in Brushvalley township, Indiana county, to Elizabeth Catharine McFarland, who was born Feb. 15, 1844, daughter of Capt. Daniel McFarland, of near Mechanicsburg. They have had six children, namely: Mary Loretta married Samuel E. Allison, now residing in Indiana, Pa., and has three children, Charles Herbert, George Miles and Nancy Catherine (twins); Cora Ellen, who received her education in the public schools and under Professors Stewart and Campbell, is now the wife of Prof. Joseph Weaver; George Herbert conducts the gristmill for his father; Annabelle is at home; Augusta Pearl, a graduate of Rowe Business College, of Johnstown, Pa., is now holding a position as accountant in that city; William Daniel died Dec. 8, 1888. Mr. Stephens is an active member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee.

MARLIN BINGHAM STEPHENS, born May 10, 1860, on his father's farm in the village of Dilltown, Indiana county, was reared there and obtained his early education in the local schools. Later he attended normal and select school in the county, and taught school for several years. Then he prepared himself for the study of law at the Classical and Scientific Institute of Mount Pleasant, Pa., and soon after completing his studies there entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, on Oct. 1, 1884. He was graduated from the law department of that

institution in June, 1886, with the degree of LL. B. On May 5, 1886, he was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in the several courts of the State of Michigan, upon application and examination in the Twenty-second Judicial district of that State. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar of Wyoming county April 12, 1887, and on May 16th of that year was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, at Wilkes-Barre, where he opened an office and practiced for a short time. He then removed to Johnstown, Pa., where he has since been located, and where he has attained a leading position in his profession. He was admitted to the bar of Cambria county, March 12, 1888, and was subsequently admitted to practice in Indiana (his native) county; on Oct. 13, 1890, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania in the Western district of Pittsburgh, and on Sept. 25, 1900, was admitted to practice in the District court of the United States. In April, 1896, he was selected by the city council as solicitor of the city of Johnstown, for a term of two years, and was again elected to that position in April, 1898, and was still serving when, in November, 1898, he was elected to the office of district attorney for Cambria county. At the expiration of the term of three years he entered upon another, having been reelected, serving continuously until January, 1905. Since 1896 he and his younger brother, John Harris Stephens, have been associated in the practice of law. Mr. Stephens is a Republican in political allegiance. He was elected to the office of president judge of Cambria county, being the 47th Judicial district of Pennsylvania, in November, 1911, and entered upon the duties of that office Jan. 1, 1912, for a term of ten years. He is unmarried.

JOHN HARRIS STEPHENS, son of William S. and Sarah Ann (Skiles) Stephens, was born Oct. 1, 1868, at Dilltown, Indiana Co., Pa., and obtained his early education in the public school, attending in the home district. He afterward continued his studies at Armagh, Mount Pleasant Academy, and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1894 entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from the law department in 1896, with the last class allowed to complete the course in two years. Having been admitted to the bar in Cambria county in June, 1897, sometime later to the bar of his native county, Indiana, and the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, he has been engaged in the practice of law at Johnstown ever

since, and is one of the distinguished members of his profession in this section of Pennsylvania. In addition to the duties incident to a large law practice, Mr. Stephens has for years had personal supervision of the extensive stock farms owned by himself and brother, Marlin Bingham Stephens, at Dilltown, Indiana Co., Pa., where the breeding of Morgan horses and high-grade dairy cattle is made a specialty, and it is the most extensive breeding establishment of its kind in the State.

On Nov. 8, 1899, Mr. Stephens was married to Susan Thatcher Samuel, daughter of Eben and Emma A. (Garman) Samuel, of Johnstown, Pa. They have five children: Mary A. F., William S., Marlin Bingham, Jr., John Harris, Jr., and Susan Thatcher, and reside at No. 41 Osborne street, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

OLIVE FRANCES STEPHENS, daughter of William S. and Sarah Ann (Skiles) Stephens, was married May 21, 1889, to Dr. Louis Henry Mayer, who was born March 8, 1862, in Johnstown, Pa., and is a successful physician, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. They have since made their home on the southwest corner of Lincoln and Market streets, Johnstown. They have four children: Louis Henry, who graduated from Jefferson Medical College, in June, 1913; Olive Frances, a graduate of Chevy Chase College and Seminary, Washington, D. C.; William Frederick, a senior at Princeton University; and Stephens, a senior in the Johnstown high school.

McFARLAND. John and Elizabeth (McMillan) McFarland were natives of Ireland, and came with their family to America in the early part of the last century, settling in 1803 in Indiana county, Pa., on the farm now occupied by Michael Stiles. In a short time they removed to a farm in Brushvalley township near by, containing 400 acres, improved this land, and erected buildings, and raised and maintained their family thereon. John McFarland died in 1823, at the age of fifty-three, his widow passing away in 1841, at the age of seventy. They had children as follows: Robert, deceased; Daniel; John, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Stewart; Mary; William, who married a Miss Sutton; and James, who married Sarah McCartney, who was born Aug. 30, 1815, daughter of John and Sarah (Bryan) McCartney.

Daniel McFarland, son of John, was born in 1800 in the Tuscarora valley, in Mifflin

county, Pa., and died in 1894. He was connected with the State militia many years, serving ten years as lieutenant and ten years as captain. He married Sarah Kennedy, and his children were: William, who married Ella Young (he was a soldier in the Civil war); Elizabeth Catharine, who married George M. Stephens; Isabelle, who married William Asbury Stephens; Ann Amelia, who married John McKesson, who is now deceased; and John, who married Laura Frankhouser.

HON. SILAS M. CLARK, LL. D., late Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born at Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa., in 1834. His ancestors were of the sturdy Scotch-Irish race, which probably as much as any other has contributed to the glory and progress of the State and country. These ancestors went to western Pennsylvania from the Cumberland valley, where in the early affairs of the Commonwealth they occupied an honorable position.

Capt. James Clark, from whom the Judge was directly descended, was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and after the close of that heroic contest settled near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, the first place west of the Allegheny mountains where justice was administered according to the forms of law. When the Indians under the famous Seneca chief invaded the settlement, burned the town and massacred the larger part of the population in 1782, Captain Clark was among those who sought refuge in the fort near by, and prepared to defend it against an expected attack. But the attack was not made, for, after plundering the town and reducing it to ashes, the Indians withdrew. Soon after this event Captain Clark removed to South Bend, Armstrong county, where he resided many years, and died leaving a numerous and respected progeny.

Judge Clark's maternal ancestor was Fergus Moorhead, who, like Captain Clark, went to Westmoreland county from the Cumberland valley. As early as 1772 Mr. Moorhead with his family settled near the present town of Indiana. He was more than usually well provided with the goods of this world, and brought to the new home, where land was abundant, a liberal supply of cattle, sheep and other domestic animals and fowls to stock his farm, and implements to cultivate it. Like Captain Clark, he had dangers to encounter. The forests were overrun with savage beasts and peopled with still more savage men. For four years, however, the family was unmo-

lest, but in July, 1776, while returning from the fort at Kittanning, then under command of his brother Samuel, his horse was shot under him, and he was taken prisoner by a band of Indians, who carried him to Quebec, and sold him to the British. His wife and children, thinking him dead, left Indiana and returned to the Cumberland valley. An account of his capture appeared in the *Gazette*, Benjamin Franklin's paper, the files of which are still preserved by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. At the close of the Revolution, Mr. Moorhead and his family returned to the border home from which they had been so summarily driven five years before, and there, at the advanced age of seventy-nine, he died. Among his descendants are the prosperous and wealthy ironmasters of Philadelphia of that name, and others who have distinguished themselves in professional and business life.

In 1835 James Clark, Esq., the father of Judge Clark, removed from Elderton and settled in Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, where he resided in the enjoyment of the respect of his fellow-men, by whom he was honored with every evidence of confidence and esteem, and had conferred upon him many offices and positions of trust. He died in September, 1891.

With such an ancestor it is not surprising that Judge Clark exhibited the characteristics that distinctly marked him, namely, warmth of heart, courage, tenacity of purpose and public spirit. He was essentially a man of the people, and through all his busy life found pleasure in serving his neighbors. His own success only multiplied the opportunities to help those less fortunate, and he was as free with his means in the dispensing of charity as he was generous in giving aid and assistance to deserving young men entering the struggle of life.

Judge Clark obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Indiana, in which he continued as a pupil until he was sufficiently equipped with learning to enter the academy of the town. There he pursued the course of study that prepared him to enter the junior class of Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1852, standing fifth in a class of about sixty members. He was an adept in mathematics, a fluent and forceful speaker, and in literature excelled. In recognition of this the Philo Literary Society invited him to deliver the valedictory address on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the college.

After his graduation Judge Clark became an instructor in the academy in which he had been prepared for college and continued in this position for two years. He entered into the work with much spirit and earnestness, and aroused among the pupils the greatest enthusiasm. The sympathy with school work which was implanted during that period never abated. Soon after he was admitted to the bar, and while a young and struggling lawyer, he was elected director of the public schools of the town, and for twelve successive years served the people faithfully and efficiently in that important capacity. Later on he became one of the projectors and founders of the Normal School at Indiana, of which he was from the first a member of the board of trustees and most of the time president of that body. The great success of the institution is attributed largely to his intelligent efforts in its behalf. In recognition of his long and faithful service in the interests of educational progress Lafayette College in 1886 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and the compliment was never bestowed upon a more deserving recipient, or the judicial ermine more appropriate for the person of anyone.

After two years of service as an educator Judge Clark abandoned the profession and entered the law office of William M. Stewart, a prominent lawyer of Indiana, and in 1857, at the age of twenty-three years, was admitted to practice at the bar of Indiana county. Then, as now, the bar of the county embraced some of the strongest lawyers in the State, but the young aspirant for legal honors was not long in making a place for himself among the most successful, and it is a matter of record that during the ten years preceding his elevation to the Supreme bench not a single case of importance was tried in the county in which he did not appear as counsel. His fame was not limited to his own county, either, and during the period of his successful practice he received many tempting offers to conduct important cases tried elsewhere. But, as a rule, all such offers were declined, for unless the persons interested were personal friends or home clients he preferred to attend to his extensive and lucrative practice in his own district rather than go to other fields.

In his law practice Judge Clark was always a clear and profound thinker, a strong and logical reasoner, and an eloquent advocate of surpassing power. It was a hopeless case, indeed, where he failed to secure a

favorable judgment or verdict. Whether arguing questions of law before a court, or questions of fact before a jury, the strong points of his case were so strongly and forcibly presented that the weak ones were likely to be lost sight of altogether. Nor was it in the trial of causes alone that he excelled. Contracts, wills and other legal papers prepared by him were so skillfully executed, contingencies so carefully provided for and guarded against, and their terms so clearly expressed, that they never gave rise to litigation by reason of their ambiguity.

Judge Clark inherited his political convictions, as his other characteristics, from his ancestry, and from boyhood was a Democrat. While he held it to be both the right and duty of every citizen to maintain his political convictions fearlessly, and share the labors and responsibilities of citizenship, he was never an office-seeker, and, with the exception of membership in the Constitutional Convention of 1873 he never held any office except that of Justice of the Supreme court. As a member of the Constitutional Convention he served on the following committees: Declaration of Rights, Private Corporations and Revision and Adjustment. Of that body of Pennsylvania's representative men he ranked as one of the ablest, and Mr. Buckalew, himself a member, in his very able work, "The Constitution of Pennsylvania," referring to the discussion of the judiciary article, makes special mention of some of Mr. Clark's speeches, remarking that they were among the ablest upon the subjects discussed. During his long career at the bar he was frequently invited to accept nominations for office, but invariably declined, with the exception named and one other. He was nominated for president judge of the judicial district composed of Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, and was defeated by Hon. James A. Logan, the adverse majority in the district being too great for one of even his popularity to overcome. His election to the Supreme bench occurred in November, 1882, and he entered upon the duties of his office in January following, serving for a period of about eight years, when he died.

Judge Clark met and discharged the duties of advanced citizenship in such a manner as to win the respect, esteem and confidence of all classes of his fellow-men. Every enterprise having for its object the advancement of the general welfare or the improvement of his town found in him an energetic and active supporter. We have spoken of his

interest in education. His interest in agriculture was not less; he took time in the midst of his large practice not only to cultivate a fine farm that he then owned, but to serve for several years as president of the Agricultural Society of his county, then one of the most flourishing in the State. Perhaps the very best evidence of the esteem in which Judge Clark was held by his fellow citizens in his county is the fact that in the election to the Supreme bench they gave him a majority of one hundred and fifty-one votes over his Republican competitor, whilst the Republican candidate for governor at the same time had a majority of two thousand. In his judicial capacity he stood very high, and was regarded universally by the profession as one of the ablest members of the court. His opinions, singularly short, were couched in the clearest and choicest language, and as readily understood by the layman as the lawyer. Many of them received favorable comment from the law critics in the leading periodicals in the country, and all of them were models of forceful and graceful rhetoric.

Upon the death of the late Hon. Morrison R. Waite, chief justice of the United States Supreme court, the leading newspapers of the State, irrespective of party, pointed to Judge Clark as a man eminently qualified to fill the exalted position thus made vacant. In the support of their petition it was argued that he was in full vigor of intellect and physical strength, young enough to promise a protracted period of useful work, and old enough to bring to the position ripe experience, and an able and honorable record, both at the bar and on the bench.

On April 26, 1859, Judge Clark married, Clara Elizabeth Moorhead, daughter of William Moorhead, late of Pittsburgh, Pa. Her death, which occurred Jan. 17, 1887, was the one great sorrow in Judge Clark's otherwise happy and successful life. To speak publicly of a nature so modest and simple, and a life so private as Mrs. Clark's, seems almost a wrong, but a sketch of her husband, however slight, would be incomplete without reference to the woman whose gentleness and courage and wisdom were the good angels that, from his earliest manhood, breathed their benedictions upon him. Mrs. Clark was one of the women whose lives are noiseless, who live at home—she was a wife, a mother, yet her character was so firm, tranquil and self-possessed, that it would have met without doubt or hesitation any form of suffering for conscience or duty. Her absolute truthful-

ness was a standing rebuke to falseness and pretense, and the memory of her loyalty and unselfishness is a perpetual blessing. In his beautiful home life Judge Clark's warm domestic and social nature found its truest expression. There he met his friends and neighbors in genial intercourse and hospitality, and there, amid the highest charms of life, his children grew to maturity. He died Nov. 20, 1891.

JUDGE JOHN P. BLAIR, late of Indiana, was a noteworthy descendant of a time-honored family and a fitting representative of that grand old Scotch-Irish race so distinguished for high moral character, unflinching courage and undying patriotism. He ranked high among the foremost jurists and ablest lawyers of Pennsylvania. He was born at Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa., son of Rev. David and Margaret (Steele) Blair, March 28, 1835.

Among the liberty-loving and God-fearing Scotch-Irish Presbyterian families of the North of Ireland was the Blair family from which Judge Blair was descended. His paternal grandparents, Hugh and Jane Blair, were members of the Donagar Associate Presbyterian Church and were highly respected in the community in which they resided. They were the parents of eight sons and three daughters. They came to the United States in 1802, and after spending one winter at Steubenville, Ohio, removed to near Hartstown, Crawford Co., Pa., where Hugh Blair purchased a 400-acre tract of land. Here he died Jan. 5, 1837, when in the ninety-sixth year of his age. His wife had preceded him to the grave, having passed away on March 10, 1835, aged ninety years.

Rev. David Blair, eighth son of Hugh and Jane Blair, was a graduate of the oldest theological seminary of the new world and the founder of the United Presbyterian Church in Indiana and adjoining counties. He was born in the parish of Donagar, in Antrim, Ireland, in November, 1786. In early life he was somewhat delicate. Having fitted for college with Rev. Mr. McLean, he entered Jefferson College in 1810 and would have graduated in the class of 1812 if his health had not given away early in that year. Recovering somewhat, he spent the required four sessions at Dr. Anderson's theological seminary, was ordained in October, 1818, to the ministry of the Associate Presbyterian Church, and installed as pastor of the united congregations of Indiana, Crooked Creek and Conemaugh. He spent nearly half a century in laboring

for these churches, and as the result of his labors nearly twenty congregations were built up out of them—an unparalleled fact in the history of the United Presbyterian denomination. While inheriting the sturdy independence and iron-willed determination of his own race, he was remarkably liberal, charitable and enlightened in his views. Rev. W. S. Owens pays this just and eloquent tribute to his character:

"He resisted the narrow spirit of exclusiveness and advocated always the broad principles of Christian charity and unity. No man worked harder to secure that happy union of 1858 (Union of Associate and Associate Reformed Churches) which gave birth to our United Presbyterian Church. In the great Civil war he was a Union man and his pulpit gave forth no uncertain sound on the mighty issues then pending."

In 1821 Rev. David Blair married Margaret Steele, of Huntingdon, who was a help meet to him in the fullest sense of that term. After a long life of quiet and unostentatious usefulness she died April 6, 1865, when in the sixty-fourth year of her age. In 1862 he resigned from active pastoral work. In 1882, in the ninety-fifth year of his life and in the land of his noble lifework as an able minister and excellent man, death quietly summoned him.

John P. Blair was reared at Indiana, and after completing his academic studies entered Washington College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1852. In 1853 he entered the law office of his eldest brother, Hon. Samuel S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and after the required course of reading was admitted to the bar in 1856. During the ensuing year he located at New Castle, Lawrence county, this state, where he practiced until 1859, when he was elected district attorney of that county. He resigned when the Civil war broke out and enlisted in Company F, 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the end of his three months' term of service he reenlisted, and was elected first lieutenant of Company I, 100th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He held this position until after the battles of second Bull Run, Chantilly and Antietam, when the company, whose ranks had been greatly thinned by the battles through which it had passed, was consolidated with Company G, and he was commissioned captain of the new-formed company, which was designated as Company G. When Hilton Head and Beaufort were captured, in the fall of 1861, he was detailed from his company to act as provost

marshal and judge advocate general of the Port Royal district, which position he held until his brigade was sent north to join McClellan on the Peninsula. He was twice wounded. At the first assault of the enemy's earthworks in the rear of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, a grape-shot struck his sword and inflicted a wound in his side, and at the second Bull Run battle, where his company suffered severe loss, he received a painful gun-shot wound. After passing through the campaign against Vicksburg, under Grant, and the campaign in east Tennessee, under Burnside, he suffered from a fever, the seeds of which were sown at Vicksburg, and which clung to him so tenaciously as to eventually disable him for further service, and he was honorably discharged May 31, 1864. Soon afterward and before his own recovery his mother died, leaving his father alone—the other children being married and residing elsewhere, and at the request of his father he left New Castle and commenced the practice of his profession at Indiana, when his health was sufficiently restored, in the fall of 1865. He was soon employed in important cases and in a short time attained a high standing at the bar. He tried his cases upon their merits, became an impressive, earnest and successful jury pleader and developed those qualities so essential to a calm, unbiased and unimpassioned consideration of legal matters. His ability, learning and thorough knowledge of the law recommended him to the public as capable of filling the highest judicial position within the gift of the people of Indiana county, and in 1874 he was elected president judge of the Fortieth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of Indiana. When Judge Blair took his seat on the bench he found the business of the district many years behind, owing to the fact that the county had previous to his election been included, with Armstrong and Westmoreland counties, in the Tenth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, and its judge had found it impossible to keep up the business of three counties. Judge Blair entered upon the duties of his office with the purpose and ambition of disposing of this accumulated mass of business, still further increased by the financial disturbances commencing in the fall of 1873, with such rapidity as would be consistent with care and accuracy, and would leave the dockets entirely clear at the end of his term. It was no ordinary task, but a labor of gigantic proportions; yet he succeeded in its accomplishment and left a clean

docket to his successor in office at the end of his ten-year term. He decided causes upon their merits alone after such careful and thorough examination of every authority bearing upon them as the circumstances would allow, and by his entire impartiality and able decisions won the esteem of the public and attained high standing as a judge before the Supreme court. The records of his district will show that, notwithstanding the number of jury cases tried by him, he has the rare distinction of never being reversed in any of them. At the end of his term, in 1885, he resumed the practice of law in Indiana, which he continued successfully, his work extending into various other counties and before the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. Judge Blair was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church and a member of the Union Veteran Legion. He was a stockholder, and director and solicitor and president, of the First National Bank of Indiana. He had one of the finest residences and most beautiful homes in Indiana county.

On Feb. 14, 1866, Judge Blair married Elizabeth Sutton, daughter of James and Sarah Sutton, of Indiana. They became the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: Margaret S., James S. and David.

In politics Judge Blair ever steadfastly held to the principles of the Republican party. As a lawyer he was well read and easily grasped the salient points of his cases. As a counselor his comprehensive knowledge of the general principles of law rendered his advice very valuable and as a jury pleader he was logical in argument and convincing in manner. Before public bodies or in large assemblages and important gatherings he was a strong and impressive speaker, clothing logical arguments in appropriate and eloquent language. He died Jan. 19, 1913.

CHESTER MUNSON LINGLE, general manager of the Graceton Coke Company, of Graceton, Pa., and president of the Homer City National Bank, is a native of central Pennsylvania, having been born at Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, July 11, 1874, son of L. G. and Gertrude A. (Munson) Lingle.

The father of Mr. Lingle, who died in 1886, was a native of Center county, and became a well-known mining engineer and coal operator. He served as a soldier during the Civil war. He married Gertrude A. Munson, daughter of Chester Munson, and a descendant of one of the oldest and best-known families of Hartford, Conn.; her great-grand-

father, Almond Munson, served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war.

The boyhood days of Chester M. Lingle were spent at Philipsburg, where he attended the graded and high schools. The death of his father occurred when he was but twelve years of age. During his vacations, in the summer months, when the other lads of his acquaintance were engaged in recreation, young Lingle worked as a trapper in the coal mines, following this occupation for two seasons. Desiring to follow the vocation of his father, he then started to study mining engineering under A. V. Hoyt, who was a well-known mining engineer at Philipsburg, and continued with that gentleman until 1899, when he accepted a position with the American Coke Company, of Fayette county. He rose to the position of chief engineer with that concern, but in 1901 left to become chief engineer of the Sharon Coke Company, at Ronco, Fayette county, and two years later took the position of chief engineer with the Briar Hill Coke Company, also of Fayette county. At the above named places plants were constructed and various extensive improvements made under his supervision. In 1904 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Graceton Coke Company, of Graceton, Indiana county, and in 1907 was made general manager of the concern, succeeding Col. Everhart Berier. During his administration of affairs the growth and development of the town and plant have been marked. A number of new houses have been erected, in addition to a fine large general store and the Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, plant No. 2 has been constructed and the school enlarged, and the population has increased twenty-five per cent. The town now has over 160 homes, and over 250 hands, of different nationalities, are employed in the company's plant. Mr. Lingle takes a deep and active interest in the growth and prosperity of the town and the welfare of its people, is a staunch advocate of education, and as such is serving as school director, and as a firm believer in the worth of good roads is acting as supervisor of Center township. In 1904 he was appointed postmaster at Graceton, under President Roosevelt's administration, and still continues to act in that capacity. In his political views he is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is connected with Moshannon Lodge, No. 391, F. & A. M., and Clearfield Chapter, R. A. M., and also holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, the Pennsylvania department of the

Sons of Veterans, the American Institution of Mining Engineers, the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana, Pa., and the Pittsburg Athletic Association. He was one of the organizers and is president of the Indiana County Automobile Club. He was one of the organizers and one of the first directors of the Homer City National Bank, of which he served as vice-president for two years; in June, 1911, he was elected its president, succeeded himself in that office in January, 1912, and has continued to hold this position of great trust and responsibility to the present time, to the general satisfaction of officials and depositors. Mr. Lingle in religion is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served as a member of the board of trustees, and in all circles of activity in Center township is a man who has the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact. His duties in the various relations of life are numerous and onerous, leaving him little time for recreation, but when he feels that he has earned a rest he takes a vacation and goes on a hunting and fishing trip, being very fond of both sports.

In October, 1902, Mr. Lingle was married, in Fayette county, Pa., to Loretta P. Neff, daughter of Maj. Gen. W. Neff, M. D., and three children have been born to this union, namely: Loretta Neff, Gertrude Munson and Carolyn.

WILSON C. DAVIS, of Saltsburg, Indiana county, has been interested in the lumber business there for over a quarter of a century and is one of the notably successful men of the borough. He was born Oct. 24, 1848, in Allegheny, Pa., son of George and Martha (Crawford) Davis, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction on both sides.

Mr. Davis's paternal great-grandparents had seven children, born as follows: Betsy, April 5, 1776; Thomas, Feb. 15, 1778; Sarah, Feb. 5, 1780; William, May 20, 1782; Samuel, June 7, 1785; Joshua, Oct. 20, 1787; Reason, May 24, 1790.

Joshua Davis, born in Ireland Oct. 20, 1787, was the grandfather of Wilson C. Davis. Coming to this country he settled in Washington county, Pa., where he purchased a farm and resided until his death. His wife was also Scotch-Irish, and they had the following children: William, born Oct. 16, 1810; Lucinda, Feb. 2, 1812; George, July 23, 1815; Eliza Jane, Aug. 25, 1822; Margaret Anne, July 28, 1825.

George Davis, son of Joshua, was born

July 23, 1815, in Washington county, Pa., and died Dec. 14, 1870, in Peters township, that county. During the early part of his life he ran a boat on the Ohio river, plying between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Leaving the river he purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until his death. In 1838 he married, in Allegheny city, Martha Crawford, a native of Kentucky, who died April 8, 1872, aged fifty-four years, in Peters township. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics he was a Republican. They had a family of six children: Mary Jane married Dunning Hart, of Washington county, and died April 20, 1911; they had six children, five sons and one daughter. Margaret Anna married J. F. Scott, of Washington county, and had six children. William H., who died March 19, 1901, in Washington, Pa., married Lucy Fife, of Allegheny county, and had five children. Wilson C. is mentioned below. Martha Wilson married A. M. Wilson and (second) J. W. Pollock, and had six children by her first marriage. George B., born June 10, 1856, formerly in partnership with his brother Wilson C., is now a contractor and builder of Twin Falls, Idaho; he married Anna M. Wright, and had three children.

Wilson C. Davis passed his early life at the family home in Washington county, Pa., working on the farm, and then for some years was engaged in building, until he became interested in the lumber business. In 1886, in company with his brother George B. Davis and O. R. Lake, he started the lumber business at Saltsburg with which he has since been associated, and which has been his principal interest in life. The firm of Davis Brothers & Co. was organized in the spring of 1886, but George B. Davis is now in business in Idaho and Wilson C. Davis is the only member of the original firm retaining a share in the business, which is still conducted under the firm name of Davis Brothers & Co. The planing mill and shops occupy a favorable location, and the product consists of lumber, doors, sash and moldings. This firm has a high reputation for high-class work, and the business has shown a continuous increase from the very beginning, occupying a leading place among the important industries of the locality. Mr. Davis's ability, no less than his high character and intelligent interest in the general welfare, make him one of the valuable citizens of the borough. He has been school director for twelve years.

On Nov. 27, 1872, Mr. Davis married Maria

L. Douglas, of Allegheny county, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wright) Douglas, farming people of Washington county, Pa., both of whom were natives of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis attend the United Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT NELSON RAY has been associated with the produce and cold storage business throughout his residence in the borough of Indiana, where he settled in 1893. He is now president of the Indiana Wholesale Company, who handle groceries and produce. Mr. Ray is a native of Indiana county, born Dec. 28, 1854, in Rayne township. His grandfather, John Ray, a native of Ireland, came to the United States when about forty years of age, and settling in Indiana county, Pa., became engaged as a cattle dealer and drover, also following farming to some extent. He died in 1865, at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Moore, died in 1854. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Robert R. Ray, father of Robert Nelson Ray, was born in Ireland, and was an infant when brought to this country by his parents. He obtained his education in the public schools of Indiana county, and taught school for a few terms, after which he took to farm work. He also learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for many years. He married Agnes Dick, and the following children were born to them: William D.; John M.; Mathew; Sadie B., wife of Thomas Dick; Minnie A., wife of J. A. Creps; Elizabeth, wife of William Borland; Maggie B., wife of Charles Zehner; Robert Nelson; and one that died in infancy.

The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Ray served for several years as elder. He died in 1889, surviving his wife, whose death occurred in 1884.

Robert Nelson Ray began his education in the public schools of Indiana county, and later attended Eldersridge Academy. After teaching school in Indiana county for six years he went West, and taught for five years. He then became interested in live stock dealing, also buying and selling grain, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business for about one year at Lawrence, Kans. After that he was in Nebraska for a time, and later in Iowa, where he was in the produce business, there learning the details of that line of trade, which he has since so successfully followed. Coming back East, he settled in the borough of Indiana in 1893, and form-

ing a partnership with C. A. Buchanan started the first cold storage business ever attempted in Indiana county. This association lasted for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Ray bought out his partner and continued the business alone for about ten years. In 1905 he organized a company which was incorporated under the name of the Indiana Cold Storage & Ice Company, capital stock \$50,000. The Indiana Electric Company merged into the Indiana Cold Storage & Ice Company under the name of the Indiana Provision Company, continuing thus for six years, when it was again incorporated, with a capital stock of \$175,000. In 1912 the last named concern sold out to a New York organization, now known as the Penn Public Service. Mr. Ray was president and manager of the cold storage plant for four years, and it prospered greatly under his direction. In 1911 he formed a partnership with James N. Elder, under the name of Ray & Elder, dealers in produce, and they did a thriving business in the produce line until 1912, when the association was dissolved. Then, in connection with John Bennett, Mr. Ray established the Indiana Wholesale Company, which was incorporated May 29, 1912, with \$100,000 capital. Mr. Ray became president of the company and Mr. Bennett secretary and treasurer, and they have had a notably successful start, now employing from ten to fifteen men. They have a fine new plant, the business being located in a fireproof building principally of steel construction, 50 by 200 feet in dimensions and three stories in height. The walls are of hollow tile and buff brick, the roof steel-trussed with asbestos and slate covering, the floors of reinforced concrete, and the structure is a credit to the borough and to its owners. In connection with groceries the Indiana Wholesale Company handles large quantities of produce.

Mr. Ray has shown his business ability in the management of every enterprise with which he has been associated, and he is not only one of those who keep abreast of the times, but a leader in adopting new methods that promise good results, and clever at devising means of gaining and holding trade. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A. at Indiana and a member of its building committee. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1889 Mr. Ray married Isabella Hastie, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hastie, of Indiana county. They have had five children:

Robert H., Nelson DeWitt, Belle Dwight, and two who died in infancy.

GEORGE J. NEW, hardware merchant of Blairsville, was born in Baldwin township, Allegheny Co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1846, son of Casper and Eva (Snyder) New.

Casper New was born in Germany, as was his wife. They were married at Pittsburg, Pa., and began farming there in the South Side Bottoms, thus continuing the remainder of their lives, he dying in Forward township, Allegheny Co., Pa., at the age of seventy-two years. His wife passed away when George J. New was only thirteen years old, being then forty-three years of age. There were two sons and six daughters born to Casper New and his wife, all of whom survive.

George J. New was brought up on his father's farm, where he attended school, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old. At that time he went into a brewing business and continued it for five years, when he sold and removed to Elizabethtown, Pa., there conducting a general store for three years. Leaving that place he went to East Elizabeth and operated a grocery at Lock No. 3 and also a meat shop and hotel, being thus engaged for three years. Selling, he went to Homestead, Pa., and rented a farm which he operated for nine years, at the end of that time embarking in the milk business, and also becoming interested in contracting. In 1890 he located at Blairsville, on the Westmoreland county side, and bought the Jacob Graff farm of 300 acres known as the Baird place. Until 1905 he operated it, and then began handling farm supplies and feed, and later hardware, in conjunction with his implement business, which he had started in 1896. In 1897 he bought the Moorhouse property and continued to operate successfully at the old mill until 1906, when he came to his present location. He is assisted in his business by his four sons, John G., Charles, Frank and Edward, who have been associated with him since 1897.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. New owns 112 acres of valuable farm land in Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

In 1867 Mr. New was married to Catherine Miller, daughter of Jacob R. Miller, of Mifflin township, Allegheny Co., Pa. Thirteen children have been born of this marriage: Jacob and Harry (twins), Edward, Joseph, William Harmon, John G., Charles, Matilda, Frank, Margaret, Gertrude, Egbert and Catherine. Jacob died at the age of thirty-three years,

Egbert at the age of nineteen years, and Catherine at the age of twenty-two years. Mr. New has twenty-six living grandchildren; three are deceased. The family all belong to the Catholic Church, of which Mr. New has been a member all his life.

Mr. New has reached his present enviable position in the business world through hard work and wise saving. When he started out in life he had to borrow five dollars to go to housekeeping and his present comfortable circumstances have been attained through his own efforts.

MICHAEL L. CARNAHAN, contractor and builder, for over thirty years a resident of Creekside, was born in Washington township, Indiana Co., Pa., March 9, 1855, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Kunkle) Carnahan.

Matthew Carnahan, paternal grandfather of Michael L., was originally a farmer of Westmoreland county, removed with his family to Indiana county at a very early date, and settled in Washington township, where he continued to farm throughout his life, also engaging in rafting on the Susquehanna river. He was buried in Center Church cemetery, as is also his wife, who bore the maiden name of Lillie Laughland and was a native of Ireland.

Adam Carnahan, father of Michael L. Carnahan, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and accompanied his parents to Washington township, where the rest of his life was spent in tilling the soil, and where his death occurred; he is buried in the family plot in the Center Church cemetery. His widow still survives, and is now eighty-four years old. They had a family of eight sons and four daughters, as follows: J. C., who passed away in August, 1911, for several years a prominent resident of Creekside, and one of the first justices of the peace elected after the place was incorporated as a borough; Michael L.; Matthew, deceased, who was the first of the brothers to die; Inez, wife of Scott Cochran, of Turtle Creek; a child who died in infancy; George B., traveling salesman, a resident of Creekside; John, engaged in the general hardware business at Marion Center; Adis, wife of Anthony Stutchel, of Washington township; Madison, also a resident of Washington township, engaged in farming; Dudley, living near Saltsburg, in Westmoreland county, where he is engaged in selling farming machinery; Frank, operating the old homestead, and also engaged in the farm im-

plement business; and Lottie, residing at home with her mother.

Michael L. Carnahan was educated in the district schools of Washington township, at first attending an old log schoolhouse. He worked on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he started to learn the carpenter's trade, with his uncle David Carnahan. In addition to mastering that trade he also learned that of stone-cutter, which he has followed ever since, and has worked at contracting and building throughout western Pennsylvania, building schools, residences, churches and business structures, and at all times enjoying an enviable reputation for integrity and fair dealing. He has been a resident of Creekside for more than thirty years, and long before the incorporation of that place as a borough served in the capacity of councilman of the town. He helped to draft its by-laws, and in 1906 was elected constable, subsequently being reelected to the position on two different occasions. He has been the incumbent of the office for more than six years, and has given the greatest satisfaction in his official capacity. In 1873 Mr. Carnahan joined the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, serving with that organization until 1877. During the great Pittsburgh strike he was under the command of Gen. Harry White and Capt. T. C. Laugherty.

On June 16, 1877, Mr. Carnahan was united in marriage with Nannie J. Stutchel, who was born in the town of Plumville, in East Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pa., June 13, 1860, daughter of Christopher and Nancy (Mahon) Stutchel. Her grandfather, Christopher Stutchel, founded the family in America, coming to the Stutchel settlement in Indiana county from Germany, at a very early day. His son, Christopher, was born in South Mahoning township, whence he enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers for service in the Union army during the Civil war, and died in battle. He married Nancy Mahon, a member of a family which originated in Ireland, and nine children were born to them: Rebecca, who is deceased; William, a veteran of the Civil war, now residing in Texas; Angeline, wife of Joseph Pierce, of Indiana; Matthias, deceased; Calvin, of Pittsburgh; Henry, deceased; Mrs. Carnahan; and two who died in infancy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan have been born eight children: J. L., a fireman, living at Creekside; Lorna E., wife of Torrance Greer, of Latrobe, Pa.; Vernie Mabel, wife of Ern-

est Myers, of Dixonville, Pa.; Addie B., wife of William Nofsker, a locomotive fireman, of DuBois, Pa.; Jesse McCrea, living in Creekside; Benjamin R., engaged in railroad work at Creekside; Sophia M., at home; and Thelma Charlotte.

Mr. Carnahan is a member of the Royal Arcanum at Creekside, and with his wife and family attends the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS H. LONG is one of the leading citizens of Blairsville, Indiana county, where as president of the Blairsville National Bank he has attained a position of acknowledged influence in the business world. He has been associated with banking interests throughout his business life, and has been with the Blairsville National Bank ever since it was organized.

Mr. Long is a native son of Blairsville, born May 6, 1836, son of John G. and Margaret Ann (Hotham) Long. His father was born in 1828 at Pleasant Unity, in Westmoreland county, Pa., the family moving to this region from the eastern part of the State. He came to Blairsville in 1851 and was a merchant there for fifty years, and prominent in other local activities, well known in Masonic circles, and a member and officer of the M. E. Church. He is now (1912) living in Blairville, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, Margaret Ann (Hotham), was of English extraction, her family coming from England and settling in western Pennsylvania about 1824. She died in 1889, at the age of fifty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Long had three children: Thomas H.; Mary Frances, of Blairsville; and Charles Wesley, deceased.

Thomas H. Long was reared and educated in Blairsville and spent the early years of his life in the mercantile business with his father. On Nov. 1 1893, when the Blairsville National Bank was organized, he was one of the incorporators, and he was a member of the original board of directors, his associates being John H. Devers, president, and Robert M. Wilson, cashier; Thomas H. Long, George Wilkinson, Dr. M. L. Miller, Dr. William Hunter, W. C. Richey, L. S. W. Ray and John H. Devers, directors. The capital is \$50,000. In 1896 Mr. Long was elected president, and Harry P. Rhoads has been cashier since 1905. The board of directors at present consists of Robert M. Wilson, L. S. W. Ray (vice president), John H. Devers, G. M. Doty and Thomas H. Long. The bank's statement of 1912 shows deposits of over five hundred thousand dollars. The new bank building, which is modern in all its details, is 85 feet

long, and built of Cleveland grey stone and brick, finished in Italian marble and solid mahogany. It contains a "Tisco" manganese mob and burglar proof steel vault weighing fifty tons, with six and one-half foot circular door 16 inches thick and weighing ten tons.

Mr. Long's interest in the public affairs of the borough has brought him into notice as a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, one whose intelligent comprehension of the needs of the community makes his opinion of value. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

HARRY P. RHOADS, cashier of the Blairsville National Bank, of Blairsville, Indiana county, entered that institution as clerk in May, 1903, and has been connected with the bank continuously since. His grandfather, Jeremiah Rhoads, came to this part of Pennsylvania from Berks county, his father, John W. Rhoads, living here from 1858 until his death.

John W. Rhoads was born in Berks county June 24, 1840. He was engaged in the mercantile business for some time at Indiana, Indiana county, and Livermore, Westmoreland county, and then became station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Blairsville Intersection, Westmoreland county, holding that position the rest of his life—a period of twenty-eight years. His death, which was accidental, occurred in 1899. He married Amanda Bell, and they had children: Maggie N. (died in childhood), Harry P. and Charles B.

Harry P. Rhoads was born at Indiana Oct. 4, 1867, and there received his education. For several years during his early manhood he was engaged as a music teacher. He then became a telegraph operator, and upon his father's death succeeded him as agent at Blairsville Intersection. In May, 1903, he took a position as clerk in the Blairsville National Bank, and in 1905 was made cashier, which position he still holds. Mr. Rhoads has won deserved recognition among his fellow citizens of Blairsville as a responsible and thoroughly reliable man, and the position he has gained by his efficiency and integrity is the best part of his success. He is a Mason (Blue Lodge) and a member of the M. E. Church, in the work of which he has been quite prominent, at present serving as steward and treasurer.

On Sept. 25, 1890, Mr. Rhoads married Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Christopher and Jemima Hill, and they had three children: Ina Bell, now Mrs. George Skinner, whose

husband is a machinist of Blairsville; Stella Celia, a graduate of the Indiana State normal school; and Mabel Edna, a graduate of Blairsville high school. The mother of these died May 16, 1899, at Blairsville Intersection, and on June 5, 1901, Mr. Rhoads married (second) Elizabeth Allison, daughter of Robert O. and Catherine Allison, of Center township. To this union also have been born three children: Eva Gladys, Myra Elizabeth and John Robert.

BARCLAY S. SLOAN, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Indiana, has been associated with that institution since 1906, and before that was engaged as teller in the First National Bank. On both paternal and maternal sides he belongs to families which have long been identified with this portion of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William Sloan, was born and reared in Armstrong county, and was a farmer by occupation.

Rev. Barclay S. Sloan, father of Barclay S. Sloan, was a Presbyterian minister for more than forty years. He graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in the class of 1860, and had a long and useful career. He married Cynthia McComb, whose father, George McComb, was a soldier in the war of 1812; after the war he devoted himself to his trade of tanner and to farming. Her grandfather, Gen. James McComb, was a soldier in the Revolution, serving as an officer in the American army, and was the first member of the Pennsylvania Legislature elected from Indiana county. Mrs. Barclay S. Sloan died Sept. 17, 1902, Mr. Sloan on Feb. 2, 1904. They were the parents of three children: James H., Grace H. (wife of Dr. J. A. Weamer) and Barclay S.

Barclay S. Sloan was born at Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 31, 1865, and grew to manhood in Indiana county, Pa., attending the public schools and Greenville Academy. Commencing his business career, he engaged in the hardware business in the employ of J. M. Stewart & Co., of Indiana, with whom he remained for a period of twenty years. He then accepted the position of teller in the First National Bank of Indiana, holding same for three years, at the end of which time, in 1906, he became teller in the Citizens' National Bank. He was subsequently elected cashier, which responsibility he still holds. Mr. Sloan is a man of high personal characteristics, efficient and faithful, and discharges his duties with punctilious care. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at In-

diana, and his religious association is with the Presbyterian Church.

On June 7, 1892, Mr. Sloan was united in marriage with Emma L. Prothero, of Indiana, Pa., and they have one child, Cynthia.

JOHN W. CLARK. With the death of John W. Clark on April 30, 1905, Indiana county lost one of its most useful and successful citizens. Mr. Clark's business life was a strenuous one. In his path to success many difficulties apparently insurmountable were met and through untiring energy and the exercise of good business judgment his efforts were finally crowned with success. In his private life there was no flaw. He was a kindly gentleman, whose charm of personality won him a host of friends, many of whom sought his wise counsel in hours of perplexity and distress.

Born on Christmas day, Dec. 25, 1845, on a farm in Montgomery township, Indiana Co., Pa., he was a son of Virtue and Catherine (Grove) Clark, who were among the early settlers and pioneers of northeastern Indiana county, moving to this region by wagon from York county. Virtue Clark was born May 17, 1799, at New Haven, Conn., and died Feb. 7, 1863. He served an apprenticeship and engaged in the business of silversmith, making clocks, etc., and made various trips over the country selling clocks. On one of these selling trips he met and married, on June 10, 1827, Catherine Grove, of Lewisberry, York Co., Pa., a daughter of Samuel Grove, of that place. At Lewisberry the following children were born to them: Samuel, on March 30, 1828; Jane, Aug. 9, 1829; James, Oct. 20, 1830; Hannah, Jan. 7, 1832; Susan, June 13, 1834; Sylvester, Dec. 19, 1835; Luther M., July 1, 1837; Alpheus B., Oct. 9, 1839.

In the spring of 1841 Mr. Clark moved with his family to Montgomery township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he continued to follow his trade of silversmith. He was of a jovial disposition, very popular with his neighbors and associates, very entertaining with a fund of anecdote and experiences gathered while on his many trips over the country from New Haven. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a devout Christian. In Montgomery township one daughter and two sons were born: Mary Catherine, May 5, 1842, still living, unmarried; John W., Dec. 25, 1845; and George Washington, who died in early life.

Mrs. Catherine (Grove) Clark was born in



J. W. Clark

Lewisberry, York Co., Pa., March 5, 1807, and died Sept. 10, 1893, in Indiana county. She was the daughter of Samuel Grove of that place, and her grandfather, Samuel Grove, was born in Germany, near Holland, where he was a large land owner. He came to America, landing in New York, and emigrated to Lancaster county, Pa., where he followed gunsmithing and manufactured edged tools in Fairview township, near Lewisberry borough. At the time he built his shop there the Indians were still numerous. He married Katy Ensminger. Their son, Samuel Grove, married Hannah Reinhart, a native of New York, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Danner) Reinhart, and they had a family of twelve children.

Samuel Clark, eldest son of Virtue and Catherine Clark, born March 30, 1828, died April 2, 1891. After reaching maturity he engaged in lumbering and farming. He was also an expert riverman, being known as through pilot on the Susquehanna river, taking timber rafts down the river its entire length. This was considered a very hazardous undertaking and anyone competent to engineer safely one of these rafts was much sought after, and his services were always in great demand. He had numerous narrow escapes from total destruction, both of life and property, intrusted to him, but always managed to come through safely with both. He married Lavina Bostic, to which union four children, one daughter and three sons, were born, Jeanetta, Edward, Merrel and James. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the 206th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry for one year. This regiment was with the Army of the Potomac and saw some severe service.

Jane Clark, the second child of Virtue and Catherine Clark, was born Aug. 9, 1829. Early in life she allied herself with the Methodist Protestant Church and engaged very earnestly in all church work. She was noted for her Christian attitude during her whole life, and was much thought of and looked up to by her neighbors and associates. She married Dec. 24, 1850, George Rank, of Montgomery township, Indiana Co., Pa., and their children were two sons and two daughters, Ira C., Anzonette P. (Mrs. A. C. Rankin), Malinda Jane (widow of Dr. H. H. Jacobs) and Samuel K.

James Clark, the third child of Virtue and Catherine Clark, was born Oct. 20, 1830, and died April 24, 1859.

Hannah Clark, the fourth child of Virtue

and Catherine Clark, was born Jan. 13, 1832, and died Aug. 23, 1845.

Susan Clark, the fifth child of Virtue and Catherine Clark, was born at Lewisberry, June 13, 1834, and died Feb. 17, 1882. She was a very estimable woman. She married William Hamilton, of Montgomery township, and her children were Ada, Frank, Anzonette, John and Aubrey.

Sylvester Clark, the sixth child of Virtue and Catherine Clark, was born Dec. 19, 1835, and died July 23, 1837.

Luther M. Clark, the seventh child of Virtue and Catherine Clark, was born July 1, 1837, taught school for several years, and then entered mercantile life, establishing a general merchandise store which proved successful and is still conducted by his daughters. He was also engaged in the lumber business. He married Elmira Hazlett, to which union one son and five daughters were born: Alpheus B., Cora J., Mary, Sibyl, Blanche and Dolly. Mr. Clark died aged sixty-five years.

Alpheus Bryan Clark, the eighth child of Virtue and Catherine Clark, was born Oct. 9, 1839, and became a farmer and lumberman. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry for three years or during the war. This regiment was with the Army of the Potomac and saw fierce fighting. He was engaged in fifteen severe battles and innumerable skirmishes, serving under Gen. George B. McClellan and others who succeeded him until the battle of Gettysburg, and was in the thick of the fighting at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, Second Bull Run, Chantilly Court House, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chickahominy, Chancellorsville, Manassas Gap and numerous others. At Gettysburg he was wounded, and was mustered out about six months after the battle owing to disability caused by his wound. His graphic description of his experiences and all that goes along with a life amid such stirring events is both entertaining and interesting. In 1906 he moved to Maryland, where he is now engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1868 he married Larue Thompson, of Indiana county, Pa. His children are Minnie V., Earnest B., Wilbert T., Charles E. and George A.

John W. Clark was given the best education obtainable in the country schools and at an early age demonstrated his business ability by saving what little money he could earn and investing in timber and coal lands. When

he was twenty-five years old he was extensively engaged in rafting booms, spars, square and round timber on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, some years handling as many as seventy-five rafts of square timber and 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of round timber, which was marketed at Lock Haven, Williamsport, Havre de Grace and Baltimore, Md. After the disastrous flood of 1899 Mr. Clark ceased operations on the Susquehanna river and gave most of his time to the purchase and development of coal lands in Indiana county. He and the late Col. E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Pa., sold and leased the coal lands where the towns of Arcadia and Wilgus are located. He was actively engaged in real estate operations on a large scale. His ability as a financier led to his being chosen president of the First National Bank of Glen Campbell, Pa., which institution opened for business July 24, 1899, an office which he held continuously from the date of its organization until his death. During his administration the bank prospered in an exceptional degree, paying dividends in excess of one hundred per cent in less than six years.

On Aug. 13, 1867, Mr. Clark was married to Adah S. Hiddleston, and to this union were born: Harry Edgar, Feb. 16, 1869; Joseph Oscar, Sept. 7, 1871; James H., July 27, 1874 (died Aug. 20, 1879); Samuel L., June 13, 1879; Edna R., Feb. 6, 1883.

HARRY E. CLARK, son of John W. and Adah S. Clark, was born Feb. 16, 1869, in Montgomery township, Indiana Co., Pa., and was given the best educational advantages obtainable in the locality, attending the Cooper school, and later studying at Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., for a term of three months. In the pursuit of business Mr. Clark has followed a vigorous policy, characterized by enterprise and daring, which have won deserved success. His larger interests are now in his lumbering operations, carried on chiefly in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, his dealings in lumber having reached such proportions that he manufactures and handles from forty-five to fifty million feet annually. He maintains wholesale offices in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa. The numerous other successful enterprises with which he is connected include the Clark Brothers Coal Mining Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Hillsdale Coal & Coke Company, of Glen Campbell, Pa.; Electric Coal Company; Laurel Oil & Gas Com-

pany, of Sapulpa, Okla.; Sapulpa Refining Company, of Sapulpa, Okla.; Bull Moose Oil Company, of West Virginia; McKim Oil Company, of West Virginia; United States Land & Lumber Company, property located in the State of Durango, Mexico; South-Mere Farms & Fruit Company, of Indian River, Fla.; Arcadia Water Company, of Arcadia, Pa.; Arcadia Land Company, of Arcadia, Pa.; Indiana County Street Railways Company, Indiana, Pa.; Diamond Glass Company, of Indiana, Pa., and the Farmers' Bank, of Indiana, Pa. He was one of the chief factors in the reorganization of the Farmers' Bank of Indiana, in which his brother, J. O. Clark, is a director.

On Aug. 24, 1890, Mr. Clark married Verna L. Darr, daughter of A. W. and Jane E. Darr, and they have had children as follows: John W., Jr., born July 28, 1891, who graduated from the Wharton School, the financial department of the University of Pennsylvania; Mary R. and Martha B., twins, born Oct. 6, 1893, who graduated in June, 1913, from the Birmingham School for Girls, at Birmingham, Pa., with the highest honors of the class of twenty-three members; Ruth E., born Sept. 22, 1895; and Woodward D., born Sept. 5, 1898.

JOSEPH O. CLARK, son of John W. and Adah S. Clark, was born Sept. 7, 1871, in Montgomery township, Indiana Co., Pa. He began life on the farm and received his education in the public schools, Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., the Germantown Academy, of Germantown, Pa., and Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At the early age of eighteen he engaged in the mercantile business, which he successfully conducted until the bituminous coal strike of 1894, heavy losses incurred during that year resulting in a sale of the business at a sacrifice. During the latter part of 1894, without capital, but with a determination to succeed, he engaged in the lumber business, at Glen Campbell, Pa., with M. C. Watson, Esq., of Indiana, Pa., forming a partnership under the title of Watson & Clark.

In 1899 Mr. Clark took an active part in the organization of the First National Bank of Glen Campbell, serving as director of that institution until the year 1905, when, by unanimous vote, he was elected president, succeeding his father, who died in the early part of 1905. Mr. Clark is actively interested in many other successful enterprises, in various parts of the country, such as the Clark Broth-



H. E. Clark



J. O. Clark



G. H. Blair

ers Coal Mining Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Hillsdale Coal & Coke Company, of Glen Campbell, Pa.; Electric Coal Company; Laurel Oil and Gas Company, of Sapulpa, Okla.; Sapulpa Refining Company, of Sapulpa, Okla.; Bull Moose Oil Company, of West Virginia; McKim Oil Company, of West Virginia; United States Land & Lumber Company, property located in the State of Durango, Mexico; South-Mere Farms & Fruit Company, of Indian River, Fla.; Arcadia Water Company, of Arcadia, Pa.; Arcadia Land Company, of Arcadia, Pa.; Indiana County Street Railways Company, Indiana, Pa.; Diamond Glass Company, of Indiana, Pa., and the Farmers' Bank, of Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clark is a member of the various bodies of the Masonic fraternity, viz., Indiana Blue Lodge, No. 313; Williamsport Consistory; Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter, No. 162, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jaffa Temple, Mystic Shrine, Altoona, Pa.; also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clark has a well-balanced nature, developed in his years of varied experience. He was only a young man when he lost heavily through business reverses beyond his control, but he set to work resolutely to retrieve his losses, and the same spirit has marked all of his subsequent career. He has the faculty of conserving his energies, using time and strength to the best advantage. His influence and kindly assistance have often been extended to start others on the road to success, or give a friendly lift when it would be of value, and he is invariably charitable to the deserving. His genial manners and friendliness toward all have gained him an enviable reputation as one who has none but kind feelings for all of his fellowmen.

On Sept. 24, 1895, Mr. Clark married Winifred J. Patchin, daughter of Aaron W. and Elizabeth Patchin, of Patchinville, Clearfield Co., Pa., and to this union three sons have been born: Aaron P., Nov. 23, 1897; an infant son, July 19, 1906, deceased; and Joseph Oscar, Jr., March 9, 1908. The family home is a magnificent residence at Glen Campbell, delightfully situated on a hill, and many visitors are welcomed and entertained there.

SAMUEL LUTHER CLARK, son of John W. and Adah S. Clark, was born in Montgomery township, Indiana Co., Pa., June 13, 1879, and received his early education at the Clark school, attending summer school at Hillsdale

and later at Glen Campbell, working in the mercantile store of S. J. Smith mornings and evenings. In the fall of 1896 he entered Bucknell Academy, at Lewisburg, Pa., graduating in the class of 1899. It was about this time that the First National Bank of Glen Campbell was organized, and he took up the duties of bookkeeper in the bank. About a year later the cashier of the bank secured a position with a larger bank in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Clark was tendered the position of cashier, which he accepted with much gratification. He administered the affairs of his position in a healthy and satisfactory way to both stockholders and depositors until 1908, when he was obliged to withdraw to take up actively his personal matters. However, he was elected a vice president, which office he has since held. In 1908 he moved to Torresdale, Philadelphia, taking active charge of the Clark Brothers Coal Mining Company's bituminous coal business. In 1910 he purchased a home in Camden, N. J., where he now resides, still continuing his office in Philadelphia. In addition to his coal business and banking interests, Mr. Clark is largely interested in timber lands and crude oil producing properties.

In 1900 Mr. Clark married Margretta Ireland Stadden, daughter of David I. and Annie K. Stadden, whom he had met while attending school at Glen Campbell, Pa. To this union there have been born three sons and two daughters: David Stadden, March 28, 1901; John Willard, Dec. 11, 1902; Samuel Luther, Jr., Sept. 17, 1904; Adah Hiddleston, June 28, 1906 (who died Dec. 25, 1908); and Annie Kohler, Jan. 20, 1911.

Mr. Clark is a member of the F. & A. M., having joined John W. Jenks Lodge, No. 534, Punxsutawney, Pa., in 1901, and is also a member of the Scottish Rite at Williamsport, Pa., and the Mystic Shrine of Altoona, Pa.; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Glen Campbell, Pa.; the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Camden Republican Club of Camden, New Jersey.

DILL. The Dill family, in whose honor Dilltown, in Buffington township, is named, has been represented in various sections in Pennsylvania since Colonial days. The ancestor of the branch in Indiana county to which Harry Royer Dill, a resident of Buffington township, belongs was Col. Matthew Dill, one of the first settlers of the vicinity of Dillsburg, York Co., Pa., where he located about

1740. He came from Monaghan, Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. The name Dill is Danish. The ancestors moved to England and some of them from there to Scotland, during the time of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell.

During the troubles immediately before the French and Indian war Col. Matthew Dill I, the settler, was one of the five commissioners—one of whom was Benjamin Franklin—appointed to make a treaty with the Indians at the Crogan fort, which was located near the Susquehanna, in the lower end of Cumberland county, Pa. He afterward took part in the French and Indian war, commanding a company against the Indians. In 1749 he was one of the eight justices of the peace and justice of the court of Common Pleas of York county. He died Oct. 13, 1750, aged fifty-two years, and his remains rest with those of many of his descendants in the family graveyard (which is Presbyterian) a short distance west of Dillsburg; the spot is marked by a marble slab. He had seven sons, and a daughter, Mary, who married Col. Richard McAllister.

Col. Matthew Dill II, one of the sons of Col. Matthew Dill I, the settler, was very prominent in York county during the Revolution. In October, 1764, he was appointed justice of the peace and the court of Common Pleas, under the Colonial government, and continued in the same office upon the adoption of the constitution of 1776. He served in the General Assembly in 1777-78-79. During the year 1779 he was appointed sub-lieutenant of York county to organize the county militia, and served in that office from January, 1781, to April, 1783, during which time he paid to various captains of companies \$2,136, in government money. The names of these persons, most of whom lived in the upper end of York county, according to his account, paid by the government July 1, 1788, were William Dodds, Alexander Nesbitt, John O'Bleanes, Andrew Wilson, Thomas Gould, John McMaster, William Coulson, William Ashton, Daniel Williams and Peter Spese. On March 30, 1780, he was appointed one of the three commissioners to seize the personal effects of Tories in York county. For a short time after the war he was president of the court of Common Pleas. Colonel Dill commanded the 5th Battalion of York county for three years, and was one of the framers of the State constitution in 1790. For his services in the army he obtained a free patent for a tract of land three leagues square, on part of which Dills-

burg is built, and another part is a valuable ore bank. He was also granted a tract of land in Washington county, Pa., known as "Dillwood." He married twice. Late in life he moved to Fairfield, Adams county, where he died—in April, 1812—and was buried. He left six sons, Col. Matthew Dill III (ancestor of the family in Buffington township, Indiana county), Maj. James Dill, Col. John Dill, Capt. Thomas Dill, Dr. Armstrong Dill and George Dill, all of whom entered the Continental army. Capt. Thomas Dill, student at Princeton College, was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterward presented by his father the tract of land called "Dillwood," where he moved. His daughter, Jane Dill, married Henry Wilson, from whom descended Rev. Thomas B. Wilson, and whose children are Rev. Maurice Wilson, of Baltimore, and Rev. Calvin D. Wilson, of Harford county, Md. Dr. Armstrong Dill (son of Col. Matthew Dill II), a graduate of Princeton College, died Dec. 31, 1788, at the age of twenty-seven years. His widow, Ann Dill, married Dr. John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Col. Matthew Dill II also had six daughters, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Thomas Sanderson, and settled in Brushvalley township, Indiana county, where some of her descendants now live (two of her great-grandsons are Dr. John Dill Robertson and Dr. William Robertson, of Chicago, Ill.); Jean, wife of John Calhoun; Abagail, who married Adam Richey; Martha, who married a Mr. Dixon; Nancy, who married a Mr. Armor, and Mary, who married a Mr. Williams.

Col. Matthew Dill III was born in York county, Pa., and settled in Indiana county, on what is now the old Dill farm near Dilltown, some time prior to 1784, remaining there until his death, some time after 1829. He and his wife were both buried in the old Mathews graveyard in East Wheatfield township. He married Ann Crane, daughter of Richard Crane, of Cumberland county, Pa., and they had eight children: Matthew IV, mentioned below; Richard, who married Martha McCartney, and died some years later in Wisconsin (their daughter Eliza married Ephraim McKelvy); John and George, who both went West when young men, and all trace of them was lost; Parmelia, who married James Findley and settled in East Wheatfield township; Harriet, who married Robert Luther, of Ligonier, Pa.; Ann, born in 1799, who married David Faloon, and settled in East Wheatfield township; and another

daughter who married and went to Chicago, Ill., but whose name cannot be learned.

Matthew Dill IV, son of Col. Matthew Dill III, was born Oct. 3, 1785, in what is now Buffington (then Wheatfield) township, and in 1803 learned the trade of spinning-wheelwright with Thomas McCartney, the first sheriff of Indiana county. Spinning-wheels of his make (with his stamp "M. D." upon them) are highly prized as relics in the neighborhood. His first marriage, in 1807, was to Margaret McCartney, daughter of Joseph McCartney, and by her he had one child, John Galbreath, born Oct. 10, 1808. His wife died Sept. 18, 1809. On Nov. 15, 1810, he married (second) Mary McCartney, a daughter of George McCartney, a wine merchant of Dublin, Ireland, and who came to America about 1780 and settled in what is now Blacklick township, Indiana county, near the present town of Jacksonville; she was no relation whatever to his first wife's family. Matthew Dill IV and his wife settled on the land now known as the "old Dill farm" in Buffington township, which he purchased from his father in 1810. He brought the first cooking stove to this section of the county. They remained on this farm until his death, March 25, 1847. Mrs. Dill lived with her son James until her death, which occurred June 28, 1871. They had three children: Elizabeth, who died at the age of twelve; George, and James C. Matthew Dill IV and his two wives were buried in East Union cemetery.

James Coulter Dill, younger son of Matthew Dill IV and his wife Mary (McCartney), was born June 22, 1825, on the old Dill homestead in Buffington township, and began his education in subscription school there. Later he became a student at the Indiana Academy, and pursued his higher studies at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating from the latter institution in 1849. He was a classmate of Chauncey M. Depew and Chester A. Arthur, and a member of the Adelporum fraternity. His special studies were in civil engineering. Returning to his native town he became one of its most prominent citizens. Farming was his principal business, and he was highly successful in that line, acquiring the ownership of nearly 840 acres of farm and wood land, the resources of which he turned to good account. Besides cultivating the arable land, he was extensively engaged in cattle raising, did a large amount of lumbering and teaming, and did quite a large

business in the manufacture of shooks. For three years he resided at Johnstown, Pa., where he was in the insurance business. Moving back to Dilltown, he passed the remainder of his life there. In 1850 he laid out on the William Stephens land the town which was originally called Franklin, the name being changed to Dilltown in his honor, and he established a general store there in 1858. He also had an interest in a general store at Armagh, in East Wheatfield township, and was one of the leading merchants of this section in his time. He was considered the best educated man in southern Indiana county, and was consulted by many on questions of all kinds, so great was the confidence his fellow citizens had in his judgment. He was the first justice of the peace of Buffington township, serving two terms in that office. For one term he served as auditor of Indiana county. He was connected with the Baptist Church at Brushvalley and was a liberal contributor to its support, and his wife gave the ground for the present Baptist Church at Dilltown in 1897; he was superintendent of the Union Sunday school at Dilltown for a number of years. In political opinion he was a Republican. His death occurred Nov. 22, 1885, at Dilltown.

On Feb. 3, 1851, James C. Dill married Rebecca Conrad, who was born March 12, 1830, in Huntingdon county, Pa., daughter of Rev. Samuel and Catherine (Mattern) Conrad, and died Nov. 23, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Dill are buried in the Armagh cemetery in East Wheatfield township. They had children as follows: (1) Laura Mattern, born Nov. 9, 1851, died Jan. 5, 1910. She married Nathan B. Westbrooke, of Montgomery county, Pa., and had four children: Charles B., who has been married three times, to Bertha Shaffer (deceased), Lucy Row (deceased), and Mabel Tazewell, respectively; Carrie, who married W. Hanrattie and after his death Phillip Fox, who is also deceased; Harry, deceased, who married Abbie Simkins; and Ida, who died when twenty-seven years old. (2) Harry Royer is mentioned below. (3) Caroline Maud, born Oct. 5, 1856, died Aug. 26, 1905. She married John Lowman, and resided at Johnstown, Pa. They had children: Bertha, Roy Leyton (a lieutenant in the United States navy), Mary, Helen, Rose and John. (4) Lizzie Rebecca, born Oct. 7, 1858, married William G. Stewart. (5) John Barvey, born Feb. 3, 1864, died Nov. 28, 1871. (6) Rose Lee, born March 6, 1867, resides with Mrs.

W. G. Stewart; she has been an invalid for the last eight years.

HARRY ROYER DILL, son of James Coulter Dill, was born March 13, 1853, on the old Dill homestead at Dilltown, and began his education in the common schools of Buffington township. Later he attended select school at Armagh and the Johnstown public schools. His first employment was with the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company at Johnstown, as telegrapher, and after a year in that employ he changed to the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in the same capacity, at Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa., for a period of twelve years. At the end of that time he went out to Iowa, where he was employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for a few years. Returning East he was successively at Hinton, W. Va., Richmond, Va., and Paris, Ky., where he was employed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company for seven years. His next position was with the Central Railroad Company of Georgia, for whom he was located at Macon, Ga., for two and a half years, following which he was with the Illinois Central Railroad Company for thirteen years, his work taking him all over the system of the Illinois Central railroad. During all these years he was engaged as operator, train dispatcher, train master and, the last nineteen years of his services, as superintendent on the different roads mentioned above. Returning to the town of his birth in 1905, he engaged in the lumber business and opened the large general business there which he has since conducted, and which is widely known all over the adjacent territory as the Dill Supply Company. He put up the large building in which the business is carried on. Mr. Dill is one of the most substantial and respected residents of his part of Indiana county. He is at present serving as justice of the peace and is school director and member of the local election board. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Dill was united in marriage Nov. 27, 1879, with Eva Elizabeth Newcomer, daughter of Jonathan and Eliza (Keepers) Newcomer, of Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa., and they have five children: Joseph Royer, now employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Evansville, Ind., who married May Burtis and has one child, Burtis Royer; Lula Kate; Hallie Ryder; Eliza Belle, a graduate of the Allegheny General Hospital and now

head nurse at the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, of Johnstown; and James Newcomer, who on Dec. 25, 1912, married Edith Flo Mack, daughter of Robert and Ida Mack, of West Wheatfield township.

George Dill, second son of Matthew Dill IV and his wife Mary (McCartney), was born in 1819 in Buffington township, and reared on the home farm there. When a young man he moved to Strongstown, in Pine township, this county, where he kept a general store for a number of years. He also acquired extensive agricultural interests, having five different farms, and in official as well as business associations was one of the most prominent men of the locality in his day. He was a Democrat in political connection, held many township offices, and during the Civil war was with the army as wagonmaster, being an expert driver; he never enlisted, however. Eventually he moved out to Kansas, settling in Clay Center township, Clay county, where he lived and died. His death occurred in 1905, when he was eighty-six years, five months old.

On Jan. 16, 1840, Mr. Dill married Elizabeth Conrad, daughter of Samuel and — (Mattern) Conrad, who came from Huntingdon county, Pa. Children as follows were born to this union: Mary Ann married Frank Ruttinger, and they live in Johnson county, Kans., where he follows farming; Amanda married Archibald Tomb and resides at New Florence, Pa.; George Sanford, now engaged in farming in Johnson county, Kans., married Catherine Dunwoodie; Benson Stewart is mentioned below; Anson Jasper married Mary Hays; Samuel Asgood, a retired contractor, is a resident of Clay county, Kans.; Alma Jane married Albert Alquist, a farmer in Clay county, Kans.; Elizabeth Catherine married Arnold Bookman, a jeweler, of Clay Center township, Clay Co., Kansas.

BENSON STEWART DILL was born Aug. 7, 1849, on the homestead at Dilltown, in Buffington township, and attended the common schools of the vicinity until he reached the age of fourteen years. He then went to work hauling lumber. Becoming owner of 126 acres in Buffington township, he has made extensive additions to it by purchase. His son now operates 110 acres of the tract. Along with general farming he has made a specialty of raising cattle. He is thoroughly representative of the best type of modern farmer, whose skill in management and business talents are just as important factors as his thrift and prompt attention to the numerous details

which make up the sum of farm labor, and he stands high in the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has served as school director and member of the election board in his township, participating in politics as a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Dill married Matilda Tomb, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (McCartney) Tomb, of East Wheatfield township, this county, and they have four children: Clatus Wade, who is farming in Buffington township, married Cora —; Maria Louisa married Irwin —, and has two children, Mary and William (they live at Johnstown, Pa.); Elizabeth Edith is the wife of Harry Stephens, of Buffington township; Mary Catherine is the wife of Alvin I. Davis, of Buffington township.

THOMAS H. FLEMING, of Indiana, who has recently become superintendent of the grounds of the Indiana County Fair Association, is a man of proved business ability and was a successful farmer for a number of years before he settled in Indiana. He is a native of this section of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 25, 1846, on a farm in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, son of James Fleming. His grandfather, Samuel Fleming, came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, with his parents, and his wife's family came from the same place with her parents, the families settling in Pennsylvania, where they were married. James Fleming, son of Samuel, married Elizabeth Shirley, daughter of John Shirley, who was a farmer of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

Thomas H. Fleming was three years old when his father removed with his family to Washington township, Indiana county, and there he grew to manhood. He attended public school in that township, his first teacher being John Bothel, after which he was under the tuition of Mary Griffith, Wesley Bell (now a physician) and others. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he worked on the home place for his father until the latter's death. His brothers John, Samuel and Gilbert having gone to the front in the defense of the Union, he was the only son left at home, and he cared faithfully for his widowed mother until their return from the army. In 1866 he went to the oil field in Venango county, and boated oil from Petroleum Center to the Susquehanna, continuing in that region for three years. After he gave up boating he ran the engine at a pumping station. During

that time he had succeeded in saving some money, with which upon his return home in 1869 he bought the old home place, resuming farming on his own account. He cultivated that property for ten or twelve years, finally selling it to his brother Samuel and removing to Center township, this county, where he bought a tract of seventy-two acres, known as the Judge Campbell farm. He was on that place for ten years, during which time he had disposed of the coal rights, and he sold the land at the end of that time. He then bought a 125-acre farm in Armstrong township upon which he remained for two years, continuing to follow farming, selling that place and removing to Indiana borough. Two years after settling there, in 1909, he became superintendent of the grounds of the Indiana County Fair Association. His services in this connection have been highly satisfactory, his thorough understanding of the requirements of the position and his high regard for its responsibilities making him a most desirable incumbent.

On April 7, 1876, Mr. Fleming married Mary McAllister, of Rayne township, Indiana county, daughter of John and Sarah (Keester) McAllister. They are the parents of ten children: James A., now of Steubenville, Ohio, who married Ethel Lowry; Mabel, Mrs. Ira Mikesell, of Steubenville, Ohio; Ira H., of Steubenville, Ohio, who married Sarah McKinstry; Nora, Mrs. Charles Hildebrandt, of White township, Indiana county; Sarah, Mrs. Clyde Cameron, of West Virginia; Guy M., who is in Nebraska; Kenneth, Margaret, Dorothy and Helen, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are members of the First U. P. Church. In his political views he has always been a Republican.

JOHN C. GOURLEY, M. D., physician and surgeon located at Heilwood, in Pine township, Indiana county, is associated in practice with Dr. Ralph F. McHenry, both being physicians for the Penn-Mary Coal Company. Dr. Gourley was born in North Mahoning township, this county, son of George A. and Margaret (Coulter) Gourley, and is of Irish extraction, his grandparents and great-grandparents having been natives of County Derry, Ireland. The latter were George and Rosanna (McNeill) Gourley.

John Gourley, the grandfather, was born in 1808 and was but a boy when the family

crossed the ocean to Nova Scotia in 1817. In 1819 they removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1821 to Huntingdon county, Pa., where he continued to live until he settled in Indiana county, in 1830. His first settlement here was in West Mahoning township, whence he and his family subsequently removed to North Mahoning township, buying land upon which they passed the remainder of their lives. John Gourley married Jane Russell, of Blair county, Pennsylvania.

George A. Gourley, the Doctor's father, was born in 1840 in North Mahoning township, this county, and the mother, Margaret (Coulter), was born in Jefferson county, Pa., in 1846, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bell) Coulter, early settlers of Jefferson county. Mrs. George A. Gourley died in 1875, Mr. Gourley in 1910. They had four children: Elizabeth Edith (deceased in 1873), John C., Herbert M., and Jennie A.

John C. Gourley received his preparatory education at Covode Academy, the State normal school at Indiana, this county, and the Pennsylvania State College. He took his medical course at the University of Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of M. D. Meantime, before he entered medical college, he taught school for several terms in Indiana county. Upon his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Marion Center, this county, remaining there for two years, and in 1906 settling at Heilwood, where he has since been engaged. Dr. Gourley is a member of the Indiana County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Socially he is a Mason, belonging to Indiana Lodge, F. & A. M.

In 1905 Dr. Gourley married Myra Park, of Marion Center, this county, daughter of Dr. L. N. and Martha (Thompson) Park, natives of Indiana county, who now live at Marion Center, where Dr. Park is engaged in the practice of dentistry. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Gourley: Martha M., George P., John C., Jr., and Mary J. Dr. Gourley and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES GRAHAM lives in that part of Banks township, Indiana county, known as the "Irish settlement," and his father, James Graham, was one of the little colony who established the first homes in that region, his fellow settlers being Samuel Beckett, James Herbison, John Williams and Thomas Smith.

James Graham, the father, was a native of Ireland and came to this country in 1844. In New York he married Eliza E. Young, also a native of Ireland who came to this country in 1844, and they settled in Banks township, Indiana county, when there were only two houses between their place and Rossiter. Bears and deer were still plentiful in the surrounding woods, and the country was almost in its primitive state. He bought 125 acres, his property including the creek known as Bear run, and was a farmer all his life, clearing and cultivating the homestead place and also following lumbering and operating a saw-mill. He died in 1871 at the age of sixty-four years, and his widow lived to the age of eighty, dying in 1898. Four of their daughters survive: Agnes, who lived at home, died Aug. 8, 1912; Elizabeth is the wife of Andrew Pollock, a farmer of Rossiter, Pa.; Mary Ann is the wife of Curtin Holden, a miner, of Banks township; Jane is the wife of John C. Fry, of Pittsburg, Pa., superintendent of lumber yards; Sarah is the wife of A. W. Gailey, a contractor and builder of Indiana, Pa.; two daughters died in infancy, unnamed; James was the only son.

James Graham was born in 1844 in Banks township, Indiana county, received his education in the neighboring country schools, and was reared a farmer. He has always followed farming and lumbering, and by making the most of his opportunities has managed his affairs very successfully, owning two farms, of 150 and 100 acres, respectively, in Banks township and several timber tracts in Banks township, a small lot in Leesburg, Fla., and an interest in an orange grove near there. His holdings include his father's old homestead farm in Banks township. In addition to looking after his agricultural and lumber interests Mr. Graham has done considerable work in opening small community mines, and has sold a large quantity of coal land to the Bear Run Coal Company; he still owns some of the best coal land in Banks township. He is energetic in all he undertakes, and his well-directed efforts have been well rewarded, not only in material results but in the high standing he has attained among local business men.

On Jan. 11, 1911, Mr. Graham married Jeannette L. Crawford, of Philadelphia, Pa., who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Andrew and Martha J. (Forsyth) Crawford, who were of Scotch and Irish birth, respectively. The late Mr. Crawford was a carpet manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have a beautiful home three miles from the

borough of Glen Campbell. They are members of the old school Presbyterian Church.

HARRISON SEANOR, of Indiana, Indiana county, former county treasurer, and now serving as deputy State fire marshal, has like his father been prominent in political circles in this section, and both have been extensively engaged in stock dealing, being well known in that line. He was born May 18, 1863, in Westmoreland county, Pa., where Jeannette now stands, son of Hon. Noah and Barbara Ellen (Kinnan) Seanor.

The Seanors are of German origin, and the name was originally written Zaner. Michael Seanor, great-grandfather of Harrison Seanor, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and coming to the western part of the State settled on a farm which he purchased in Hempfield, on which later a church was built, known as the Seanor Church. Later he sold this to his son George and bought a farm on the Pittsburg pike, in Westmoreland county, at the present town of Grapeville. He cultivated his land, kept hotel, and was an all-round active and successful business man. Eventually he sold his farm to his son Michael and purchased a home in Grapeville. In religious connection he was a Lutheran, in politics a Whig. He died in 1867, in his seventy-eighth year. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Weible), who was also of German descent, had six children, two sons and four daughters.

George Seanor, son of Michael, was born in 1817 in Westmoreland county, and died in 1851, at the comparatively early age of thirty-four years. Besides managing his farm and dealing in live stock he drove a six-horse team on the old pike, for several years running between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg. In politics he was a Whig, in religion a member of the United Brethren Church, in which he served as class leader. In 1838 Mr. Seanor married Sarah Ansley, of Westmoreland county, and they had four children, two sons and two daughters: Mary; Harrison, who was a non-commissioned officer in Company E, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed May 31, 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks; Noah; and Sarah, deceased. The mother of this family died in 1882, in her sixty-third year. Her paternal grandfather served in the Colonial army from New Jersey during the war of the Revolution, and ran away with and married the daughter of a Tory (leaving a large fortune behind), who followed them with a gun for three days. Their son, Daniel Ansley (father of Mrs.

George Seanor, removed to Indiana county, Pa., at an early day, and cleared a large farm there. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Fisher, had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. One of the sons, Daniel, was sheriff of Indiana county; and another, Josiah, became a physician and settled in Illinois, where he served as a member of the State Legislature.

Hon. Noah Seanor, son of George, was born May 14, 1844, near Seanor's Church, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, and attended school in his native township and county. He was reared on his father's farm there, near Madison. His father's early death threw him on his own resources at an early age, he being only six years old at the time. For some years he worked by the day. After his marriage he engaged in farming on his own account, and in 1864 came to Indiana county, between his two terms of service in the Civil war. In 1867 he began dealing largely in live stock, in which line he became notably successful, some years shipping between one hundred and one hundred thirty earloads, with a value of over one hundred thousand dollars. In 1877 he purchased the farm in South Mahoning township, where he resided for the next thirty years, built a large dwelling house and barn there, and made other notable improvements, having a valuable property. He also owned two other farms, of seventy or more acres each, in Armstrong and Indiana counties, the former of which he sold, and has been a prosperous business man in all his undertakings. In 1908 Mr. Seanor removed from his farm to Plumville, where he has since resided, and he is now engaged in lumber dealing and is a contractor and builder. He is also engaged in lumber dealing at New Kensington, Westmoreland county.

After the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Seanor enlisted, for three months. His company was not accepted. In 1862 he joined Company H, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, but his company shortly afterward withdrew from that regiment and united with the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry. In January, 1863, he was captured by the Confederates under Colonel Moseby after shooting two of their horses, near the battlefield of Chantilly, and sent to Middleburg, where he was paroled. As soon as exchanged he rejoined the army, but soon afterward, upon the application of his mother that he was not of age and her only support, he was discharged. In 1865, after attaining the age of eighteen years, he reentered the

Union army, enlisting in Company F, 28th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged at the close of the war. He took part in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and was present at Johnston's surrender.

Mr. Seanor has long been a leading member of the Republican party in his section. In the spring of 1890 he was nominated for representative from his district in the State Legislature, and at the election in the fall was successful by the largest majority received by any Republican candidate for such office in the county. He was twice reelected, serving three successive terms. The same year he was unanimously elected to represent Armstrong county on the State board of agriculture for the term of three years, in spite of the fact that his residence was in Indiana county. He was one of the first members of the Dayton Agricultural Society and one of the most active workers in that organization, serving as president of its board of managers. Mr. Seanor is a man of notable personal appearance, being six feet, one and a half inches in height. He is strictly temperate, indulging in neither liquor nor tobacco, and his thoroughly upright life has won him an honorable place among his fellow citizens. He has never failed them in any of the responsible positions to which they have chosen him, his record in any one of them being sufficient to demonstrate his fitness for other trusts.

On Dec. 4, 1860, Mr. Seanor married Barbara Ellen Kinnan, who was born Feb. 19, 1839, in Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of Jonathan and Mary J. (Stahl) Kinnan, the former of whom served three years during the Civil war as a sharpshooter in a Pennsylvania regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Seanor had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Sarah J., who married John Ferguson, a farmer of New Bethlehem; Harrison; Sherman, of East Liberty, Pa., who married Mary Johnson; Mary E., deceased, who was the wife of Charles Kroh; Emma, who married George W. Dinger, of Jefferson county, and after his death became the wife of Robert J. Melzer; Annie, who married G. A. Polliard, of Clarion county; and George W., living on the old homestead in South Mahoning township, engaging in farming and stock dealing, who married Bertha Shilling, of Jefferson county and (second) Estella Smanthers, also of Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Seanor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Harrison Seanor was a year old when the family moved to a farm in South Mahoning

township, and there he attended public school until he reached the age of fifteen years. From boyhood he helped his father with the work on the home place and drove stock, and he continued to live with his parents until his marriage, which took place in 1882. Then he located on a farm in South Mahoning township, where he lived for one year, thence moving to Washington township, this county, where he settled on a tract of 137 acres. His home was on that place for twenty-five years. In 1903, while living in Washington township, he was elected county treasurer for a term of three years, during which he continued to reside on his farm. In 1909 Mr. Seanor moved to the borough of Indiana, where he has built a beautiful home. He located on his farm when it was a wilderness known as Bradford tract, and the old log house which stood there was his home for the first few years. Mr. Seanor cleared fifty acres of that property, and built a substantial house there. On July 1, 1912, he was appointed deputy State fire marshal, there being two such officials in the State, and he is giving excellent satisfaction in this responsible position.

On Sept. 21, 1882, Mr. Seanor married Alice Kroh, of Armstrong county, Pa., daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Raybuck) Kroh, and they have had a family of ten children, namely: (1) Clyde Willis, born July 26, 1884, in South Mahoning township, attended school in Washington township, where his parents settled when he was nine months old. Leaving the public school when thirteen years old, he was a student at Elderton academy for two years, and then for one year went to the Grove City business college. For eighteen months afterward he was engaged as clerk in the register and recorder's office of Indiana county, at the end of that time resuming his studies, at the Kiskiminetas Springs School, Saltsburg. He then entered Washington and Jefferson College, which he left in his sophomore year, taking a position as traveling salesman for the Morrison-Ricker Glove Manufacturing Company, of Grinnell, Iowa. On June 5, 1907, he married Charlotte Crossman, daughter of Mayor J. A. Crossman, of Indiana, and his wife Agnes (Oberlin). Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Seanor reside in Pittsburg. He is a member of the St. Luke's Lutheran Church there, and in politics is a staunch Republican. (2) Wilda L. died in infancy. (3) Beryl Lyman, born Feb. 2, 1887, was educated in the common schools, Elderton academy and Grove City business college. He is now residing on the

home farm in Washington township, this county. He married Ethel Schuckers, and they have one child, Mildred A. (4) Noah Blaine, twin of Estella Blanche, born Sept. 22, 1889, was educated in the public schools, Elderton academy and Grove City business college and then went to Nebraska, where he worked on a farm. He is still living in the West. (5) Estella Blanche attended public school, Grove City high school, and the State normal school at Indiana, from which latter institution she graduated in 1910. She has been teaching in Indiana county the last three years. (6) Walter Dale, born Feb. 20, 1891, attended public school, the Grove City business college, and the State normal school at Indiana, and is now working as a machinist. (7) Virginia Alice has attended public school at Grove City, and is a graduate of the conservatory of Music at the Indiana State normal. (8) Wilbur Harrison, born March 22, 1895, is a student at the Indiana State normal. (9) Lillian Velma is also attending the Indiana State normal. (10) Mary Ella, born July 16, 1900, is attending public school.

Mr. Seanor and his family are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he has always been associated with the Republican party.

ROBERT MCCHESENEY, M. D., deceased, who for many years was a leading physician of Shelocta, Indiana county, was born in Mercer county, Pa., son of John McChesney.

John McChesney was born and reared in Crawford county, Pa. He married Margaret Mahen, and they had the following children: John, who became a physician in Ohio; Nathan, who became a farmer in Mercer county, Pa.; William, who became a physician in Canton, Ohio; Addison, who became a physician in Canton, Ohio; Anderson, who died while in service during the Civil war; Robert, who is mentioned at length below; Eliza, who married Jackson Williams; and Margaret, who married a Mr. Edwards and died in Jamestown, Pennsylvania.

Robert McChesney attended the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., and afterward took his medical course at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, some years later taking a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1843 he moved to Shelocta, Armstrong township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he commenced the practice of his profession. His circle of patients was scattered over an area of twenty miles radius, and he rode horseback over his territory. Dr. McChesney became a well-known figure in his locality, and

was greatly beloved. A great reader, he owned a fine library, containing all the leading medical works of his time. He was actively interested in township affairs and served as Burgess of Shelocta and assessor of the township. Earlier in life he was a Democrat, but later became a Republican. He rounded out a long and useful life, dying Nov. 27, 1899, aged eighty-two years.

Dr. Robert McChesney married Isabel Carson, who died in October, 1893, aged seventy-six years. Both were buried in the cemetery in Armstrong township. Their children were: Laura Jane, who died in childhood; John N., who is a dentist of Chicago; William A., who is mentioned below; Adeline; and Mary Elizabeth, who married Dr. A. C. McChesney, and lives in Chicago.

Dr. William Alexander McChesney was born in the borough of Shelocta Oct. 27, 1851, and for many years was a physician and surgeon of Indiana county, but is now retired from active practice. He attended the local schools and Eldersridge academy, after which he took a collegiate course at Westminster. Having decided upon a medical career, he took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio (which is now incorporated in the University of Cincinnati), and following his graduation he took up the practice of medicine with his father in Shelocta, and continued in the same until his retirement. For many years he has been a censor of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. Dr. McChesney is now interested in the conduct of a fine 225-acre farm.

Dr. McChesney married Carrie Curtis Peelor, who died leaving no issue. For many years Dr. McChesney has been very active in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is now an elder. He has served as a school director and Burgess of Shelocta, and bore his part in the general advancement of his community. Dr. McChesney belongs to the medical societies of the county and State, and has an unsullied record as a skillful and conscientious medical man.

JAMES C. MCGREGOR, who served as postmaster at the borough of Indiana from 1904 to 1913, is also one of the prominent business men of that place, interested in various local enterprises which are factors in the prosperity of the community. He has conducted his livery business there for almost twenty-five years and has one of the leading establishments of the kind in this section. Mr. McGregor was born in Marion Center, this

county, Jan. 2, 1865, son of James and Catherine (Pounds) McGregor.

The McGregor family is of Scottish origin. Its first representative in America, Alexander McGregor, was born in Scotland, and on arriving in this country settled in Pennsylvania, near Bedford, in Bedford county. He was a millwright by trade, but his principal business after settling in his new home was farming, he having purchased a place which he cultivated until his death.

Daniel McGregor, son of Alexander, was born in Bedford county, where he grew to manhood, meantime learning the carpenter's trade. Coming to Indiana county, Pa., he lived in Washington township for four years, at the end of that time moving to Porter township, Jefferson county, where he made a permanent home, remaining there until his death, which occurred in April, 1880, in his eighty-ninth year. He followed farming. In religious connection he was a Baptist.

Mahlon McGregor, one of the sons of Daniel, was born in 1810 in Bedford county, Pa., and when in his twenty-first year moved to Jefferson county, settling in Porter township. He was there engaged in farming and stock raising until 1869, when he moved to Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, passing the remainder of his life there, engaged in the same line of work. His death occurred July 12, 1873. He was an enterprising and capable business man, and gave all his attention to his private affairs, taking no part in public matters. He was a Republican in politics. His wife, Margaret (Chambers), was born in Perry township, Jefferson Co., Pa., daughter of James Chambers, a wealthy farmer of Jefferson and Indiana counties, who also carried on the general mercantile business. Mrs. McGregor died Feb. 4, 1845, in her twenty-sixth year. She was baptized and married by the same minister, Rev. John Carothers, who also preached her funeral sermon. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor were members of the Presbyterian Church.

James McGregor was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools of the neighborhood. When thirteen years old he went to work in a brickyard, where he was employed for one year, and he also continued his studies, three years later commencing to teach. He was thus engaged for one year, and then became clerk in a store. After seven years' experience in that capacity he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account and in connection therewith also dealt in live stock, at Marion Center, Indiana county. In

1884 he was honored with election to the office of sheriff of the county, beginning his three years' term Jan. 1, 1885. In 1889 he was elected county register and recorder, taking office on the first Monday in January, 1890, and being reelected at the close of the term served another, having six years of continuous service in that office. He has also held local offices, having been school director of the borough of Marion Center for a long period and justice of the peace five years. In 1899 he was appointed one of the pure food commissioners, serving continuously until now. In every position to which he has been chosen he has justified the confidence of his fellow citizens, his ability and integrity having been demonstrated in a long career of successful business and official activity. His courtesy and invariable fairness in dealing with all made him exceedingly well liked in his various public capacities. He has always been a staunch Republican. For over forty years he has been a member of the Methodist church, and he has been one of the most effective workers in the congregations with which he has been affiliated, having served as president of the board of trustees of the church at Marion Center, and a member of the building committee which erected the present church there. After removing to the borough of Indiana, in 1884, he was elected to the same position he had held at Marion Center and was one of the committee which had charge of the building of the handsome Methodist parsonage there, in 1888. He has lived at Indiana since 1884.

On Sept. 20, 1860, Mr. McGregor was married to Catherine Pounds, daughter of John Pounds, of East Mahoning township, this county. Mrs. McGregor died March 11, 1880, leaving a family of eight children: Daniel E., William H., James C., Mary O., Clara L., Alice C., Anna I. and Harvey M. On March 14, 1883, Mr. McGregor married (second) Mrs. Agnes A. (Duncan) Sutton, and of the children born to this marriage three survived, two sons and one daughter, viz.: John, Frank and Ola A.

James C. McGregor obtained his education in the public schools of Indiana county. When a young man he clerked in his father's store for several years. Though only nineteen when his father became sheriff he was appointed deputy, and served acceptably the full term of three years. At the end of that period he engaged in the livery business, which he has since conducted with a profitable patronage, also dealing in vehicles. The establishment is up to date in every particular. Mr.

McGregor has other business interests in Indiana, being a director of the Farmers' Bank, of the Collar & Leather Company, and financially interested in other concerns.

Like his father, Mr. McGregor has been called upon to fill various public positions of trust. In 1893 he was elected chairman of the Republican county committee, serving two years; served as member of the council of Indiana borough; and in 1898 was appointed revenue collector, serving for five years. In 1904 he was appointed postmaster at Indiana, to fill a vacancy, and was twice reappointed, having filled the office continuously from the time he assumed its duties. Needless to say, in view of the various honors which have been conferred upon him, he is regarded as one of the most useful citizens of the community. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and of the Americus Club of Pittsburg.

In 1885 Mr. McGregor married Kate C. Derr, daughter of Charles Derr, and they have had two children, Clark W. (now chemist for the Penn-Mary Coal Company, at Heilwood, Pa.) and Nellie V.

ADAM BLACK, ex-county commissioner of Indiana county, is a resident of West Mahoning township. He is a veteran of the Civil war, and for many years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Indiana county. He was born on the old Black homestead in West Mahoning township June 13, 1842, son of Joseph F. and Catherine (Crissman) Black.

Adam Black, the paternal grandfather of Adam Black, and the first of the family to come to the United States, was born in Germany, and accompanied his parents to this country, settling first at Hagerstown, Md., and subsequently moving to Blair county, Pa., where he was engaged in farming and also owned a gristmill near Claysburg, Pa. He and his wife were the parents of eight children: Michael, Adam, Henry, Samuel, Jacob, Joseph F., Catherine and Hannah, all of whom lived in Blair county with the exception of Joseph F. Black.

Joseph F. Black, son of Adam Black, was born in 1801 in Blair county, Pa., and received his education in the home schools and those of Hagerstown, Md. He grew up on the homestead, being reared to agricultural pursuits, and was there married, in 1824 coming by wagon to Indiana county, and locating in West Mahoning township, where he purchased 250 acres of heavy timber land, not a foot of which had been cleared. Selecting a spot around a spring, he cleared enough to

allow him to build a log cabin of poplar wood, which stood until 1866, and later he erected a frame house. He continued to clear his land, and converted the place into a comfortable and valuable property. He was a lieutenant in the State militia, was an old-line Whig and later a Republican in politics, and was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church, in the work of which he was always active. Widely known, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and no man of his day and locality had a wider circle of sincere friends. His death occurred in 1868, when he was sixty-eight years of age, while his widow survived until 1891 and was eighty-three years old at the time of her death. They had a family of ten children, as follows: Catherine, deceased, married George Stear, and lived at Smicksburg; Christina, deceased, married Henry Walter, and lived in Cambria county, Pa.; Angeline, who married Jason D. Daugherty; lived in West Mahoning township; Daniel, a farmer of Cambria county, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, married Elizabeth Settemire; Jemima, who married Thomas Garrett, lived in West Mahoning township until 1867, in which year they went to Kansas, and there died; Keziah, of Jefferson county, Pa., married David Stoeffer, and died in Smicksburg, Pa.; Magdalena taught school in West Mahoning township until forty years of age, when she married Rev. R. B. Starks, and went to Mississippi, where she died; Adam is mentioned below; Martin Luther died at the age of eight years; Hannah married August Shaffer, of Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

Adam Black, son of Joseph F. Black, received only an ordinary education in the district schools, and remained on the home farm until enlisting in the Civil war, his first enlistment, for nine months, taking place Aug. 12, 1862, when he became a member of Company 1, 135th Regiment, P. V. I. This organization was connected with the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Black participated in numerous engagements, including the battle of Chancellorsville. He received his first discharge in May, 1863, and in August, 1864, enlisted in Company B, 1st Battalion, to serve four months, the greater part of his service being in West Virginia. He was discharged in November, 1864, and March 2, 1865, again enlisted, this time for one year or until the close of the war, becoming a member of Company B, 74th P. V. I., as sergeant, and as such receiving his final honorable discharge in September, 1865. A brave and gallant soldier, he was respected by his officers and ad-

mired by his comrades, and in his later years became a popular member of Indiana Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he held a number of offices.

At the close of the war he returned to the old homestead, where he was engaged in farming until 1894, in that year being elected county commissioner, an office to which he gave all of his time and attention for three years. In 1897 he returned to the farm for six months, since which time he has lived more or less of a retired life at Smicksburg. An industrious, hard-working man, he was able to improve the home place until it became a valuable property, with a handsome residence and modern conveniences. Mr. Black has always been a Republican, and in addition to being county commissioner has served as constable of West Mahoning township, and as school director, overseer of the poor and assessor. Fraternally he is connected with I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 891, of Smicksburg, and with the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and in former years was a member of the Grange. At the age of eighteen years he joined the Lutheran Church, in the work of which he has always been active, and for more than twenty years he has acted in the capacity of deacon. He is widely and favorably known throughout this part of the county, where his friends are only limited by his acquaintances.

On July 4, 1866, Mr. Black was married to Nannie J. Brown, of North Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pa., daughter of Charles Brown, of County Donegal, Ireland. Mr. Brown was twice married, and by his second wife, Elizabeth Thomas, had two children, Nannie J. and Susan, the latter of whom married J. L. Stear, of West Mahoning township. On coming to the United States, in young manhood, Mr. Brown first settled in Clarion county, Pa., but later came to Indiana county and located in West Mahoning township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Black have had the following children: Mary Elizabeth, educated in the home schools of Smicksburg, married O. S. Ghaagan, postmaster and justice of the peace at Mount Jewett, Pa., and has three children, Olive, Marie and Adam; Olive is the wife of Jack Tighe, and has two children, Brenard and Margaret; Cora, who taught five winter and three summer terms in West Mahoning township, and eight terms in Homer City and Smicksburg borough, married T. A. Lukehart, a real estate dealer, and died April 19, 1912, leaving one son, Max; Walter D., farming on the old Black homestead, married

Cora Rowley, and has four children, Bertha, Gertrude, Mildred and Alfred; Vernie L. married George A. Robison, who is connected with Eberhart's department store, at Punxsutawney, Pa., and has four children, Dorothy, LaRue, Florence and Josephine; Dollie died when six months old; Merle L., for some years a school teacher, and now rural free delivery carrier, married Mae Neal, and has two children, Margaret J. and Paul M.

JAMES M. WAKEFIELD took up his residence recently in the borough of Indiana, when he entered upon his duties as commissioner of Indiana county, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1911. He is a native of West Wheatfield township, this county, and belongs to one of the early families of that section, his great-grandfather, David Wakefield, who was a native of Ireland, having settled in what is now West Wheatfield township when it was included in Westmoreland county.

David Wakefield was born on the family estate in County Galway, Ireland, and emigrated to America between 1768 and 1773. His first settlement was in Path Valley, Perry (then Cumberland) Co., Pa., where some of his younger children were born. Removing thence after a residence of fifteen or sixteen years he settled on the north side of the Cone-maugh river, opposite Squirrel Hill, then in Cumberland (later Westmoreland) county, but now in Indiana county, where the village of Centerville is now located. The family lived there about two years, but finding his title to his land was defective Mr. Wakefield removed five miles northwest, to near the head of the west branch of Richards run, in what was then Wheatfield (now West Wheatfield) township. This was sometime between 1788 and 1794, and there they remained, David Wakefield dying there. He was interred in a private burial ground on the farm. He took up about six hundred acres of land then in its primitive state and entirely covered with woods, built a cabin on his tract, and there spent the remainder of his life.

David Wakefield, son of David, was born Oct. 11, 1778, in Path Valley, Cumberland (now Perry) county, learned wagonmaking, and followed his trade in connection with farming. He became the owner of his father's farm of about six hundred acres, where he spent all the rest of his life, dying there Sept. 16, 1844, when sixty-six years old. After his death the farm was divided into five different tracts, his son James buying the one now owned by his son, James M. His wife, whose

maiden name was Jane Carnahan, also died there, at the age of sixty, Oct. 12, 1844, and they are buried in the family plot on the farm. The property is now divided, being owned by James M. Wakefield (whose name introduces this article), R. R. Hoskinson, the William Hoskinson heirs, the R. D. Mack heirs and I. C. Lichtenfels. Mr. and Mrs. David Wakefield had the following children: John, James, Jeremiah, Thomas P., Elizabeth, Mary, Jane and Caroline.

James Wakefield, son of David and Jane (Carnahan) Wakefield, was born June 18, 1814, on the old homestead and was reared there. He taught school for twenty-five years, became a civil engineer, and followed surveying in Indiana county, becoming very well known in the pursuit of his profession. He also owned a farm and followed agricultural pursuits. For about forty years he served as justice of the peace in West Wheatfield township, being commonly known as "Squire" Wakefield, and he also served as school director of that township. In politics he was associated with the Democratic party. In 1839 Mr. Wakefield married Cynthia Palmer, who was born in West Wheatfield township, Oct. 12, 1818, daughter of Peter and Frances (Gauphany) Palmer, and of the ten children born to them four died young, the others being: John C.; Thomas J.; James M.; Catherine J., who married Jesse Fee; Mary E., who married Daniel Woods; and Emma L., who married John Woods, brother of Daniel Woods. The parents were active members of the M. E. Church at Germany. Mr. Wakefield died on his farm Feb. 18, 1888, at the age of seventy-three years, and is buried in the family plot on the farm. Mrs. Wakefield died Oct. 23, 1901.

James M. Wakefield was educated in the public schools of his native township, West Wheatfield, having been born on the old Wakefield homestead March 25, 1852. He assisted his father with the farm work until his marriage, when he engaged in farming on his own account on another tract in West Wheatfield township, purchasing the home place after his father's death. The property consists of 128 acres, and there he remained, devoting all his time to its cultivation and improvement, until his recent removal to Indiana, where he resides at No. 713 Chestnut street. Mr. Wakefield was a trusted and popular public official in West Wheatfield township, having served eighteen years as a member of the board of school directors and one year as supervisor, and in the fall of 1912

he was further honored with election to the office of county commissioner, in which capacity most of his time will have to be spent at the courthouse. He is well and favorably known, and has a high reputation for ability and good citizenship. In politics he is a Democrat.

On Sept. 30, 1874, Mr. Wakefield was married to Sarah Elizabeth St. Clair, who was born March 6, 1857, in West Wheatfield township, daughter of Hugh and Julia Ann (Rutter) St. Clair, and they have the following family: Hugh Clinton, who married Mina Lichtenfels and resides at Youngwood, Pa.; Viola Emma, wife of Simeon Lynn, who is farming her father's homestead in West Wheatfield township; Julia Clara, wife of Oren Cribbs, of Dunbar, Pa.; James Elmer, who married Martha Dietz and resides at Garfield, Pa.; Jacob Clair, who married Frances Clifford and resides in South Dakota; Cynthia Rebecca, who married Edward Bowser and resides at Piteairn, Pa.; Laura Frances, wife of Oscar Hewitt, living at Piteairn, Pa.; Sarah Jane, wife of William Altimus, of Garfield, Pa.; Anna Gertrude, Della Susan and Grace Wilda, all at home. Mr. Wakefield is a member of the M. E. Church.

CAPT. GAWIN A. McLAIN, a veteran of the Civil war, living in the borough of Indiana, has been a resident of Indiana county all his life. He was born Dec. 15, 1838, on Philadelphia street, Indiana, and is the son of Charles C. and Penelope (Adams) McLain, both of whom were born near Indiana. They spent all their lives in this locality. Mr. McLain was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade during the daytime, giving his evenings to the conduct of a small mercantile business which he owned. In those days the population was small, but he managed to make a good living by thrift and industry. He and his wife had but one child, Gawin A., who was only a year and a half old when his mother died.

Gawin A. McLain was educated at the village school and academy, the latter being then conducted by Silas M. Clark (afterward judge). He began work as clerk in his father's store, and also clerked in the company store at Indiana, continuing thus until he entered the Union army for service in the Civil war. On the night Colonel Ellsworth was killed he started to form a company, and they were held as reserves until sworn into the United States service June 10, 1861, serving from that time to the close of the war.

The command was known as Company B, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, under Capt. James S. Porter and Col. Thomas Gallagher. Mr. McLain was in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded twice, at the second battle of Bull Run and again at Fredericksburg. He was promoted to corporal and later to sergeant, and made a highly honorable record. Returning home at the close of the war, he engaged in farming on his property in White township, a tract of 275 acres of valuable land which he still owns. There he followed general agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he retired from such work and removed to the borough of Indiana, which has since been his place of residence. His home is at No. 500 Philadelphia street. Captain McLain has been very successful in all his enterprises, and in addition to the valuable farm previously mentioned owned considerable real estate. He has performed his duties as a citizen faithfully, and has served the borough in various capacities, having been councilman, and later assessor from the Second ward for two years. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a prominent member of G. A. R. Post No. 28, being at present senior vice commander, and is colonel. He was a charter member of the Legion, No. 11.

Captain McLain has in his possession a commission issued to his maternal grandfather, Gawin Adams, appointing him first lieutenant of the 3d Company, 1st Battalion of the 99th Regiment of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is dated May 2, 1825.

In February, 1866, Captain McLain married Malinda Ann Mitchell, of Indiana county, daughter of John and Mary (Smitten) Mitchell, and they have had a family of five children, namely: Charles C., who lives in Indiana; Howard, now of Wilksburg, Pa.; John J., also at Wilksburg; Martha D., who lives with her parents; and George P., who is engaged in the cultivation of the home farm.

JOHN C. LEASURE, who has recently completed a term as treasurer of Indiana county, is a well-known official of his home township as well, and a citizen who has done his full share of work in the various positions and duties to which he has been called. He was born July 16, 1850, in Green township, this county, son of Peter and Margaret A. (Miller) Leasure.

Rev. A. Stapleton, in his memorials of the Huguenots in America, gives the following concerning the Leasure family: "The Leas-

ure family is both ancient and honorable, and was originally seated in the Province of Navarre, France. At the Revocation a branch of this family was compelled to flee to Switzerland for safety, and from whence came Abraham Leasure, who arrived in America in 1754, and located in upper Dauphin county, Pa., where the family name is still extant. A son of the immigrant located in Westmoreland county, Pa., where his descendants became prominent, notably Gen. Daniel Leasure, a distinguished officer of the Civil war."

The Leasure family was founded in this section by John Leasure, great-grandfather of John C. Leasure, who was of French parentage and came to western Pennsylvania at an early day. Game was still plentiful here at that time, and he was a great hunter and bear trapper, trapping proving quite profitable as an occupation. His son, John Leasure, engaged in farming in Indiana county.

Peter Leasure, son of John Leasure and grandson of the John Leasure who established the family here, was a farmer and lumberman in Indiana county during the greater part of his life. He married Margaret A. Miller, daughter of Samuel Miller, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and they became the parents of five children: John C.; Bruce; Samantha, wife of Frank Oatman; Ida, deceased, and Miranda, deceased. The father of this family died in 1905. The mother is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

John C. Leasure began his education in the public schools of the home locality in this county. He also attended several terms of summer school, and for four terms was a student at Cookport, this county. He was engaged in teaching for thirteen terms, and after giving up the profession engaged in farming and lumbering for several years, in Green township. Meantime he took an active part in public affairs, serving eleven years as auditor of Green township and for ten years as member of its board of school directors. He made an excellent record as a public servant, so much so that when nominated for the office of county treasurer, in 1908, he was elected by a large majority, receiving 6,016 votes as against 1,586 cast for his opponent. He held the office for three years, his services giving the highest satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Leasure has also served as mercantile appraiser of Indiana county. He is a director and vice president of the First National Bank of Cherrytree, and holds a substantial place among his fellow citizens. Few men in the community stand so well



J. C. Braswell

among all classes. Mr. Leasure has interested himself in the various activities of his neighborhood, is a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, which he has served several years as Sunday school teacher, and gives his encouragement and support to all worthy enterprises which promise to promote the general welfare. He is a Republican in political connection.

In 1875 Mr. Leasure married Lucy C. Graham, daughter of James Graham.

STEWART. The Stewarts of Buffington township were among the first and most respected citizens of the southeastern part of Indiana county. The pioneers were natives of Scotland and came to this country shortly after the Revolutionary war. Two brothers, John and Charles, came here about the same time. Charles was a soldier in Lord Cornwallis's army; John served in the Indian wars and was severely wounded in the breast. They settled in what is now known as Buffington township. Their farms joined, Charles owning what is now known as the Mardis and Auker farms, and John the Rodkey and Stahl farms. The latter tract was called "Cornfield." The warrant of the farm was dated February 13, 1797, and the patent, March 28, 1799. There were mounds on these farms, which the old settlers pointed out as Indian graves. Charles Stewart afterwards located on the McClain farm in White township, which farm he owned until his death. He was buried in Indiana, Pennsylvania.

John Stewart was married to Margaret McFarland. To this union two children were born: Mary, married to William Wilson, and James (Maj. James Stewart), married first to Mary Graham, who lived but eleven years after their marriage, and second to Elizabeth Galbreath.

Maj. James Stewart was born on the old homestead Sept. 25, 1796. He grew to be a large, robust man, being six feet tall and weighing almost two hundred pounds. He was recognized as the strongest man in all that section of country, and was known to be an expert wrestler. In those days much chopping was done, and he was very skillful with the axe and took great delight in using it. Even at the advanced age of eighty he insisted upon cutting the wood for the old fireplace—especially the huge backlogs which only a strong man could carry. He could take the butt cut of a tree in chopping with others and always let it down. He was a man of whom his descendants can feel justly

proud, for he was a leader in all matters of civil and religious concern. He was widely known as "Maj." James Stewart, having held the office of major, etc., in the militia over forty years. He took an active part in the affairs of the township, having served in the capacities of school director, tax collector, assessor, overseer of the poor, justice of the peace, etc. He was justice of the peace fifteen years and had a wide and extensive practice. It was said that he was as well versed in the law as the attorneys of his time. Young and old came from far and near to be married by him. His marriage ceremony was unique, and delivered by him with ease and dignity. He took an active part in advancing the schools and was a leader in the church, being a member of the first Session of the East Union United Presbyterian Church and remaining a member of that church and session until his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1879. For many years he was the superintendent of the Sabbath school of his church. Being a firm believer in the Psalms as the only music that should be sung in worship, he would not permit the singing of a hymn in the home on the Sabbath day. He had great reverence for the Sabbath and would not allow anyone, whether a member of the home or a visitor, to whistle on that day.

To his first marriage two sons were born: John, Sept. 7, 1821, and James, Oct. 5, 1824. John was married to Sarah Grow and they reared a family of fifteen children.

James Stewart, son of Maj. James Stewart, was a large, muscular man, in disposition and build very much like his father. His occupation was farming, in which he took special delight. He did his work on the farm with care, and taught his sons the importance of good farming. He believed that "whatever was worth doing was worth doing well." He admired good horses, and always had the very best. He took an interest in the affairs of the township, serving as assessor, auditor, overseer of the poor, justice of the peace, etc., like his father serving as justice of the peace for fifteen years. He never had a case taken from his docket to the county courts. He was very slow to give law and always advised parties to settle their difficulties without taking the course of the law. He did not hold the office for the money it might bring him, but for the good he might do his neighbors—advising that peace was always better than strife. That he gave universal satisfaction as an officer is shown by his receiving every vote in the township, when he was a candi-

date for the office of justice of the peace. He was a faithful member of the East Union United Presbyterian Church and gave liberally to the support of his church.

On Aug. 30, 1848, James Stewart was married to Elizabeth Jane Cole, of Ligonier, Pa., who was born Jan. 8, 1828. She was a niece of the second wife of Maj. James Stewart and related many times how they made the trip on horseback from the old homestead to Ligonier, her husband swimming the horses across the Conemaugh river at Centerville and she crossing in the boat. On several occasions she thought that her husband would be drowned, for horse and rider almost passed out of her sight. She was a most faithful devoted wife and mother, very hospitable, and had a host of friends. To this union the following children were born: Mary Ann, Jan. 8, 1850; James Cole, Feb. 26, 1853; John Galbreath, Sept. 4, 1855; William Graham, Oct. 14, 1857; Rachel Elizabeth, Dec. 1, 1859; Joshua Thompson, Aug. 22, 1862; and Charles Clark, Sept. 9, 1865.

MARY ANN STEWART was married to Samuel Bracken, May 21, 1874. They had children as follows: (1) Thomas Stewart, born May 22, 1875, graduated at the Indiana State Normal school in 1900, and after serving as principal of the Derry schools for two years entered the University of Bucknell, from which he graduated. He is now the principal of the township high school at Perryopolis, Fayette Co., Pa. (2) Rose E., born Sept. 30, 1877, married Howard Schmucker, June 25, 1907, and lives in Johnstown, Pa. Their children are Ethel and Mary. (3) William Price, born April 11, 1880, was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a number of years. (4) Rachel Elizabeth, born Oct. 23, 1884, taught for a number of years in the public schools of Indiana and Cambria counties. (5) Charles, born Jan. 14, 1888, is in the employ of the Hupp Automobile Company in Detroit. He was married to Ethel Ferman, of Milan, Mich., March 9, 1913. (6) Carrie, born Jan. 18, 1891, graduated from the Greeley (Colo.) State Teachers' College, March 6, 1913. The father, Samuel Bracken, died Dec. 16, 1896, and the mother, Mary Ann, died March 18, 1900. Both are buried in the East Union cemetery.

JAMES C. STEWART was married to Clara Bell Allison, and their children were as follows: (1) Elmer Clark, born Feb. 7, 1878, died Dec. 1, 1896. (2) Charles Edmund, born Nov. 2, 1880, after teaching a number of terms of school in Indiana and Cambria coun-

ties went to Greeley, Colo., where he graduated from the State normal school. He then came East and on June 27, 1906, married Sara E. Stephens, of Cherryhill township, and returned to Colorado, where he is now principal of the township high school at Akron. Their children are Mary and Eugene. (3) Wilbert Joshua, born June 29, 1883, graduated from the business college at Denver, Colo., after which he was elected bookkeeper in a bank at Fort Morgan, Colo., where he married Emma L. Kimball July 5, 1906. At present he is a banker in Los Angeles, Cal. They have had three children, Wilbert (deceased), James and Rebecca. (4) James Allison, born June 22, 1886, died April 1, 1904. (5) Nannie Pearl, born March 4, 1889, died Nov. 14, 1890. (6) Margaret Elizabeth, born Oct. 29, 1891, graduated from the Indiana State normal school in 1912 and is now a teacher in the public schools of Indiana county. James C. Stewart died March 10, 1896, and his wife, Clara B., died Jan. 17, 1895. They are buried in the East Union cemetery.

JOHN G. STEWART was married to Mary McKee Sept. 11, 1877. Their children are as follows: (1) Robert McKee, born July 3, 1878, is now employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and lives at Turtle Creek, Pa. He married Carrie Davis, March 14, 1900, and their children are Robert, May, Mary, Arthur, Beatrice and Vivian. (2) James Allen was born Sept. 9, 1880. (3) Clara, deceased, was born April 15, 1882. (4) Mary Agnes, born Sept. 10, 1884, married Harry Spiker Aug. 22, 1905. Their children are Harold and Ray. (5) John Galbreath, born May 22, 1887, was married Sept. 12, 1910, and has one child, Mary. (6) Thomas Russell, born Dec. 24, 1889, has had two children, Violet (deceased) and an infant. (7) Annie Bell, deceased, was born Jan. 15, 1894. John G. Stewart died Nov. 22, 1894, at the age of thirty-nine, and is buried in the East Union cemetery. His wife is living at Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM G. STEWART was educated in the public schools of Buffington township and selected farming as his occupation. At the age of eighteen he conceived the idea that the West was a good place for a young man and spent the summer of 1876 in Missouri, where he worked on a farm. He returned in the fall and remained on the home farm with his parents for several years, during which time he married Matilda C. Altemus, a daughter of Adam and Catharine Altemus,

of Brushvalley township. To this union the following children were born: (1) Franklin A., born Dec. 9, 1878, married Nellie Dias July 5, 1905. Their children are Ethel, Elzie, Mary and Mabel. Franklin is a farmer of Buffington township. (2) Alice Gertrude, born Sept. 22, 1881, died March 1, 1906. (3) Mary Ann, born May 10, 1883, married May 9, 1906, D. W. Duncan, a farmer of Buffington township. Their children are Helen, Hulda, and Chester. (4) Catharine Elizabeth, born Sept. 21, 1884, taught several terms of school in Buffington and East Wheatfield townships and is now a member of the senior class of the Indiana State normal school. (5) Joshua Harrison, born Nov. 24, 1888, at the age of eighteen went to Fort Morgan, Colo., for his health. Not contented there he went to Montana, where he stayed for several years. After traveling through Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California he returned home during the winter of 1911, having spent six years in the Western States. He is now farming for his father. (6) Alma Edna, born Aug. 17, 1898, died Nov. 3, 1903.

W. G. Stewart first went to housekeeping near the old homestead and farmed for his father. In a few years he purchased a farm one mile east of Dilltown on the Armagh and Strongstown road, and he and his wife, by their industrious habits, made the money that paid for the farm. His wife died April 27, 1904, and is buried in the Armagh cemetery.

Mr. Stewart is a Republican and has always taken an interest in the politics of the township, having served in the offices of school director, road supervisor, auditor, tax collector and treasurer, and as an officer of the election board seventeen terms. He has been tax collector and treasurer of Buffington township for the last sixteen years. He owns two good farms in Buffington township and one in Brushvalley township. He and his brother, J. T., own the old homestead and the Mahan farm in Buffington township; he also owns two dwellings in Dilltown, Pa. The dwelling in which he lives is modern in every respect. He has always taken a special interest in good horses and has encouraged the breeding of blooded horses and cattle in his community. He is a member of the East Union United Presbyterian Church.

On Oct. 20, 1906, Mr. Stewart married Lizzie R. Dill, a daughter of James C. and Rebecca Dill, deceased, of Dilltown, Pa. At present he spends his time overseeing his

farms and discharging his duties as road supervisor and tax collector and treasurer.

RACHEL E. STEWART was married to Prof. John H. Wachob April 24, 1883. Professor Wachob is a graduate of the Indiana State normal school and has been prominently identified with the public schools of Indiana and Cambria counties. To this union one child was born March 24, 1884, Rachel Elizabeth, who taught for a number of years in the schools of Cambria county. The mother died July 24, 1885, and is buried in the East Union cemetery.

JOSHUA T. STEWART was educated in the public schools of Buffington township, the select schools at Strongstown, Armagh and Greenville, Millersville State normal school, Ada (Ohio) Normal University, and Indiana State normal school. He was reared on a farm in Buffington township. He became a member of the East Union United Presbyterian Church at the age of sixteen and was elected superintendent of the Sabbath school of the same church at the age of seventeen. At the age of eighteen he entered the profession of teaching in his native township, where he taught three terms of school; also taught two terms of school in West Wheatfield township. After having taught five terms in the public schools and attending school three or four months in the summer, besides assisting his parents on the farm, he decided to enter the Indiana State normal school, from which he graduated in 1888. After graduating he taught one term as assistant principal of the public schools of Indiana borough. The following summer he conducted a select school at Smithport, Banks township, Indiana county.

On Jan. 1, 1889, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Emma Mack, a daughter of Hugh and Mary Ann (McCrorey) Mack, of West Wheatfield township, and they went to housekeeping in Mechanicsburg borough, where he taught the two winters and three summers following. His select schools in this place were very largely attended and many young men and women were prepared to enter the teaching profession. He then purchased the store of William Goffe, in Centerville, Pa., and having been elected as principal of the public schools of New Florence, Pa., decided to locate at Centerville. With the help of his wife and clerks he managed the store and taught two winters and one summer at New Florence and one summer at Armagh, Pa. These two summer terms were conducted jointly by Prof. C. A. Campbell and J. T. Stewart. There were one hundred and twenty-five students en-

rolled in the school at Armagh, ninety of whom were in the teachers' grade. The joint school held the following year at Armagh and New Florence enrolled two hundred students, the majority of whom were teachers. The two following summers J. T. Stewart taught at Grisenore, Pa., a country place where two very successful terms of school were held. In these schools, teachers from Indiana, Cambria and Westmoreland counties were enrolled.

He then decided to be a candidate for the superintendency of the schools of Indiana county and moved in 1895 to Indiana, Pa., that he might be in a convenient place to make a canvass for the office. He was defeated for the office in 1896 and engaged to teach school at Greenville (Penn Run), Pa., where he taught two summers and one winter term. The attendance at his summer terms was very large, the enrollment being one hundred each time. The schools were a decided success and the work was highly appreciated by the pupils and citizens.

In 1899 he was elected on first ballot by a handsome majority over three other candidates, as the superintendent of the schools of Indiana county, which position he held for nine years. During his term the schools increased in number and efficiency and the Teachers' County Institute and Directors' Association were a pronounced success. At the close of his three terms as superintendent of the schools he with his family went to Greeley, Colo., where they spent the winter, returning in the spring to their home on Philadelphia street, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Emma, the wife of J. T. Stewart, died Nov. 15, 1910. She was a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Indiana, Pa. She was a loving wife and devoted mother, and would bear suffering without a complaint that others might be comforted. She is buried in the Greenwood cemetery at Indiana, Pa. Their children are: (1) Joseph Mack, born in Mechanicsburg, Jan. 9, 1890, was educated in the public schools of Indiana borough, Greeley normal school and the Indiana State normal school. At the age of seventeen he taught the Ferguson school in White township, Indiana county, with marked success. He was employed for two years surveying for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and resigned to accept a position as bookkeeper in the Citizens' National Bank of Indiana, Pa., which position he held for one year, when he was elected as the cashier of the Bolivar National Bank, and in May, 1913, was elected cashier of the Merchants' &

Miners' Deposit Bank of Portage, Pa., at a salary of \$1,500. On Oct. 28, 1911, he was married to Emma Sacks. They have one child, Joseph Mack Stewart, Jr., born Dec. 13, 1912. (2) Elizabeth Mary Edna, born in Centerville, Feb. 10, 1894, graduated from the public schools of Indiana borough in 1910, and is now a senior in the Indiana State normal school. The son and daughter are both members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Indiana, Pa. (3) A third child, Irene, was born Feb. 4, 1897, and died May 8, 1897.

While living in Mechanicsburg, J. T. Stewart was elected and ordained as elder of the United Presbyterian Church of that place, and served in the same capacity in the New Florence United Presbyterian Church, and at present is the clerk of the session of the First United Presbyterian Church at Indiana, Pa. He is a director of the Citizens' National Bank and secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Indiana, Pennsylvania.

On June 4, 1913, he married Genevieve Morrison, a graduate of the Indiana State normal school and a teacher of successful experience. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison, of East Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pennsylvania.

CHARLES C. STEWART, now a farmer of Brushvalley township, received his education in the schools of Buffington township and spent the early years of his manhood working on his father's farm, except one summer when he was engaged in clerking in the store at Centerville for his brother, J. T. On March 15, 1894, he married Annie Davis, a daughter of William Davis, of Mechanicsburg borough. She was a teacher in the schools of Indiana and Cambria counties. To this union the following children were born: (1) Carrie May, born Dec. 23, 1894, taught in Blacklick township, Cambria county, last year. (2) Mary Elizabeth, born Feb. 23, 1897, died March 19, 1898. (3) Charles Davis was born Nov. 25, 1899. (4) James Joshua was born June 14, 1905. (5) Esther Agnes was born Oct. 22, 1912.

The old farm in Buffington township where James and Elizabeth Stewart reared this family of five sons and two daughters was bought by Maj. James Stewart of Henry Nixon, the executor of John Nixon, of Philadelphia, Pa., for \$532. The farm contained 266½ acres and allowances, and was purchased June 1, 1827. Maj. James Stewart walked to Philadelphia at the rate of four miles an hour when he made the purchase. It was a good

farm upon which to rear so large a family, and the Christian influence in that home was always strong. Maj. James Stewart remained in this home until his death. He and his two wives, his son James, and his wife, Elizabeth, are all buried in the East Union cemetery.

ANDREW PHILIP BAKER, resident of Burrell township, Indiana county, has such a diversity of interests that the mere enumeration would give considerable idea of his energetic character and versatile ability. He is the best-known horseman in western Pennsylvania, having long been famous for the fine horses he raises, is engaged in the milling business and farming, lumber manufacturing and contracting, in all which he has been notably successful. With few advantages in his early life, he has attained his present position entirely through his own efforts, and deserves much credit for overcoming obstacles which would have seemed insurmountable to one less courageous.

Mr. Baker is a native of Cambria county, Pa., born Dec. 15, 1851, at Glen Connell, and comes of a family of German origin founded in this country by his grandfather, Joseph Baker. Joseph Baker was born in Germany, on the river Rhine, and came to America early in the nineteenth century, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel. Coming west of the mountains he settled at Glen Connell (now St. Lawrence), Cambria Co., Pa., where he acquired ownership of a tract of four hundred acres, hewing a home out of the wilderness. He erected a log cabin, set to work to clear his land, and began farming as soon as possible, spending the remainder of his life at that place, where he died. He was a member of the Catholic Church.

Andrew Philip Baker, son of Joseph and father of Andrew Philip, was an infant in arms when his parents came to the United States. He grew to manhood at the primitive home on the mountainside, and had but limited educational opportunities. When a young man he moved to the Juniata valley, and locating at Lewistown found employment in the Manns axe factory, where he worked for a short time. Returning to the homestead he took charge of the place, also caring for his widowed mother for some time. Later he followed his trade, that of blacksmith, in the shops at Altoona, was subsequently at Hollidaysburg for two years, and from there went to Sinking Valley, where he continued to work at his trade until 1855. In that year he removed to Glen Hope, Clearfield Co., Pa., re-

maining there until 1862, when he again moved, settling near Carlton, at what was known as Baker's cross road. There he kept hotel and also followed his trade, doing general blacksmith work, until his enlistment in 1864, for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company A, 58th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the 24th Army Corps. It is supposed he was injured in battle by a bursting shell, causing concussion of the brain, and never recovered, dying Aug. 3, 1865, at his home at Baker's cross road; he was buried at Carlton. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Baker was married at St. Lawrence, Cambria Co., Pa., to Catherine Waltz, who was a native of Germany, born on the river Rhine, daughter of George Waltz, and came to this country with her parents in 1833, the family locating near St. Lawrence, at which place she resided until her marriage. Two of her brothers are still living; George Waltz, of Patton, Pa., and Jacob Waltz, of California. Mrs. Baker died Sept. 21, 1912, aged eighty-four years, at the home of her son Joseph, in Blairsville, and the remains were taken to Patton and thence to the home of her son George, the funeral taking place in St. Benedict's Catholic Church. She was buried in the church cemetery, she having been a member of the Catholic Church to which Mr. Baker also belonged. She was survived by their eight children as well as thirty-seven grandchildren and thirty great-grandchildren. We have the following record of their family: Andrew Philip is mentioned below; Mary married John Braniff and lives at Oklahoma City; John E. lives in Illinois; Ella, wife of Samuel Kelly, resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Annie, wife of Jack Ward, resides in Los Angeles, Cal.; George resides on the old homestead at Baker's cross road; Catherine married a Mr. Murrin and lives in Chicago, Ill.; Joseph married Myrtle Spires and lives at Blairsville.

Andrew Philip Baker had only fair opportunities for acquiring an education, and as he was but sixteen when his father died he, being the eldest of the family, had to be their main support. He early learned the trade of blacksmith, which he has continued to follow more or less all his life. In 1871, when twenty years of age, he came to Indiana county, locating at Campbell's Mills, in Burrell township, where he found employment at his trade with Lytle & McKeeg, who were then operating the old General Campbell mills, established by General Campbell. In 1872 he went to Blacklick station, this county,

where he became engaged in horseshoeing and general blacksmith work, following that line there with steady success for a period of fifteen years. In 1887 he purchased the Campbell Mills and adjacent farm of 134 acres, which he has continued to operate ever since. He has acquired other lands, and has carried on general farming rather extensively, though that has by no means become his principal interest. These mills have now been in operation for about one hundred years, and Mr. Baker has installed the most up-to-date machinery, in that branch of his business—as in every other—following the most approved modern methods. He has erected a fine dwelling house, barn and other buildings on the farm, all lighted by electricity, supplied from the plant at the mill. Everything about the property is in the most desirable order and shows Mr. Baker's progressive disposition. Here also he engages in stock raising, giving his attention principally to horses, of which he is a great lover, this branch of his business affording him as much pleasure as profit. All of his horses have taken the blue ribbon at county and State fairs. He has owned some of the finest stallions in Indiana county, among them Plowboy, Dick Turpin, Duke of Hamilton (an imported Clydesdale), Fritz (a French imported horse), Eclipse (full blooded), Corbeau (a Belgian horse), Cyrus (a French horse), Reveur (also imported), Decerday (which he raised himself). Mr. Baker has also had a blacksmith shop on his place, besides his other industries mentioned. For the last nineteen years he has done business as a lumber manufacturer, owning one or two sawmills throughout that period, handling principally hardwood, ship and railroad timber. He was likewise engaged in contracting for some time. His indefatigable industry and genius for management have enabled him to look after all these concerns without neglecting any of them, and the prosperous condition of his affairs bespeaks a degree of thrift and enterprise highly creditable to his ability.

In 1874 Mr. Baker was married in Blairsville to Emma Donahy, daughter of James and Maria (Bills) Donahy, and they have had four children, namely: Guy W. has been employed at the steel mills at Vandergrift, Pa., for the last fourteen years; he married Annie Mowery. James Roy was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, and is a blacksmith by occupation; he married Mand Limegrover. Joseph Scott, who is now operating his father's mill, married Malinda Glass.

Catherine is the wife of Joseph Limegrover, a member of the fire department at No. 29 engine house, East End, Pittsburg. The family are Catholics, belonging to the parish of SS. Simon and Jude in Blairsville.

In spite of the multitude of private affairs which Mr. Baker attends to he has found time for public service, having been a member of the township election board, clerk of the township and for four years supervisor. In political association he is a member of the Democratic party.

ROBERT ALEXANDER THOMPSON, wholesale lumber dealer, of Indiana, Pa., was born June 29, 1849, on a farm in East Mahoning township, Indiana county. The Thompson family is one of the best known and most highly respected in the county.

Robert Thompson, the founder of the family in this country, was an early settler in the northern part of Indiana county. He was born in 1737 in County Derry, Ireland, and came to America in 1789 with his wife Mary (Cannon) and their six children, Hugh, Martha, James, John, Margaretta and Elizabeth, the family leaving Ireland May 29th. They first settled in Franklin county, Pa., thence moving to near Old Salem Church, in Derry township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where they lived for a few years, in 1795 removing to what is now Rayne township, Indiana county, and settling on Thompson's run, nearly two miles above where Kelleysburg now is. The son Hugh and his young wife Martha, with their infant daughter, had attempted to settle there alone in 1793, but Indian hostilities compelled them to return to their former home south of the Conemaugh river. Their permanent settlement in 1795 was made comparatively safe by General Wayne's defeat of the Indians in August, 1794. Robert Thompson was known as a man of noble character and sterling worth, and his wife as a most estimable woman. We find from the history of the Presbytery of Kittanning that they, and their son Hugh and son-in-law Hugh Cannon, were among the founders of Gilgal Presbyterian congregation, about four miles from their home. "Gilgal, a mother of churches, traces her origin to an improvement in 1797 by Robert Thompson, Hugh Thompson and Hugh Cannon, from Westmoreland county, who were soon followed by other Presbyterians." To Mrs. Thompson belonged the honor of giving to the organization its name Gilgal. The Thompsons belonged to that sturdy race whose wholesome physical

and mental traits made them so desirable founders of the Commonwealth. They were intelligent and farsighted, industrious and capable. Their religious faith was strong and abiding. It is related that on the evening of the day the family arrived in what is now Rayne township, though they had no cabin for shelter, Robert Thompson conducted family worship, seated with the older members of the family upon fallen timber in the woods, holding the younger children in their arms. His farm was selected from the northern portion of the tract, and after he and his wife died their son James and daughter Margaretta, neither of whom ever married, occupied it. Mr. Thompson died Oct. 13, 1809, and Mrs. Thompson on Jan. 25, 1815. They and all of their children but Hugh lived beyond the allotted threescore and ten, and they are buried in the cemetery near Gilgal Church, where they all worshipped. Of the six children, Hugh is mentioned fully below. Martha, born in 1775, resided with her husband, Hugh Cannon, upon a farm which was the southern portion of the original tract settled in 1795, and died Sept. 5, 1848, in Rayne township, the mother of seven sons and one daughter, William, Robert, John, Fergus, James, Joseph, Hugh M. and Mary T. James, born in 1778, died Feb. 13, 1849. John, born in 1781, married Mary McCluskey April 26, 1810, and settled upon a farm west of his father where he lived until his death, March 27, 1859; his children were Mary Jane, Matilda, Eliza A., Robert and Margaretta. Margaretta, born in 1785, was burned to death Feb. 23, 1864. Elizabeth, born in 1788, married Henry Van Horn in 1815, and resided in East Mahoning township, where she died Feb. 13, 1858, her husband dying in 1877; their children were Mary C. Dorcas L., James T., Tabitha L., Robert T., Isaiah V. and Harry A.

Hugh Thompson, eldest son of Robert, was born in 1767 in County Derry, Ireland, and died June 13, 1829. He continued his residence on the middle portion of the tract where he settled in 1795 to the end of his days. In September, 1791, in Westmoreland county, he married Martha Thomson, who was of Scotch descent but a native of County Derry, Ireland, born in 1770. She was the fifth child of James and Mary Thomson, who moved from Westmoreland county, Pa., to Nicholas county, Ky. Mrs. Thompson died Sept. 10, 1848. Seven sons and two daughters were born to her and her husband, all natives of Rayne township but the eldest (or eldest two): (1) Mary, born Oct. 10, 1792, was married

Oct. 5, 1815, to John Fenton, and died Dec. 24, 1829. (2) Jane C., born July 26, 1794, died May 1, 1837. She married John B. Henderson, who was born in 1793 and died Nov. 5, 1844. (3) Joseph, born Jan. 12, 1797, married in May, 1822, Euphemia Moorhead, who was born in 1800 and died Sept. 27, 1873. He was at one time associate judge of Indiana county, and died Oct. 27, 1882. (4) James, born July 24, 1799, died May 9, 1837, in Philadelphia, while buying a stock of merchandise. On March 16, 1825, he married Ann E. Ayers, who was born Oct. 2, 1803, and died Aug. 28, 1889. (5) Robert, born Dec. 13, 1801, died Jan. 10, 1879. On June 9, 1825, he married Mary Leasure, who was born Feb. 29, 1804, and died Jan. 23, 1870. (6) John, born June 1, 1803, was a well-known and prominent citizen of Ebensburg, Pa., where he died Dec. 5, 1879. He married Ellen J. Patton, who was born Feb. 19, 1806, and died March 6, 1872. (7) William C., born April 12, 1807, married Harriet Ferguson, who was born April 10, 1819. They were married near Mansfield, Ohio, and afterward removed to Stenben county, Ind., where he died May 31, 1890. (8) Hugh A., born April 1, 1810, was for two terms prothonotary of Clarion county, Pa., afterward clerk in the State department under Governor Curtin, and still later cashier of the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa. He died April 23, 1886. On Feb. 21, 1834, he married Elizabeth Mulholland, who was born Oct. 29, 1816, and died Feb. 8, 1890. (9) Samuel Henry was born March 5, 1814.

Maj. Samuel Henry Thompson, youngest of the family of Hugh Thompson, passed his youth in Rayne township in much the same manner as other farmers' sons of the day. He received his education in the subscription schools. Soon after commencing life for himself he engaged in merchandising, but gave it up to return to farming because of the great financial crisis. The farm on which he located in East Mahoning township, and where he lived for nearly twenty-four years, was bought by Johnston Lightcap in 1861, and in 1862 he moved back to Rayne township, settling upon a larger farm above Kelleysburg, on Thompson's run, which he had purchased from Daniel Stanard, Esq. His sons T. St. Clair and William Laird afterward owned and occupied the southern part of this farm; T. St. Clair died March 31, 1912.

Major Thompson was one of the leading citizens of this section in his day. He gained his title in his connection with the State militia. He became very prominent as an ar-

dent Abolitionist, and his place was a station on the "underground railroad," he and Dr. Mitchell being closely associated in their efforts to assist fugitive slaves. We quote from an article published some years ago: "Major Thompson was a man of clear conception, strong moral courage, sound judgment and generous disposition. Socially he was agreeable, humorous and witty; firm in his opinions, yet tolerant and liberal; always found on the moral and progressive side of public issues, as well as fearless and consistent in the expression and practice of his convictions. These characteristics, with his mental ability and readiness, enabled him to be equal to any occasion in the discussion of all public questions, in which he was always well and thoroughly informed. In determining upon public men and measures he 'hewed close to the line,' and when quite a young man became an intense hater of the institution of human chattel slavery, despised the position of the North as errand-boy and lick-spittle for the South in that agitation, cut loose from the political associations of family and friends and took a forward part in the anti-slavery movement of that period, when the principal arguments used against such men by the dominant political parties were social ostracism, epithets, slander, rotten eggs, mob law, the destruction of their printing presses and the occasional killing of an editor to make proceedings more effective. He was secretary of about the first Indiana county anti-slavery organization; afterward its nominee for prothonotary when their strength was less than one hundred votes in the county, and was also connected with the underground railway system. To use one of his own expressions on the subject, he 'denied the right of any man to own, hold in bondage or dispose of human beings as chattels unless a bill of sale was first produced from Almighty God, properly executed and signed.' His son, Hugh S., remembers that when quite a small lad a squad of escaping slaves, two of them mothers with babes in their arms, called at his father's one morning for food and directions about the roads; some days later two grim looking strangers on horseback, with large whips in their hands, passed where he was at play on the roadside and inquired 'if any black people had gone along there lately.' Not understanding the matter, and not knowing that the men were slave hunters, he very innocently told them all about it, right along. But it was the only and last 'pointer' he ever gave men and women stealers, for upon telling his father of the affair at dinner that day

he received some instructive reproof and an explanatory admonition that enlightened him considerably."

Major Thompson was quite prominent in the administration of local affairs, being particularly interested and active in educational matters. He served as director when the school system had its early trials, and was one of the original board of managers of the Marion select school, long a successful institution. At the time of his death, which occurred on his farm in Rayne township Aug. 15, 1865, he was serving as auditor of the county, to which office he had been elected on the Republican ticket. He was one of the founders of the Smyrna United Presbyterian Church, near Georgeville, served as ruling elder of that congregation for over twenty years, and was long one of its main supporters. His wife also belonged to that church. They are buried in Oakland cemetery at Indiana.

On April 12, 1838, Major Thompson married Flora A. Stewart, who was born June 1, 1818, daughter of John K. and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Stewart, the former an old-time merchant. She died May 11, 1869. We have the following record of the nine children, eight sons and one daughter, born to this marriage: (1) Hugh S., born Sept. 9, 1839, married June 10, 1863, Harriet N. Work, who died Aug. 21, 1896, in the Philadelphia German hospital, while undergoing an operation. On Aug. 18, 1901, he married (second) Mary M. McAnulty, who was born in 1846 and died April 29, 1911. (2) John Stewart, born in October, 1841, served in the Civil war. On May 6, 1866, he married Maggie T. Moorhead, who was born Oct. 5, 1843, and died June 3, 1867. His second marriage was to Frances A. Smith, who was born May 2, 1846, and died Sept. 8, 1885. (3) Archibald S., born Jan. 23, 1843, was a member of the United States Signal Corps during the Civil war, serving with the Army of the James. He and his brother Wilson were discharged in August, 1865, arriving home just a few hours before the death of their father. He married May 22, 1866, Mary C. Owens, who was born Feb. 28, 1846, and died in July, 1904. He died July 25, 1909. (4) James Wilson, born March 30, 1845, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. (5) Thomas St. Clair, born Sept. 13, 1846, was a member of the 206th P. V. I. during the Civil war, serving as a musician. On Oct. 13, 1869, he married Marietta Brady, who was born Feb. 19, 1850. He died March 31, 1912. (6) Edwin Reynolds, born March 5, 1848, died March 27, 1877, and is buried in Oakland

cemetery. He was unmarried. (7) Robert Alexander is mentioned below. (8) Elizabeth Hindman, born Aug. 10, 1851, was married Jan. 25, 1876, to George W. Simpson (who was born Jan. 26, 1847), and they live in Santa Barbara, Cal. (9) William Laird, born July 14, 1855, was married May 29, 1884, to Louisa Barber, who was born April 12, 1858, and they live on the home farm.

Robert Alexander Thompson grew to manhood in East Mahoning and Rayne townships. He began his education in the common school in East Mahoning township, attending there until he was ten years old, and then attended in Rayne township. His first teacher was Araminta Richardson, now Mrs. Joseph Hudson. Up to the age of eighteen he worked on the home farm, after which he engaged in a mercantile business in Indiana borough, continuing same for six years. He then entered the wholesale lumber business, which he has carried on very successfully ever since, representing many of the big mills in the north and northwest in his transactions. Mr. Thompson has been deeply interested in politics and prominently associated with political movements. He was at one time a Greenbacker and owned the *Indiana News*, a Greenback paper. He was also active in the People's party, and served as chairman of the Pennsylvania State organization for seven years, doing effective work in that capacity. He is a man of progressive ideas and an ardent champion of what he considers right, and he holds the unlimited respect of those with whom he has been associated in any of the relations of life.

On Feb. 12, 1879, Mr. Thompson was married at Marion Center, Indiana county, to Josephine Brady, who was born at Marion Center and there received her education, spending her life there up to the time of her marriage. She is the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Park) Brady. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have passed all their married life in Indiana, now residing at their beautiful home at No. 903 Oakland avenue, which street was named by their daughter Mabel. They had two children: Mildred, born Jan. 23, 1881, who was married April 11, 1905, to C. V. McCreight and continues to reside at home; and Mabel, born July 16, 1882, who died July 14, 1904, at St. Joseph's hospital, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY GRAFF, late of Blacklick, Indiana Co., Pa., was during many years of his

active life a prosperous agriculturist of that vicinity, and widely known for his devotion to religious work, which was one of his main interests to the close of his long life. Mr. Graff was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born Sept. 9, 1826, near Pleasant Unity, eldest son of John and Lucy Sophia (Hacke) Graff.

John Graff, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was born April 15, 1763, in Neuwied, Germany, and was the eldest of the family of nine children born to Henry and Mary (Friedt) Graff. His grandfather resided at Grafnauer. John Graff left the Fatherland and crossed the Atlantic in 1783 in company with his uncle William Friedt. They landed at Philadelphia, thence proceeding to Lancaster county, Pa., where they spent several years. Coming farther west they settled in Westmoreland county, Mr. Friedt locating at Greensburg, while Mr. Graff settled about six miles from the county seat, becoming the owner of a tract of 200 acres upon which he made his home during the remainder of his life. He died Dec. 31, 1818, while still in his prime. He was a man well read for his day, industrious, devoted to his family and of high Christian principles. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, attending near Pleasant Unity. In 1793 Mr. Graff married Barbara Baum, who was born in 1775, at Path Valley, in Huntingdon county, Pa., daughter of Frederick Baum. At the age of eight years, while out in the woods, she was captured by Indians, and would undoubtedly have been scalped but for the intervention of an old Indian who had received aid from the Baum family when threatened with starvation one cold winter. He secured her release from her captors and returned her to her home. This happened in 1783. Mrs. Graff died March 12, 1841, at the age of sixty-six years, the mother of twelve children, namely: Henry, born May 27, 1794, died Sept. 9, 1855; Mary, born Sept. 4, 1795, married Jacob Lose, and died Dec. 4, 1833; Sarah, born May 3, 1797, married Daniel Barnes, and died Sept. 16, 1850; William, born Oct. 1, 1798, died in November, 1882; John is mentioned below; Margaret, born May 3, 1802, married John Colcazure, and died March 24, 1885; Joseph, born Oct. 13, 1804, died in 1806; Elizabeth, born Jan. 7, 1806, married John Armstrong, and died May 19, 1888; Peter, born May 27, 1808, died April 9, 1890; Jacob, born Sept. 5, 1810, died Dec. 9, 1886; Matthew, born Aug. 12, 1812, resided near Kensington, Ohio; Paul, born May 31, 1815,

was for years a well-known and successful business man of Philadelphia (he compiled and published a genealogy of the Graff family).

John Graff, son of John and Barbara (Baum) Graff, was born Aug. 3, 1800, near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, and obtained his education principally in the subscription schools of that township, attending the Greensburg Academy for two terms. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and after his father's death, which occurred when he was a youth of eighteen, he remained there with his widowed mother until 1833, when he became a merchant at Pleasant Unity, conducting a store at that place for three years. In 1837 he moved to Blairsville, Indiana county, at which point he bought a half interest in the warehouse built by his brothers Henry and Peter. Two other houses were subsequently built, and he became owner of all three in 1847, together with the mercantile business carried on in connection. Taking several of his sons into partnership, under the firm name of John Graff & Sons, he continued his connection with this business to the end of his days. When he died in Blairsville, Jan. 31, 1885, he was the oldest merchant then doing business in the county. Mr. Graff made an enviable position for himself as a successful business man, but he had an equally high reputation for honesty and uprightness in all his dealings, in all the relations of life living up to the Christian standards he professed. He was a member first of the Reformed Church and later of the M. E. Church, joining at Blairsville, and was quite active in church work and a faithful attendant at meetings. As an ardent anti-slavery man he was early associated with the Liberty party, and was its candidate for the State Legislature and for Congress. He was a zealous supporter of the free school law of 1834, and served under it as school director. As times changed he was in turn a Whig, Free-soiler and Republican in politics.

In 1824 Mr. Graff married Lucy Sophia Hacke, daughter of Nicholas Hacke, of Baltimore, Md., and she preceded him in death, passing away March 4, 1876, at the age of seventy-one. Eleven children were born to this union, as follows: Susanna, June 23, 1825 (died July 10, 1825); Henry, Sept. 9, 1826; Caroline, Dec. 10, 1828 (married Alexander Shields, and died May 16, 1882); Alexander, July 2, 1831; Jacob, Sept. 23, 1834 (married Sallie Davis); Nicholas, October, 1836 (died in 1899); Paul, July 4, 1838 (for

years president of the First National Bank of Blairsville); James, January, 1841 (died May 11, 1860); Edward, Feb. 18, 1843 (died in March, 1845); Charles H., Feb. 6, 1846 (married Margaret Loughry); Mary, Jan. 10, 1850 (died March 16, 1850).

Henry Graff, the eldest son, was quite young when his parents moved to Blairsville, and there he grew to manhood and received his education. With his father he acquired a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business and in time became a member of the firm of John Graff & Sons, with which he was connected until 1854. That year he went West, settling in Holmes county, Ohio, where he bought a farm and carried on agricultural work for over twenty years, living there until 1868. Selling out, he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, and buying the Bennett farm near Hillside, Westmoreland county, devoted himself to the cultivation and improvement of that property for some time. When he sold it he moved to Blacklick township, Indiana county, where he bought another farm, upon which place he made extensive improvements during the years he was engaged in its cultivation. It is now owned by George Smith. Later he bought another farm, the place upon which he spent the remainder of his life, carrying on general farming and stock raising. He died there March 10, 1899, and was interred in the Blairsville cemetery.

Mr. Graff was a prominent member of the M. E. Church at Blacklick. He joined that denomination in 1856, while living in Holmes county, Ohio, and for forty-three years he "fought the fight and kept the faith," being a devoted worker all his life. He served as class leader, steward and trustee, and in other church positions, and was faithful in the discharge of every responsibility which he assumed, taking great delight and interest in religious activities. He was a staunch Republican in politics.

On Oct. 30, 1848, Mr. Graff married Margaret Wilkinson, who survived him, making her home in Blacklick, Burrell township, with her daughter, Miss Lucy L. Graff, until her death, June 23, 1912. She was buried in Blairsville cemetery. Like her husband, Mrs. Graff was a faithful member of the M. E. Church. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Graff: George K., born Sept. 18, 1849 (died Oct. 10, 1851); Lucy L., April 15, 1851; Harry K., Oct. 30, 1852; John E., June 16, 1854 (died May 6, 1856); Charles L., Feb. 12, 1856; Mary Jane, Oct. 2, 1857 (married Robert L. Mabon and resides at Aurora,

Nebr.); James G., March 14, 1860; Joseph, Feb. 21, 1862 (died Aug. 25, 1862); Caroline A., July 28, 1863 (died Nov. 14, 1864); Sumner, Sept. 6, 1865; Gertrude M., Oct. 28, 1869 (married Rev. J. Kurtz Shields, a minister of the M. E. Church and president of the Antisaloon League, appointed by President Taft as a delegate to the Temperance Conference in Holland; Mrs. Shields died Feb. 25, 1899, in Chicago, and was buried in Blairsville, Pa.); Albert P., Oct. 28, 1873 (died Dec. 8, 1873).

SUMNER GRAFF, youngest surviving son of the late Henry Graff, was born Sept. 6, 1865, near Hillside, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and received excellent public school advantages. He learned farm work at home with his father and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until 1901, when he settled in the village of Blacklick and took up mercantile business. He has since followed general merchandising and has also become interested in the meat business, having erected a slaughter house, so that he can do his own butchering, also buying the cattle. Though not now actively engaged in farming he still has agricultural interests, having bought the Andrew Simpson place of 132 acres, the cultivation of which he manages. He still owns and resides on the farm, and has all modern improvements on the place. In 1907 he cut up part of his farm (thirty-two acres of the Andrew Simpson place) into building lots, having two hundred, on which fifty houses, two stores and a public school have since been built. The little town is known as Grafton, and his successful management of this real estate project has made Mr. Graff known as one of the enterprising real estate men of his locality. The village and all its institutions and interests have had the benefit of his best efforts as an aid to progress, and the entire place is a credit to his executive ability and acumen. Mr. Graff was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Blacklick, which he served as vice president and member of the board of directors.

On Dec. 24, 1891, Mr. Graff married Sarah E. Geary, daughter of Robert Geary, of Blacklick, and they have had a family of six children, namely: Robert Stanley, Margaret A., Raymond G., Sarah E., Emma Lucile and Martha Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Graff are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Graff accepted religion and joined the church in 1885, at the age of twenty years, and like his father he has been active and zealous in its work, giving liberally of his time and efforts. He is

assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and takes part in all the church activities. A firm believer in temperance, he is a staunch supporter of the Prohibition party and its principles.

JAMES G. GRAFF, fifth son of Henry Graff, was born March 14, 1860, near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and received his education in the schools of Indiana county, whither he removed with his parents when quite young. Working on the farm during his early years, he later took up the study of civil engineering, attending Allegheny College, from which he was graduated in 1888. Going West, he located in Chicago, where he found his life work. He was the engineer in charge of the construction of the Madison street cable line, made the topographical surveys of Jackson park for the national commission preliminary to the selection of the site for the Columbian Exposition, made the surveys for the Cicero & Proviso electric railway, and in 1890 was elected county surveyor of Cook county, Ill. He was reelected in 1904, filling the office with general satisfaction to all concerned, no appeal ever being taken from his office to the courts. His professional standing was of the highest. Mr. Graff died Jan. 20, 1906, at St. Joseph, Mo. He had married in 1892 Frances F. Bell, and they had a son, Ernest A. Mr. Graff was a member of the Adams Street M. E. Church, which he served as trustee and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

CHARLES ROCHESTER GRIFFITH, editor and proprietor of the Marion Center *Independent* and vice president of the Marion Center National Bank, was born in that borough July 2, 1862.

The Griffith family is of Welsh extraction and possesses many of the sterling characteristics of that hardy people. William Griffith, born in Wales, left his native land for America and located in York county, Pa., but later went to Bedford county, this State, where he farmed, owning what is now the Bedford Springs property. After spending some years in that locality he moved to Somerset county, continuing farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred in Jenner township. He was a member of the Society of Friends, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Owens. She died in the same township as her husband, and both were laid to rest in the Friends' cemetery in that neighborhood. Their children were: Mary (Polly), who married David Richards; John, who located

in Somerset county; Ann, who married Joseph Cooper; William; Lydia, who married Thomas McKee; Rebecca, twin of Lydia, who married Peter Berkey; and Hiram, who located in Somerset county, and married Rebecca Hair.

William Griffith, son of William Griffith, was born at Bedford Springs and was still a child when taken to Somerset county. He grew to manhood in Jenner township, and there followed farming and stock raising, owning 200 acres of land, which had been a portion of his father's estate. He passed his life on this property, dying there, and his remains are laid to rest in the cemetery of the German Baptist Church, although he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. First a Whig in politics, he later became a Republican. William Griffith married Isabelle Hair, a daughter of Edward Hair, and they lived and died in the house where they commenced their married life, and celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage there. She is buried by the side of her husband. Their children were: Stephen, who resides at Johnstown, Pa.; William Henry Harrison, who died in infancy; Edward Hair; Mary Ann, who married Benjamin Fleck and lives in Somerset county; Rebecca Jane, who married William D. Morgan and resides in Somerset county; Norman Bruce, residing in Johnstown, Pa.; Sarah L., who married Gideon Walters and resides in Somerset county; and Priscilla, who died young.

Edward Hair Griffith, son of William Griffith and father of Charles R. Griffith, was born in Somerset county Oct. 30, 1837, and attended public school in Jenner township, where he was reared on his father's farm. He remained at home until seventeen years old, and then went to Mount Pleasant, where he learned the harnessmaking and saddlery business, following it there as a journeyman. In 1858 he came to Marion Center and embarked in business in his chosen line, and for over fifty-four years has carried on harnessmaking and manufacturing, also handling rugs and similar merchandise. Mr. Griffith built his present shop, equipped with modern improvements to facilitate his work. He has besides been engaged in the manufacture of an improved ventilating window blind, as a member of the firm of Work, Griffith & Richards, who built and operated a large sawmill and cabinet factory, the plant having been one of the leading establishments of the borough, giving employment to many, while the product was distributed over a wide territory.

Mr. Griffith has been active in other direc-

tions. In 1872 he took the daily mail route from Indiana to Brookville, running four to eight horse coaches, and thus continuing for five years. He also conducted a thriving livery for fifty years, but has sold this. A Republican, Mr. Griffith has confined himself to casting his vote for the candidates of his party, not desiring office. The Methodist Church has in him one of its most active members and he serves it as trustee. He was formerly a member of the local lodge of the Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and formerly a member of the grand lodge of the State.

On Oct. 13, 1859, Mr. Griffith was married to Mary L. Park, who was born in Marion Center, daughter of Robert Park and granddaughter of John Park, a full history of which prominent family appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Griffith died June 2, 1908, after forty-nine years of happy married life, and is buried in the Marion Center cemetery. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and possessed a lovely Christian character. The children born to this couple were: Harry P., who is a dental surgeon of Indiana, Pa.; Charles Rochester; Frank Park, who is a merchant of Greensburg; Mabel, who married Dr. William Dodson and is deceased; William C.; and Clarence, who is in the printing business at Jeannette.

Charles Rochester Griffith, son of Edward H. Griffith, was educated in the public schools of Marion Center and the summer normal at this place, later taking a course under Professor Wolf at the institute here. When still a boy he began working as a printer, and when only fifteen years old, in 1877, with his brother, Harry P., conducted a job printing office at Marion Center, thus continuing until 1882, when he began publishing the *Independent*, the only weekly newspaper in the county north of Indiana, which he has developed into a powerful and popular organ. In connection with it he conducts a first-class job printing office. Mr. Griffith is the oldest newspaper man in the county with regard to the length of time he has been in the business. In 1894 he issued a history of Marion Center and its notable men which had a wide sale. His printing plant is thoroughly modern. He is a live newspaper man, fearless in expressing his opinions and supporting those measures he knows are for the public welfare. He also owns considerable realty in Marion Center and East Mahoning township, and was one of the organizers of the Marion Center National Bank, which he has served for seven years as

vice president. A Republican of influence, he has reserved the right to deal with local issues independently, and has been a member of the borough council for some years, was a school director for twelve years (acting as secretary of the board during that period) and has also been auditor of Marion Center. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and a past grand of the lodge at Marion Center, as well as a member of the grand lodge of the State. He also belongs to the Rebekahs and the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Griffith has been superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school for twenty-seven years. He was one of the organizers of the Bible class for young men, which he now teaches, and his influence over them is powerful. It would be difficult to estimate just how much good he has done in this single line, let alone what he has accomplished in other directions. For seven years he was trustee and treasurer, while for twenty-seven years he has been steward of the church.

In 1882 Mr. Griffith married Ella Holt, an adopted daughter of A. J. Holt, and they have had four children: Mary, who married Homer N. Work, a son of William Alexander S. Work, of East Mahoning township, and resides at Albany, N. Y., where Mr. Work is connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company; Mona, who was formerly a teacher in the local public schools, now teaching at New Kensington, Pa.; and Lena and Joyce, who are at home.

WILLIAM C. GRIFFITH, brother of Charles Rochester Griffith, was born Aug. 31, 1871, and in 1890 entered the drug store of Dr. L. N. Park, where he studied pharmacy. During 1893 and 1894 he attended the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in March, 1894. Returning to Marion Center he managed the drug business of his former employer until 1909, when he bought it, and has conducted it successfully ever since.

William C. Griffith married Elizabeth Neal, a daughter of John L. Neal, of East Mahoning township, and she died in 1903, leaving two children, Edward Clark and J. Neal. Mr. Griffith was afterward married (second) to Alice Craig, a daughter of Thomas Craig. There are no children by this union.

PETER J. MCGOVERN was for a number of years one of the leading contractors of Indiana and that section of Pennsylvania, and had had his home and business headquarters in the borough since 1902. He had so many important contracts intrusted to him, and such a variety of work, that a mere enumera-

tion of the structures he undertook and brought to completion would be sufficient to show his ability and versatility. His skill and trustworthiness were up to the highest standards in his line and were so recognized. Mr. McGovern was born Dec. 25, 1866, on a farm near Tyrone, in Blair county, Pa., son of James and Mary (McCaffery) McGovern, and grandson of John McGovern, and he undoubtedly inherited his talents in the line of construction.

James McGovern was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when twenty-two years old. Locating in New York, he became a contractor on the Erie canal, and after its completion settled in Blair county, Pa., where he did contract work on the Pennsylvania Central railroad. In fact, he was engaged as a contractor continuously from the time of his arrival in this country until his retirement, in 1886, and was highly successful in everything he undertook. He died about 1894. He married Mary McCaffery, a native of Ireland, born in the same county as himself, who came to this country when thirteen years of age and settled in New York City, where she lived until her marriage. She died in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. McGovern were members of the Catholic Church. They were the parents of six children, John, Annie (wife of Daniel Donley), Thomas, Frank, Patrick E. (of Punxsutawney, Pa.) and Peter J.

Peter J. McGovern attended public and parochial school at Tyrone, Pa., and later went to the Gregory business college at Altoona, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in 1881. He began business life when a mere boy, being employed by his father, who was in the contracting business, with the details of which he was familiar practically all his life. When his father retired he was well prepared to continue the business on his own account, and he had been a successful contractor for twenty-two years at the time of his death. He and his brothers were in partnership for a time under the firm name of McGovern Brothers, he and his brother P. E. McGovern of Punxsutawney being associated for some time. Subsequently Mr. McGovern did business entirely on his own account. For several years he was located at Tyrone, Pa., in 1902 moving to the borough of Indiana. He built five miles of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, constructed the Indiana reservoir, most of the town of Ernest, Pa., and then went to Marion Center, Indiana county, where (in 1904) he put in the present waterworks of the town, and the foun-

dation for the Marion Center National Bank Building. He also constructed several important sewers. Then he did important contract work at Josephine, Indiana county, practically building that town, his construction work including the foundations for the furnaces. He built the Indiana street railway from Homer City to Blairsville, as well as the extension and branch road for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. Prior to this he erected the Indiana public school building and did the concrete and stone work on the girls' new dormitory at the State normal school in Indiana. Another of his notable works in the county was the extension of the Jacksonville Branch railroad, and the concrete bridge erected by order of the county commissioners at Jacksonville—the first concrete bridge built in the county. He also put in the waterworks at Clymer, and in the town of Lucerne, Indiana county, built the Prairie State Incubator Works at Homer City, and the lining of the tunnel on the Indiana branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. Mr. McGovern had many other creditable pieces of work in his long record as a contractor. The magnitude of his undertakings, and the high satisfaction his completed contracts gave, placed him in the front rank among the builders of Indiana county who have kept this section abreast of the times in the solution of modern construction problems. He employed a large number of men, from one hundred to five hundred as occasion demanded, in this respect also being an appreciable factor in the local prosperity. He was a stockholder in several industries in the county promoted by her most progressive business men, and was named as a member of the executive committee for the proposed Indiana hospital, in the success of which he was deeply interested.

On Oct. 1, 1902, Mr. McGovern married Mrs. Luesta K. Work, widow of Lester Work, and daughter of Joel Richardson, granddaughter of George Richardson. By her first marriage Mrs. McGovern had three children: Glenn R., who is a civil engineer; A. Gaynell and Valjean L., both now students at the Indiana State normal school. Mrs. McGovern and her children hold membership in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McGovern was a member of the Catholic Church. He died Oct. 10, 1912, at the Punxsutawney hospital, in the prime of life, and his funeral was held at St. Bernard's Church. He is buried at Indiana. His high standards of conduct, in both his business and personal relations, had won him

hundreds of friends in the borough where he had made his home during his last years. Since his death his son Glenn R. has been carrying on the large business, of which he had acquired a familiar knowledge during Mr. McGovern's life.

GILBERT T. MCCREA, one of the leading surveyors and civil engineers of Indiana county, is a native of the borough of Indiana, born March 28, 1856.

The McCrea family is of Scotch origin, and its early members in this county were among the first settlers in Blacklick township. The first of the name in Indiana county was John McCrea, who located in 1774 on a tract of land near what is now Rugh station, in Burrell township, which was included in Westmoreland county. He settled there when it was a wilderness. He married Jane Porter. In the early part of 1777 they were forced to flee to Wallace's fort, in Westmoreland county, on account of the Indians. Mrs. McCrea carrying her only child, John. She preceded her husband to the fort, he waiting behind to hide the household effects. He was closely pursued by the Indians as he hurried to the fort, and died the next day as the result of the overexertion. His widow returned to Franklin county, where she married (second) William McCrea, by which union she had one child, Samuel Alexander. The family later moved to Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania.

John McCrea, son of John and Jane (Porter) McCrea, was born in what is now Burrell township Sept. 16, 1776, and was but six months old when his parents had to leave their log home in the wilderness to take refuge in Wallace's fort, to escape the Indians. He lived with his mother and stepfather until 1800, when he returned to the place of his birth, Blacklick township, and settled down to farming, erecting a log cabin. He continued to make his home in the township the rest of his life, extensively engaged in farming, being a large land holder, the owner of over 350 acres. He died on his farm, near Smith station, while living with his son Samuel, in 1861, aged eighty-four years, seven months, four days, and was buried in Blairsville cemetery. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Democrat. He was a strong, rugged man, active and hard-working, and respected by all for his industrious nature and high moral character. He married Elizabeth Reed, who was born May 28, 1776, in Conemaugh town-

ship, Indiana Co., Pa., and died April 26, 1847, at the ripe age of seventy years, ten months, twenty-eight days. Mrs. McCrea was buried in Blairsville cemetery. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. To this union the following children were born: (1) Robert Reed, born Feb. 2, 1802, was a farmer in Conemaugh township and later in Saltsburg. (2) William Clark was born Sept. 18, 1803, and died March 1, 1874. (3) John J., born April 2, 1805, located in Armstrong county, and died April 4, 1865. (4) Thompson, born in 1807, died Nov. 30, 1884. (5) Jane, born Nov. 20, 1809, married David Lintner, of Burrell township. (6) Rachel, born April 23, 1812, married Samuel Hosack, and died in Blairsville. (7) Elizabeth, born April 13, 1814, died in December, 1841. (8) Achsah, born May 8, 1816, married John Hart, of Conemaugh township. (9) Matilda, born Jan. 2, 1820, married J. Taylor, of Collinsville, Pa. (10) Samuel, born in 1822, died April 16, 1864.

Thompson McCrea, son of John and Elizabeth (Reed) McCrea, was born in Burrell township in 1807, on the farm now occupied by Peter Barroon. There he remained until his marriage, when he removed to West Lebanon, Indiana county. He learned surveying with Mr. Elliott, who was a noted surveyor of his day, beginning this work in 1836, and later served as county surveyor, for a period of eighteen years, during which time he laid out the towns of Shelocta and West Lebanon. After leaving West Lebanon he was engaged in the grain business at Saltsburg, buying and selling to the canal trade, and he also owned boats for the transportation of grain. In 1852 he settled in Indiana and lived there until 1857, when he removed to Mechanicsburg, at which place he passed the remainder of his lifetime. He became a prominent citizen there, serving as justice of the peace for twenty-five years, and enjoyed the universal confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He died Nov. 30, 1884, aged seventy-seven years, twelve days, and was buried in Fry cemetery, in Brushvalley. He was active in the United Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. McCrea married Anna McKesson, who died Feb. 6, 1876, in Mechanicsburg, and was buried in Fry cemetery. She, too, was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. They had a family of fourteen children, viz.: John, who married Jane Skiles; James M., who died in young manhood; Robert E., who died in young manhood; William, who died young;

Alexander, who died young; Nancy, who married Shadrach Swartz; Elizabeth; Marinda; Chalmers S., M. D., who married Matilda Couch and died at Creekside, Pa.; Nettie; Gilbert T. and Albert L., twins; Harry; and one that died in infancy.

Gilbert T. McCrea was one year old when he came with his parents to Brushvalley. He received his more advanced schooling in the academy at Mechanicsburg, and after leaving school took up surveying, which he followed in the home locality for some time. Then he removed to Pittsburg, where he lived until 1884. He has given his whole life to his profession, in which he has made a wide reputation, having been called to do work in Kentucky, Virginia and other States outside of his own. He now makes his home on the old Stewart place in Brushvalley township, where he first came to live in 1876, returning in 1897.

On March 8, 1876, Mr. McCrea married Jettie M. Stewart, daughter of Luther and Sarah (Hileman) Stewart, and they are the parents of eight children: Frank, who resides in Pittsburg, married Miss C. Daring; Annie married Samuel T. Rugh, of Mechanicsburg; Merrell married Blanche Lucas and resides in San Francisco, Cal.; Mollie B., who married Lewis Cameron, resides near Martinsdale, Mont.; Nettie died at the age of eight years; Harry, a civil engineer, resides at Marion, Ohio; Clyde, a plasterer, living in Pittsburg, married Hazel Mack; Ethel is a school teacher and resides at home.

Mr. McCrea is independent in politics and liberal in his religious views. Enterprising and progressive, he has attained high standing in his own line and is the kind of citizen whose intelligent outlook and broad views make him valuable to any community.

ROBERT E. MCCREA, brother of Gilbert T. McCrea, was born in Saltsburg and was the first man in Indiana county to answer the call of Abraham Lincoln for troops in 1861. He came back after serving three months and organized Company F, 55th Regiment, of which he was sergeant. He was taken sick at Beaufort, S. C., and was removed to Mechanicsburg, Indiana Co., Pa., where he died ten days later. He was buried in the Fry graveyard, in Brushvalley.

DR. CHALMERS S. MCCREA, born March 29, 1848, another brother of Gilbert T. McCrea, was the youngest man to enlist for the Union service from Indiana county, being only thirteen years of age at the time. He entered the army as a drummer boy. Subse-

quently he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and began the practice of medicine at Creekside, Indiana county, where he resided until his death in February, 1890, when forty-two years old.

ALAN ORBISON SOMMERVILLE, of Arcadia, Indiana county, superintendent of the Arcadia and Winburne divisions of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, has been connected with coal operations throughout his business career. Mr. Sommerville was born near Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., Feb. 9, 1869, son of James L. and Jane (Harris) Sommerville, and comes of Scotch ancestors on both paternal and maternal sides. His father, James L. Sommerville, was a civil engineer, and became a coal operator in the early days of the industry in the central Pennsylvania field, and was prominently connected with the production of coal until his death, in 1912.

Alan O. Sommerville was educated at Bellefonte, attending the Bellefonte Academy, from which he was graduated in 1884. He then entered business in association with his father, and upon the organization of the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Company, he became assistant superintendent of the mines at Winburne, Clearfield Co., Pa. In 1906 he came to Arcadia, Indiana Co., Pa., as division superintendent for the same company, and in 1908 was given charge as division superintendent of the Arcadia and Winburne districts, which now are included in the holdings of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation. Though he is particularly well known in the coal industry Mr. Sommerville has acquired other important interests, and has from time to time become associated with local enterprises of the utmost value in the development of the communities in which he has been located. His high reputation and solid achievements in the business world, and the ability which has enabled him to attain both, make him one of the most esteemed citizens of his section of Indiana county.

On Oct. 20, 1910, Mr. Sommerville was married to Elizabeth L. Snedden, of Heilwood, Pa., daughter of George and Janet (Laird) Snedden. Mr. and Mrs. Sommerville have one child, Janet Laird. They attend the Presbyterian Church, of which they are members. Mr. Sommerville is a Republican in political sentiment.

HARRY MCCREARY was a pioneer in the coal development of Indiana county. He has built all the coke ovens on the Indiana branch

of the Pennsylvania railroad within the county, including the towns of Gracetown and Coral, and purchased all the coal on both sides of the Indiana branch from a point just south of Homer City to Blairsville, making him probably the most extensive individual coke operator and dealer in coal lands operating in Indiana county. He is prominently identified in other connections with the life of his community and, indeed, with interests which extend beyond its confines.

Mr. McCreary was born Oct. 30, 1863, at Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Hiram and Ruey (Orris) McCreary. His grandfather, George McCreary, was born in 1808 in Westmoreland county, Pa., where the city of Vandergrift now stands, and devoted his active years to farming. He died in 1877. He married Sarah Cline, and they reared a large family. All were members of the Lutheran Church.

Hiram McCreary was born on the old homestead, where Vandergrift now stands. He resided there during the early years of his life, but subsequently buying a canal boat he followed boating on the old Pennsylvania canal, which he found quite profitable. Canal boating in his time was an important factor in the transportation business, and the owner of a boat occupied rather a prominent position in the affairs of those days. In his later life Mr. McCreary did an extensive contracting business in Pittsburg and elsewhere. He was a man of ability and resource and successful in whatever he undertook, and was counted one of the substantial citizens of his locality. To him and his wife Ruey (Orris) were born eight children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Harry; Charles K., an attorney, of Greensburg, Pa.; John E. and Robert H., twins, who are successfully engaged in the oil business in California; Zelia May, wife of Rev. W. A. Sadtler, Ph. D., professor in the Lutheran College at Atchison, Kans.; and Emma Florence, wife of Rev. P. G. Sieger, pastor of Emmanuel Lutheran Church at Lancaster, Pa. The parents were devout members of the Lutheran Church. The father died Aug. 1, 1898, and the mother continues to live in the old homestead at Leechburg.

Harry McCreary attended public school at Leechburg during his early boyhood and youth, and subsequently became a student in the Utica Business College at Utica, N. Y., graduating from that institution in the year 1880. He was at once employed as an instructor in the same institution, where he re-



Harry McQuay

mained until the spring of 1883, when he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Huff's Scales, near Greensburg, Pa. Leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad Company after a few months, he entered the employ of J. W. Moore, of Greensburg, an extensive operator in the Connellsville coke region of western Pennsylvania engaged in the manufacture of coke, and at that time operating the Redstone Coke Works, Brownfield station, near Uniontown. After the sale of this plant he built for Moore the two large coke plants known as Mammoth No. 1 and No. 2, near Mount Pleasant, Pa. Again after the sale of these plants he built for Moore the coke plants known as Graceton No. 1 and No. 2, at Graceton, Pa. Here he developed a process of washing coal that to this day has not been excelled in the United States, and its success was one of the chief reasons for the prompt purchasing of the coal in that whole section of the county.

Mr. Moore died in 1893, but Mr. McCreary's faithful services were recognized by the widow, for whom he continued the management of the coke business until 1900, when he purchased the plant from her and sold it together with four thousand acres of adjoining coal to the Youngstown Steel Company, of Youngstown, Ohio. He then purchased the property of the Indiana Coal & Coke Company, and sold it together with five thousand additional acres of coal to Joseph Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa., remaining long enough to build for Mr. Wharton the present Coral plant. He then sold another five thousand-acre coal field to Corrigan, McKinney & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on which is now located their Josephine Furnace plant. Later he sold to the Jamison Coal & Coke Company, of Greensburg, Pa., a large tract that has not yet been developed. A better or more desirable lot of operators could not be found than those Mr. McCreary succeeded in interesting in Indiana county's coal.

Mr. McCreary's experience and responsibilities in the coke business have proved very valuable to him in developing his business ability and in increasing his familiarity with an industry which now forms the basis of the county's prosperity. It was undoubtedly the stepping stone to his present interests. He has been active in the work of the Lutheran Church, a member of the congregation at Indiana borough, secretary of the church council, teacher of the men's Bible class in the Sunday school and liberal in his financial contributions as well, his encouragement be-

ing given to all church work and similar institutions. He is a director of the Lutheran Theological Seminaries at Chicago, Ill., and at Gettysburg, Pa., and of the Tressler Orphans' Home at Loysville, Pa. His enthusiasm and energetic disposition have proved valuable in the advancement of many worthy causes. He is president of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indiana, and from the very inception of the movement to have a branch of the Association established there, has taken a leading part in pushing the work of the building to successful completion, being the most liberal subscriber toward its erection.

On May 16, 1894, Mr. McCreary married Miss M. Zetta Work, daughter of William M. Work, of East Mahoning township, Indiana county. They have had three children, one of whom died in infancy, the survivors being Ralph W. and Harry C.

THOMAS D. CUNNINGHAM, banker, was born in Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., Aug. 17, 1839, son of John and Rachel (Wallace) Cunningham. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the western part of the State, and took a prominent part in its public affairs. On the maternal side, his great-grandfather Richard Wallace's voice was heard in the hall of the Provincial Legislature, and his grandfather Peter Wallace represented his county, Westmoreland, for twelve years in the State Legislature. His father, John Cunningham, attended the first sale of lots in Blairsville and the lot he purchased still remains in his undivided estate. Piety, benevolence and justice were marked traits of his character and in such esteem was he held by his fellow citizens that he was elected associate judge of the county, largely Whig, though he was a Democrat. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

Mr. Cunningham was a student at Jefferson College when the Civil war broke out. He left his studies and joined the Army of the Potomac, enlisting in Company B, 56th Regiment, P. V., in October, 1861, and participated in all the battles of that army from the time of his enlistment (save Antietam) till the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863. He was wounded in the first day's engagement in this battle and discharged from the service in November, 1863, on "account of wound received in action," as first lieutenant. In 1864 he was graduated from Jefferson College with the degree of A. B., and later had conferred on him the degree of A. M. After

his graduation he spent one year in the mercantile business with his three brothers and then entered the First National Bank as clerk. After one year's service he was made cashier, which position he held until the death of Mr. Paul Graff, whom he succeeded as president, which position he now holds. Mr. Cunningham has always been loyal to his native town, and has contributed of both service and money for its betterment. He has served as councilman, school director, treasurer for its Building & Loan Associations and Electric Light Plant, and for many years was one of the trustees of Blairsville College. He has always been a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. [Mr. Cunningham died Oct. 9, 1913.—Ed.]

HARRY W. WILSON. Over one hundred years ago Joseph Wilson, the great-grandfather of Harry W. Wilson, came from County Antrim, in the North of Ireland, and settled in Indiana county. He was a man of great tenacity of purpose, and lived to the remarkable age of 103. His son, Samuel Wilson, was a farmer, took a lively interest in public affairs, and served as justice of the peace and school director, and for years was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. He was born Oct. 8, 1800, and married Elizabeth Wilkins in September, 1822. Her father, Andrew Wilkins, was among the first white children born in Indiana county.

Andrew W. Wilson, the son of Samuel Wilson, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Brushvalley township, Indiana Co., Pa., July 12, 1826. He received a common school education and when fourteen years of age commenced to teach school. When seventeen years old he went into the store of Sutton & Moore, in Indiana, as clerk. After a faithful service of three years they gave him a small stock of goods to sell in partnership, and he began his business career in Brushvalley township at Mechanicsburg. Five years thus passed. When the railroad was opened to Indiana, Mr. Sutton invited him to take a half interest in his store in Indiana, Mr. Moore having died. For twenty-one years this firm of Sutton & Wilson was known throughout Indiana and adjoining counties.

On July 7, 1853, Andrew W. Wilson married Anna G. Dick, daughter of James and Annie (Graham) Dick, of Armagh, Indiana county, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and a member of one of the numerous families of Dicks who emigrated from Ireland

about the time of the war of 1812 and settled in Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa. Ten children, six sons and four daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, namely: (1) Harry W., born Aug. 26, 1854, was named after Mr. Moore, Mr. Wilson's early partner. (2) Robert Dick, born Feb. 4, 1856, started to school when but four years old, and prepared to enter the sophomore class at Princeton College. He graduated from Princeton College in 1876; and in 1880 at the Western Theological Seminary—at the head of his class. He is at present the professor of Old Testament Languages and Literature in Princeton Theological Seminary. He has the degrees Ph. D. and D. D. (3) Samuel Graham, born Feb. 11, 1858, was ready for the sophomore class at Princeton when fifteen years old, and graduated from the Western Theological Seminary in 1879. He afterward took post-graduate work at Princeton, during which time he offered himself to the Board of Foreign Missions and was assigned to Persia, in which field he has since labored, being located at Tabriz. He has the degree of D. D. (4) John Loughry, born March 26, 1861, became interested with his father in business, acting as cashier in the store. (5) Andrew Wilkins, Jr., born June 29, 1863, graduated from Princeton College in 1883. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar after graduating in 1886 from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was captain of the baseball team at the University two years. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Washington & Jefferson College. He entered into partnership with R. W. Fair and purchasing a property at Kiskiminetas Springs, opposite Saltsburg, opened the Preparatory School for boys which has been continued to this day with great success. (6) Ella M. was prepared in the Indiana high school and was graduated from Vassar College in 1887. She taught Greek in the Kiskiminetas Springs School until her marriage with George R. Steward. She lives at Pasadena, Cal. (7) Annie Elizabeth attended the Indiana Normal School and Vassar College. She is the wife of Rev. Alfred H. Barr, D. D., of Baltimore, Md. (8) James Dick received his education at the Indiana State Normal and Kiskiminetas Springs School. He is now located in California. (9) Jennie Pearson lives at home. She attended Wellesley College, Mass. (10) Mary Agnes was graduated from the State Normal School and afterward attended Vassar Col-

lege. She is the wife of Stacy H. Smith, of Indiana, Pennsylvania.

From his boyhood up Mr. A. W. Wilson was deeply impressed with an appreciation of the priceless value of education. He was one of the gentlemen who established a graded school in Indiana at a very early day. This institution met with great success, fitting boys for the sophomore classes of Princeton and Yale. He was one of the first promoters of the Normal School and on the death of Judge Clark became his successor in the presidency of the board. He was not only a believer, but a doer, in an educational way, and it is said that he expended \$30,000 in the education of his children. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church at an early age and served his church as trustee, treasurer, elder, and for eighteen years as superintendent of the Sabbath School. For nearly a score of years before his death he was a trustee of the Presbyterian Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. It can be truly said that he did as much for the mental, moral and religious life of the community in which he lived as any man who has ever lived in it, and the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and by those who knew him best was evidenced by the fact that on the day of his funeral the business houses of the town were closed and the large church in which the services were held was crowded with his friends. He reared a remarkable family and taught them the habits of industry and honesty, and while he gave much attention to their education, he taught them the principles of business and economy.

Harry W. Wilson, eldest in the family of Andrew W. Wilson, was born Aug. 26, 1854, and was baptized in the Presbyterian Church to which his parents belonged. He received his early education in the public schools of Indiana, Pa., and in the fall of 1870 from these schools he entered Princeton College, as a member of the sophomore class, graduating in 1873. Returning to Indiana he engaged in the mercantile business with his father. About 1878-79 he became a member of the firm of Wilson, Sutton & Co., and in 1883 bought the share of John W. Sutton, the firm becoming A. W. Wilson & Son, under which name the business was operated from that time until the senior Mr. Wilson's death.

Before his father's death Mr. Wilson had become interested in the exploitation of natural gas, the Saltsburg Natural Gas Company being persuaded through his efforts to extend its lines through Blairsville and the Branch

railroad towns to Indiana. The local company, known as the Indiana County Gas Company, was organized in 1890, and opened the well-known Willet gas fields in Washington township. It had a capital of \$450,000, and he and his father were largely interested. The plant established met the highest expectations of all concerned, and the manufacturers and others who could make use of the gas patronized the company freely, so that it was a success from the start. After his father's death and his withdrawal from mercantile business, Mr. Wilson gave most of his time to the interest of this concern, with which he continued his association until it was sold to the American Gas Company, in 1909. He is extensively interested in oil, having large investments in the Oklahoma oil fields, where he has operated on a large scale. He is at present operating in the oil fields of West Virginia. Mr. Wilson is also connected with one of the leading financial institutions of Indiana, the Farmers' Bank, of which he was elected president in 1905, holding that office continuously to the present. His successful conduct of various important enterprises has placed him among the foremost business men of the county. He is a trustee of the State Normal School, at Indiana, Pa., and of Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. He acted as chairman of the Democratic county committee, in 1882-83, and was also a member of the Pennsylvania Democratic State committee. He was a presidential elector on the Hancock ticket.

On Jan. 9, 1883, Mr. Wilson was married in Kittanning, Pa., to Margaret Patton, daughter of Matthew D. and Margaret (Mechling) Patton, and granddaughter of Philip Mechling, at whose house the ceremony took place. She was a sister of the late Judge Patton, of Kittanning. In 1882 Mr. Wilson had bought the Stannard mansion on Water street, and there resided until Mrs. Wilson's death, which occurred Sept. 28, 1889. Two children survived Mrs. Wilson, namely: Harry W., Jr., now of California, and Margaret Patton, living at home.

REV. LEWIS HAY, D. D., pastor of the Lutheran Church in Indiana borough, Indiana county, has had his present charge continuously since 1885, and deserves much credit for the thriving condition which the congregation has maintained for so many years. He is an honored citizen of this place and highly esteemed in all circles. Dr. Hay was born in 1840 at Zelenople, Butler Co., Pa., son of

Robert and Jane (Buhl) Hay and grandson of Robert Hay.

Robert Hay, the grandfather, was born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parentage. He came to the United States when quite young, and in his early manhood engaged in the fishing business along the New England coast for a short time. He then came to Pennsylvania, settling near Pittsburg, in McCandless township, Allegheny county, where he took up large tracts of land. It was then heavily covered with timber, but he succeeded in clearing a large acreage, and he was not only one of the most prosperous farmers of the county in his day, but a man highly esteemed for his sterling qualities and value as a citizen. He was one of the charter members of the First United Presbyterian Church in the city of Allegheny, to which he belonged for thirty-nine years, and for many years one of its influential officials. He died at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

Robert Hay, son of Robert, was born at Pittsburg. When a young man he did farm work, subsequently learning shoemaking, which trade took him into the business which proved to be his life work. After following his trade as a journeyman a few years he settled at Zelienople, Butler Co., Pa., where he remained, engaged in the shoe business, for a period of thirty-five years, at the end of that time selling out and going to Pittsburg. There he again established himself, in the same line, on the north side, continuing in business as a manufacturer and dealer for several years more, and he was very successful, being one of the most extensively interested in that field in his day. He was a man who interested himself in public affairs, particularly the subject of free education, and he served on the school board of Allegheny county. His religious connection was with the Lutheran Church. He married Jane Buhl, daughter of Christian Buhl, one of the pioneer settlers at Zelienople, a successful business man and a citizen highly respected for his high character and worth as a man. Mr. Buhl was a hatter, a trade very important at that time, and followed that business for several years. He also dealt in real estate, being himself the owner of extensive tracts of land. He was for many years a member of the German Lutheran Church at Zelienople. Mr. Hay died in 1887, his wife in December, 1909. They were the parents of six children, namely: Lewis; Emma, who is deceased; A. B., an attorney, of Pittsburg, now serving as solicitor for Allegheny county; Lucinda; J. Walter,

who is in the realty business at Pittsburg; and R. H., who is a retired lawyer and resides at Pittsburg.

Lewis Hay attended public school and the academy at Zelienople, and when he began the serious work of life was associated in business with his father at Pittsburg for a time. His next occupation was as traveling salesman for a New England leather and shoe manufacturing concern, with which he was connected in that capacity until 1873, at which time he put his determination to prepare for the ministry into practical execution. He took up a course of theological reading for one year, and then entered the Western Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1877. His first call was to the Church of the Reformation at Washington, D. C. From there he went to Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa., where he was pastor for two years, at the end of that time changing to Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he was stationed from 1881 to 1885. In 1885 he came to Indiana as pastor of the Lutheran Church, which at that time was quite weak, the congregation numbering only about 165 members, and the church activities without enthusiastic support. Under Dr. Hay's pastorate the church has grown until there are 475 members, with a Sunday school of 450 members, including a male Bible class of nearly one hundred, a mother's Bible class of about fifty and an infant department of nearly one hundred. This church has the largest missionary society in the Pittsburg Synod. Over thirty thousand dollars has been expended upon the church building and the parsonage property is a very creditable holding, worth over ten thousand dollars. The congregation is entirely free from debt. This condition of spiritual and material prosperity has only been attained through the most unremitting labors on the part of the pastor cooperating with his people, and the efforts Dr. Hay has put forth have been recognized and appreciated by his faithful supporters, who give him the principal share of credit for the flourishing condition of affairs in the church at the present time. His enthusiasm and interest have never waned, his courage and energy have never relaxed, and his devotion has been unquestioned throughout his long pastorate. The respect in which he is held is by no means confined to his parishioners.

In 1882 Dr. Hay married, at Leechburg, Marion Hill, daughter of Daniel Hill. They have no children of their own, but an adopted

daughter, Sarah Meyers, has found a home with them since she was two years old and has proved a blessing in their household.

E. QUAY McHENRY, M. D., physician and surgeon located at Creekside, Pa., was born near that borough, in Rayne township, Indiana Co., Pa., March 4, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Isabelle (Janison) McHenry.

Robert McHenry was born in Indiana county, Pa., and spent his active life there in tilling the soil in White, Washington and Rayne townships, retiring during his latter years and moving to Marion Center, where his death occurred Oct. 23, 1875; his widow survived until Jan. 23, 1882. Their family consisted of eleven children, namely: Elizabeth, the widow of Jesse Diven, a resident of Blairsville, and now eighty-eight years of age; Tabitha, deceased, who was the wife of William Wolf; two who died in infancy; Levi, who enlisted in the 11th Pa. Vol. Inf., during the Civil war, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and confined in a prison in North Carolina, and died in Taylorsville, Pa.; Jane, wife of Dr. William Anthony, both now deceased; Dr. George J., formerly of Marion Center; Belle, wife of Michael Walter, of Perry, Okla.; R. H., a resident of Hicksville, Ohio, who served during the Civil war with Company A, 78th Regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf., recruited at Kittanning; Lovina, widow of Irwin Culbertson, and now living in Linn county, Kansas; and E. Quay.

E. Quay McHenry was educated in the old schoolhouse which now stands in Washington township, and his first employment as a youth was at farm labor. Subsequently he became a school teacher, teaching during the winter months for several years, and in 1868 he took up the study of medicine, finishing his preparation for his profession in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, being graduated therefrom in 1873. He at once engaged in the active practice of his profession at Westover and near Mahaffey, in Clearfield county, but later removed to Jefferson and Westmoreland counties, being located at Murrysburg for fifteen years. In 1910 he returned to Creekside, and has since been engaged in practice in the old locality where he started life.

On Sept. 1, 1881, Dr. McHenry was married, at DuBois, Pa., to Libbie Cameron, who was born in Nova Scotia, daughter of Angus and Jessie (Dunbar) Cameron, early settlers near DuBois, Pa., where Mr. Cameron was engaged in mining. He died March 2, 1898,

while his widow survives and makes her home with Dr. McHenry. They had children as follows: Robert, living at Reynoldsville, Pa.; Jane, the wife of Elmer Jock, of Vandergrift, Pa.; Maggie, the wife of J. C. Thompson, of New Kensington; John D., of Harrisburg; Hannah, wife of David Thompson, of Ludington, Mich.; Mrs. McHenry; Christina, deceased, who was the wife of Finley Leech; and Sandy, living in Pittsburg. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. McHenry, namely: Pearl, wife of J. Piper, of Altoona, has one daughter; Ford is deceased; Robert is married and has three children, Pearl, Eleanor and Quay; Jessie Isabelle, unmarried, lives at home. Dr. McHenry was for a number of years a member of the American Medical Association and still takes an active interest in its work.

FRANK WHEELER WEST, member of the Marion Center Milling Company, of Marion Center, Indiana county, was born at Eagle Furnace, Ohio, April 9, 1874, son of Leander West.

Leander West was born at Sinking Spring, Highland Co., Ohio, and there learned the machinist's trade, becoming an expert in his line. Being a first-class mechanic, he found ready employment at blast furnaces in different parts of Ohio and in the South. In 1888 he returned North and located at Bakersville, Somerset Co., Pa., where he followed his trade and also carried on a small machine shop. He died at his home in 1891 from the effect of a wound received in the Civil war, having had the misfortune to be shot through the right lung; he suffered for years. He was buried in the cemetery at Bakersville. A Baptist in religious belief, he died firm in that faith. Politically he was a Republican.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, Leander West was married to Mary A. Bowman, who survives him and makes her home at Latrobe, Pa. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. West: Emma married J. N. McBride and resides at Latrobe, Pa.; Charles B. also resides at Latrobe, Pa.; Clara married W. P. Nier, of Carney, Pa.; Frank Wheeler is mentioned below; Gertrude married Uriah Mail, of Rockwood, Pa.; Garnett, living at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania.

Frank Wheeler West attended school in Ohio until he was fourteen years old, at which time the family came to Pennsylvania, and he continued his studies at Bakersville. In his odd moments Mr. West worked in a machine shop his father had at home, and thus

picked up a practical knowledge of the machinist's trade, so that when he was left fatherless, at the age of seventeen years, he was able to secure employment in a flour-mill in Bakersville. While maintaining this connection he learned to be a miller, and then went to Jeuners Crossroads, in Somerset county, where he worked as such. Later, he worked along the same line at Mount Pleasant and then at the old Weaver stand in Westmoreland county. For some years he worked at other points as a miller, and then returning to Bakersville went into the mill where he had learned the trade. After a period of usefulness there, he returned to Mount Pleasant for a short time and then went to Trauger, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and continued his work as a miller. After several other changes he went to Latrobe, Pa., where he spent two years in the machine shops, in 1900 coming to Marion Center, Indiana county. Although he had not received large wages during the period he had been working for others he had been economical and saved his money, so that he was able to establish himself in business, renting the old mill from Harrison Gammell, and operating it for two years. The mill was then sold, and Mr. West formed a partnership with Edward Wynecoop and located in Glen Campbell, where he conducted a flour and feed store as a member of the firm of Wynecoop & West. At the expiration of six months Mr. West sold his interest and went to Richmond, Indiana Co., Pa., where he rented and operated the mill there for two years. Once more he came to Marion Center, for he believed this to be a good field of operation, and forming a partnership with John Rice bought the old Marion Center mill. The partners formed the Marion Center Milling Company and built up a fine business as manufacturers of flour. In 1911 they were unfortunate enough to lose heavily by fire, their plant and stock being destroyed with a loss of \$16,000, to cover which they had only \$5,000 insurance. Mr. West estimates his personal loss at \$5,500. In the meanwhile he had been operating the Penn Run mill, with a Mr. Kinter as a partner, for two years. So after losing his other property, he went to Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., and began operating the Mahoning Valley mill, thus continuing for six months. Still seeking better conditions he went to Arcanum, Ohio, where with William M. Whaley he purchased a mill and elevator and operated the mill at that point for two months. Having by this time matured plans, he returned to Marion Center, and right on the

site of his former plant erected a new mill, which is one of the finest in the State. Mr. Kinter owns a one-third interest. The mill is a four-story structure, well equipped with thoroughly modern machinery and appliances for the production of high-grade flour. The total cost of the plant was \$13,000, and it has a daily capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour, one hundred barrels of buckwheat flour. The plant is conducted in a business-like manner. The special brand is "Best Out," while the special brand of the buckwheat is "Red Seal," and both are deservedly popular over a wide territory. Mr. West is a past master of the milling business, having devoted his entire life to it, and learned it from the bottom up. Few men have been able to meet as bravely as he heavy reverses of fortune, but he has come out successful after many years of hard work and thrifty saving, and has every reason to be proud of what he has accomplished. He is essentially a self-made and self-educated man, having won his way in the world without any backing of family or money.

In 1892 Mr. West was married to Alice Jones, of Weaver's old stand in Westmoreland county. They have two children, Mildred and Margaret. Mrs. West has been a worthy helpmate to her husband, and he attributes much of his success in life to her assistance and encouragement. Mr. West has voted the Republican ticket and is now an enthusiastic admirer of Colonel Roosevelt and his principles. The Methodist Church holds his membership, and his wife also belongs. Fraternally Mr. West belongs to the Odd Fellows (at Marion Center) and the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN BELL TAYLOR, vice president of the Farmers' Bank of Indiana, is a member of the family of Taylors who have been connected with that institution continuously since its organization, in 1876, R. C. Taylor, his father, having served as cashier from the time it was opened.

This branch of the Taylor family is of old Pennsylvania stock, but representatives of other branches are numerous in other parts of the country also, and have been from Colonial times. The Taylors are of ancient origin, for it was William the Conqueror himself who bestowed the motto as the hero was dying:

Drink to Taillifer, boys!

His heirs shall have a whole county, fee-simple deeded. And a motto—*Consequitor quodcumque petiit.*

In "A Corner in Ancestors" we find: "Taillefer was the original form of this name, but simplified spelling has cut out letters here and there, and changed others. Telfor was an early nondescript form, hardly worth mentioning. If you inquire its derivation, or meaning, it is 'iron cutter.' There are those, however, who presume to suggest that the name should be Taylzer, or Teazeler—a form found in records of the sixteenth century, also Le Tasseler—derived from tasseles, or teasel, the kind of thistle used to raise the nap of cloth. The most interesting tradition is that one of William the Conqueror's knights was the bold Norman Baron Taillefer, who before the battle of Hastings, where he lost his life, seemed beside himself with joy, throwing up his sword and catching it again, and

"Chanting aloud th' lusty strain
Of Roland and of Charlemagne.

"It is the lyric poem of Umland which recounts, in lively measure, the valiant deeds of this doughty warrior. To his family large estates in Kent and other counties were granted. The name all along the ages has had a variety of forms; for example, Taylefer, Le Tallyur, Le Talyur, Tailleour, Taillyour (which is the old Scottish form), Tailleau, Tayleure, Taylurese, Tylour, Taylir, Tayller, Tailleir and Tailior. Present day orthography is reduced to the forms Taylor, Tailor, Tailer, Tailier and, in rare instances, Tayloe.

"The first of the name in this country was James Taylor, 'gent,' who was living in Virginia, 1635, and became a large land owner. His descendants may claim much coveted membership with the Society of Colonial Wars, through his son, James, justice of the peace and surveyor. An old record shows that his widow, Martha Thompson, received 16,000 pounds of tobacco from the burgesses for one of his surveys. Their children numbered nine, and they were the great-grandparents of Zachary Taylor, president.

"The founder of the New England branch of the family was John, of Hadley, Mass., who is mentioned as a 'single young man,' a 'land owner' and a 'citizen.' In 1666 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Selden, of Hartford.

"Reunions of the Taylor family meet at the old homestead in Hadley—the place John the Pilgrim bought from Governor Webster. The present house is about 150 years old.

"Patriots the Taylors have always been,

willing, when necessary, to pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, and they number soldiers in every war. William, the fourth from John the Pilgrim, was at the surrender of Burgoyne; Lieut. Augustine, of Connecticut, Capt. Chase, of New Hampshire, Lieut. Daniel, of Massachusetts, were among representatives of the New England family in the Revolution, to say nothing of the noble army of the rank and file. Virginia patriots include Surgeon Charles, Lieut. William, Capt. Francis and Lieut. Richard, the fourth from James, settler. Richard received a grant of land in Ohio for distinguished services rendered in the war.

"Gen. James Taylor, son of Zachary, was an officer of the war of 1812, also Elisha Taylor, temperance lecturer.

"Besides the soldiers and statesmen, the family has its authors, poets, dramatists, artists, actors, scholars and educators. Joseph Taylor, actor and friend of Shakespeare, was personally instructed by him how to play Hamlet, and he is said to have been the original Iago.

"The chief periodical literature in many New England homes was the *Almanac*—the predecessor of 'Poor Richard's Almanac'—published from 1702 to 1746 by Jacob Taylor.

"Characteristics of the Taylors are incorruptible integrity, persistent loyalty to duty, quickness of perception, fertility of resource, and unflagging energy. Of Zachary Taylor it was said, after he had adopted a resolution, or formed a friendship, no power could make him abate the one, or desert the other. 'He was as incapable of surrendering a conviction as an army.'

"'Strong in action, firm in purpose, modest in manner, dress and personal belongings,' is the verdict regarding one, with the addition, 'none of the Taylors, from the first ancestor down, has ever lacked common sense.'"

The Taylors have been entitled to armorial bearings since the eleventh century, and the coat of arms shown in "A Corner in Ancestors" is quartered as follows: First and fourth for Taylor, azure, the upper half sable, charged with two wild boars' heads; second, for the De Fairsted family, a chevron of ermine between three greyhounds courant; third, for the Freeland family, a chevron of ermine between three rows of a spur. Crest, a dexter arm, embossed in armor; the hand, gauntleted, grasps a javelin. The motto,

Consequitor quodcumque petit, means, "He accomplishes what he undertakes."

The various branches of the family in Indiana county have produced many citizens of notable worth, its members being prominent as trustworthy business men and able professional workers, and everywhere commanding respect for high character and mental attainments.

John Taylor, founder in America of the line under consideration, came from ancestors who emigrated from England to Scotland during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. He came from Scotland to this country, settled near Philadelphia, and lived to see his one hundredth birthday. In religion he was a strict Presbyterian.

Alexander Taylor, son of John, above, was born in 1756. Removing to Bedford county, Pa., he lived there for some time, and then (before 1790) came west to what is now Indiana (then Westmoreland) county, purchasing a farm four miles south of what is now the borough of Indiana. There he died March 8, 1815. By profession he was a surveyor. He served in the Revolution, in which war one of his brothers was killed Sept. 20, 1777, at the massacre of Paoli, in Chester county, Pa. (he served under General Wayne), and another, Lieut. Matthew Taylor, fell in the battle of Long Island; he was but eighteen years old. Alexander Taylor was twice married, to Mary McKesson and (second) to Margaret McFadden, and he had six children: (1) Robert married Margaret Patton. (2) John married Mary Wilson and had children, A. Wilson Taylor (member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1859 and 1860 and a member of the Forty-third Congress), Caroline (who married Joseph J. F. Young), Dr. James Madison (married Margaret Blair) and Washington, all now deceased. (3) William married Jane Wilson, and had children, James Knox, John, Alexander, Mary J. (married A. M. Stewart), Elizabeth (married John G. Coleman) and Sarah. (4) Alexander, Jr., is mentioned below. (5) James served as sheriff of Indiana county and was also a member of the State Legislature. (6) Matthew was the only one who did not survive his father. Of this family John was one of the leading men of Indiana county in his day, holding many of the highest offices, prothonotary, county treasurer, member of the Legislature, and associate judge; he was also deputy surveyor, and surveyor general of Pennsylvania, 1836 to 1840. The first paper published in Indiana,

Pa., was the *American*, and its first editor and founder was James McCahan, succeeded by James Moorhead. In 1829 its name was changed to the *American and Whig*. In 1832 Hon. John Taylor succeeded James Moorhead and changed the name of the paper to the *Free Press*. His descendants have also been prominent citizens of this section. His son, A. Wilson Taylor, was born in Indiana March 22, 1815, on the spot where his daughters, Misses Fannie, Caroline and Isabel, now reside, and received his early education under a private tutor from Philadelphia, Pa., afterward graduating from Jefferson College and Dickinson Law School, Carlisle, Pa. Later he studied law with Judge Thomas White and was admitted to the bar in 1841, entering upon a successful practice, and was always considered a safe and wise counselor. In 1845 he was elected prothonotary and reelected in 1848. Early in life he took an active part in politics and was a power as a political orator. Being opposed to American slavery he was foremost in organizing the Republican party and was recognized as one of its prominent leaders in western Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1859, and in 1872 was elected as representative of his district (Congressional), which was at that time composed of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties, during his term serving on a number of important committees. He took a deep interest in the agricultural development of his own county and State, serving for five years as president of the Indiana County Agricultural Society, and was also one of the trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and a trustee of the Indiana normal school. On May 8, 1849, he was married to Elizabeth Ralston. He died May 7, 1893, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, which was originally part of his own farm, and the same farm on which the costly Indiana hospital is now being erected.

Alexander Taylor, Jr., was like his father a surveyor and in the pursuit of that and other occupations became well known all over this region. The family have been leading Democrats, and he founded the first Democratic newspaper in the county, the *Indiana and Jefferson Whig*, the publication of which he commenced in 1821, in association with C. B. Wheelock. At the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 6, 1828, when he was aged thirty years, he was serving as prothonotary of Indiana county, and was most highly esteemed by all who knew him. He

married Sarah Cromwell, and they became the parents of four children, all of whom survived the father, namely: Robert Cromwell; Matthew, deceased, an attorney, who married Sarah H. Sill; Mary, deceased; and William, deceased. Of these, Matthew had two children, Francis M. S. and Helen, the latter dying in infancy; the former, who became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, married Addie Seymour, daughter of John S. Seymour and niece of Bishop Seymour. The mother, Mrs. Sarah (Cromwell) Taylor, died in June, 1883.

Robert Cromwell Taylor, son of Alexander Taylor, Jr., was born June 23, 1822, and became one of the prominent business men of Indiana borough. He received a good common school education, and taught school for some time in his young manhood. He gave up the profession to take a high position in the Shoanberger Iron Manufactory, at that time a well-known industrial establishment in this region. During the several years he remained there he formed those studious business habits and acquired those peculiar qualifications for which he became noted in his later years, and which had so much to do with his success in the various enterprises he undertook and his efficient service in every position in which he was placed. Leaving the Shoanberger manufactory to engage in mercantile pursuits on his own account, he established a reputation for fair and honest dealing and uprightness which he maintained to the end of his honorable career. Shortly after President Lincoln's first inauguration Mr. Taylor was appointed postmaster at Indiana, and held the office for eighteen successive years. His administration gave great satisfaction to the patrons of the office, and he was frequently highly commended by his official superiors at Washington, receiving highly complimentary letters from President Hayes and the Postmaster General, in which his efficient management of the important position was acknowledged and commended, and in one of which he was asked if he would accept the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General. Feeling then that he had already seriously impaired his health by too close application to his work, and knowing how varied and difficult was the labor required to properly fill the office tendered, he respectfully declined the proffered preferment. And to this was added a still weightier reason. His family and domestic attachments were remarkably strong, and he was loth to sever, even in the slightest degree, the loving ties of

home, or surrender even temporarily the quiet enjoyment and peaceful recreation he found in the family and social circles where his youth and manhood had been spent. About the close of his last term as postmaster, upon the organization of the Farmers' Bank, he was tendered the position of cashier, which he accepted, and held until the time of his death. The bank was organized March 24, 1876. Mr. Taylor's youngest son, John B. Taylor, not long afterward became assistant cashier, in which position he was serving in 1879. The connection of the Taylors with this financial institution has been continuous to the present time, and to them should be given their share of the credit for its career of prosperity and its unquestioned standing. The original capital stock, \$100,000, has been increased to \$225,000, and its volume of business and importance in the business world have expanded proportionately. The bank was established in the Shryock building on Philadelphia street, when it was opened.

Robert C. Taylor died suddenly of paralysis, at his home in Indiana, Oct. 3, 1884, at the age of sixty-two years. Over a year before he had suffered a stroke, but recovered sufficiently to resume his duties at the bank, though a few months before his death he gave up active participation in its affairs, turning over the more onerous duties to his son.

Mr. Taylor was always active in church and Sunday school work. He and Rev. David Blair organized the U. P. Sunday school in Indiana, the first Sunday school organized within the bounds of the Presbytery of that denomination. Mr. Taylor was chosen superintendent, and continued to hold the position for over a quarter of a century, "honoring the office and maintaining for the school a foremost place in the ranks of those valuable institutions. His resignation was brought about by feeble health, and was accepted with deep regret by the membership of both the school and church. In 1858 he was elected and installed as a ruling elder of the church, and in that capacity served his Master faithfully and lovingly, being solicitous that in all ways the cause of Christ should be advanced."

"His love for his family was measureless, and in his later years he found delight in mingling with his grandchildren, listening with grave attention to their griefs, joining in their plays, laughing in their glees. His devotion to public affairs never led him to forego the domestic and social enjoyments to which he contributed the full share of earnest dis-

courses, pleasant reminiscences, and assisted in the merriment which is wise and the playfulness which is discreet.

"In the community he was esteemed one of the best citizens. He was forward in every good work tending to the moral elevation of the community and to the development of the town. His advice on public measures and improvements was frequently sought, and it was tempered with reason and devoid of prejudice.

"In his death the widow and the fatherless have lost a faithful friend, and Christian charity one of its surest supports."

In 1847 Mr. Taylor married Sarah Jane Bell, of Westmoreland county, who with three of the four children born to them survived him. She is now deceased. Alexander T., the eldest son, a resident of Indiana, married Lydia Wettling; John Bell is mentioned below; Alice married George Hart and removed to Kansas.

John Bell Taylor, son of Robert Cromwell and Sarah J. Taylor, was born in Indiana, Pa., March 20, 1851, in the house now known as the A. W. Wilson property, corner of Church and Seventh streets. He attended the public schools of Indiana until he was sixteen years of age, when on the advice of his physician, on account of his health, he left school, as he then expected only for a time, until his health would improve. After clerking in the A. M. Stewart hardware store in Indiana for a time, his uncle, Alexander Elliott, a merchant of Armagh, Indiana county, asked him to come to Armagh and clerk in his store, and he accepted the position in September, 1867, remaining in that store until March, 1873, when he was elected to a position in the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa. Having accepted this position he returned to Indiana, and continued as an employee in the First National Bank until 1877, when he was elected teller in the recently organized Farmers' Bank of Indiana. He was afterward made assistant cashier, and on the death of his father, in 1884, was elected to succeed him as cashier, being connected with the bank in that capacity until 1904, when, with a fast growing business, the institution increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$225,000, and he was elected vice president. He is still (1913) holding that official position, and is a close, hard worker in the interest of the bank. He has also served as treasurer of the borough of Indiana for ten or twelve years, and was treasurer of the school board for a number of years, in both positions

justifying the confidence his fellow citizens showed in his financial ability and acumen. He has a justly high reputation in banking and general business circles, never disappointing those who have selected him for high responsibilities, and in all the associations of life has measured up to the high standard characteristic of the Taylors for generations.

Mr. Taylor is a man of rather quiet disposition, never seeking publicity. He is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church, and socially of the Cosmopolitan Club and the Two Lick Country Club, being one of the promoters of the latter, and having a cottage on the club grounds. He is interested in and fond of sports of many kinds, hunting, fishing, etc., and has always been very fond of horses, the greater part of his life keeping one or two good saddle and driving horses. In politics he is a Republican, and with few exceptions has voted the regular ticket.

In November, 1875, Mr. Taylor married Margaret Johnston, a daughter of Stephen A. and Mary E. Johnston, of Armagh, Pa., and to them were born: Royden J., a graduate of Cornell University, now living in Atlanta, Ga.; and Alice, at home. Mrs. Taylor died April 13, 1906.

JOHN WESLEY WATT, elder and founder of the Seventh Day Adventist colony in Indiana county, Pa., was born at Haworth, DeWitt Co., Ill., March 14, 1851, a son of Milton Asbury and Delilah (Morain) Watt, the former of whom was named for the noted Bishop Asbury of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The boyhood days of Elder Watt were spent on the farm of his father and he attended the public schools near his home and continued on the homestead until he was nineteen years of age, when he started out for himself and for a short time followed farming. He had always been of serious mind and in February, 1874, embraced the faith of the Seventh Day Adventists and began to prepare himself for the preaching of the Gospel. He devoted all his spare moments while at home to the study of theological books and thus prepared himself for the ministry, into which he formally entered at Nevada, Mo. While ministering to a congregation of 110 individuals there for three years he supported himself by physical labor. In Missouri he was ordained and remained in that State for eleven years, and then went to Montana, recognizing that there was a great field for

mission work. During his four years of evangelistic work there 250 souls were converted.

From Montana Elder Watt went to the State of Indiana, where he became president of his church conference, with headquarters at Indianapolis, and there had under his jurisdiction sixty churches and 1,600 souls, spending three useful years in that location. His next field of work was North Dakota, and one year later he went to South Dakota, which he left a year afterward with a prosperous church community behind him, next invading Vermont, where he became president of the conference, with headquarters at Barre. He remained in that office for six years, or until 1905, when he came to Pennsylvania and settled at Bradford. In 1906 he came to Indiana county and purchased the John K. Myers farm in White township, known as the Snyder farm, and here he laid the foundation for great future usefulness, establishing a colony consisting of eight families. He built a church and schoolhouse, the students already numbering twenty. Attention is given at this school to religious as well as secular education and a well-trained teacher is in charge, one who holds a State certificate.

Elder Watt is a man of wide vision and has shown it in the establishing of his different enterprises in the interest of the colony. A successful broom factory is in operation and farming and market gardening are thriving industries. He gives everything his personal supervision at this point, and is also in close touch with similar work in other sections. Personally he is a man to inspire esteem and veneration, and those who listen to his confident hopes for the future are apt to feel enthusiasm for his aims and respect near to affection for his sterling virtues.

At Nevada, Mo., Elder Watt was married, Nov. 17, 1873, to Mary E. Logan, who is in full sympathy with her husband and is also a beloved member of the colony. To Elder and Mrs. Watt the following children have been born: Delilah is the wife of Isaac Biglow, of Washington, D. C.; Pryor M., who is superintendent of the farm and broom factory, married Carrie French; Mand, who was educated to be a trained nurse at Battle Creek, Mich., is engaged in that profession in Oklahoma; Charles Daelton, who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and engaged in practice at Barre, Vt., married Lillian Kenerson, and they have two children, Len-

dell Kenerson and Lorain; Paul and Dale reside at home.

IRVIN ALFRED HEWITT, assistant elder and teacher of the above described colony, was born at Caledonia, Kent Co., Mich., June 18, 1874, a son of Alfred and Delephie (Everson) Hewitt. He was four years old when the family moved to Erie county, Pa., where he attended school, and later had advantages at the Edinboro normal school and at Grove City, afterward teaching at Keepville and Lundy's Lane, Pa. In 1898 Elder Hewitt became a convert to the teachings of the Seventh Day Adventists and went to Battle Creek, Mich., where he was engaged for some time in various occupations of a general intellectual nature. Later he returned to Pennsylvania and taught school at Conneautville, and when the church colony was established in Indiana county by Elder Watt, he came here to take charge of the educating of the youth. Elder Hewitt is particularly well qualified for this important work, being heartily in sympathy with its aims and a thoroughly educated man, both in the Scriptures and in church history, as well as in other branches of learning.

At Erie, Pa., he was married to Lena Ward, a most estimable lady. The quiet, wholesome influence that prevails at the colony speaks well for those who may be fortunate enough to be reared and educated there.

MARDIS. The Mardis family is an old established one in Indiana county, and its representatives are upholding its honor in different walks of life.

George Mardis founded the Mardis family in Indiana county when he came here from Franklin county, Pa. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, coming of a race which has produced some of the most rugged stock and brilliant men known in the history of this country. George Mardis was twice married, his second wife being Catherine Staffell, daughter of James Dickis, and widow of Thomas Staffell. Mr. and Mrs. Mardis had the following children: Joseph, David, Samuel, Thomas, Sallie and Betsy.

Joseph Mardis, son of George Mardis, died in August, 1843, and his wife, Polly (Berringer), died in March, 1850, and is buried in the U. P. Church cemetery at East Union. The children of this marriage were: Katy, who married Joseph Duncan; Susan, who married Sam Foy and (second) Washington Myers; Samuel L.; George, who married

Naney Stone; Sarah, who married John McLaughlin; Thomas; John, who married Eliza Felme; Mary, who married William Smith; Joseph, who married Jane McNutt; James, who married Maria Hickman; and Raymer. Mr. Mardis was a shoemaker and farmer, and followed both callings all his useful life.

Samuel L. Mardis was born June 27, 1812, and died July 24, 1881; he was buried in East Union cemetery, Buffington township. He married Eliza Morgan, daughter of John and Kate (Yertie) Morgan, who survives him, making her home on the old homestead with a daughter and son. The children born to Samuel L. Mardis and wife were as follows: (1) Eli Emerson, born March 10, 1846, died Nov. 2, 1894. He married Ella Newton, of Ottawa county, Ohio, and was a contractor and builder until he died. (2) George, born Sept. 8, 1847, died at the age of sixteen years, April 29, 1863. (3) Amanda, born Sept. 23, 1849, married Thomas C. Hogue, and died July 22, 1890. (4) John, born Feb. 27, 1851, died Nov. 17, 1878, aged twenty-seven years. (5) Scott, born Feb. 21, 1853, died May 10, 1880, aged twenty-seven years. (6) Sanford married Annie Miller and (second) Jennie Gibson. He resides in Pine township, Indiana Co., Pa. (7) Jasper, a physician, resides at home and is in poor health. (8) Benjamin Franklin is mentioned below. (9) Agnes is mentioned at length below. (10) Samuel James is also mentioned at length below. (11) Minerva married Marlin Cameron, a contractor and builder of Buffington township. (12) Curtis A. is unmarried and at home. (13) Flora married Clark Stein and resides at Piteairn, Pennsylvania.

Samuel L. Mardis was a native of Franklin county, Pa., and came to Indiana county when young, settling with his parents in Buffington township. His first employment outside the homestead was on the Pennsylvania canal, as steersman, and he followed this line of work until he had saved sufficient money to invest in 260 acres of land. As soon as he bought this farm he began operating it. As there was considerable lumber on his property, he found it profitable to market it, and purchased two of the first steam sawmills that were in his locality, for the purpose of handling his lumber properly. These mills were located in different parts of Buffington township, and in addition to sawing his own lumber, he had a big trade from others. As his business developed, he added property to his original holdings and cleared off a large tract of timberland. His operations were upon

a large scale, and he became one of the wealthy and prominent men of his county. Originally a Whig, when the Republican party was organized he found in its doctrines a good exposition of his political views, and he gave its candidates his hearty support the remainder of his life. Aside from serving as a school director he did not enter public life, his personal affairs absorbing his time and requiring his close attention. Few men of his locality were more active in the Methodist Church than he, as he not only contributed liberally towards its support, but was steward and class leader, and carried into his everyday life the principles he professed in his religious creed. During his long and useful career he accumulated a large property, and at the same time built up a reputation for unflinching honesty and integrity that nothing ever tarnished. The influence of such a man is always powerful, and it is still felt although he has passed away from this life.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MARDIS, son of Samuel L. Mardis, was born Sept. 21, 1860, on the old Mardis homestead, where he resided until 1881, after which he spent several years in the State of Ohio. On returning home, in 1887, he entered the dental department of the University of Baltimore where he graduated two years later, and in 1889 he located in the city of Johnstown, where he has been practicing dentistry up to this time. He has proved to be one of the most scientific dentists in western Pennsylvania. In 1890 he was united in marriage to Ida Lichtenfelts, daughter of Massium and Katie Lichtenfelts, of West Wheatfield Township, Indiana Co., Pa., and children as follows have been born to them: Bertha, Ethel Clay, Apie Hazle and Frank. All are living except Ethel Clay. Dr. Mardis has handled his financial business in a very skillful manner, and has become owner of a number of very valuable properties in the city.

SAMUEL JAMES MARDIS, son of Samuel L. Mardis, was born Nov. 4, 1863, in Buffington township, on the old Mardis homestead, where his widowed mother still resides. On Sept. 13, 1894, he married Elizabeth Johns, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Richardson) Johns, whose home was in Seward, Westmoreland Co., Pa. The grandfather of Mrs. Mardis on the paternal side was the founder of Johnstown, Pa., and built the first house in that city. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mardis have been: Sylvia, Raymond, Harry, George, Millard and Mildred

(twins), Martha, Merle, Roy and Kenneth. Of these, all are living but the twins.

Mr. Mardis received his educational training in the common schools of Buffington township, Mount Pleasant Institute, and the Morrell Institute at Johnstown. After leaving the latter institution he returned home and engaged in farming for a time. Seeing an opening, he embarked in the typewriter business at No. 110 Walnut street, Johnstown, Pa., and conducted same for a number of years. However, the call of the soil was too great for him to resist, and returning to Buffington township he bought a farm of 170 acres, on which he carries on general farming and dairying. His property is one of the best improved in the township, for Mr. Mardis is one of the advanced agriculturists, and carries on his operations according to scientific methods. He believes in intensive farming, and in order to make his land produce to its fullest extent has equipped his property with the latest improved machinery, which he operates with a gasoline engine. His residence is a commodious one, fitted with modern conveniences, while his dairy barn was erected according to the most advanced sanitary plans. His other barns and outbuildings all show that he believes in housing his machinery and stock properly, while his fences and various improvements are kept in fine condition. His dairy is large, and he finds a ready market for its products, the quality of which is up to every standard set by sanitary measures. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Mardis is agent for the International Harvester Company, covering a large territory, and his sales aggregate a heavy amount each year. In conjunction with the selling of agricultural implements he handles fertilizers, and writes insurance on farming properties. Such a man gives a decided impetus to agricultural interests and proves that the successful farmer of to-day must be about as good a business man as can be found in any line.

While attending to the multiple interests of his many undertakings, Mr. Mardis finds time to prove his worth as a good citizen, having been a school director for nineteen years, overseer of the poor for years and a member of the election board, and for five years he was a justice of the peace. The Republican party has had in him a strong supporter. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and his contributions to its support are generous to a marked degree. A man of decided action, Mr. Mardis has not only known how to ac-

complish great things, but has gone ahead and done them, and his standing among the prosperous business men and farmers of Indiana county is enviable.

AGNES MARDIS in her useful, busy, happy life demonstrates that her sex is amply able to carry on large interests successfully, and develop heavy property holdings. Her father, the late Samuel L. Mardis, had full faith in her and an appreciation of her ability, and chose her to carry out his plans for the large estate he left behind him. Present conditions prove fully that his confidence was not misplaced, and that he could not have done better than to name her.

Miss Mardis was brought up on the farm, and understands agriculture as well as her brothers. Under her active management the operation of the homestead is carried on, and the profits shown annually would do credit to any agriculturist in the county. In addition to attending to the many duties of business affairs, Miss Mardis gives tender care to her widowed mother in her declining years, and watches with gentle sisterly solicitude over her brother, Dr. Mardis, whose poor health is a source of anxiety to his family.

When Samuel L. Mardis bought his original farm he did not know that it was underlaid with a rich vein of coal, but he did appreciate the fact that it was bound to increase in value as the years went on, so declined an offer made to him in early days, of ten dollars per acre for the property. Miss Mardis has refused \$110 per acre for it, this remarkable advance justifying her father's faith in the future of this locality.

Like the rest of the family, Miss Mardis is a Methodist, although her church work is somewhat curtailed by the heavy responsibilities that rest upon her shoulders, but she is very charitable, and believes in forwarding any movement she believes will work for the good of the majority.

The Mardis family is representative of the spirit of the people of this section of the country. Coming here early in the history of Indiana county, its members invested heavily in land, buying it at a low price and holding it for the advance they were sure would come. They developed the natural resources, contributed their share toward improving the neighborhood, and gave their support to the building of schools and the establishment of religious organizations. Their endeavors were directed along the avenues of peace, and the result of the years of labor, intelligently directed, of the various representatives of this

family, is shown in the present condition of the community itself, as well as in the well-cultivated farms and flourishing business concerns that owe their existence to these same energetic people.

WILLIAM BRUCE WAGNER is engaged in lumber dealing and sawmilling and is also the proprietor of two general stores in southern Indiana county, where his extensive operations have made him very well known. He resides in Brushvalley township. The branch of the Wagner family to which he belongs has been established in America for several generations, and is of German origin. Michael Wagner, the first of the line to come to this country, was a native of Germany, and after crossing the Atlantic settled in York county, Pennsylvania.

Michael Wagner, son of the Michael Wagner mentioned above, was born in York county, Pa., and came from Little York to Indiana county in 1820, settling in what was then Wheatfield township, where he followed farming. He resided on what is now the St. Clair farm of 200 acres and began improving it, carrying on the work of development until he had one of the valuable places in the vicinity. He and his family belonged to the German Lutheran Church, which he helped to establish in his neighborhood, and he served on the building committee that had charge of the erection of a new place of worship. Politically he was a Democrat. He died in West Wheatfield township. He married Ann Sides, daughter of Adam and Ann (Stevely) Sides, and they are buried in the Lutheran Church cemetery in West Wheatfield township. Their children were: Jacob; John, who married Rebecca St. Clair Campbell and resided in Brushvalley; Michael, who married Sarah Duncan and resided in Brushvalley; Sarah, who married James Mack; Ann, deceased; and Lydia, who married Levi Walbeck.

Jacob Wagner, son of Michael and Ann (Sides) Wagner, was born Jan. 20, 1821, in West Wheatfield township, and there attended common school. He became familiar with farming as his father's assistant, and when he was twenty-two years old bought the Craig farm of fifty acres, to which he later added 200 acres, erecting a large dwelling house and barn upon his property. He became one of the prosperous farmers and stockmen of his township. He was a Republican in politics, and during the Civil war enlisted in Company H, 206th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving from 1861

to 1864, under Col. Hugh J. Brady. He was on guard at the Lee homestead, and was one of the first to march on to Richmond. At the close of the war he resumed farming, and continued actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on his farm May 4, 1901. In him the German Lutheran Church had a faithful member and elder, he giving his support to the congregation in West Wheatfield township, and he is buried in the Lutheran cemetery there.

Mr. Wagner married Sarah Walbeck, who died on the farm Dec. 30, 1886, aged seventy-four years, one month, twenty-four days. She was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Walbeck, of West Wheatfield township. The following children were born to Jacob and Sarah (Walbeck) Wagner: Annie died when twelve years old; Lydia married John Huston and had children Harry and Edna; John W. is a farmer of West Wheatfield township; Joseph W., a resident of Somerset county, Pa., married Neoma Specht and has children Fred, Dovel and Elizabeth; Jacob died young; Michael Walbeck is mentioned below; Sarah Emma is unmarried and resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Michael Walbeck Wagner was born in West Wheatfield township May 5, 1850, and there received his education in the public schools. Until sixteen years old he worked on the farm, and then he learned the trade of millwright with Daniel Breninger, of Cambria county, Pa., following that work for three years. After that he was engaged in lumbering for a year before he settled in West Wheatfield township on his grandfather's homestead, a tract of seventy-five acres near the line of Brushvalley township. He still owns and operates this place, which he has developed considerably, having built several houses and a blacksmith shop there; part of the farm is known as Wagnertown, near Heshbon, and there he continues to reside. He has been an industrious and thrifty man, and has done well in all his undertakings. On June 18, 1872, Mr. Wagner married Susan Moek, who was born in Brushvalley township, daughter of William and Mary Moek, and fourteen children have been born to them: Jacob Otis, who is on the farm; W. Brnee; Mamie, who died young; John M., who is farming in West Wheatfield township; Pearl, married to James McCollough, a railroad man of Derry, Pa.; Annie, wife of Leonard Shafer; Dessie, married to Robert Mack, of West Wheatfield township; Chester L., deceased; Michael Karl, a lumberman, of Buf-

fington township; Emma, wife of George Reynolds, of Derry, Pa., an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Jay Ord, who is deceased; Ray, who is engaged as storekeeper; Laura, deceased; and Dewey, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican.

William Bruce Wagner, son of Michael Walbeck and Susan (Mock) Wagner, was born Oct. 30, 1874, near Heshbon, in West Wheatfield township, where he began his education at the district school. Later he went to Prof. C. A. Campbell's summer school. He farmed at home with his parents until 1891, when he went to Bolivar, working at that place for about five years in the Robinson fire and clay brick business. In 1896 he returned to the parental home in West Wheatfield township, remaining a year, when he went into the lumber business on his own account, also opening a general store at Heshbon, on Blacklick creek, near the Pennsylvania railroad station. His wife and a clerk conduct this establishment, Mr. Wagner's time being occupied principally with his lumber dealings and his sawmill, which is located in Buffington township. He also owns another general store, conducted under the style of the Tall Timber Supply Company, in Buffington township, and all his affairs are in prosperous condition. He employs a large number of men in his various operations, particularly in lumbering, as he owns nearly a thousand acres of woodland; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is one of his best patrons. In addition to looking after these interests Mr. Wagner carries on a 100-acre farm. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has twice (1908 and 1911) been candidate on the Republican ticket for county commissioner, but was defeated. In religious connection Mr. Wagner is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is generally regarded as a young man of high ability and character, one whose success is well merited.

On Sept. 29, 1899, Mr. Wagner married Zora Clair Campbell, daughter of David and Martha C. (Carnahan) Campbell, of Heshbon. They have had three children, Florence, and Zulu and Lulu, twins.

JEFFERSON C. CALHOUN, who is now living retired in Indiana borough, after many years spent in agricultural pursuits in Indiana county, was born May 20, 1849, in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of

Robert R. and Nancy Sloan (Cochran) Calhoun.

Hon. John Calhoun, the paternal grandfather of Jefferson C. Calhoun, was an old-time hunter, trapper and farmer of Armstrong county, where he was widely and favorably known. A prominent Democrat, he served at one time as county judge of Armstrong county, and his activities in every walk of life served to place him in the confidence of his fellow citizens. He married a Miss Walker, and both died in Armstrong county. They were the parents of the following children: Noah, who lived in Wayne township, Armstrong county, where he died; Robert R., who was the second in order of birth; Nancy, who married Samuel Porter, also of Wayne township; Mary, who married Thomas Richey, of Wayne township; William, a farmer, who went to Illinois and there died; Jane, who married James Calhoun, of Pine township, Armstrong county; Samuel, who spent his life on the old home place; and John A., who was an attorney at law of Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

Robert R. Calhoun, son of Hon. John Calhoun, and father of Jefferson C. Calhoun, was born in Armstrong county, and there received a common school education. He lived at home until he was twenty-five years of age, at which time he was married and located on a farm of his own in Wayne township. In 1882 he moved to Dayton, and there his death occurred. He was a Democrat in politics and held numerous township offices, and he and his wife were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. They had five children, as follows: Ephraim A., who enlisted in Company K, 155th P. V. I., during the Civil war, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and was buried on the battlefield; Elmira A., who married Robert Clever (deceased), and is now a resident of Dayton, Pa.; Clara L., who married J. H. Mateer, of Boggs township, Armstrong county; Lee S., who is farming the old home place in Dayton, married to Lina Ambrose; and Jefferson C.

William Cochran, the maternal grandfather of Jefferson C. Calhoun, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States as a young man, locating in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he took up wild land, cleared it, and made a good home for his family. He was one of the pioneers of his section, participating in the settlement and development of his adopted country, and was widely known in his day. He and his wife had the following children: Jane, who married W. W. Mar-

shall, of Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa.; Nancy Sloan, who married Mr. Calhoun; John, deceased, who married Martha McCombs and lived in Wayne township; William, deceased, who married Martha McGaughey, and also lived in Wayne township; Polly, who died unmarried; Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of Watson Marshall; James L., deceased, who married Nancy Bricker, and died in the West; Robert, who married Mary E. Adair of Oswego, Ill., and lived in the West; Samuel, who lived and died on the old place in Armstrong county; Sloan, who married Lois Marshall, and lived in Wayne township; and Sarah, who married Robert McGaughey, and lived in West Mahoning township.

Jefferson C. Calhoun, son of Robert R. Calhoun, received his education in the home schools, and resided at home until the age of twenty-seven years, being reared to the vocation of farming. On September 27, 1876, he was married to Kate R. Steele, of Westmoreland county, daughter of Samuel A. and Nancy J. (Patterson) Steele, the last named dying when but thirty-six years old. Samuel A. Steele was born in Ireland, and when but six weeks old, in 1822, came to the United States with his parents, Andrew and Rosanna (McAhlalten) Steele, of Ireland. The family settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where the grandparents of Mrs. Calhoun spent the rest of their lives, Mr. Steele following farming. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are now deceased, viz.: Samuel A., Elizabeth, John, Mary Ann, Martha, Matthew, Hindman, Andrew and Joseph. Samuel A. Steele spent his entire life in Westmoreland county, where he was engaged in farming, and where he died at the early age of thirty-eight years. By his first wife he had three children: Kate R., who married J. C. Calhoun; Samuel Alexander McCloud, a retired farmer of Westmoreland county, who married Sarah Jane Cannon; and Mary J., the widow of Henry Laughrey. Mr. Steele married (second) Elizabeth Steele, who died in 1894, aged sixty-eight years, and they had one son, John R., who is living on the old homestead.

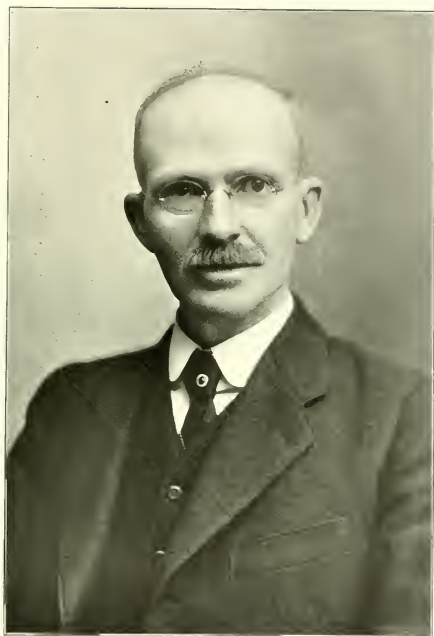
Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have had the following children: (1) Samuel Steele, for a number of years a traveling salesman in Pennsylvania, and now a farmer of West Mahoning township, Indiana county, is one of the prominent young citizens of his locality, and a leading member of the Odd Fellows. Born Aug. 20, 1877, in Wayne township, Armstrong county, he was married May 20, 1908,

to Fannie Bell, of Jefferson county, and they have two children, Catherine Bell and Robert Wade. (2) Nancy Jane and (3) Effie E. are at home. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have been given excellent educational advantages, attending the home schools and those at Dayton, and have been trained to occupy any position in life which they may be called upon to fill.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun located on the W. Lindsay farm, a tract of ninety-seven acres, in West Mahoning township, on which they made numerous improvements, Mr. Calhoun continuing to carry on general farming until 1909, in which year he removed to Indiana and settled in his present home at No. 202 North street. He is a Democrat in political matters, and has served as school director of West Mahoning township, ever taking an interest in anything that in any way affected the welfare of his community. With Mrs. Calhoun he attends the Presbyterian Church, in which both have many warm friends.

ROBERT M. WILSON, late secretary and treasurer of the Savings & Trust Company of Indiana, Pa., was connected with that financial institution from its organization. In the twenty years of his career in the business he had come to be regarded as an acknowledged authority on banking methods, a man of reserved opinions and unassuming exterior whose quiet strength commanded universal respect. Born on a farm near Belleville, in Mifflin county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1863, Mr. Wilson was a son of Jefferson Taylor and Sarah A. (Gonzales) Wilson, the former of whom died in 1900. The mother is still living at her home in Belleville. Mr. Wilson's grandfather, John Wilson, came to this country from Ireland, settling in 1770 in the Kishacoquillas valley, in Pennsylvania, where many of his descendants have lived, a number still being found there.

Robert M. Wilson spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm near Belleville, in the Kishacoquillas valley. He attended country school until the age of twenty, when he entered the State normal school at Indiana, Pa., graduating therefrom in the normal course in 1886 and in the scientific course in 1888. After that he was engaged in teaching for two years, as principal of the Philipsburg high school, in Center county, Pa. In 1890 he registered as a law student in Indiana, Pa., with Hon. John P. Elkin as preceptor, was admitted to the Indiana county bar in 1892,



Robert Wilson



and entered upon the practice of law at Blairsville, Indiana county, the same year. In the fall of 1893, however, when the Blairsville National Bank was organized, he was offered the cashiership, which he accepted. The new bank opened for business on Nov. 1, 1893, and he continued as its cashier until June 1, 1903, when he resigned to accept the secretary and treasurer of the Savings & Trust Company of Indiana, Pa. He continued his association with the Blairsville National Bank, having ever after served as a member of the board of directors of that institution. His duties in the Savings & Trust Company, besides the responsibilities of secretary and treasurer, comprised those of trust officer and director. His work and worth were thoroughly appreciated by his co-workers in the Savings & Trust Company, whose confidence in his opinion and reliance upon his judgment he held as the highest reward for whatever he accomplished toward the advancement of their common interests. While the welfare of this bank was his chief concern, Mr. Wilson's interest reached out beyond its immediate needs to all matters affecting the general situation in banking circles, believing a study of conditions enables any man to do more effective work in his special field. His grasp of the most important requirements, whether local or general, was recognized by the profession in his selection as treasurer of the Trust Company section of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, to which office he was chosen in 1911 at the Philadelphia meeting, and again in 1912 at the Bedford Springs meeting.

On Oct. 18, 1898, Mr. Wilson was married to Sara L. Sloan, daughter of Rev. David H. Sloan, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., which charge he filled for many years. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred Aug. 7, 1913.

McCLELLAN HOLLIS, mason and builder, is a well-known citizen of Blacklick township, Indiana county, where he was born Feb. 13, 1862, son of Jacob Hollis.

Jacob Hollis was born July 9, 1826, in Indiana county, Pa., and died in Blacklick township Feb. 18, 1896. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that occupation for a number of years, making his home in Blacklick township, near Muddy run. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Killin, of Armagh, Pa., and served in the Union army

for a period of nine months, and he suffered much in his later years as a result of the army life. He is buried in Hopewell cemetery in Blacklick township. On Nov. 29, 1855, he married Nancy Kelley, who was born Dec. 10, 1836, daughter of Archibald and Mary (Clawson) Kelley, and still survives. Eight children were born to this marriage: William John, born Nov. 1, 1856, died in September, 1911, at Steubenville, Ohio; James, born July 26, 1858, died July 4, 1871; Milton, born June 11, 1860, resides at Blairsville, Pa.; McClellan is mentioned below; Clara M., born Sept. 4, 1864, married Charles Crawford of Blairsville, May 12, 1886; Mary E., born July 3, 1866, married Harry K. Miller, of Blairsville; Harry W., born May 23, 1868, is section foreman on the West Pennsylvania branch of the Pennsylvania railroad; Elizabeth, born Aug. 28, 1870, died Aug. 30, 1890.

McClellan Hollis attended public school in his native township, and until he was eighteen years old helped at home with the work on the farm his father owned. Then he went to learn the trade of mason at Scottdale with Seth Kelley, with whom he remained four years, when he commenced to work as a stonemason on his own account. He has been thus engaged ever since in Blacklick township, where he resides, and he has established a lucrative business as contractor and builder. He is one of the reliable and respected citizens of his township, and though never an office seeker has been elected to fill several township positions of trust, having served as overseer of the poor and judge of election. He is a Republican of the Progressive stripe. In religious connection he is a prominent and active member of the M. E. Church, of which he is a trustee, and he is also interested in the Sunday school, teaching a class and at one time acting as superintendent. His wife also belongs to that church.

On Dec. 4, 1892, Mr. Hollis was united in marriage, in Blacklick township, with Harriet Ferguson, a native of the township, daughter of William D. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Ferguson. No children have been born to them.

CHARLES A. NICHOL, who is carrying on farming operations in White township, Indiana county, has been a resident of that section all of his life, having been born there Aug. 30, 1873, son of Archibald and Anna Pauline (Trimble) Nichol.

William Nichol, the grandfather of Charles A. Nichol, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, whence he came to the United States,

settling first in Philadelphia. He then took his family to the Manor district in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, making the trip from Philadelphia in a Conestoga wagon, and there the rest of his life was spent in tilling the soil.

Archibald Nichol, son of William Nichol, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1821, and was reared to the occupation of farmer, which he continued to follow all of his life. He came to White township, Indiana county, in 1865, and in 1893 purchased what was known as the Hood farm, where his death occurred March 25, 1911, at which time his widow moved to the town of Indiana. She still resides there, at No. 210 South Seventh street. She and her husband had ten children, as follows: Rev. William M., pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel, who is deceased; Ralph, who died in infancy; Frank A., who died in 1906, at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving a widow and three children, Archie, Arthur and Anna, who reside in White township; Clara, who died in infancy; Charles A.; Eda B., who is a public school teacher at Elwood, Ind.; Martha, who lives with her mother in Indiana; Grace, wife of E. Dana Johnson, editor of the *Albuquerque Evening Herald* in New Mexico; and Lucy, who died in infancy.

Charles A. Nichol, son of Archibald Nichol, received his education in the public schools of White township and the Indiana State normal school, and from boyhood has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is known as one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of his township, and his general worth as a citizen is acknowledged by his fellow townsmen. He rendered his community signal service as county auditor from 1903 to 1909, and at all times has been ready to aid any movements having for their object the general welfare of Indiana county.

On Feb. 22, 1899, Mr. Nichol was married to Clara May Kanarr, who was born in Grant township, Indiana county, the eldest child of Moses and Jane (Hamilton) Kanarr, who came from Armstrong county to Indiana county; and Mr. Kanarr was a land surveyor of the town of Indiana. Mrs. Kanarr died in June, 1909, the mother of three children: Clara May; Anna M., now deceased, who was the wife of Frank Stormer, of Blairsville; and Harry M., chief engineer for the R. & P. Coal Company, located at Punxsutawney. Mr. and Mrs. Nichol are the parents of four children: Dwight A., Harry A., Anna Jane,

and Day K. The family is connected with the First United Presbyterian Church of Indiana, which Mr. Nichol has served as trustee.

The Trimbles, Mr. Nichol's maternal ancestors, are descended from George Trimble, a native of Ireland, who coming to America settled in what is now White township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he took up several hundred acres of land. He died on his farm there and was buried at the town of Indiana. His children were Samuel, George, William, John, Jane (Mrs. Joseph McCartney) and Mrs. Cummins (who lived in Ohio).

George Trimble, son of George, above, was born in what is now White township, Indiana county, and spent all his life there, following farming. He married Mrs. Anna (McElhose) Hutchinson, widow of George Hutchinson, and seven children were born to them: Thomas, Samuel, Jane (Mrs. William Hamilton), Nancy (Mrs. James Kinter), William, Esther (Mrs. Nathan Hilands) and George. The father died on his farm when sixty-five years old, the mother at the same age, and they were buried at Indiana.

Samuel Trimble, son of George and Anna, was born Aug. 1, 1817, in White township. He learned the trade of carpenter. While a resident of Indiana county he served as assistant revenue collector. In 1867 he went West to Iowa, in a party composed of about twenty families who left southern Indiana county at that time for the same locality. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement, bought a farm, and thereafter made general farming his principal occupation. He died Nov. 13, 1900, and is buried there. By his first wife, Lucy Jane (Magee), daughter of John and Pauline (Bullard) Magee, Mr. Trimble had five daughters: Anna Pauline, widow of Archibald Nichol; Jane C., who married John Patterson; Martha G., who married Andrew Wiggins; Mary A., who died young; and Lucy Bell, who married John McEvoy. The mother died Feb. 8, 1859, at Indiana, Pa., and Mr. Trimble married (second) Mrs. Lydia (Keller) Reed, daughter of Archie Keller and widow of Robert P. Reed. They had two children, Lizzie K. (who married John Black) and George.

ELMER E. WILLIAMS, a lumber dealer of Indiana, Pa., was born July 7, 1862, in Cherryhill township, this county, son of Robert H. Williams. His paternal grandfather was a native of Wales, who brought his family to the United States about 1830, and after a short stay at Pittsburg, came to In-

diana county, where he bought a farm of 140 acres at Pineflats.

Robert H. Williams was born in Wales about 1818 and was twelve years old when the family came to the United States. While he had attended school in Wales, he was glad of the opportunity to pursue his studies at Pineflats, although he soon had to go to work. As he was anxious for something to do, he hired with carpenters, blacksmiths or anyone who would give him honest employment. Finally he went to Pittsburg where he repaired boats, but eventually decided to go to farming, and so bought 240 acres of land in Cherrhill township, continuing to operate it until he retired to Blairsville, where he died about 1892. In religious faith he was a Baptist. In politics he always voted the Republican ticket, but he did not seek office.

Robert H. Williams was first married to a Miss Holmes, by whom he had three children: Hugh, James and John. His second wife was Matilda Heron, of Blacklick township, this county, who died in 1907, aged about sixty-eight years. The children of the second marriage were: Elmer E.; Gertie, who is deceased; and Milton, who is unmarried.

Elmer E. Williams grew up on the homestead and in Indiana, and received a fairly good education, although when only fifteen years old, he began working away from home for William Williams, in Pine township, receiving six dollars a month for his services. His next employer was John Williams, an uncle, living in Pineflats. Later he worked in sawmills by the day, and at length had \$400 saved, with which money he bought a half interest in a portable sawmill in partnership with J. H. Engle. Still later he sold to his partner and bought one for himself. From these small beginnings he has developed his interests until he now owns two mills and does a large business. Until 1902 Mr. Williams lived at Cookport, then coming to Indiana to give his daughter better educational advantages. The family was installed in a pretty home on Wayne avenue.

On Oct. 6, 1892, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Lottie Conroth, a daughter of Solomon and Lydia A. (Eisenberg) Conroth. One daughter, Flossie Ethel, was born of this marriage, and was a lovely girl budding into young womanhood, when she was stricken down with typhoid fever and died March 25, 1911; she had made a fine record for herself at the normal school, and would have been graduated in another year. Mr. Williams was prostrated with grief, but was

called upon to endure another blow, for the broken-hearted mother fell a victim to the same disease, dying April 8th, following.

ROBERT J. TOMB, M. D., one of the oldest practitioners of Indiana county and one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Armagh, East Wheatfield township, is a native of that township, born Jan. 30, 1831.

The Tomb family from which the Doctor is descended was one of the first settled families in Wheatfield township, Indiana county, having come to that section as early as 1792. They were originally of Scotch extraction, but for generations the home of the family was in County Armagh, Ireland. David Tomb, the founder of the branch of the family in Indiana county, was born about 1760 in County Antrim, Ireland, and was reared there. His father, William Tomb, of County Armagh, had a family of seven children, named as follows: John, who came to America in 1790; Hugh, who remained in the old country; David; Catharine, who married James Anderson; Mary, who married Richard Dempsey; Elizabeth, who married Alexander Carnathan; and Margaret Jane, who married William Parker and (second) James Graham. Margaret Jane was the first settler in Armagh, Indiana Co., Pa., with the exception of Richard Dempsey, who married her sister Mary Tomb. All the rest of the family settled in what is now East Wheatfield township, in 1792.

David Tomb came to America with other members of the family in 1792, locating in what is now East Wheatfield township, one and a half miles east of Armagh, which was then a part of Westmoreland county. Here he became the owner of 250 acres of land near Armagh, the oldest town in the county, in what was then a wilderness, and on which he erected a log house and a log stable. Indians were still plentiful in this region, and one of their graveyards was on his farm. Here he hewed out a home for himself and spent the remainder of his life on the farm, doing what he could to clear it up and improve it. By hard work and intelligent efforts he succeeded in making the land productive. He and his brother John patented a tract of over two thousand acres on Blacklick creek. He died on the farm Aug. 23, 1838, at the age of seventy-eight years, and was buried in Bethel Church cemetery, in what is now West Wheatfield township. The family were members of the Associate Reformed Church, which later became the United Presbyterian Church. He

married Elizabeth Dickson, who was born about 1770 and died in 1854, aged eighty-four years, and was laid to rest in Bethel Church cemetery. She was a member of the U. P. Church. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tomb: Catharine; Hugh; John, who married Frances Shaw; Mary (Polly), who married Samuel Killin; Richard Dickson; Jane; William; Elizabeth, who married John Buchanan, and David, born in 1809, who married Angelina Killin (he was justice of the peace for fifteen years).

Hugh Tomb, the eldest son of David, was born in Wheatfield township March 1, 1794. What education he received was obtained in the subscription schools of the day, and he could attend only three months or less each year. Yet he became a well-read man for his day. He grew up on the farm, working with his father, and helped while still young to clear the land. For a period he worked on the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, as a hewer of timber, being engaged on the construction work from Blairsville to Johnstown. He also hewed most of the timber used in the construction of the Conemaugh furnace and the Baker furnace, and hewed timber used in the construction of log houses and barns in that section. He settled down to farming in that part of the township now known as East Wheatfield, on a tract of 160 acres, which he bought from Judge Thomas White, father of Judge Harry White. Here he erected a log house, the logs for which were hewed by himself, and a part of this house is still standing, now being used as a tinshop by Hugh Tomb. He made this house large and comfortable, and it was his home for the remainder of his life. He worked hard to clear up and cultivate his farm, upon which he died March 12, 1863; he was buried in the family lot in Bethel cemetery. Mr. Tomb was a Democrat in politics, and took considerable interest in local affairs, serving the township as tax collector and doing his share toward the establishing of the public school system. He was enterprising and progressive, keeping abreast of his day and generation. On Dec. 31, 1818, Mr. Tomb married Agnes Devlin, daughter of Samuel Devlin, who died Jan. 30, 1823, aged forty-eight years. Mrs. Tomb died on the farm and was buried in Bethel Church cemetery. She was the mother of thirteen children: Samuel Devlin, born Jan. 30, 1820, married Maria Louisa McCortney; David, born Nov. 10, 1821, married Matilda Clark and (second) Jane Bracken; John D., born Sept. 6, 1823, mar-

ried Lucinda Hutchison; William D., born Jan. 19, 1825, married Ellen McKelvey, and resides at New Florence, Pa.; George Washington, born March 30, 1827, married Mary Ling and (second) Elizabeth Bracken, and resides at Armagh, Pa.; Richard D., born Jan. 15, 1829, married Emily Clark, and died in Armagh; Robert J. was born Jan. 30, 1831; DeWitt Clinton, born Dec. 19, 1833, married Mary Berkey and resides at New Florence, Pa.; Benjamin Franklin, born July 14, 1835, was a physician, and died in Johnstown, Pa. (he married Sarah Odell); Archibald D., born April 11, 1837, married Amanda Dill, and died in New Florence, Pa.; Matilda Devlin, twin of Archibald, died in 1842; James F., born Jan. 30, 1840, died March 6, 1842; James F. (2), born March 17, 1842, resides at New Florence, Pennsylvania.

Robert J. Tomb attended public school in the township, the first school he went to being held in the log house which was owned by his grandfather, David Tomb; the teacher was a Mr. McCrudden. He also attended the old Indiana Academy, and among his schoolmates there were Judge Harry White, the late Senator Matthew S. Quay and Dr. Anderson, of Indiana; the instructor was Professor Searl. Later he attended Blairsville Academy, taught by William Cunningham. After leaving school he took up teaching, his first school being in Centerville, and he was also engaged in East Wheatfield township, Armagh and Brushvalley township. His wages per month were \$13.33, and there was three months' teaching during the winter season. Having a strong desire for the professional life, he read medicine under Dr. James F. Taylor, of West Fairfield, Westmoreland county, and subsequently attended Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 11, 1854, after which he began the practice of his chosen profession in Armagh, Indiana county. He was a successful practitioner for the long period of fifty-six years, giving up active work in 1910. During the first years of his medical career he had to ride horseback through woods and swamps and over hills, covering a territory with a radius of thirty miles, which included the Wheatfield townships, part of Cambria county and a part of Westmoreland county. During his long continued practice he assisted at 5,629 births. At that time the Conemaugh, Blacklick and Baker furnaces were in operation and many families resided in this section.

During the Civil war Dr. Tomb entered the

service, at Harrisburg, July 11, 1863, becoming assistant surgeon in the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until Jan. 21, 1864. On July 14, 1864, he became surgeon of the 193d Volunteers, having charge of the regiment, and served until Nov. 9, 1864, being stationed in southern Maryland. He was in the army for another period, as contract surgeon, United States army, Artillery Brigade, 25th Army Corps, with which he continued until the close of the war. The Doctor is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 30, at Johnstown.

The Doctor built the fine residence where he also had his office, which is one of the finest in Armagh, and there he is now living retired, active in mind and body and possessed of a good memory. He still continues his membership in the County Medical Society. In politics he was a Republican up to 1908, when he became a Prohibitionist; he is a staunch temperance advocate. He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and serves as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. His wife also belongs to that church.

On Dec. 28, 1854, in Armagh, Dr. Tomb married Fannie B. Shearer, who died July 17, 1882. They had an adopted daughter, Jennie, born Nov. 30, 1857, who married Christopher Rugh, who died in 1912, his widow residing in Greeley, Colo. The Doctor married (second) June 14, 1883, Mary A. Hill, a native of Burrell township, Armstrong county, daughter of John Wesley and Martha (Stewart) Hill. They have had five children: Verna, born April 5, 1884, was graduated from the State normal school, Indiana, in 1904, having taken the music course, and is now the wife of Charles Matthews, an architect, of Beaver, Pa. (they have four children, May Josephine, Caroline Tomb, Eveline and Charles H.); Virgil, born Oct. 30, 1886, resides in Johnstown, Pa.; Fannie, born Sept. 1, 1890, is a school teacher; Homer, born April 3, 1892, is at home; Martha, born Sept. 13, 1893, is now attending Beaver College.

SAMUEL S. GIBSON, late of Indiana, had an active and successful business career, as merchant, traveling salesman and farmer, and he was well known in Indiana county, having carried on the mercantile business at several points before he settled on his farm near the borough of Indiana. He was born April 29, 1849, in Cherryhill township, this county, son of Allison and Martha (McKendrick) Gibson.

Allison Gibson was born in Indiana county. He was a carpenter by trade, but followed

farming most of his life, and died in Greenville, this county, when over sixty years old. He married Martha McKendrick, who was reared in Philadelphia, and who died at the home of her son Milton, near Greenville. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson had the following children: Samuel S.; Rosanna, Mrs. John Goodland, of Indiana; Leonard, of Cambria county, Pa.; Calvin, who is on the old home farm; Caroline, who is unmarried; Mary J., who died when twenty-two years old; Milton, who lives near Greenville.

Samuel S. Gibson was reared on the homestead place and began his education in the local common schools, later attending the Millersville normal school, in Lancaster county, Pa. He taught school for four years in his home county, near home, and then clerked in a store at Nolo for three years, after which he went to Cookport, Indiana county, and with the Messrs. Perry formed the firm of Gibson, Perry & Co., who conducted a general store. At the end of five years Mr. Gibson withdrew from this partnership and moved to Taylorsville, Indiana county, where he bought a small farm and also kept store. After one year at that location he moved to Dixonville, and with James McKendrick, under the firm name of Gibson & McKendrick, kept store there for four years. Then Mr. Gibson sold his interest in that enterprise and resumed farming for three years. By this time his sons were grown and he moved to Indiana, owning a farm near that borough upon which he resided for the remainder of his life. In addition to its management he held a position as traveling salesman for a grocery company of Philadelphia, being thus engaged until his death. Mr. Gibson at various times was called upon to act as auctioneer and mercantile appraiser, and he proved himself capable in every capacity. He was well known and well liked, and his death, which occurred June 1, 1910, was mourned in many circles. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church from boyhood, and socially he belonged to the F. & A. M. (Indiana Lodge, No. 313), the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he was a Republican.

On Nov. 9, 1874, Mr. Gibson married Elizabeth Anderson, of Green township, Indiana county, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Dodds) Anderson, of Butler county; Mr. Anderson was a well-known farmer of Green township, served as overseer of the poor, and was a much respected man of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson became the parents of

these children: James, who lives in Aspinwall, Pa., married Pearl Creek and has one child, Beatrice P.; Sarah, who taught school for five years, is now the wife of Frank Terry, and lives at Trafford City, Pa.; Ford is a banker at Windber, Pennsylvania.

MACK. In East and West Wheatfield townships, Indiana county, may be found many members of the Mack family founded in this section over a century ago by Robert Mack. All of the name are noted for high character and substantial worth, and they are well represented among the progressive agriculturists. Among these are George F. Mack and David W. Mack, brothers, sons of Jacob Mack and great-grandsons of Robert Mack.

Robert Mack was a native of County Down, Ireland, born about 1763. There he grew to manhood and married Margaret Campbell, who was born about 1769, and four children were born to them in their native home; John, born about 1797; Robert, born about 1799; James, born March 3, 1800; and Jean, born about 1803. In the early part of 1803 Robert Mack with his wife and four children left their native home for America. While they were crossing the Atlantic, on a slow-going sailing vessel, their little daughter Jean died and was buried at sea, the body being placed in a sack, weighted at the feet with sand. The burial service was read by the captain. After landing in the New World the family made their way west of the Alleghenies, locating first near Pittsburg, Pa., and later in Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., where Mr. Mack settled down to farming on a 400-acre tract. He had to erect the log cabin for his family, and began a hard fight for existence in the wilderness which lasted many years. By steady industry and thrifty habits he managed to develop his farm and make many improvements, and he spent the remainder of his life on that place, dying there Aug. 2, 1850. He was buried in Bethel Church cemetery, in what is now West Wheatfield township, and a headstone marks the last resting place of himself and wife. Mr. Mack in religious principle was what was known as a Seceder, later joining the Bethel United Presbyterian Church. He was an old-line Democrat on political questions. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying on the farm Nov. 17, 1839, at the age of seventy years, and was laid to rest in Bethel cemetery. She, too, was a member of Bethel United Presbyterian Church. She was the mother of thirteen chil-

dren, those born in Wheatfield township being: David; William; Samuel; Armstrong; George; Jean (2), who married William McClain, and died in West Wheatfield township; Margaret, who married Hugh St. Clair, and removed to Iowa; Elizabeth (Betsey), who married William Campbell, being his second wife; and Joseph.

David Mack, son of Robert and Margaret (Campbell) Mack, was born in 1802, and reared in West Wheatfield township. He always followed agricultural pursuits, owning and conducting a farm of 130 acres, the place now occupied by his son Samuel, and in his later life also operated a sawmill on Germany run. He was one of the prominent citizens of the township in his day, not only active in business but also associated with the administration of public affairs. He was a lifelong member of the United Presbyterian Church and active in all its work. He died Sept. 7, 1878, and he and his wife are buried in the Bethel Church cemetery. Mr. Mack married Matilda Craig, who was born Feb. 25, 1814, in Indiana county, and died Dec. 16, 1904, and they had a large family, namely: Robert, who married Elizabeth Brantlinger and (second) Sarah Adamson; Jacob, who married Mary Jane Wakefield; John, who married Elizabeth Murphy; David, who married Mary Jane Kerr; William, who married Sarah E. Marrs, and lives at Armagh, this county; Tillie, who married Samuel G. Walbeck and resided at Heshbon, this county; Samuel, who lives on the old homestead in West Wheatfield township (he married Charlotte Roof and their children are Bart, Charles, Theresa and Irvin); Thomas, who married Kate Roof or Ruth; and James W. Few families can equal the record of this one for patriotism. Six of the sons served in the Civil war, Jacob and John in Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; David in Company K, 177th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Robert, John and David were in Company H, 206th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Greer and Col. Hugh J. Brady; William was in the 6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Jacob Mack, son of David and Matilda (Craig) Mack, was born July 26, 1834, in West Wheatfield township, and died there in October, 1909, at the age of seventy-five years. He obtained his education in the common schools of his native township. After he began farming on his own account he bought the McDonald farm of sixty-eight acres in West Wheatfield township, later adding fifty acres

to his original purchase. On this land he set out a large orchard and had considerable success as a fruit grower as well as in general farming lines, cleared up the entire tract and made many improvements thereon, including a large house and substantial barn. He was a man of progressive ideas and broad outlook, and a citizen who won the friendly regard of all with whom he came in contact. He and his five brothers all served in the Civil war, he as a member of Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain McCurdy and Colonel Dick. Before the war he was a Democrat, subsequently a Republican in his political views. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and he and his wife are buried in Bethel Church cemetery. In March, 1866, Mr. Mack married Mary Jane Wakefield, who was born in 1844, daughter of Jerry and Lucinda (Palmer) Wakefield, and died in April, 1906. Four children were born to them: George Franklin; David Wakefield; Mattie E., who is married to Frank Brandlinger and lives in West Wheatfield township; and Ida L., wife of Franklin Campbell, residing in West Wheatfield.

GEORGE FRANKLIN MACK, son of Jacob Mack, was born Nov. 26, 1866, in West Wheatfield township, and there obtained his elementary education in the common schools. Later he studied under Professor Campbell and at the State normal school in Indiana borough, after which he taught school for five terms, in East and West Wheatfield townships. He worked with his father up to the time of his marriage, when he moved to Blairsville, for the next few years following the carpenter's trade. Returning to West Wheatfield township he bought the Joseph Duncan farm of 170 acres, formerly owned by the Sides family, and here he has since been engaged in general farming. He has built a fine large barn and made numerous other improvements upon this property during his ownership, and he is considered one of the most up-to-date agriculturists in the vicinity. All local activities have his encouragement and support, and he has taken part in public affairs to the extent of serving as township auditor, to which office he was elected in 1895. In politics he is an independent Republican, and his religious connection is with the M. E. Church, of which he is a trustee; he also teaches in the Sunday school. All his family unite with this church.

On July 29, 1891, Mr. Mack was married to Sarah Emma Duncan, daughter of Joseph M.

and Catherine (Sides) Duncan, of West Wheatfield township, and they have three children: Vincent Duncan, born March 27, 1892, now at Piteairn, Pa., in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; J. Merle, born March 16, 1895, at home; and Freda Margaret, born Aug. 13, 1902.

DAVID WAKEFIELD MACK, son of Jacob Mack, was born April 8, 1868, in West Wheatfield township, and began his education there at the Washington schoolhouse, at Little Washington. Later he attended Prof. J. T. Stewart's select school at Clyde, and he has since been engaged in farming at his birthplace. He assisted his father until the latter's death, and then took charge of the farm, which he now owns, having bought out the other heirs. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and his success is typical of the high-class work for which the Macks are noted. He is continually making improvements about the home and surroundings, which are in creditable condition, and show the thrift and enterprise which characterize the energetic worker who directs his labors effectively. He gives all his time to his private affairs, taking no part in local matters beyond giving the influence a public-spirited citizen should extend to movements affecting the general welfare. He is a member of the U. P. Church.

On Oct. 1, 1889, Mr. Mack married Millie Rebecca Campbell, daughter of Archibald and Lizzie (Campbell) Campbell, and they have a family of four children, namely: Floy Elizabeth, David Scott, Jessie May and Frank Eugene.

WILLIAM D. DUNSMORE, who during the last four years has had charge of the engineering corps of the Peacock, Peacock & Kerr Mining Company, at Clymer, Pa., was born in Tioga county, this State, May 31, 1872, and is a son of William and Sarah (Gilmore) Dunsmore.

William Dunsmore, the paternal grandfather, was born in Scotland, and on emigrating to the United States settled in Tioga county, Pa., where he spent the rest of his life in mining.

William Dunsmore (2), son of William, and father of William D. Dunsmore, was born in Scotland, and came to the United States just prior to the Civil war, being followed here by his parents. He spent the rest of his life in mining in Tioga county, and died there in January, 1902. He married Sarah Gilmore, who was born in Nova Scotia, and she survives him and makes her home in Tioga county.

They were the parents of six children, as follows: Annie, the widow of James N. Patterson, living in Tioga county; Jeannette, the wife of John Harrington, of Newcastle, Pa.; Sarah, unmarried and living in Dubois, Pa.; William D.; James, of Greenwich, England, engaged in mining ventures; and Ada, unmarried and living in Dubois.

William Gilmore, maternal grandfather of William D. Dunsmore, was born in Scotland, and on leaving his native country first emigrated to Nova Scotia. Later, however, he came to the United States, settled in Tioga county, Pa., and here spent the rest of his life in mining.

William D. Dunsmore received his education in the public schools of Tioga county, and at the age of sixteen years removed to Harrisburg, Pa., where he attended the high school. On completing his course there he returned to Mansfield, Tioga county, and later attended the Pennsylvania State University, graduating therefrom in the mining course in 1895. He at once accepted a position with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Company, as assistant engineer, but left their employ after nine years to become chief engineer for the Peacock, Peacock & Kerr Mining Company, with which concern he has been connected to the present time. In 1908 he came to Clymer, prior to the organization of the town, taking charge of the engineering corps. He has established an enviable reputation in his vocation and has the full confidence of his associates.

Mr. Dunsmore was married in Jefferson county, Pa., in June, 1900, to Myra Jones, a native of England, who was brought to this country by her parents, her father being engaged with a mining company in Jefferson county as a machinist. Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmore have two daughters, Sarah and Margaret. The family attends the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Dunsmore is a member of Punxsutawney Lodge, B. P. O. Elks.

HERBERT P. KINTER, one of the firm of the Marion Center Milling Company, at Marion Center, was born in Grant township, Indiana county, July 11, 1878, a son of William and Martha Jane (Shankle) Kinter.

Samuel Kinter, grandfather of Herbert P., was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1842 became a settler of Grant township, Indiana county, where he spent the last years of his life in agricultural pursuits.

William Kinter, son of Samuel, was born in 1847 in Grant township, Indiana county, on

the farm on which he has carried on agricultural operations throughout his life, and where he and his wife, also a native of Indiana county, still reside. They have had a family of seven daughters and two sons, as follows: Herbert P.; Ollie, the wife of O. S. Gorman, a resident of Gipsy, Indiana county; Floy, wife of Spencer Stone, living at home with her parents; Bertha, the wife of Earl McMillan, of Wilgus, Indiana county; Stella, the wife of John Stroup, of Sapulpa, Okla.; Bessie, the wife of Bruce Spicher, of Indiana, Pa.; Ada, who was married in June, 1912, to Carl Piper; Alda, living at home and engaged in school teaching in the county; and Homer, the youngest, living at home.

Herbert P. Kinter was educated in the district schools of Grant township, and after completing his schooling started to farm the old homestead place, where he remained until he had reached his twenty-second year. For one year he worked in a sawmill, and subsequently went to Richmond, where he learned the trade of miller. In 1902 he went to Marion Center, where he remained until 1910, which year saw his advent in Penn Run, where he carried on an extensive milling business. On June 10, 1912, Mr. Kinter located at Marion Center, in company with Frank W. West erecting a large mill at Marion Center. The firm is known as the Marion Center Milling Company. Mr. Kinter is a young man of much more than ordinary business capacity, and his operations have always been conducted in such a manner as to win the entire confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

On April 4, 1910, Mr. Kinter was married to Lena Moore, who was born in East Mahoning township, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 30, 1879, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Buchanan) Moore, both of whom survive, making their home on the old farm which Mr. Moore settled on many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Kinter have three children: William Blair, Joseph Blaine, and a son yet unnamed. The family belong to the Baptist Church.

CLARENCE B. O'NEILL, jeweler and optician of Clymer, Indiana county, has the only establishment of the kind in that borough and is one of its enterprising young business men. He belongs to a family of Irish origin which was founded here many years ago, his grandfather, Edward O'Neill, a native of Ireland, having come to America and settled in Green township, Indiana Co., Pennsylvania.

Edward O'Neill, son of Edward, was born in Green township, and was a farmer during

his earlier life. For the last thirty years he has been engaged in the mercantile business, having a large general store at Lovejoy, in Green township. He and his wife Nancy (Lydick), who is a native of Cherryhill township, this county, have had two sons and one daughter: Verna, who lives at home; Clarence B.; and Ira B., a resident of Indiana, the county seat.

Clarence B. O'Neill was born Aug. 1, 1881, in Green township, and received his education in the country schools there. His first work after leaving school was on a farm there. In 1906 he entered the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, at Peoria, Ill., attending this institution for one year. Returning home, he subsequently took a course at the Bowman Technical School, at Lancaster, Pa., where he studied optical work, also learning jewelry and watch making, which trade he now follows very successfully. In 1908 he settled at Clymer and engaged in the jewelry business, which he has since conducted, having built up a trade which shows a steady increase. He is a graduate optician and also finds plenty of business in that line, his experience and conscientious application to the needs of his customers having gained him a high reputation for skill and reliability.

On Aug. 29, 1908, Mr. O'Neill was married at Mitchells Mills, this county, to Bertha C. Goodrich, a native of that place, born Dec. 26, 1881, daughter of Augustus and Martha (Hall) Goodrich, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. He was a lumberman and an early settler in Green township. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich now live at Mitchells Mills. They had a family of six children, all of whom survive, those besides Mrs. O'Neill being: Della, who is now in Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in missionary work; Oral, wife of John Lambert, of Somerset county, Pa.; Blanche, wife of Rev. M. Wilt, a United Brethren minister of Clearfield county, Pa.; Ina, wife of Christ A. Hines, of Nyack, N. Y., both engaged in missionary work; and Robert, of Barnesboro, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have had two children, Bernice Gay and Clarence M. Mr. O'Neill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and much interested in its work, having held the office of superintendent of the Sunday school.

GEORGE H. JEFFRIES, sheriff of Indiana county, is a man known personally to the majority of its citizens. He was born Aug. 9, 1865, in Grant township, and is a grandson

of William Jeffries, a native of Huntingdon county, Pa., who farmed there until his removal to Indiana county. Here he bought a farm and passed the remainder of his life. He married Sarah Pyle.

Noah Jeffries, son of William, was born in Huntingdon county, and followed farming throughout his active years. He married Miriam Work, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Aaron W.; George H.; Sarah and Elizabeth, twins, the latter dying May 11, 1894; William B., who died when eleven years old; and Miriam. Mr. Jeffries was a member of the United Brethren Church, his wife of the United Presbyterian Church. He died Jan. 12, 1892, she on Sept. 7, 1894.

George H. Jeffries obtained his education in the common schools of Grant township, this county. For more than twenty years after commencing life on his own account he followed the lumber and sawmill business, becoming an expert sawyer, and he did well in that line. He has been connected with the administration of the law in his community for a number of years, having served ten years as constable while a resident of Grant township. In 1908 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff, but was defeated. In the fall of 1911 he was again a candidate for the nomination, which he secured in September of that year, and he was successful at the election which followed in November, winning out by a large majority. Nothing could more clearly show Mr. Jeffries' character and determination than the story of the campaign which preceded his election. Though opposed by a faction of his own party he did such vigorous and effective work by personal canvass that he won out by a highly creditable majority, on his own merits. He made a tour of the county on foot, and by his own force and qualifications, his manifest honesty and integrity of purpose, gained enough friends to make his election assured. Such a man should be able to serve his community well and justify the confidence his fellow citizens repose in him.

On Feb. 19, 1889, Mr. Jeffries married Elizabeth Rittenhouse, daughter of John B. Rittenhouse, of Indiana, and they are the parents of thirteen children: Edna N., who is the wife of John T. Jamison; Nellie, wife of H. J. Meyers; Jerry; Nola; Margaret; Albert; Dollie; Dorothy; Paul; Harl; Mary; Isabella, and another son, unnamed.

Mr. Jeffries is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Rochester Mills, of which he is a past grand, has been secretary of his

lodge for over six years, and he represented it as delegate to the grand lodge at Philadelphia in 1908. He is also a member of Indiana Lodge, No. 931, B. P. O. Elks.

WILLIAM EDWARD ROBINSON, the leading merchant of Nowrytown, in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, was born in that township Oct. 26, 1857, a son of S. S. Robinson. His grandfather, Robert Robinson, was born in 1739, in Ireland, and married in 1769 to Rachel Wier. They had eight children.

S. S. Robinson, the father of William Edward Robinson, was born on the farm adjoining Nowrytown where he died in 1871. He married Bell M. McLanahan, who was born in 1829, near Indiana, Pa., a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Moorhead) McLanahan.

William Edward Robinson attended school in the Robinson District, No. 1, and worked on the farm of 230 acres until he attained his majority. Following this he was engaged in teaming and lumbering for a few years, and worked at the carpenter's trade for one year, and then began clerking for Mr. Benter, in his general store at Edri, in Conemaugh township, thus continuing a year, during which time he learned the details of the business, so that when he went back to Nowrytown he was able to embark in the same line himself, and operate his store successfully and intelligently. This was in 1887. He has conducted his general store since, and it is known as W. E. Robinson's Nowrytown Store. He carries a full stock of goods necessary for use on the farm and in the home, as well as a complete line of wearing apparel, and for the last twenty-three years has also filled the office of postmaster at Nowrytown. In addition to the interests centered in his store, Mr. Robinson is extensively engaged in the poultry business, and is a recognized authority in that line. A man of action, he has carried out his plans regarding his business ventures in an enterprising manner, and is justly recognized as one of the leading men of his township. In 1909 he became owner of an automobile, the first to be owned and operated in his locality, and made use of it to attend the Presbyterian Church at Saltsburg. In politics he has always been a Republican, and he has served as school director for three years. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership.

On Aug. 7, 1890, Mr. Robinson married Bessie L. Piper, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Larmer) Piper, and they are the parents of four children: Lloyd E., Harry Rex-

ford, Alice Ruth and Joseph Samuel. All have been given excellent educational advantages, beginning their training in the local country schools, after which Lloyd attended the Eldersridge academy two terms, Rexford attended there one term and also one term at Kiskiminetas, and Alice went to the Eldersridge academy two terms. Joseph is still in school. Mrs. Robinson was born at Saltsburg, Indiana county; her father came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

MILTON WORK, proprietor of the Evergreen farm in East Mahoning township, Indiana county, is one of the best-known men in that region and a notably successful agriculturist. He is a native of the township, born Nov. 10, 1836, on what is now the McGee farm, not far from his present home. A descendant of William Work, the founder of the family in Indiana county, he is of early pioneer stock of his section.

William Work was a native of Cumberland county, Pa., born in 1760, of Scotch-Irish descent. He grew to manhood there, and it is not known whether or not he took part in the Revolutionary war. In 1792 he married Miriam Seroggs, who was also born in Cumberland county, in 1775, daughter of Alexander and Rachel (Ireland) Seroggs, the former a Scotchman. Mr. and Mrs. Work crossed the Allegheny mountains in 1801 and made a location in Westmoreland county, Pa., near what is now New Florence, spending three years there. Thence they moved to Indiana county in 1804, settling in what is now the western part of East Mahoning township, in which section Mr. Work was a pioneer farmer. He was also one of the first teachers there, when the schools were run on the subscription plan, and held in log structures with oiled paper windows and primitive furnishings. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying Aug. 1, 1828, of cancer; he was buried in Gilgal cemetery. Mr. Work was one of the founders of Gilgal Church, from which he withdrew, however, in 1818, on account of doctrinal differences, joining the organization of the Associate Church at Mahoning. His wife died July 28, 1850, and is buried in the same cemetery. They were the parents of fourteen children: (1) Rachel, born Oct. 6, 1793, married Robert Hamilton, and died April 8, 1878. (2) James, born March 2, 1795, married Mary Ewing, and died Aug. 17, 1860. (3) Lettie, born July 7, 1796, married John Ewing, and died Aug. 23, 1871. (4) A. Seroggs, born Dec. 7, 1797, married Mar-

garet Brown and (second) Nancy Beatty, and died Oct. 23, 1878. (5) John, born June 24, 1799, married Martha Hamilton and (second) Sarah Beatty, and died March 6, 1872. (6) William, born Dec. 10, 1800, is mentioned elsewhere. (7) Allen N., born June 6, 1802, married Lydia Lewis, and died Jan. 30, 1852. (8) Sarah, born April 17, 1805, married Matthew Steele, and died April 1, 1887. (9) Aaron, born Oct. 26, 1806, married Nancy Smith and (second) Elizabeth Spencer, and died July 21, 1892. (10) Mary, born Oct. 12, 1808, died Dec. 27, 1853. (11) Miriam, born July 25, 1810, married Alpha Limerick, and died Aug. 11, 1850. (12) Moses Thompson, born Dec. 5, 1812, is mentioned below. (13) Susan, born Sept. 30, 1815, married John Smith, and died Feb. 24, 1844. (14) Elijah L., born Nov. 23, 1818, married Margaret McCreery, and died June 25, 1892.

Moses Thompson Work, son of William and Miriam (Scroggs) Work, was born Dec. 5, 1812, in East Mahoning township, and there attended subscription school. His opportunities for education were limited, but he had unlimited training of a practical nature, assisting his parents until he started out on his own account. He was only in his sixteenth year when his father died, and he remained on the homestead after that until 1836, when he settled on a tract of land now owned by the McGee family, in East Mahoning township—100 acres then entirely in the woods. He first erected a round-log house and stable, cleared his land, and subsequently bought another tract of 160 acres known as the William McCall place. In 1857 he put up a brick house, one of the first of its kind in the township, which is still standing and in a good state of preservation. He also built a frame barn, and made extensive improvements of all kinds on his property, gaining a reputation for hard work and thrifty habits which he well deserved. He had a kindly disposition and high character which made him well liked wherever known, and he was popular in many circles, being associated with various local interests in which he took an active part. He followed general farming and stock raising to the end of his life, but did not devote all his time to that work, serving from 1854 to 1857 as county commissioner, and holding many other local offices. He was one of the organizers of the Indiana County Fair Association, served as director and one of the managers of same, was a Whig and Republican in politics, and in religious connection a member of the Gilgal Presbyterian Church. He was originally a

member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was a large man, six feet in height and weighing 180 pounds. His death occurred on the farm in March, 1885, when he was in his seventy-third year, and he was buried in the Gilgal cemetery.

In 1833 Mr. Work married Margaret Hopkins, who was born April 13, 1812, daughter of John and Margaret (Jamison) Hopkins, and she died Aug. 25, 1844, the mother of children as follows: Thaddeus C., born Feb. 23, 1835, died Oct. 9, 1857; Milton, born Nov. 10, 1836, is mentioned below; Arabella, born April 14, 1839, married James I. Work (a veteran of the Civil war), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Johnson) Work and grandson of John Work, brother of William Work, the pioneer, from whom the branch here under consideration descends; Asenath, born Feb. 15, 1841, died Aug. 19, 1844; Ruth, born Nov. 20, 1843, died Aug. 24, 1844. For his second wife Mr. Work married, Aug. 13, 1847, Tabitha L. Van Horn, of East Mahoning township, who died in December, 1890, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lytle, of Fort Morgan, Colo., and the remains were brought East for interment in the Gilgal cemetery in East Mahoning township. She was the mother of these children: Elizabeth, born Sept. 1, 1848, married Joseph Hood, of Indiana, and is now a widow, residing in Iowa; Francis A., born Aug. 30, 1850, died Aug. 25, 1876; Mary S., born Oct. 5, 1852, married A. W. Steele, of Indiana, Pa.; Ruth, born Nov. 7, 1855, died Jan. 3, 1858; Sara S., born Feb. 9, 1858, married John M. Lytle May 7, 1878, and resides at Fort Morgan, Colo.; Hubert, born July 3, 1860, married Laura Arbuckle, and is a practicing physician in Pueblo, Colo.; Jennie Myrtle, born Dec. 2, 1862, died on Christmas Day, 1882.

Milton Work spent his boyhood on the farm and went to the local school, later learning the trade of carpenter and joiner with W. G. McElhaney, of Indiana. His first wages were ten dollars a month, and later, when he became a journeyman, he received fourteen dollars a month. After four years at the trade he returned home, continuing to help his father until 1863, when he settled on what is now known as the Evergreen Farm, in East Mahoning township, formerly part of his father's holdings, what was once known as the William McCall farm. On this tract of seventy-five acres he has lived and worked for half a century, during which time he has improved it from year to year, keeping abreast of the progress made in agriculture and show-

ing himself to be a typical member of a family noted for thrift and well-directed industry. He has followed general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of raising and dealing in horses.

During the Civil war Mr. Work enlisted, in September, 1862, in Company I, 23d Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia, and was out for a short time, being stationed at Chambersburg, this State. He has always been a staunch Republican on political questions, and his church connection is with the United Presbyterian congregation of East Mahoning, to which he has belonged for over fifty years; he has served as trustee of the church.

On June 4, 1863, Mr. Work was united in marriage with Elizabeth Craig, who was born near Marion Center, in East Mahoning township, April 2, 1842, daughter of John and Mary (Brown) Craig. In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Work made a trip west to the Rocky mountains, visiting Colorado and elsewhere. Mrs. Work died June 4, 1907, on the forty-fourth anniversary of their marriage, and was buried in the East Mahoning cemetery. She was a faithful member of the United Presbyterian Church of East Mahoning, and a loving helpmate through a long and happy married life to the husband who survives her. They had no children. Since the death of his wife Mr. Work's niece, Mrs. Stewart, has kept house for him.

FRANKLIN PIERCE OATMAN, in his lifetime one of the extensive and progressive farmers of White township, Indiana county, was born Aug. 4, 1854, in Rayne township, this county. He was a son of Joseph Oatman and grandson of Jacob Oatman, who was but a child when his father came to the United States, from Holland, the Oatman and Johnston families—to which latter the wife of Joseph Oatman belonged—crossing the ocean in the same vessel. The first account we have of them is of their residing in a locality in Milflin county, Pa., known as "Long Hollow." The hollow begins at the old iron furnace near Mount Union on the east side of Jack's Mountain, and extends to McVeytown, formerly known as Waynesburg, and long ago simply as Wayne. The grandchildren of Jacob Oatman remember hearing their parents tell of their childhood days spent in the "Long Hollow."

The following letter written by C. L. Oatman Oct. 1, 1885, from Lake Geneva, Walworth Co., Wis., gives a brief history of the Oatman family to which he belongs:

"My grandfather, George Oatman, had three brothers, Benjamin, Isaac and Joseph. Their father was a Hollander; came from Germany and settled in the town of Old Milford, Conn., about seven miles from New Haven, where the family were born and reared. My grandfather and his brother Isaac came to Vermont. George (my grandfather) settled in Rutland county, and Isaac in Bennington county, and Benjamin settled in Jefferson county, N. Y. Joseph, the other brother, was called the lost Oatman; went from home south and was supposed to be dead. Now you will know which you descended from—either George, Isaac, Benjamin or Joseph.

"In 1836, at Beardstown, on a steamboat on the Illinois river, going up the river, my name was called and it seemed to startle one of the passengers who said that was his name and that that was the first time he had ever heard it outside of his own family. Comparing notes it was shown that we were cousins and he a son of Joseph Oatman, with family who afterward settled in Kane county, Ill. He and a portion of his family left here and went to Texas and are large cattlemen and rich. Edward and Frank Oatman reside at Dundee, Ill. Joseph Oatman, the lost one, went to Kentucky and settled near New Albany on the Ohio river, and this branch of the family came from Kentucky. Eli Oatman, my father, was George Oatman's son; had two brothers, Lyman and Eliakim. Royce Oatman, son of Lyman Oatman, started for California in the fall of 1849 with a family of seven children on the southern route and were massacred by the Apache Indians. Olive and a little sister were taken prisoners. Olive, I believe, was some twelve years old, and her sister younger, who died—could not stand the hardship. Lorenzo, a brother, was left for dead on the ground, and recovered, but afterward died. Olive was rescued in 1856, after a captivity of some six years. She became since her captivity finely educated, married a man from near Detroit, Mich., by the name of Fairchild, and he is now or was last year a banker in the city of Sherman, Texas. She is badly marked (tattooed) about the face. I have a book of their history. . . . A little more history would show that the name was not originally Oatman, but Hoatman, and (there) being two of the same name but no relation at Old Milford, to separate their progeny they cast lots, or drew cuts, as to which should leave out the 'H,' and our side got beat and left the name 'Oatman,' as we write it." In a postscript he adds: "Joseph lived

in Kentucky, was a large slave owner, died and was buried near New Albany on the Kentucky side of the river and a large monument raised to his memory. A little more history of the massacre—when they were murdered on the southern route to California. The ground has been enclosed and monuments to their memory erected by the government, and is now one of the stop-off places of excursionists."

A similar story is told by the family of Joseph Oatman of Indiana county, Pa. The names of the three brothers of their grandfather, Jacob, are, however, John, George and Royce; these went to California in 1849, but it was John's family that was massacred. They say there was a copy of the history mentioned in the possession of their family, but that it was loaned out and lost; that it was published in 1850.

Jacob Oatman, grandfather of Franklin Pierce Oatman, was born in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and died Sept. 12, 1835, at Water Street, Pa. He married Mary McReady, who was born Dec. 4, 1779, and died Sept. 16, 1850. They had a family of seven children, one son and six daughters: Lydia, Joseph, Anna Maria, Jane, Rebecca, Nancy and Sarah.

Joseph Oatman, second child and only son of Jacob and Mary (McReady) Oatman, was born Dec. 15, 1810, and died June 30, 1899. He came to Water Street, Pa., from the "Long Hollow," Mifflin Co., Pa., April 21, 1836. From there he moved to Williamsburg, where he resided about eight years, and then moved again, to Indiana county. This was about 1844. He was foreman for eighteen years on the Pennsylvania canal, and lived in the same house with Maj. Samuel Caldwell, who married his sister Anna Maria. Major Caldwell owned and operated an axe factory at Water Street for many years. The house they lived in was a double stone dwelling which was long afterward used as a hotel, and may be so used yet. The grandfather, Jacob Oatman, died here shortly after the death of his grandchild William, son of Joseph.

On July 10, 1834, at the home of the Johnstons, three miles above Williamsburg, Pa., Joseph Oatman was married to Eliza, daughter of William and Jane Johnston. Joseph Oatman in a note written by him in a book which belonged to him states that "Joseph and Elizabeth Oatman was joined in wedlock on Thursday the 10th of July, 1834." And then he adds—"He aged 23-6-25, She aged 21-7-11." This would make her birthday

Nov. 29, 1812. He also notes that "Johnston Oatman was born April 9th, 1835, and died the 29th June, 1835, age 2 mo 18 d." This was his first child, whose full name was William Johnston Oatman.

The children of Joseph and Eliza (or Elizabeth) Oatman were as follows: (1) William Johnston, born April 9, 1835, died June 29, 1835. (2) George Washington, born Oct. 12, 1837, belonged to the law firm of Johnston & Oatman for many years; Robert L. Johnston, his law partner, was his uncle. He married Priscilla Jane Tibbett, of Ebensburg, Pa., and their children were: George B. McClellan; Martha Elizabeth, who married William Hargnett, of Ligonier, and lives at Wilmerding, Pa.; Alice Catherine, who married Robert Gillan, of Johnson, Laurel Hill; and Annie Laura, unmarried. (3) James Johnston, born at Williamsburg Dec. 24, 1839, taught public school. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B. 11th Pennsylvania Reserves; served three and a half years; was at the battle of Peach Orchard, where on June 29, 1862, he received a fracture of the skull and was left on the field for dead, but later fell into the hands of the Confederates and was taken to Libby prison, remaining there three months. After the close of the war he taught a year as principal of the Ebensburg high school; studied medicine, graduating in 1867 from Jefferson Medical College; located first at Carrolltown, Cambria county; in 1870 graduated from Hahnemann Homeopathic College; located in Altoona, where he built up a large practice. In 1897 his wound in the head so affected his health that he was obliged to abandon practice. He died soon after, Jan. 29, 1900, at his home, No. 1700 Fifth avenue, Altoona, Pa., from the effects of his injury received in the line of duty, but his widow has nevertheless so far been refused a pension. In 1868 he was married to Regina H. McDermitt, daughter of Col. B. A. McDermitt, of Ebensburg. Their children were born as follows: William Johnston, April 5, 1869 (druggist at Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa.); Robert, Nov. 16, 1870 (machinist in Altoona car shops); Stella Gertrude, Aug. 1, 1874; Charles Joseph, March 24, 1878 (works in the Altoona shops); Genevieve Catharine, March 26, 1887; Ernest Francis, Oct. 10, 1888; Ralph Bernard, Aug. 20, 1896. (4) Martin Luther married Nannie Evans, of Granville, Ohio. (5) Mary Jane, unmarried, at present lives at No. 105 North Fifth street, Indiana, Pa. She taught in the public schools of Indiana county, and took care of the old home in her father's

old age. (6) Anna Maria died Feb. 26, 1879, aged twenty-two years. (7) Robert Lipton married Fannie Yeager, of Napoleon, Ohio. He died and she married a Mr. McLaughlin, of Lancaster, Pa., where she now lives. (8) Franklin Pierce was the youngest.

Franklin Pierce Oatman grew to manhood in Rayne township, Indiana county, helping with the agricultural work on his father's homestead, and also following lumbering and carpenter work. He became an expert mechanic, so handy with tools that he could even build a carriage or do other work not usually possible to any but an experienced tradesman. He continued to follow farming and carpenter work on his father's place in Rayne township until August, 1894, when he moved with his family to White township, settling on the Lockhard farm, a tract of 174 acres owned by his father-in-law, Peter Leasure. This farm, located one mile from the center of the borough of Indiana, he subsequently bought from Mr. Leasure, and there he continued to live and work until his death, which occurred at that place March 2, 1905. He followed general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, and was one of the most advanced agriculturists of his district, his work being done in the most intelligent and approved manner. He had particularly fine horses, and his residence and other buildings were kept in excellent condition, the whole property presenting a most creditable appearance. He gave all his time to his own work, taking a public-spirited interest in matters affecting the general welfare, but never seeking office or entering actively into such affairs. He was a staunch Democrat in political opinion, and in religious connection a Lutheran, belonging to the church of that denomination in Rayne. He is buried in Greenwood cemetery, Indiana.

On March 16, 1886, Mr. Oatman married Samantha Leasure, who was born on the homestead farm in Green township, this county, daughter of Peter and Margaret Ann (Miller) Leasure, and to them were born six children, namely: Margaret Velma, now the wife of Nealis Groft; Elva, who is now a student at normal school; Vernie Iona, Lucy Catherine, Martha Jane and Anna Arvilla, all attending school. Mrs. Oatman now owns and occupies the farm in White township, where she and all her children reside, her son-in-law, Mr. Groft, now conducting the place for her. This land is underlaid with two fine veins of coal, though they are not being operated.

We have the following record of the six

daughters of Jacob and Mary (McReady) Oatman:

(1) Lydia Oatman, born Aug. 15, 1809, died in 1872, aged about sixty-two. About 1829 she was married to James Shorthill, who was born in 1799 and was about five years old when he came to the United States with his parents, John and Nancy Shorthill, who with their children Thomas, James and Dennis emigrated from Ireland to America about the year 1804 and settled in Mifflin county, Pa. They afterward moved to Huntingdon county, having bought a farm of five hundred acres in the ridges five miles from the town of Huntingdon and about three miles from Millcreek. James Shorthill sold his share of the farm and moved with his family to Hollidaysburg about the time of the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad. Here they kept a boarding house for men who worked on the reservoir. They remained here only about three months, when, about 1846, they settled in Indiana county near to the Oatman family, some six miles east of the town of Indiana, which place was laid out about 1805. Thomas Shorthill, eldest son of John and Nancy, served in the war of 1812 and died in the service. Dennis Shorthill went to Clarion county. John Shorthill, the father, died at his old home near Millcreek, Pa., but was buried in the town of Huntingdon.

James and Lydia (Oatman) Shorthill had children as follows: Mary Jane, born April 28, 1831, married Adam Snyder, by whom she had no children, and (second) John Johnson, by whom she had three, Margaret, Ellsworth and Annes (a daughter); Anna Maria, born June 24, 1832, is the widow of Joseph Mauk, who was a soldier in the Civil war, and she lives at Marion Center, Pa. (they had no children); Rebecca, born May 16, 1834, was married July 29, 1866, to Joseph McCormick, son of Joseph, of Smicksburg, Pa., and they have two children, Eveline Lydia, born May 28, 1867 (married Oct. 18, 1888, James C. Bovard, son of James; no children; they keep hotel in Marion Center), and Joseph Carothers, born Sept. 26, 1870 (married Jan. 4, 1894, May Wyncoop, and has three children, Charles Lloyd, James Donald and Joseph Paul); James, born in March, 1836, married Elmira Burke, of Cambria county, and died in 1895 (they had one daughter, Mary, who is married and has two children, Gray and ———); Sarah Elizabeth died unmarried; Albert died unmarried; Joseph died unmarried; George Washington married Barbara ———, of

Canton, Ohio, and had children James and Joseph, both unmarried.

(2) Anna Maria Oatman, the second daughter, was born Sept. 8, 1816. About the year 1839 she became the second wife of Maj. Samuel Caldwell, then a widower with three living children. He was the fourth child and fourth son of Maj. David Caldwell, eldest son of Robert Caldwell, who came from County Derry, Ireland, was of Scotch parentage, and settled at Barree, on the Little Juniata (close to the present station of Barree on the Pennsylvania railroad), in the year 1754. His brother Charles settled near Alexandria, some three miles distant, at the same time. These emigrants had previously stopped at the settlement in Cumberland county (now Franklin) known as the "Cannogojig" (Conococheague). Maj. David Caldwell, eldest son of Robert, became the sole owner of the old homestead. He married Rebecca Dean, daughter of Matthew Dean, of Canoe Valley, whose wife and several children were massacred by the Indians in 1780, and became the father of twelve children, from whom are descended all the Caldwells of the counties of Huntingdon and Blair. For his first wife Maj. Samuel Caldwell married Mary, daughter of Israel Cryder, who lived near the old Caldwell homestead at Barree. She was born Aug. 15, 1802, and died April 18, 1835. She was the mother of five children: Susanna, born April 22, 1827, was accidentally poisoned and died Aug. 29, 1836; David, born Nov. 13, 1828, was a lawyer at Huntingdon, and died in Tyrone, Pa., April 6, 1893; Israel Cryder, born Jan. 22, 1830, married Rebecca Ellen Riddle, and died June 21, 1896, leaving two children, John R. and Samuel Horace, both of whom have families, the former living in Toledo, Iowa, where he is a lawyer of fine reputation, the latter employed in the shops at Wilmerding, Pa. (Israel C. Caldwell was a merchant and land speculator, with this peculiarity that he was always buying but never sold, and about a year before his death there was a general collapse of his business affairs); Hannah Mary, born Dec. 9, 1831, married Feb. 22, 1869, N. L. Tabler, and lives near Minooka, Ill. (they have three children living, Ella, Rebecca and Mary; one is deceased); Rebecca Harriet was the fifth child of Samuel and Mary (Cryder) Caldwell. By his second wife, Anna Maria (Oatman), Major Caldwell had five more children, namely: William Calvin, born at Water Street, Pa., May 16, 1840, was a commercial traveler, and died unmarried Nov. 16, 1880, at Tyrone, Pa.; Rebecca Eliza-

beth, born Jan. 17, 1842, at Water Street, was a teacher in the public schools, and died unmarried Oct. 21, 1875; Robert, born in Huntingdon Dec. 24, 1843, died there Jan. 11, 1848; Letitia Maria, born in Franklin township (Elizabeth Forge) Oct. 3, 1845, taught public school in Huntingdon and Blair counties, and married Prof. A. W. Greene, a teacher in the Tyrone schools, and has four children, Orville Caldwell, Samuel Maurice (married and has one child), Mary Lois and Maria Letitia (they live in Clarinda, Iowa); and Samuel Dean, born at Huntingdon Nov. 3, 1847.

After successfully operating an axe factory at Water Street for many years Maj. Samuel Caldwell went into the manufacture of "blooms" at Elizabeth Forge. But the great depression in the iron trade coming on, he failed in his new enterprise. He was county surveyor for six years, and passed much of his time in the woods tracing old lines and settling disputes as to boundaries, being considered one of the best land surveyors in the country. About 1850 he purchased a farm in Black Log valley, in the lower end of Huntingdon county, to which he removed his family, which consisted then (1852) of his wife and four children, the children of his first wife not being at home then. This farm he named "Hickory Grove," from the large quantity of hickory which grew upon the place. Here he farmed until his death, which occurred May 1, 1857, though he still surveyed a great deal, often being from home weeks at a time. It was while on one of his surveying trips that he contracted the cold which terminated in his death. He died of pneumonia, which was little understood at that day. His widow moved with her four children to Shade Gap in 1858, where at Milnwood Academy they received a fair educational training, which stood them all in good stead in after years, when they were obliged to hoe their own rows. All four taught in the public schools of Huntingdon and Blair counties.

Samuel Dean Caldwell, tenth and last child of Maj. Samuel Caldwell, collected and compiled the greater part of the family history used in this article. After teaching for ten years he went to the city of Washington and in the spring of 1874 entered the government service. He has been there ever since, with but few intermissions in his employ. The first two years he was in the treasury department, was afterward in the postoffice department, war department, national board of health (three years), United States Senate (seven years as private secretary and stenographer,

several sessions as assistant reporter to the official reporters of House debates, and the balance of the time acting as private secretary to different members of the House and Senate) and—for the last eight years—with the Indian Bureau of the interior department. Among his personal friends he has had the pleasure of numbering such men as James G. Blaine, Simon Cameron, Samuel J. Randall, R. Milton Speer, Gen. Harry White, William Walter Phelps, John Kean, Jr., Joseph McKenna, W. D. Washburn, John H. Mitchell, J. N. Dolph, P. B. Plumb, Gilbert A. Pierce, and R. R. Hitt. Mr. Caldwell still owns his old home in Shade Gap, Pa., but in 1890 he bought a little farm six miles north of Washington, at Bethesda, Md., in Montgomery county, where he entertains in true Pennsylvania style those of his friends who take the trouble to hunt him up. On Oct. 29, 1874, he married Jennie Gertrude Ardinger, daughter of Hon. Charles G. Ardinger, of Williamsport, Md., and they have had four children, three daughters, all deceased, and one son, who survives, Samuel Dean, Jr. The latter, born March 15, 1882, is a graduate of the Western high school of Washington, D. C.

(3) Jane Oatman, third daughter of Jacob and Mary (McReady) Oatman, died when about nine or ten years old.

(4) Rebecca Oatman, fourth daughter of Jacob and Mary (McReady) Oatman, married Douglass Wray, by whom she had several children. Her second husband was a Hodgman, and in 1873 they were living in Berea, Ohio. Her daughter Sarah married a man named Howard. On April 12, 1836, Douglass Wray and his wife Rebecca wrote a letter from Mercer, Pa., addressed to Joseph Oatman, Huntingdon, Pa.; the postage on it was eighteen cents, and the letter was folded in the old style, there being no envelopes used in those days.

(5) Nancy Oatman, fifth daughter of Jacob and Mary (McReady) Oatman, married a Dickson, and had two children: Walter, who is deceased, and Mary, Mrs. Bundy, who had two children, Clara and Frank (they live at Decatur, Illinois).

(6) Sarah Ann Oatman, sixth daughter of Jacob and Mary (McReady) Oatman, married William Campbell. In a letter written by William Campbell to Joseph Oatman, dated A. P. R. R. (Allegheny Portage Railroad) Aug. 24, 1839, he speaks of a fine boy having been born to them, and says he will be seven months old on the 15th of September. He says he is still living at No. 2, and hitching at

the foot of the plane at the rate of seven dollars per week, or rather one dollar per day Sunday and weekdays. He says further that as he (Oatman) in his last letter had talked of leaving that place (presumably Williamsburg) he does not know where to address his letter. He adds in a postscript that the name of his boy is "Abert" (meaning Albert).

GEORGE T. BUCHANAN, wholesale grocer, of Indiana, has one of the largest establishments in that line in western Pennsylvania, and is probably best known in business circles in that connection. He has acquired other important interests in this section of the State, however, and in all his associations is known as a man of unquestionable ability and integrity. He was born June 27, 1867, in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, son of William L. and Mary M. (Widdowson) Buchanan. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Mr. Buchanan's great-grandfather was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch parentage. He and his wife came to this country from the North of Ireland, after their marriage, and settled first in Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming and distilling. Thence they removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died, in Loyalhanna township. His children were: William, Arthur, John, George, Frances, Margaret, and perhaps others.

George Buchanan, grandfather of George T. Buchanan, was born in 1810 in Butler county, Pa., and in his youth attended the country schools near home. When a boy he would gather hickory bark after his work was done, to make a fire bright enough to enable him to study evenings, and by perseverance he became a well-educated man, following school teaching for some time. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was engaged principally as a cabinetmaker and farmer. After his marriage he located in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, where he was employed at his trade, and thence removed to Rayne township, Indiana county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1861, when fifty-one years of age. He was a devout member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and became quite well known in that denomination, being a local preacher. But his absorbing public interest was the subjection of slavery and the slave traffic. He threw all his influence into the anti-slavery cause, and being endowed with considerable talent as a campaigner and public speaker took considerable part in the Abolition movement in that



Geo. T. Buchanan

capacity, as well as in his connection with the "underground railway," by means of which he helped many slaves to escape and gain their freedom. He was always outspoken and uncompromising in his stand against slavery, and having the courage of his convictions and the gift of presenting his views well was a strong influence in the anti-slavery ranks for a number of years. In his earlier manhood Mr. Buchanan was a Free-soiler, the only one in Loyalhanna township, and he joined the Republican party upon its formation. His wife, Ann (Irwin), was born in 1820 in Ireland, and early left an orphan, coming to America with her father's people when twelve years old. She died April 2, 1892, when seventy-two years old, in Mechanicsburg, Indiana county. She, too, was a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan had a family of six sons and three daughters, the daughters dying in infancy. The sons were: William L.; James S., of Rayne township; George, who is deceased; Dr. John L., deceased; Cyrus A., of Indiana; and Harvey S., of Indiana.

William L. Buchanan was about fourteen years old when his father moved the family to Rayne township, Indiana county, and there he grew to manhood. He began his education in the subscription schools, his first teacher being his cousin, William Buchanan, and later went to public school. His first work for himself was as a farm laborer, working by the month, and later he drove mules on the old Pennsylvania canal. After coming to Indiana county he farmed during the summer season, in the winter and spring being employed in the lumber woods and at rafting. He served in the Union army throughout the Civil war, under two enlistments. In 1861 he became a private in Company A, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Creps and Col. O. H. Rippey, of Pittsburg, enlisting in Indiana county, for three years. The command was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He had assisted in the organization of the company, and went with it to the front, seeing thirty-eight months of hard service in the field before he was incapacitated. He took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight, the engagements at Malvern Hill and Antietam, and all the battles of his command up to and including Gettysburg, and subsequent activities. In 1863-64 he was a member of a light brigade of picked men from regiments of different corps, who did skirmish and reconnoitering duty. After Chancellorsville this brigade was disbanded, the men being returned to their respective regiments. Mr.

Buchanan had been promoted June 13, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, to first sergeant. At the end of his term he was discharged, Feb. 14, 1864, at Brandy Station, Va., and re-enlisted for three years, on the field, in the same company and regiment. He came home on a thirty-day furlough, during which time he married, and after rejoining his regiment again saw considerable active service until he lost an arm at Fort Stevens, in the defenses of Washington, whither the 6th Corps, to which the 61st Regiment was attached, had been sent. They met Early as he was moving out to the works in his march on the city, and in the encounter Mr. Buchanan received a minie ball in his right arm, close to the shoulder, his injuries being so severe that the member was amputated on the field. He was taken to a hospital in Washington and thence to a hospital in Philadelphia, from which he was discharged Oct. 18, 1864. Up to the time he was wounded at Fort Stevens he had never lost a day's duty on account of sickness, though slightly injured several times. He was in command of his company at the time, all the commissioned officers having been either wounded or away on furlough. The regiment stood first in loss of officers during the Civil war, and ranked about fourteenth or fifteenth in loss of men.

From the time of his return from the army until his retirement a few years ago Mr. Buchanan was engaged in farming, milling, stock dealing and merchandising, having farms in Cherryhill (115 acres) and Green (sixty acres) townships, Indiana county, and conducting stores at Dixonville and Indiana. For several years he was located at Marion Center, this county, engaged in the hotel business, and eventually removed to the borough of Indiana, where he dealt in agricultural implements for some years. Thence he removed to Dixonville, where he was in business nine years, having a general merchandise store. He retired shortly before the death of his wife, and has not been engaged in any active business pursuits since, now making his home in Indiana. Mr. Buchanan was one of the organizers of the Marion Center National Bank, and served as director until 1911, when he resigned. He is still a large stockholder in the Savings & Trust Company of Indiana. His ability and honorable dealings brought him success in his enterprises, and he has had high standing in the various communities where he has become known through his business associations.

Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Veteran

Legion and G. A. R., Post No. 28, and also of the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana. In politics he is a Republican but independent in voting, supporting what he regards as the best men and measures.

On March 22, 1864, Mr. Buchanan married Mary Matilda Widdowson, of Cherryhill township, Indiana county, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Lydie) Widdowson, and she died at Indiana March 25, 1906. She was a member of the Baptist Church and one of its devoted workers, a member of the missionary societies and interested in other church activities. She is buried at Oakland cemetery. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan: Josephine, who died in infancy; George T.; and William Orrin, of Larimer, Pa., who carries on an extensive mercantile business, having establishments at Irwin and Larimer, in Westmoreland county, this State.

George T. Buchanan received his early education in the common schools of Indiana, and was a member of the second class to graduate from the Indiana high school, in 1883. Subsequently he attended the State Normal School at Indiana, and then taught for two terms before entering upon his business career. He was associated with his father in the implement business for a time, after which they were interested in partnership in the general merchandise business at Dixonville. In May, 1890, the year following the Johnstown flood, Mr. Buchanan engaged in the retail grocery business at Johnstown, where he remained four years. His next experience was as traveling salesman for Francis H. Leggett & Co., of New York City, wholesale grocers, for whom he sold goods on the road for a period of ten years. At the end of that time he settled down in Indiana, buying a half interest in the wholesale grocery establishment with which he has since been connected. In 1909 he bought out his partners, and has since carried on the business alone. He has a very commodious building, 40 by 120 feet in dimensions and three stories high, and occupies three warehouses besides. Mr. Buchanan has made a most creditable record since he entered this concern. His success in building up and holding trade, his business now amounting to four hundred thousand dollars annually, is the best evidence of his progressive and enterprising nature and executive ability, which combined with untiring energy have brought him such high success. His active policy has been the means of advancing his business to a foremost place among the prosperous concerns of the kind in western

Pennsylvania, and his foresight has enabled him to do more than keep abreast of the demands of his trade—he anticipates them and has attractive propositions for his customers which keep the trade interested in every line he carries. His reputation for just and honorable dealing has proved a valuable asset in his independent career. Mr. Buchanan has become interested in various other industries in the locality, being a director of the Savings & Trust Company of Indiana, a director of the Indiana Woolen Mills Company, and associated with several enterprises which are factors in the development and prosperity of this section.

On May 21, 1891, Mr. Buchanan was married to Jennie R. Davison, of Indiana county, daughter of William S. Davison, of Green township, and they have two children: Edith, who is a graduate of the Indiana State normal school; and William Paul.

Mr. Buchanan is a prominent member of the Baptist Church, which he is serving as deacon, and he has also been interested in the Sunday school, of which he has been superintendent since 1902. He labored zealously and contributed liberally to secure the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indiana, whose building was erected in 1912-13. He has been a director of this institution since its formation. Fraternally he holds membership in Indiana Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M., of the borough of Indiana, and he also belongs to the Cosmopolitan Club.

NATHAN CHARLES HARVEY, cashier of the First National Bank of Glen Campbell, Indiana county, has been connected with that institution ever since he came to the borough, in 1902. He is associated with other important business enterprises there, and has become thoroughly interested in the general welfare of the place, where he has proved himself a most valuable citizen.

Mr. Harvey was born June 29, 1868, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa., son of Elijah and Mary (Lamason) Harvey. His father was a native of Minnesota and was a contractor and builder by occupation. Nathan C. Harvey acquired his early education at Jersey Shore, attending the elementary and high schools there, and the Jersey Shore Academy, and later studied at the Eclectic Institute there, from which he was graduated. He then became a drug clerk, and took a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1902 Mr. Harvey came to Glen Campbell and entered the First National Bank as assistant

cashier, continuing to hold that position until elected cashier, May 3, 1910. He holds interests in the Lasoya Oil Company of Glen Campbell (whose field is at Chelsea, Okla.) and the Giant Electric Light, Heat & Power Company, being one of the directors of both these companies. His opinions on financial questions and general business conditions are highly esteemed by those who have had the opportunity to realize the comprehensive grasp he has on such matters. He is at present serving the borough in the capacity of school director. Mr. Harvey is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, is a member of the Episcopal Church, and in his political views is a Republican.

On Oct. 15, 1897, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage with Edith Scott, of Elmira, N. Y., daughter of Winfield S. and Caroline (Dietchie) Scott.

DANIEL HOWARD owns the valuable tract of 200 acres in Blacklick township, Indiana county, where he lives, and is one of the wide-awake business farmers of his section. He was born in that township Nov. 17, 1855, son of Isaac and Rebecca (Baroon) Howard, and is a grandson of Adam Howard, a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., who had a family of four children, namely: George, Jacob (who died unmarried), Isaac and John. Of these, George Howard married Sarah Baroon, of Center township, Indiana county, and they had the following children: Alexander married Mary Rankin; Jane married Harvey Stewart, of Center township; Isaac married Mary Dixon and (second) Nancy E. McCracken; Lizzie died young; Margaret married John Mack.

Isaac Howard, son of Adam, was born in Blacklick township, Indiana county, and died there; he was laid to rest in the Lutheran cemetery in Center township. In religious connection he was a Lutheran. All his life he followed his trade, that of carpenter, residing in Blacklick township but working all over the surrounding territory as well, in Indiana and Westmoreland counties. He was particularly in demand as a barn builder, his experience and reliability bringing him plenty of work in that line. He married Rebecca Baroon, of Center township, who is buried in the Lutheran cemetery in that township. Mr. and Mrs. Howard had a family of four children: Sarah, who married David Altman, a farmer of Blacklick township; Levi, who died when ten years old; Daniel; and James, who died when two years old.

Daniel Howard attended the McCrea brick school in Blacklick township and worked at home until he reached the age of seventeen. From that time he worked for himself, for three years in the employ of his uncle George Howard, being twenty years old when he went to work for William Smith, with whom he remained about twenty-five years, engaged in farming on his present place. He has since followed agricultural pursuits on his own account, and now owns about two hundred acres, 160 of which are under excellent cultivation. He has cleared much of this land himself, and has made numerous improvements, being constantly on the alert to discover and apply new methods of doing his work and conducting his farm, anything which will increase its value and productiveness. He does a large butter and egg business, having been very successful in that line. Mr. Howard has been an active man, and has acquired other interests besides his farm, being a stockholder in the First National Bank of Blairsville and in the Farmers' Blacklick Township Telephone Company. Public affairs have also received some share of his attention, he having served his township for three years as supervisor of roads and for ten years as member of the board of school directors. In political association he is a Republican, and he favors the temperance cause. He and his family are members of the Hopewell M. E. Church.

In 1880 Mr. Howard married Sarah Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William and Ann C. (Brincker) Smith, the former his longtime employer. Four children have been born to this union: Mabel, born Oct. 1, 1880, who died June 30, 1901; William Roy, born March 25, 1887, who resides with his parents; George Smith, born March 11, 1892, at home; and Laura Alice, born Feb. 23, 1903.

EDWARD O'NEILL, proprietor of the leading general merchandise store at Mitchells Mills, Indiana county, and owner of 200 acres of land in Green township, was born in that township March 27, 1846, son of Edward and Catherine (Kneedler) O'Neill. He is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he received dangerous wounds.

Mr. O'Neill's paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and coming to America in young manhood settled in Center county, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his life.

Edward O'Neill, father of Edward, was born in 1799 in Center county, and in 1840 came to Indiana county and settled near Shelocta, afterward removing to Mitchells Mills,

where he conducted a store and flour mill as member of the firm of Mitchell & O'Neill. Subsequently he located on the farm now owned by his son, and here he spent the balance of his life in agricultural pursuits and in conducting a sawmill. His death occurred March 31, 1870, in the house in which his son now resides. Mr. O'Neill married Mrs. Catherine (Kneeder) Lytle, who was born Dec. 16, 1803, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and she died April 11, 1881, the mother of the following children: James L. enlisted in Company B, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864; John, born April 14, 1836, a resident of Indiana, Pa., served during the Civil war as a private in Company A, 67th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Eliza Jane, born April 1, 1838, is the wife of George H. Fleming, of Indiana, Pa.; Nelson, born Aug. 1, 1840, who enlisted in Company A, 135 Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and reenlisted in Company A, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Jacksonville, Indiana Co., Pa., in 1903; Sarah Catherine, born Oct. 13, 1842, is deceased; Edward is mentioned below. By her marriage to Mr. Lytle Mrs. O'Neill had one child, Letitia.

John Kneeder, the maternal grandfather of Edward O'Neill, spent most of his life in Huntingdon county, and was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation.

Edward O'Neill was educated in the district schools of Green township, and during his boyhood worked on the home farm. A bright, enterprising youth, when he was but fifteen years of age he engaged in school teaching, but the Civil war roused his youthful patriotism, and in October, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, 88th Regiment, P. V. I., under Col. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia. He saw considerable hard fighting with this regiment, participating in numerous skirmishes and the battles of Petersburg and Hatcher's Run, and in the latter engagement received severe wounds in the head and hands. On receiving his honorable discharge Mr. O'Neill returned to the old home, and worked on the farm until 1882, in which year he engaged in the general merchandise business at Mitchells Mills, in which he has since continued, in addition to cultivating his valuable property of 200 acres situated in Green township.

Mr. O'Neill was married in 1873 to Maggie Moorhead, daughter of William Moorhead, an early settler of Indiana county, and she died July 15, 1876. On April 11, 1878, Mr. O'Neill was married (second) to Nancy J. Lydick, who

was born in Cherryhill township, daughter of Robert A. and Agnes E. Lydick, early settlers of that township, and granddaughter of Abraham Lydick, one of Indiana county's pioneers who came to this section as early as 1760. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have had three children: Vernie, who resides at home; Clarence B., engaged in the jewelry business at Clymer; and Ira B., who is engaged in farming in White township.

Mr. O'Neill is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is elder, and has been active in church and charitable work. He holds membership in the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. A staunch Prohibitionist in his political views, he has been called upon to fill public office, and for ten years acted very acceptably as justice of the peace of Green township.

WILLIAM A. SIMPSON, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Indiana borough, where he settled in the fall of 1895, is one of the foremost members of his profession in this section and has gained high personal standing as well. He was born in Virginia City, Mont., in May, 1871, son of Solomon L. and Mary C. (Means) Simpson.

James Simpson, the Doctor's great-grandfather, was the first of this family in Pennsylvania. Born about 1750, he was of Scottish extraction, but came to the United States from the North of Ireland, in 1775. He first located in the Path valley, in Huntingdon county, Pa., later moving to Westmoreland county, where he continued to make his home until 1785-86. Then he crossed the Cone-maugh river, locating in what is now Cherryhill township, Indiana county, in which section he was among the first settlers. By occupation he was a farmer. He married Polly Pollock, and they became the parents of the following children: Charity, who married Thomas Craven; Robert, who married Mary Shearer; Margaret, who married Moses Gamble; Nathaniel, who married Catherine Leasure; James, who married Jane Shearer; John, who married Sarah Kirkpatrick; David, who married Nancy Conlter; Isaac, who married Mary Lewis, and Samuel, who married Phebe Lewis.

Nathaniel Simpson, son of James, was born in Pennsylvania and passed all his life in this State. He married Kate Leasure, daughter of John Leasure, and they became the parents of the following named children: Betty, Margaret, Jane, James, John, Solomon L., Nathaniel, David, William, Catherine and

Culbertson. The father of this family died at the age of fifty-six, and the mother subsequently married John Colkitt; she died when fifty-two years old.

Solomon L. Simpson, son of Nathaniel, was born in Indiana county, Pa., was reared on a farm near Georgeville, and followed farming in this county. He learned the tailoring trade in Indiana, and afterward went West. He was twice married, and his children by the first union, to Annice Warren, were Emma and Nora; the former married Thomas H. Vinter and has one child, Emma S., wife of Dr. G. C. Jenkins, of Germantown, Pa.; Nora married John C. Patton, of Indiana, Pa. Mr. Simpson's second marriage was to Mary C. Means, a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania.

William A. Simpson attended the elementary and high schools in Indiana borough, and later the State normal school there. He took a classical course at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in the year 1892, and made special preparation for his profession by reading medicine under Dr. N. F. Ehrenfeld, of Indiana, and attending the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1895. In the fall of that year he began practice at Indiana, where he has since remained. He has become one of the leading medical men of this section. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the Indiana County Medical Society, and has served one term as president of the county organization. For many years he has been associated with the Pennsylvania National Guard, and for several years was assistant surgeon of the 21st Regiment, later belonging to the 5th Regiment in the same capacity. He is also county medical inspector, representing the State department of health in this capacity, has conducted the State Tuberculosis Dispensary No. 43 since its inception in 1908, and in these various trusts has done excellent work. Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason, holding membership in Lodge No. 313, F. & A. M., of Indiana, and in Williamsport Consistory, thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. As physician and citizen he has been a useful member of the community ever since he settled in Indiana, and his fellow citizens respect him for his public spirit and intelligent interest in the general welfare.

In 1901 Dr. Simpson married Grace Taylor, daughter of Alexander Taylor, of Indiana. She died in 1903. In 1908 the Doctor married

(second) Anna St. Clair, of Homer City, this county, and they have had one child, William A.

ISAAC HAMILTON MABON is one of the foremost citizens of West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, prominent in agricultural and business interests and influential in public affairs, though he has not held office, being content to do his share in promoting the general good in his private capacity. He is a native of the township, born June 17, 1866, son of Thomas Jefferson and Nancy (Milliken) Mabon.

The Mabon family has been established in this section for considerably over a century. William and Margaret (Brown) Mabon came to this country from Scotland in the year 1794, bringing with them their family of six children, five sons and one daughter: George, John, James, William, Thomas and Jane. Their home in Scotland was on the river Tweed, and when they settled in what is now West Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., they named a small stream running through their property Tweed run, by which name it is still known. William Mabon and his wife were laid to rest in a little cemetery near the Pennsylvania railroad, on the tract where they originally settled in West Wheatfield township. Of their children: George had five children, two sons and three daughters, by his first wife, whose maiden name was Steele, and by his second wife, Margaret (McDonald), had a son, Capt. George C. Mabon. John married Margaret Liggett, and had seven sons and five daughters, William, Robert, John, James, Thomas, Frank, Alexander. Jane, Nancy, Margaret, Mary and Ann; they lived in Mahoning township. James married Jane Smith and had two sons and one daughter, Samuel S., William and Margaret; he settled at Mahoning, Pa. Jane married John Graham, (second) Robert Sutton and (third) William Baird; she had no children. William, the grandfather of Isaac H. Mabon, is mentioned below. Thomas married Jane McLeary and had children: Margaret (married William Reed), Mary Jane, Emily (married H. A. Welshonce), Harriet (married John Ferguson). William, Thomas, Louisa (married Andrew Milliken), Mary A. (married George A. Jenks), and two more whose names are not given.

William Mabon, son of William and Margaret (Brown) Mabon, was a large land holder, owning at one time over six hundred acres, and became a well-known and prosper-

ous farmer. For many years he ran a saw-mill on Tweed run (in West Wheatfield township) which he had built. He died April 20, 1838, and was interred in Bethel cemetery in West Wheatfield township. On May 2, 1815, he married Esther Steele, and they had a family of nine children, born as follows: Margaret, April 18, 1816 (died young); George, Dec. 28, 1817; Jane, May 3, 1821 (married Thomas Reed); John, Dec. 18, 1822 (died Oct. 19, 1829); Margaret B., Nov. 22, 1824 (married Mungo Campbell, and lived in Monmouth, Ill.); Thomas Jefferson, March 10, 1826; Hadassah, Feb. 4, 1828 (married Smith Dick); James, Feb. 9, 1830; and William, June 17, 1831 (married Elizabeth Welshonce). Of this family, George Mabon, born Dec. 28, 1817, died Aug. 13, 1889, on the farm near Centerville, Indiana Co., Pa., where he was born and reared. For many years previously he had been connected with the United Presbyterian Church, "and was always a consistent, faithful and earnest member; studying that which would promote the best interests of the congregation of which he was a member, and of the whole church, Bethel congregation will miss him in many ways. * * * A large concourse of acquaintances assembled at the funeral, to testify their respect for one who had for so long a time been a citizen in the community. In the exercises, held at his residence, Revs. Patterson and Graham took part, the former his present pastor, the latter having been his pastor for many years preceding. He married Jane Anderson, of Huntingdon county, Pa., who died in April, 1874. They had a family of seven children (four sons surviving the parents): Nancy, who married William Gettamy; John, who married Carolyn Clark; Esther, who married James Martin; William Steel, who married Mary G. Hayes; Mungo, who married May Chase; Samuel K.; and Thomas James, who married Susan E., daughter of Johnson and Jane (Palmer) Palmer, and had four children. Jennie Palmer, Lyman DeEssa, Leetha May, George Johnson."

Thomas Jefferson Mabon, son of William and Esther (Steele) Mabon, born March 10, 1826, in West Wheatfield township, received his schooling there. In his younger days he did teaming, carrying iron ore. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he joined the 6th Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery C, under Capt. David Evans and First Lieut. William Bowden, the second lieutenant being Jacob J. Grubbs, and served ten months. Returning home he bought a farm of 220 acres

in West Wheatfield township and followed stock raising in addition to general farming, raising fine horses and cattle in considerable numbers. He was a prominent man in the locality in his time, serving as school director (fifteen years) and auditor of the township, was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Bethel United Presbyterian Church, which he served officially as deacon; he was a strong advocate of the temperance cause. His death occurred May 11, 1886.

Mr. Mabon married Nancy Milliken, who was born March 5, 1835, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Branyan) Milliken, the latter a member of the Juniata county branch of an old and honored family who have a printed history which traces their line back to the eighth century. They came from Normandy. Mrs. Mabon died May 11, 1888. They had a family of eight children: (1) John Milliken is mentioned below. (2) Esther Ellen, born May 15, 1859, married Robert Hood, and they live in Westmoreland county. (3) Lizzie Bell, born May 18, 1861, married Charles Harman, a farmer in Brushvalley, and had children Mabel and George. (4) Anna M., born Aug. 9, 1862, married R. J. Hood, of West Wheatfield township. (5) William B., born Dec. 31, 1863, is employed by the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Pa. He married Ella Shelley, and they have two children, Frank and May. (6) Isaac Hamilton is mentioned below. (7) Louise M., born June 9, 1869, married Elmer E. Dickie, of Indiana, Pa. (8) Nancy Jane, born in March, 1873, married James B. McCreery, a farmer of Westmoreland county, Pa., and has four children, Hugh, Everett, Lee and Mabon.

Isaac Hamilton Mabon attended the Wallace school in his native township. He became familiar with farm work as his father's assistant, working with the latter until his death, when he bought out the other heirs, taking the farm of 160 acres which he has since conducted on his own account. He is a progressive agriculturist in every line he undertakes, but dairying has been his specialty and the branch in which he has been particularly successful. He ships milk daily to Pittsburg. He is also engaged in stock raising and lumbering, and was one of the founders of the Gamble Telephone Company of West Wheatfield, in which he is a stockholder. Mr. Mabon owned some coal land which he has sold. He is an active man, and his thrifty, energetic spirit dominates all his interests. The fine appearance of his property indicates that no pains are spared to

keep it in first-class condition, the house and barn being substantial and well appointed, and the farm being improved in every respect to make it up-to-date. Mr. Mabon has several fine horses. Though he cares nothing for public honors for himself he takes a deep interest in local affairs, seeing that good men get into office and that worthy movements are encouraged and given proper support. He votes independently. He has served as inspector and judge of the election board. Mr. Mabon is a member of the New Florence United Presbyterian Church, which he has served faithfully as elder and trustee.

On Sept. 5, 1890, Mr. Mabon married Ermina L. Mack, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Mack, of West Wheatfield township, and she died Sept. 8, 1891; she is buried in Bethel cemetery. His second marriage, which took place Oct. 5, 1893, was to Margaret E. McCreery, of West Fairfield, Westmoreland county, who was born Jan. 17, 1863, daughter of Hugh and Mary (McCurdy) McCreery, and member of a pioneer family of Westmoreland county. She died Feb. 3, 1903, and is buried at West Fairfield. She was the mother of four children: Hugh McCreery, born Sept. 6, 1894; Paul, Feb. 6, 1896; Anna Vista, Sept. 21, 1897; Margaret Eva, Jan. 28, 1903. On Dec. 29, 1904, Mr. Mabon married (third) Ella Jane McKelvy, born Feb. 4, 1869, daughter of James P. and Isabel (Menohr) McKelvy, the former of whom died Oct. 5, 1912, and the latter April 29, 1900. No children have been born to this union. Mrs. Mabon's parents were members of pioneer families of the Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, who came from the northern part of Ireland, tracing their line to the time their ancestors crossed the water to America. The McKelvys were literary people, who studied the languages and taught them. Mrs. Mabon is a graduate of the Southwestern State normal school, located at California, Pa., and taught school for several years.

JOHN M. MABON, eldest in the family of Thomas Jefferson and Nancy (Milliken) Mabon, was born April 21, 1856, and is a well-known farmer of West Wheatfield township. He obtained his education in the common schools there. In his younger manhood he worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a number of years. In 1888 he bought the Samuel McKee farm of fifty acres, and commenced to devote himself to its cultivation. Then he bought forty acres of the old Mabon farm, his property at present compris-

ing about one hundred acres, where he is extensively engaged in dairying and the raising of small fruits. In winter he also follows lumbering. Mr. Mabon has improved his farm greatly, having built a new house and barn and made numerous changes for the better in his home surroundings, all of which have materially increased the value of his tract. His progressive and energetic policy has brought him continued success. He was one of the organizers of the Gamble Mills Telephone Company, and is still a director of that company.

On March 5, 1885, Mr. Mabon married Elizabeth Armata Cline, who was born in July, 1861, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Walbeck) Cline, of West Wheatfield township. They have had five children: (1) Thomas Jefferson, born March 21, 1886, is farming with his father in West Wheatfield township. He married Anna Jane Wallace, daughter of Ephraim Wallace (2) Nora Maud, born in October, 1888, taught school for four years in West Wheatfield prior to her marriage to George McDowell, of New Florence, Pa. He is a plumber by trade. They have had one child, Helen, born Dec. 7, 1911. (3) Florence Edna was born April 12, 1890. (4) Samuel Cline, born April 22, 1892, has taught school in Cambria county, Pa. (5) Marion Esther was born June 4, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Mabon are members of the United Presbyterian Bethel Church in West Wheatfield township, and he is a deacon of same.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON MOORHEAD was born Aug. 23, 1833, and died Oct. 18, 1912, after a long and useful life. He was a son of Alexander Thompson Moorhead, Sr., and was born on the old Moorhead homestead, now known as the M. H. Johnston farm, on the Saltsburg road in White township, Indiana county. Receiving his early education in the district school in the vicinity of his home, while still a youth he came to Indiana and learned the printing trade in the office of the *Clarion of Freedom*, which was then published by his grandfather, James Moorhead. When a young man Mr. Moorhead located in Taylorsville, in Green township, this county, where he was engaged in the mercantile and lumber business for several years. Later he conducted a similar business in Indiana. He was a lifelong Republican, and served as postmaster at Indiana under Presidents Hayes and Arthur. He was

one of the founders of the Indiana State normal school, and continued a member of the board of trustees of the institution until his death. In 1887 he became editor and proprietor of *The Indiana Progress*, which has long been recognized as the leading newspaper of Indiana county, and was senior editor of the paper at the time of his death. He was succeeded in the newspaper business by his two sons, Albert S. and A. Ralph Moorhead, with whom he had been associated for several years. Early in life he became associated with the United Presbyterian Church, and for more than half a century was actively engaged with Sabbath school work.

Mr. Moorhead was twice married and was the father of a large family. His widow, Mrs. Margaret Ann Moorhead, of Indiana, and these children are living: Howard H. Moorhead, of Everson, Pa.; Mrs. William L. Sansom, of Clarion, Pa.; Mrs. David K. Hill, of Leechburg, Pa.; Mrs. C. R. Lininger, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Howard M. Fair, of Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. John K. Brallier, of Latrobe, Pa.; Dr. Hugh M. Moorhead, of Erie, Pa.; Albert S. Moorhead, A. Ralph Moorhead and Frank E. Moorhead, of Indiana, Pennsylvania.

LEON NORMAN PARK, D. D. S., of Marion Center, Pa., was born in what is now the borough of Marion Center Oct. 12, 1848, son of James L. Park and grandson of John Park.

The Park family is one of the oldest and best known in the northern part of Indiana county, and its representatives have been associated with Marion Center for about a century.

Robert Park, the first of the family of whom there is definite record, was born in Ballywalter, County Down, Ireland, where he married Jane Bailey. He was an excellent navigator for his period, and making many trips was impressed with the advantages of the new world, so in 1794 brought his family to Philadelphia, where he taught classes in navigation and also in surveying until his death, which occurred in that city in 1795. His widow married (second) James Johnston, a surveyor, who lived near Greencastle, Pa., and whose name is connected with the early surveys of Indiana county. Mrs. Johnston lived to be an old lady, dying at Johnstown, Pa., in 1828, when she was 108 years of age.

John Park, son of Robert Park, was born in Ballywalter, County Down, Ireland, in 1776, and studied surveying with his stepfather. He was given a commission as deputy

surveyor of the western district of Pennsylvania by Governor Snyder before he had attained his majority, and after receiving same came to Indiana county, and he was the founder of the family in this section. Arriving here in 1795, under the direction of Mr. Johnston he began making surveys in what is now East Mahoning township, and in 1798 bought the "evergreen" tract of land, building a 16x20 log cabin on it the following year. It was built in what is now the southwest end of Marion Center. Although he lived upon the land for some years he did not receive the deed for it until Dec. 2, 1803. His was the first house erected north of Penn's purchase line. His property comprised 408 acres, and from a portion of it he laid out the town of Marion in August, 1842, the sale of town lots taking place in September of that same year. In the meanwhile, in 1810, Mr. Park established a tanyard near his cabin and carried on an extensive business as a tanner. Replacing his original cabin by another somewhat larger in 1817, he lived in it for years. It was later used as a granary by the McLaughlin Kinter Company. Mr. Parks also built the first gristmill in that part of the county, and operated it for some time, although it was a crude affair, the motive power being supplied by four horses. By working night and day, the mill ground out from thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat. As soon as he was able to get the machinery Mr. Park changed it to a water power mill, installing a water wheel with a side chute. A man of advanced ideas, he was very enterprising for his day and his name is connected with many of the earlier enterprises, among them being the opening of the first hotel in town, in 1844. Marion Center continued to be his home until his death, which took place Aug. 10, 1844, and his remains were laid to rest in Gilgal cemetery, he having been a member of the Presbyterian Church of that name, in East Mahoning township.

John Park was married, in Franklin county, in 1807, to Mary Lang, born in 1783, a daughter of Rev. James Lang, a Presbyterian minister of White Spring, Franklin Co., Pa. She died in 1864, aged eighty-one years, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband. The children born to this couple were as follows: Margaret H. married Samuel Craig, of Brookville, Pa.; Robert, a teacher of Marion Center, married (first) Mary G. Cannon, (second) Margaretta Thompson, and (third) Martha Caruthers, a sister of Rev. John Caruthers; Jane R. married Alexander

Sutor, of East Mahoning township; Mary B. married Joseph Beady, of Marion Center; James L. is mentioned below; Anna Eliza married James Martin, of East Mahoning township; John married Martha Curtis, and lived at Wheaton, Ill.; Amanda married Robert Barbour, of Cherryhill township; Linton was for six years in the service of the United States, one year of that time being a member of the president's guard, 2d Regiment, at Washington, D. C., and had the honor of engraving the broad-axe presented to President Lincoln in 1860.

James L. Park, son of John Park, was born Aug. 25, 1816, in what is now Marion Center, and was educated in a subscription school, the first held in that locality. The building was a frame one, six-sided, with a puncheon floor, and instead of glass there was oiled paper in the window. The first teacher was William Work, who was succeeded by Samuel Craig. While securing book training, James L. Park was also taught in a practical way, and learned the cabinetmaking trade, and later that of carpenter. For years he operated a cabinet factory, and eventually became a contractor of some note, building the Presbyterian Church edifice, several schools, and other structures in and about Marion Center. In 1854 he went to Ohio, and followed his trade at Massillon and New Philadelphia for five years, at the end of that time returning to Marion Center. Still later he became the only undertaker in the place, and conducted that business in conjunction with his cabinet-making and carpenter shop. In 1868 he and his brother Linton erected a planing mill, and his activities continued until his death, which occurred in Marion Center Oct. 15, 1890, when he was seventy-four years old. He was laid to rest in the little cemetery of that place.

During the Civil war, Mr. Park proved his devotion to his country by enlisting, in June, 1864, in Company F, 206th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. John A. Kinter and Col. Hugh J. Brady, and served until the close of the war.

A man widely and favorably known, he left his impress upon contemporary history, and his record shows that he was never guilty of a mean or dishonorable action, for he lived uprightly and did his full duty as a private citizen and soldier. Early a Whig, he later became a Republican, and always upheld the principles of his party, becoming one of its local leaders. A consistent member of the Methodist Church, he took an active part in its work, becoming a class leader, and his in-

fluence as a Christian was powerful and generally recognized.

Mr. Park was married, in Brookville, Pa., to Susannah Early, who was born at Brookville in 1822 and died in 1850; she was buried in the Gilgal cemetery. Mrs. Park was a good Methodist in religious belief. The children born to this worthy couple were: Elijah H., who enlisted in Company C, 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Dark Hollow, W. Va., and died June 1, 1862; Robert A., who enlisted in Co. E, 11th Pa. Reserve Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Antietam and discharged, and reenlisted in the signal corps (he married Eva Thomas and is now residing at Ridgway, Pa.); John L., who died in childhood; and Leon Norman.

After the death of his first wife James L. Park married Anna Loughry, who died at Pittsburg, Pa., and is buried in the Marion Center cemetery. The children of the second marriage were: James L., who lives at Pittsburg, married Jessie Work; Jennie E. is a teacher in the public schools and has been thus engaged for a quarter of a century; John and Mary were twins, the former now living in Oklahoma, the latter dying in childhood; Annie Belle, who is the widow of George Fuller, resides at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

Leon Norman Park, son of James L. Park, is fully sustaining the reputation of his family for effective services to his fellow men. He is a man carefully trained for his chosen profession, for he not only attended the local schools, and later gained a practical knowledge of pharmacy under Dr. Porter, but after studying dentistry with Dr. Pierce of Rayne township entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1876. In the meanwhile, however, he had passed through some thrilling experiences, few of which come to boys as young as he was. Belonging as he did to so loyal a family, the lad was surrounded by just those influences that were calculated to fire his boyish enthusiasm, and when only fourteen and a half years old he enlisted as a fifer in Company A, 2d Battalion, six months' volunteers, in June, 1863. At that time he weighed only eighty-two and a half pounds and was one of the youngest enlisted men in the service. His term of enlistment was for six months, and at its expiration he was discharged, in January, 1864, at Pittsburg. Returning home, he was dissatisfied, and reenlisted in Company A, 206th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in June of that same year, again as a fifer, remaining in the service until

the close of the war. Dr. Park was at the battle of Fort Harrison, as well as other engagements, including the capture of Richmond, and had the distinction of being one of the two fifiers relegated to play Yankee Doodle as the troops captured the Confederate capital, April 3, 1865. One of Dr. Park's most cherished possessions is the fife he played as his company entered that stronghold of the enemy. He was discharged the second time in July, 1865, and was mustered out of the United States service at Braddock, Pa. Those were the days that developed mere lads into gallant soldiers, ready and anxious to risk all for their beloved country. It is difficult for the rising generation to appreciate what such times meant to the people who lived through them. None of the boys of today can ever know how precious the flag is to Dr. Park, for when he was still only a boy, he offered up his life to protect it, and that he escaped is only an accident of fate.

Upon his return home, in 1865, he resumed his studies, although it must have been difficult for him to settle down to his books after his experiences in the army, and a little later he worked as a carpenter and cabinetmaker with his father, continuing thus until 1873. In that year he bought a half interest in the drug business of Dr. Porter, and a year later entered upon his dental studies, as before stated. Having received his degree, in 1876, Dr. Park located at Marion Center, where there was a good opening, as there were no dentists in the place, and for thirty-seven years he has been the leading man in his profession in East Mahoning township, being now the oldest dentist in active practice in Indiana county.

In addition to giving attention to his professional duties Dr. Park continued his drug business, taking in John Lytle as a partner and working with him until 1888, when Mr. Lytle sold, and Dr. Park continued alone until 1905. Then he sold to William C. Griffiths, who is now proprietor of the drug store. Dr. Park was one of the first to enter this line of business in the township, and conducted his pharmacy, one of the finest in Indiana county, for thirty-four years. For five years Dr. Park had his son Earl H. assisting him in his practice, and in 1905 the son took over the business, although some of the old patients insist upon having the father treat them. At different times Dr. Park has taken students, all of whom have developed into successful dentists, who are now in active practice in various parts of the State. He has taken a deep interest in his work and is proud

of his profession and the strides forward that have been made in it, especially in recent years.

A man of intense public spirit, Dr. Park is interested in the town that owes its beginning to his family, and can always be depended upon to do all in his power to advance its interests, and promote the welfare of its institutions. The public schools come in for a portion of his attention, for he fully recognizes the fact that in them the future defenders of the country and flag are being trained. Dr. Park has not been content to give his approval only, for during fifteen years he served on the school board, and was president of same for a number of years. For twelve years he was a member of the borough council, and during 1885 was a Burgess of Marion Center. He has also been assessor and collector of the borough, and was elected to these offices on the Republican ticket, as he is a staunch supporter of the principles of that party, holding the men who have represented it in the presidential chair as worthy of his respect and affection. His first presidential vote was cast for General Grant, and he has voted for the Republican nominee for president ever since. Dr. Park administered the affairs of the local post office as postmaster for eleven years, and it was during his occupancy of the position, in 1891, that the name was changed from Brady to Marion Center. It is a matter of pride to Dr. Park that he was appointed by General Grant, and reappointed by President Hayes.

The Doctor is a member of Indiana Lodge No. 313, F. & A. M., Elk Chapter, R. A. M., of Ridgway; Bethany Commandery No. 83, K. T., of Du Bois; Williamsport Consistory, thirty-second degree; and Jaffa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Altoona. He is also active as an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodge at Marion Center, and is past grand of that body and a member of the grand lodge of the State. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership, and receives his generous donations of time and money.

Dr. Park was married, in 1873, to Martha A. Thompson, who was born in Rayne township, this county, daughter of William Thompson. Like her husband she is active in the Presbyterian Church, of which she is a member, and her home is the center of a delightful family life. Three children have been born of this marriage: Mary, Myra and Earl H. Mary married E. E. Lewis, who is treasurer of the Real Estate Trust Company of Pittsburgh. Myra married Dr. J. C. Garley. Earl

H., born in February, 1882, after attending the public schools of his neighborhood entered the College of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburg, graduating in 1902. He then became a student in the dental department of that institution, from which he was graduated in 1905, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession with his father. Dr. Earl H. Park is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and like his father is a strong Republican. He married Daisy M. Reese, and they have one son, Norman Reese.

JOHN HENRY CLINE is one of the notably successful men of his section, engaged in farming, lumbering, milling, dealing in timber lands and general real estate transactions, and though he has now relinquished arduous labor he retains many important interests and continues his business activities. Mr. Cline belongs to an old family of West Wheatfield township, founded here almost a century ago by his grandfather, Samuel Cline, who was born in York county, Pa., where he passed the first part of his life, his family being born there. Moving to what is now West Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., he lived there among the pioneers for a number of years, later moving to Greenville, Ohio, where he died. His children were: Andrew; Henry; Samuel; and Kate, who married George Fulcomber and had children, George, Samuel (who followed farming in West Wheatfield township all his life) and John.

Andrew Cline, son of Samuel, was born in 1806, in York county, Pa., and came to West Wheatfield township with his parents in the year 1820. After working with his father for some time he rented a farm and began on his own account, this being the place owned by grandfather Sides. He was a tenant there until he bought the property, which consisted of over 238 acres, part of which he cleared and all of which he improved, in addition to general farming carrying on stock raising, making a specialty of hogs and fine horses. Mr. Cline was a man of good education, in both German and English, and he also had exceptional business ability, which, combined with his thrifty and industrious habits, brought him unusual success. His methodical management and intelligent care made his farm one of the best-kept in the vicinity. Mr. Cline married Elizabeth Sides, who was a daughter of Adam Sides, and four children were born to them: (1) Samuel, born May 18, 1830, died March 2, 1908. On Sept. 27, 1860, he married Lydia Walbeck, who was

born Dec. 19, 1830, and died July 30, 1885. Their children were: Armenta Elizabeth, born July 16, 1861, married John Mabon; Anna Theresa, born Sept. 27, 1862, married Joseph M. Mack; Andrew Curtis, born March 29, 1865, died April 6, 1866; Sarah Matilda, born Oct. 15, 1867, married Harry H. Mack; Nora Eveline, born March 29, 1870, married John F. St. Clair, of West Wheatfield, who is employed as pure food inspector by the State of Pennsylvania. (2) William died in infancy. (3) Anna married Harry Pearose, of West Wheatfield township, and their children are: Andrew, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Lloyd, Albert, Emory and Charles. (4) John Henry is mentioned below. The father of this family died May 30, 1876, the mother in 1886. He was one of the founders of the German Lutheran Church in West Wheatfield township, served that congregation as elder for many years and was always a liberal contributor to its support. He and his wife are buried in the Lutheran cemetery there. They were held in affectionate regard by all who knew them.

John Henry Cline was born June 29, 1839, in West Wheatfield township, and there attended the Lynn school. But his educational advantages were somewhat limited, for he began helping his father, farming and lumbering, at an early age. After attaining his majority he "cropped" on his father's farm for five years, and then bought the Jacob Sides farm of 173 acres (which he later sold to his son Harry A. Cline). Buying the Robinson gristmill in West Wheatfield he also operated that for a time, and then bought eight hundred acres of timber land, embarking in the lumber business quite extensively, in his own and surrounding townships. During this time he made his home wherever it was most convenient, mostly in Burrell and West Wheatfield townships. He has continued to deal in timber lands ever since, buying the land, cutting off the timber, and reselling, and has also dealt largely in other real estate, being a notably shrewd buyer. He assisted in laying out the borough of Farrell, in Hickory township, Mercer Co., Pa., built many houses there and had his own home there for a while, but he preferred his native township, and in 1890 returned to West Wheatfield, buying a farm of 135 acres where he resumed agricultural pursuits. He still manages the cultivation of that place in addition to looking after his real estate and timber interests. There are two rich veins of coal underlying this property. Mr. Cline is a self-made man, and all

the success that has come to him is well deserved, for he has worked hard to make his ventures profitable, and all his advancement is due to his own efforts.

On April 26, 1866, Mr. Cline was married to Evelin Livengood, who was born Sept. 20, 1848, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Willets) Livengood, of Derry township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and they have had a family of twelve children, namely: (1) Clark, born Feb. 7, 1868, now in the lumber business in West Wheatfield township, married Myrtle Robinson and they have a son, Clark.

(2) Harry A. is mentioned below. (3) Joseph Wilmer, born July 29, 1871, was killed with a shotgun Nov. 4, 1907, in West Wheatfield township, and his body was not found until five days afterward. He was in the lumber business and ran several sawmills, and, having just sold his sawmill to his brother Harry had a large amount of money with him when murdered. His slayer, Emanuel Betz, was convicted, and is now serving a twenty years' term. Mr. Cline was one of the well known young business men of his section. (4)

Annie, born May 9, 1873, married Charles Rashon, an optician, of Johnstown, Pa., and has three children, Russell, Ellen and Hazel.

(5) Frank, born Aug. 9, 1875, is working at home on the farm. (6) Alice, born April 29, 1877, married Andrew J. Riddle, and died in 1899, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery in West Wheatfield township. (7) John, born March 28, 1879, died in 1898. (8) Garfield, born Sept. 2, 1880, now residing in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, where he conducts a sawmill, married Sarah George.

(9) Charles, born Oct. 21, 1884, married Ida Pickles and resides at Bolivar, Westmoreland county, where he superintends the planing mill of his brother Harry A. Cline. (10) Daisy, born Oct. 26, 1887, is at home. (11) Jessie Hazel, born March 3, 1892, married Robert Black and resides at Strangford, Indiana county. (12) George Homer, born Oct. 31, 1889, living at home, is engaged in the lumber business and also owns a sawmill.

Mr. Cline is a member of the Lutheran Church, which he serves as trustee. In politics he was originally a Whig, but long ago joined the ranks of the Republican party, though he is independent in supporting whatever men or measures he most approves.

HARRY A. CLINE, second son of John Henry Cline, was born July 13, 1869, in West Wheatfield township, and there attended common school. Working with his parents until he reached his majority, he then bought his

father's farm of 173 acres, and for a time devoted himself entirely to farming. Then he became interested in the lumber business, also running three steam sawmills, and he has continued to enlarge the volume and scope of his various interests until he now has one hundred men in his employ. He owns and operates several up-to-date threshing machines, has over forty horses and does teaming, and is also a successful merchant, owning a large general store at Bolivar. He has continued his speculations in timber lands, of which he has become an excellent judge, and the system with which his different interests are managed shows him to be a versatile and thorough business man, alive to the possibilities of the various lines he has entered and capable of developing them.

Mr. Cline was married May 29, 1894, to Elizabeth Griffith, daughter of James L. and Phebe (Myers) Griffith, of New Florence, Pa. They have had children as follows: John Lewis, Phebe Eveline, Myrtle Armeta, Theresa Virginia, Andrew Scott, Lillie Marie, Harry Curtis and Ida Elizabeth.

REV. WILLIAM J. SPROULL, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Penn Run, Pa., was born in Butler county, this State, Feb. 4, 1848, son of Thomas and Margaret (Dodds) Sproull.

Thomas Sproull was born in Franklin county, Pa., the earlier members of the family having settled there after coming from Ireland. His occupation was farming. He married Margaret Dodds, who was born in Ireland, and they both died in 1850, during an epidemic of typhoid fever. Their family contained twelve children, as follows: James M. and John D., both of whom are deceased; Jane, who is the widow of William A. Duncan, and resides at Pittsburg, Pa.; Elizabeth and Martha, both deceased; Margaret E., who is the widow of W. T. Stouts, residing in Iowa; Thomas C., who is a retired Presbyterian minister; Mary, who is the wife of John H. Douthett, residing at Orange, N. J.; Sarah G., who lives at Pittsburg; a child that died in infancy; William J.; and another that died in infancy.

William J. Sproull enjoyed educational advantages first in the Butler academy, at Butler, Pa., and later at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., and Geneva College, Logan county, Ohio, being graduated from the latter institution. Subsequently he took a theological course in the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny. Mr. Sproull there prepared for missionary work and accepted a

far distant field, spending seven years, from 1879 until 1886, in Syria. After returning to America he located in Franklin county once more and served as pastor of the church at Fayetteville for some years, going from there to Markle, in Westmoreland county, where he remained five years. In 1900 he came to the church at Penn Run, where he has found a congenial field of work and a satisfying sphere of usefulness.

In 1879, in Allegheny county, Pa., Mr. Sproull was married to Ella Campbell, who was born in that county, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Crawford) Campbell, who were also born in Allegheny county, of Scotch and Irish parentage. The father followed farming. The mother survives and continues to reside in Allegheny county. Rev. Mr. Sproull and his wife have three children: Evelyn C., who is bookkeeper for the Hamilton Music Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Florence M., who is the wife of Zenas Stevens, of Cherryhill township; and Chalmers B., who is manager for the firm of John S. Lang.

In all that concerns the general welfare of Penn Run, and that serves to raise moral standards and encourage good citizenship, Mr. Sproull is deeply interested, and in the community in which he has spent the past twelve years of usefulness he is held in universal esteem, as pastor, neighbor and citizen.

CAPT. CHARLES CAMPBELL McLAIN, of Indiana, manager of the *Indiana Gazette*, was born Jan. 31, 1868, at the McLain homestead in White township, Indiana county, son of Capt. Gawin A. and Malinda Ann (Mitchell) McLain. He received his early education in the public schools near his home, later attending the Indiana State normal school and Colenan's business college, at Newark, N. J. At the age of twenty-three years he became associated with the Wilkesburg (Pa.) Electric Light Company, and in 1895 engaged in the electrical business on his own account, at Wilkesburg. In 1896, though still a young man in his twenties, he was elected Burgess of that place, and was still serving in that office when the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898. He had joined the State militia, becoming a member of Company F, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, in which he was promoted from the ranks up through the various offices until he became first lieutenant of that company. Resigning from that command in 1893, he became a member of Company A, 14th Pennsylvania National Guard, in which he likewise won promotion, rising from private

to sergeant, first lieutenant and eventually captain.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Captain McLain volunteered with his regiment, which went into camp at Mount Gretna, thence to Fort Mott, N. J., and later to Camp Meade, Pa. From there they were sent to Summerville, S. C., where he was mustered out Feb. 28, 1899. Returning to Wilkesburg, Captain McLain entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electric Company for a time, but it was only a few months before he returned to the army. On Aug. 17th he was appointed by President McKinley captain in the 47th United States Volunteers, which was recruited at Camp Meade and sent out to the Philippines, sailing from New York on the transport "Thomas." Landing at Manila in December, they were on duty on the south line, five miles below Manila, and there remained until January, 1900, when the regiment was sent on an expedition under General Kobbe to hemp ports which were closed to commerce. Captain McLain was on duty in field campaign work for a period of fifteen months, during which time he took part in thirty-three skirmishes. He was detached (at the end of the fifteen months) from his company and assigned to police duty at Manila under Major Taggart, continuing in the army until June 30, 1901, when he was mustered out. He was at once appointed provincial treasurer of Tayabas, and subsequently was transferred to the more important post, to Iloilo, the city next in importance to Manila in the islands. After several years' experience of an official nature he resigned, in 1907, and returned to the United States, via New York.

Upon his arrival at his old home Captain McLain settled in the borough of Indiana and engaged in the insurance business, in which he met with substantial success, carrying it on until the summer of 1911. At that time he bought stock in the *Indiana Gazette*, in which he is now the largest stockholder, and of which he has since been manager. The paper has considerable influence in this section, and as a public-spirited and unbiased champion of the best interests of the borough and county has the support of a large number of the best citizens of the community.

Captain McLain is widely known in fraternal circles, holding membership in various secret societies, the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., B. P. O. Elks, Royal Arcanum, M. W. A., Sons of Veterans and Spanish War Veterans (Foreign Service). He is still a member of

the Pennsylvania National Guard, commanding Company F, 10th Regiment; during the Homestead riots he served as first lieutenant of Company F of Indiana.

On Sept. 19, 1889, Captain McLain was married to Martha L. Lucas, of Indiana, daughter of David H. and Margaret (McNeil) Lucas, and they have a family of four children, Charles Lucas, James Alvin, Harry David and Martha Helen. Mr. and Mrs. McLain attend the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in his political views.

HARRY L. WEAMER, dealer in clothing and shoes at Saltsburg, Indiana county, is one of the foremost of the progressive merchants of that borough, where he has been doing business for twenty-five years.

The Weamer family is of German origin. Andrew Weamer, father of Harry L. Weamer, was born March 22, 1833, at Plumville, Pa., and was one of eight children, six sons and two daughters, born to his parents. He married Rebecca Stuchell, who like himself was of German descent, and they still survive, Mr. Weamer now (1912) eighty years of age, Mrs. Weamer aged seventy-two. They had a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom Lois died in infancy; Margaret married Charles Shield, an employee of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company at Pittsburg, Pa., where they reside (they have one child); Ellen married Albert Bowser, a grain dealer, of Rural Valley, Pa.; Mary is the wife of David Smiley, a wagon builder, of Plumville, Indiana county; Harry L. is mentioned below; Frank died at the age of thirty-four years; Charles, who became a physician, died at the age of thirty years; John, a coal operator, is living in Somerset county, Pa.; Wilbur, a coal operator, at Plumville, married Irma Neff and has three children; Cora, wife of Ellis Good, of Plumville, has two children.

Mrs. Rebecca (Stuchell) Weamer is a daughter of Christopher Stuchell, a farmer of Plumville, Indiana county, granddaughter of Christopher Stuchell and great-granddaughter of John Stuchell, a native of Germany, who settled in what is now White township, Indiana county, in 1805. He had five children: Abraham, Christopher, Jacob, Mary (Mrs. McHenry) and Mrs. Caldwell. The son Christopher married Elizabeth Lydiek, and they had nine sons: John, Christopher, Jacob, Abraham, James, William, Thomas, Joseph and Samuel. The father of this family was a soldier in the war of 1812.

He was a farmer by occupation. Christopher Stuchell, son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Lydiek) Stuchell, was born June 21, 1800, in Rayne township, Indiana county, and died Sept. 29, 1867, in South Mahoning township. He followed farming and was one of the most respected residents of his section in his day, serving as elder of the Plumville United Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. His wife Jane (Mahan), daughter of John Mahan, was born on the Atlantic ocean while her parents were coming to America, the family settling on the site of Newville, Indiana county, on Crooked creek. Mrs. Stuchell died Dec. 27, 1876, in South Mahoning township. She was the mother of three sons and six daughters.

Harry L. Weamer was born Dec. 8, 1864, at Plumville, this county, and there spent his early years, meantime receiving a good common school education in the home neighborhood. Mr. Weamer taught school in Indiana county, Pa., for three terms before he engaged in business, coming to Saltsburg Feb. 6, 1889, and there he has been engaged in business for a period of twenty-five years, and he is not only a leading business man but has also become influential in the public life of the town, having been a member of the council for twelve years, and burgess. He has established a successful trade by considerate treatment of his customers and the most consistent attention to their wants, his store having a reputation for satisfactory service which wins and holds patrons.

On Dec. 25, 1888, Mr. Weamer married Ada Smail, of Indiana, Pa., daughter of Robert and Kesiah (Berringer) Smail, of Plumville, and they have had two children: Clair, born March 16, 1891, who was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa.; and Grace, born Nov. 25, 1896. Mr. Weamer attends the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is associated with the Republican party. Socially he is a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 431, F. & A. M., of Saltsburg, of which he is a past master.

JEREMIAH SEXTON, deceased, who will be well remembered by those of the older generation as a man who led an upright Christian life, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1815, a son of Cornelius and Julia (Donovan) Sexton.

Mr. Sexton's parents never left the Emerald Isle, but spent their entire lives there engaged in agricultural pursuits. They had the following children: Cornelius, who went to

the diamond mines in South Africa; Timothy, who came to the United States, worked in the Indiana paper mills four years, and about 1861 returned to Ireland and married Miss Donahue, both dying in the old country, although some of their children came to this country and are living in New York; Jeremiah; and Kate and Margaret, who died in Ireland.

Jeremiah Sexton received the education usually granted the youths of his native country during his boyhood days, following which he worked for a time on his father's small farm and then enlisted in the British army, in which he served for some years. On leaving the army he came to the United States and followed canal and railroad building for many years, with old Judge White and Governor Ritner, and drifted through Virginia to Pennsylvania, eventually locating in Indiana borough. He built ditches by contract and followed various kinds of labor until his death, which occurred Jan. 12, 1901. He was buried in St. Bernard's cemetery, having been a faithful member of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Sexton was married in Indiana, Pa., July 5, 1855, to Mary Jane McSwinney, daughter of Bryan and Mary (Burkholder) McSwinney. She was born at Muncie, Lycoming Co., Pa., June 28, 1833, and was one year old when her parents removed to Washington township, Indiana county. Her father, who was a farmer all of his life, was born in County Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1797, and came to the United States before his marriage, following canal construction work under Governor Ritner, and coming to Indiana through the influence of old Judge White. He was married in Lycoming county, and both he and his wife died in Indiana county. They had these children: Mary Jane, who married Mr. Sexton; Nancy, who married John Kelley, and died in Kansas; Peter, who served in the Union army in a Pennsylvania Volunteer regiment during the Civil war, was wounded several times and sent home, where he died; Kate, who married Alexander Speedy, of Plumville, Pa.; Bryan, who is deceased; Sally, who married John Stewart, of Effingham, Kans.; Eugene, living at McEwen, Tenn.; and Abbie, who married Henry Miller, living at Armstrong, Pa. Mrs. Sexton's father was a well-educated man for his day and a rapid mental calculator, and followed the occupation of examiner of teachers, in the absence of the examining board of the present day, besides keeping the accounts of the neighbor-

ing farmers. He was a pioneer of Washington township, coming here at a time when the farm produce was packed on horses and taken to Hollidaysburg, the nearest market.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sexton were as follows: Daniel; Jerry, residing in White township, who married Tillie Lewis; Dennis, who married Mary J. Hall, and is now deceased; Timothy, residing in New York; Julia, who married Bert Cummings of Wellsville, Ohio; Peter, living on the homestead, who married Minnie Ernie; and Mary, twin of Peter, who died at the age of fourteen years.

DANIEL SEXTON, son of Jeremiah Sexton, was born in Washington township, Indiana county, Aug. 1, 1857, and attended the public schools of his native vicinity, following which he went to the normal school for one year. He then commenced operating the Carter farm, on the outskirts of Indiana borough, but subsequently turned his attention to railroad construction work for a firm of Philadelphia contractors. He completed the old Thaddeus Stevens railroad, known as the Western Maryland road, running from Gettysburg to Blue Ridge Summit, and was also connected with street railways in southern New Jersey, Connecticut, and various points in Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia. While in charge of construction work on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, in this State, Jan. 2, 1900, Mr. Sexton met with an awful accident in an explosion of powder, losing both eyes.

Mr. Sexton was married (first) Sept. 1, 1880, to Mary Isabelle Magee, of Indiana, daughter of Mrs. Susan Magee, and she died in February, 1895, leaving six children: Mary, Kate, Celia, Daniel, Louis and Ella. Mr. Sexton was married (second) Jan. 10, 1898, to Alice D. Magee, of Spangler, Cambria county, daughter of Bernard and Mary E. (Rankin) Magee, and they have had two children, Bernardine Frances and Cornelius Alfonso.

JOHN H. PIERCE, of the borough of Indiana, has been engaged in the practice of law there for over a quarter of a century and has a large and highly creditable patronage, the class of people who have shown their confidence in him being a reliable indication of his ability and worth. He has justified that confidence in all the relations of life and is one of the most respected citizens of his community.

Mr. Pierce belongs to a family of Scottish origin which has been established in this coun-

try since Colonial days. His grandfather, William Pierce, settled in Armstrong county, Pa., at an early day. James Pierce, son of William, was born in Armstrong county, received a good education, and became a successful teacher of his native county. His death occurred in 1864 at Rimersburg, in Clarion county, whither he had gone on a business trip. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On April 22, 1852, Mr. Pierce married Sarah A. Harold, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, her parents removing from that locality when she was small and settling near Elderton, in Armstrong county, Pa. A few years later they located in Jefferson county, near Punxsutawney, where they passed the remainder of their lives. After her husband's death Mrs. Pierce moved to near Elderton, Armstrong county, and later to Indiana, Pa., where she died July 13, 1901. She was a member of the M. E. Church for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce had a family of five children, of whom John H. is the eldest.

John H. Pierce was born March 8, 1855, in Clearfield county, Pa., and during his early life lived principally near Elderton, Armstrong county, where he attended the common schools, and the Elderton academy. Later he entered the State normal school in the borough of Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. Meantime, in 1875, he had commenced teaching, and he continued to follow that profession until the winter of 1883. His law studies were commenced under Hon. Silas M. Clark, who was shortly afterward elected to the Supreme bench of the State. He then continued his preparation for the legal profession under Col. Daniel S. Porter, and after his death completed the course of reading with the law firm of Jack & Taylor, of Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana county in 1885, and has devoted himself to practice ever since. Mr. Pierce has attained success by the most honorable methods, and his personal and professional reputation are alike above reproach.

On Sept. 5, 1883, Mr. Pierce married Josie Moore, daughter of John and Eliza Moore, of Whitesburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., and they have had three children, John M., William E. and Mary L. All three are graduates of the Indiana common schools and of the Indiana State normal school. The eldest son, John M., is also a graduate (in the architectural course) of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, taught one year in the Indiana State normal school, one year in San Antonio, Texas, and is now teaching ar-

chitectural drawing and manual training in the schools of Reno, Nev. William E. is in his last year in Washington and Jefferson College, and expects to enter the practice of law with his father. The daughter Mary L. is with her parents, and is a student of music in the Conservatory of Music of the Indiana normal school. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Indiana. In politics he is a Republican. He has been an interested member of the Indiana County Agricultural Society, which he served as secretary for several years. He has been closely identified with temperance work and has for many years represented the remonstrances against the granting of liquor licenses by the court of Indiana county.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ELKIN, of Indiana, district attorney and referee in bankruptcy for his district, was first elected to the former office in November, 1907, and has held the latter by appointment since early in 1905. He is engaged in the practice of law in partnership with Jonathan N. Langham and E. E. Creps, under the firm name of Langham, Elkin & Creps. Mr. Elkin was born April 21, 1869, at Smicksburg, Indiana Co., Pa., son of Francis and Elizabeth (Pratt) Elkin. The family is of Irish origin, and long resident in the North of Ireland.

Francis Elkin, great-grandfather of William Francis Elkin, lived to be eighty years of age, and his wife was Nancy Park.

William Elkin, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Hill) Elkin, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1804, and was married in his native country to Martha Beattie, who died in Ireland in 1849. She was a granddaughter of Joseph Hill, who died in Ireland in 1844, at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. William Elkin came to this country in 1850 and returned to Ireland after a stay of nine months, in 1852 coming back to the United States with his family. He settled first at Pittsburg, coming to West Mahoning township, Indiana county, in 1854, and settling at Loop, in that township, engaged in farming throughout his active years. He had a long life, dying in 1896, at the age of ninety-two. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. By his first marriage, to Martha Beattie, he had the following children, all born in County Tyrone, Ireland: Francis, William, James, Henry, Eliza (wife of John Bond), Sarah (wife of James Chapman) and Anne (wife



W. F. Elkin.

of Spencer Barrett). By his second marriage, to Jane Rippey, he was the father of three children, namely: David, John and Martha (wife of Thomas Ralston).

Francis Elkin, eldest son of William and Martha Elkin, was born May 4, 1830, at Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and grew to manhood in his native country. Coming to the United States in 1851, he located first at Pittsburg, Pa., where he learned the rolling mill business, and became superintendent of the iron mills of Lindsey & Zug, the senior partner, Mr. Lindsey, being his uncle. Mr. Lindsey died suddenly during a visit to Ireland, and this left the business in the control of the junior partner, Christopher Zug, who, for reasons best known to himself, found it convenient to dispense with the services of Francis Elkin. This changed the plans of Mr. and Mrs. Elkin, and during a visit to William Elkin, his father, who then lived in West Mahoning township, Francis Elkin concluded to buy a farm and engage in agricultural pursuits, which he did. He engaged in farming for some years, later embarking in the mercantile business at Smicksburg, this county, where he also built a foundry, being in business there until 1873, when he went to Wellsville, Ohio, in company with others founding the American Tin Plate Company and erecting the first mill in this country which turned out tin plate. In 1875 he returned to Smicksburg and resumed the mercantile business, which he carried on until his death, Dec. 12, 1882. Mr. Elkin was deservedly looked upon as one of the most substantial and influential men of his community. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and built the church now used by that denomination at Smicksburg. He was ever one of its most active workers and liberal supporters, and served officially as vestryman. He was a Republican in politics, and though no seeker after public honors consented to act as school director of his township. His wife, Elizabeth (Pratt), a native of Queen's County, Ireland, born in 1833, came to the United States in her eighteenth year. Like her husband she was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She died Jan. 2, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Elkin had the following children: Elizabeth C., wife of William Elkin; James H., who is deceased; Hon. John Pratt, now justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania; Martha C., who first married Jacob Meister, and after his death became the wife of W. D.

McHenry; William Francis, and Margaret A., wife of Robert McKibben.

William Francis Elkin obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, and began to teach at the early age of fifteen. He continued to follow the profession for about ten years, during which time he also continued his studies, taking the course at the State normal school at Indiana borough, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890. He taught another two years after leaving the normal school, and then took up the study of law with his brother John P. Elkin. He was admitted to the bar in 1896, and has been actively engaged in legal practice ever since. In 1905 he formed the association with Mr. Langham which they have since maintained. In November, 1907, Mr. Elkin was elected district attorney, in which office he is now serving his second term, having been reelected in November, 1911. On Jan. 16, 1905, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy, and has held that office continuously since. Mr. Elkin has attained a high position at the bar for both ability and reliability, and his success and prominence are the result of well-directed energies and the best use of his natural endowments.

In 1893 Mr. Elkin became a member of Company F, 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, entering as a private and holding every office up to and including that of captain. In 1898, during the Spanish-American war, he was second lieutenant of his company. His regiment was called out and stationed at Camp George H. Thomas, at Chickamauga, Tenn., and while in camp there he had a severe case of ivy poisoning. Later he was stricken with typhoid fever. When the company was mustered out, Nov. 9, 1898, he was on sick leave. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and a junior warden and vestryman of the Episcopal Church.

W. F. Elkin was married, Dec. 28, 1911, to Ersie C. Maugans. They have one child, Frances Elizabeth, born Dec. 24, 1912.

WILLIAM J. SHORT, owner of the Ideal Farm, situated in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, is one of the best-known men in his district, a leader in advanced agricultural operations, and one whose success in his work has brought about higher standards in his section. He was born in Rayne township, Indiana Co., Pa., March 7, 1858, son of David A. and Mary Ann (Long) Short.

James Short, grandfather of William J. Short, came to Indiana county from Hunting-

don county, Pa., where his parents, emigrants from Holland, had settled at an early day. On coming to this county he located on land in Rayne township, on which he carried on general farming during the daylight hours, while his evenings were spent in working at his trade of blacksmith. A sober, industrious man, he succeeded in accumulating a competency, and at the time of his death, in February, 1875, his community had no more highly esteemed citizen. Among his children was John Short, who enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and was killed at Antietam fifteen minutes after the start of the battle. Another son, Dr. James Short, was born in Rayne township, graduated from Jefferson College, and spent three years as a surgeon in the Civil war. Subsequently he located in Indiana, and was there successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery until his death, which was caused by blood poisoning from infection while performing an operation. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary J. McCunn.

David A. Short, son of James, and father of William J. Short, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., and as a lad accompanied his parents to Rayne township, Indiana county, where he spent the remainder of his active life in agricultural pursuits. When he retired, in 1891, he had acquired five hundred acres of land in one body in Rayne township. In the fall of 1873 he bought from Judge Irvin a tract of 193 acres (the greater part of the farm now owned by his son William) which he rented for two years, his son William J. Short locating upon it in 1876. In 1891, feeling that he had earned a rest from his labors, Mr. Short moved to Indiana, and there his death occurred Aug. 6, 1906. He married Mary Ann Long, who was born in Rayne township, and died April 30, 1912, the mother of the following children: William J.; Jane, the wife of H. N. Dyaren, a farmer of Rayne township; Minerva, wife of James Bence, also of Rayne township; Harry L., a resident of Rayne township, who married Mary Widdowson, who is now deceased; Lavina, wife of James Wiggins, of White township; and Mary and John, who are deceased. David A. Short served valiantly through the Civil war as a Union soldier.

Crawford Long, the maternal grandfather of William J. Short, was a native of Ireland, from which country he emigrated to the United States, settling in Rayne township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he spent the rest of his life in farming. One of his sons, William

Long, was born at sea while the family was making the journey to America.

William J. Short was educated in Rayne township. In 1876, though only eighteen years of age, he moved to his father's tract of 193 acres in Cherryhill township and took charge of that place, operating it for his father the next three years. In the spring of 1879 he bought the farm for himself, and there he has since resided, making many improvements and adding to the original tract until he now has 205 acres. Ideal Farm is located six miles east of Indiana, and the trolley road to Clymer has 196 rods of track running through his land; he gave the company free right of way. His property is one of the best cultivated in the vicinity. Mr. Short has kept thoroughly abreast of the times, as his improvements on his farm and home testify. He was the first anywhere in his locality to adopt fertilizer as a land dressing, and he disposed of the first carload of fertilizer sold at Cherrytree, Indiana county. For three years he was engaged in the stock business, shipping to the eastern markets, principally Philadelphia. He has always taken an active interest in the Indiana Agricultural Society, and for seventeen years has acted in the capacity of manager for that organization.

Mr. Short was married March 7, 1878, to Miss Maggie M. Bence, a native of Rayne township, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Renn) Bence, early settlers of Rayne township, the latter of whom came from Germany, while the former was of German descent. Mrs. Short died Feb. 3, 1901, at Longmont, Colo., whither she had gone in an attempt to regain her health. She and Mr. Short had a family of six children, as follows: Elmer E., of Washington township, who married Laura Fyock, of Cherryhill township, and has five children; Anna, who married Delbert Means, a resident of Indiana, Pa.; Blaine, residing at Dixonville, Pa., who married Florence Houck, of Rayne; Grace, wife of Homer Dick, of Cherryhill, now residing in Indiana borough; and Mary and Clarence, who live at home. On Dec. 16, 1902, Mr. Short was married (second) to Miss Clara Helman, a native of Cherryhill township, born May 8, 1863, daughter of David A. and Elizabeth (Lydick) Helman, natives of Indiana county. Mrs. Short's father died in September, 1905; her mother still survives and is residing in Cherryhill township at an advanced age. Mrs. Short is a granddaughter of Abraham Lydick, an early settler of Indiana county.

Mr. and Mrs. Short are members of the Presbyterian Church of Penn Run, which he served as steward for six years. He has served sixteen years as school director of Cherryhill township.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD was for a number of years before his death a prosperous farmer and well-known resident of West Mahoning township, Indiana county. Born July 22, 1826, in East Mahoning township, this county, he was a son of Moses and Mary (Jamieson) Crawford, the former of whom came from representative pioneer stock and lived in Indiana county from an early day.

Moses Crawford was born in 1772. His family was early settled in Kentucky, helping to begin the development of that State from primitive conditions, but he was very young when he came thence to Indiana county, locating near Centerville. He afterward removed to East Mahoning township, where he died March 22, 1831. He was a cooper and carpenter but gave most of his time to farming. In politics he was a Whig. During the war of 1812 he served as a scout. He was a ruling elder in the Gilgal Presbyterian Church. Mr. Crawford was twice married, and by his first wife, whose maiden name was Scroggs, had nine children: Jane, Samuel, Mary, John, Allen, David, Ann, Elizabeth and James. His second marriage was to Mary Jamieson, daughter of Archie Jamieson, a Scotch Covenanter, who settled near Armagh, Indiana county, and followed farming. Her ancestors claimed kin with William Wallace, the Scottish hero. She was born in October, 1790, and died April 30, 1864. Seven children were born to Moses and Mary (Jamieson) Crawford, namely: Archibald J. T., born Aug. 21, 1819, a well-known citizen of North Mahoning township, died Sept. 6, 1904; he served many years as justice of the peace. Rachel, born March 22, 1821, died in December, 1879. Margaret C., born Sept. 19, 1822, died Jan. 5, 1907. Isabelle A., born Aug. 15, 1824, died Oct. 2, 1903. William Huddleson is mentioned below. Martha, born in October, 1828, died Oct. 9, 1904. Moses Scott, born in September, 1830, died Feb. 7, 1910.

William Huddleson Crawford lived at home until the time of his marriage, meantime attending the local subscription schools. For the twelve years following his marriage he lived in East Mahoning township, in 1869 settling in West Mahoning township, where he made a permanent home, his widow and chil-

dren still occupying the farm there. Mr. Crawford followed farming and also dealt in horses and stock, and he also took an intelligent interest in public affairs, serving his township in the offices of school director and auditor. In politics he was a strong Republican, in religious connection a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died Dec. 5, 1909.

On Oct. 1, 1857, Mr. Crawford married Mary R. Gourley, who was born Jan. 27, 1841, on the place where she now lives, in West Mahoning township, daughter of James and Margaret (Travis) Gourley. Her grandparents, George and Rosanna (McNiel) Gourley, came to America from Ireland in 1816, and first located in Nova Scotia. They came to Pennsylvania, settling near Sinking Valley, Blair county, where Mr. Gourley followed his trade, that of blacksmith, for a time. Later he bought a farm in Indiana county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying Sept. 6, 1853; his wife died Sept. 9, 1853 (both died of dysentery). He was a sincere member of the Presbyterian Church, and used to go eight miles through the woods on horseback to attend services. His children were born as follows: Thomas, Oct. 28, 1805; John, May 19, 1808 (died in May, 1891); James, Aug. 23, 1810 (died March 21, 1867); Margaret, Jan. or June 24, 1812; Alexander, June 4, 1814; George, March 17, 1816 (died Jan. 23, 1846); Rosanna, June 12, 1819; Armstrong, Sept. 15, 1820; Robert, May 27, 1822; Nancy, Nov. 23, 1823 (died in August, 1871); Mary Ann, Sept. 18, 1826.

James Gourley, father of Mrs. Crawford, was born Aug. 23, 1810, near Londonderry, Ireland, and came to Nova Scotia with his parents in 1816. He accompanied them to Pennsylvania, learned blacksmithing and followed that trade, and also engaged in farming, owning a farm in West Mahoning township, where he died March 21, 1867. He entered the Union army during the Civil war, and his health giving out was assigned to hospital duty, serving to the end of the struggle. In politics he was originally a Whig, later a Republican. He first joined the Presbyterian Church, later becoming a member of the M. E. Church. His wife, Margaret (Travis), was born Dec. 7, 1818, and died Jan. 1, 1889, at Paxton, Ill. Her parents, William and Mary (Gahagan) Travis, were of Irish and German extraction, respectively, and staunch Presbyterians in religious belief. Mr. Travis owned a gristmill and a farm in West Mahoning township, at what is now the site of Goodville.

James and Margaret (Travis) Gourley had a family of six children: Louisa, born Feb. 16, 1837, died Sept. 23, 1867; Mary R., Mrs. Crawford, was born Jan. 27, 1841; Margaret Ann, born May 5, 1843, died Aug. 25, 1882; Joseph T., born July 7, 1845, now resides in Colorado; John McNiel, born Aug. 3, 1847, is living in Illinois; William S., born Nov. 5, 1850, died Sept. 18, 1853.

To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were born twelve children, all of whom were educated in the home schools, namely: Ella May married Robert A. Dilts, who lives near Trade City, Pa.; Vianna M. married Clark Halowell, of Dubois, Pa.; James L., formerly a teacher, is now a hardware merchant in Burns, Kans. (he married Myrtle Swengel); Lena married Dr. E. S. McIntosh, of Burns, Kans.; Joseph P. is engaged in the mercantile business in Sylacauga, Ala. (he married Minnie Stewart); Emily Louise married Frank Loring, of near Dayton, Pa.; Frank Earl, of North Point, West Mahoning township, is a farmer and manufacturer of cider and vinegar, and is serving as justice of the peace (he married Mary Barrett); William H., a harnessmaker, of Armstrong, Ill., married Edna Smith; Mary B. is on the home place; Charles H., of Birmingham, Ala., superintendent of delivery for the Steelsmith Dry Goods Company, married Olive Williamson; Martha Ruth, who lives at home, has been an invalid for several years; John G., who is engaged in farming on the old homestead, married Maud Hicks.

Miss Mary B. Crawford taught school for ten years in East and West Mahoning townships and Clearfield county, and since giving up her profession has devoted all her time to caring for her invalid sister Ruth and looking after her farm interests. The old home place has been improved in various lines, including the setting out of a fruit orchard of 450 trees, apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry and apricot, in fine condition.

IRA EVERETT GIBSON, educator and agriculturist of Blacklick township, Indiana Co., Pa., belongs to one of the old families of this section, and was born on the Hugh Gibson farm in Blacklick township Jan. 24, 1872, a son of James Gamble and Margaret (Fairman) Gibson.

The Gibson family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the founder of this branch in Indiana county was one John Gibson, who was born in the Conococheague valley, Pa.,

and came to what was then a part of Westmoreland county, now Blacklick township, prior to the Revolutionary war. He became the owner of a large tract of land, which was first owned by Thomas Taylor and later by a Mr. Brooker, the next owner being a Mr. Dixon, from whom Mr. Gibson acquired it by purchase. In company with Randall Laughlin he was captured by the Indians, but managed to make his escape and lived to reach the age of sixty-six years, dying in 1816. He was an extensive land owner, became prominent in township affairs, and was widely known throughout this section. His wife, Jane (Lowry) Gibson, died in 1837, in her ninetyeth year. They were the parents of the following children: Hugh, who married Margaret Gamble; Nancy, who married William Henry; William, who married Elizabeth MeFadden; James, who first married Mattie Gamble and later Ellen Bruce; John, who married Margaret Blakely; Esther, who married John Cochran; and Joseph, who married Margaret Sloan.

Hugh Gibson, son of John Gibson, and grandfather of Ira Everett Gibson, made his home in Blacklick township, where he followed farming all his life, and owned the land which is now operated by the Taylor family and by his grandson. He became a well-known agriculturist, took an active interest in the affairs of his community, and spent his life within the confines of his native county. He married Margaret Gamble, who also died here, and they became the parents of several children, among whom was James Gamble.

James Gamble Gibson was born on the old homestead in Blacklick township in 1826, and there received his education in the public schools. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and grew up on the old homestead, on which he was engaged in farming throughout his life. He owned and operated 130 acres of choice land, on which he made extensive improvements, and there he continued to follow his chosen vocation until his death, which occurred March 29, 1910, when he was laid to rest in the Jacksonville cemetery. James G. Gibson was noted for his industry and fixed habits. He possessed quiet and unassuming characteristics and was of a retiring disposition, his greatest interest in life being bound up in his home and his family. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, attending at Bethel. Mr. Gibson married Margaret Fairman, who was born in 1840 and who now makes her home on the homestead, and they had a family of four children, as

follows: William, who was born in 1863, married Laura Marsh and resides on the homestead; Jennie M., born in 1865, died in 1911, at Seattle, Wash.; Ira Everett is mentioned below; Anna, who was born in 1875, married Arthur L. Repine, of Blacklick township.

Ira Everett Gibson, son of James Gamble Gibson, received his education in the public schools of Blacklick township and at the Indiana State normal school. He adopted the profession of teaching, and in 1895 became instructor in the public school at Ferguson. Following this he taught for six terms in Blacklick township, one term at Jacksonville, and also the McComb school in Center township, becoming one of the best-known and most popular educators in his locality. After the death of his father, with whom he had been in the meantime engaged in farming, the family moved to the State of Washington, on the Pacific coast, and there remained one year. At the end of that time they returned to the old homestead and again took up farming, and here Mr. Gibson has since carried on general agricultural work. He is a Prohibitionist, giving his stalwart support to the principles and issues of his party, and at all times advocating temperance. His religious connection is with Bethel Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and a teacher in the Sunday school. He also served as overseer of the poor and in numerous ways rendered signal service to his township.

In 1901 Mr. Gibson was married in Center township to Pearl E. Rothmire, who was born in 1878 in that township, daughter of Joseph Rothmire, and they have had one child, James Harold, born in 1902, who is at home.

HARRY BEECHER NEAL, M. D., general medical practitioner of the borough of Indiana and one of the proprietors of the Indiana hospital, is a physician whose energy and aggressive activity have marked him for usefulness in the community in which he has settled. He was born May 17, 1882, at Northport, Indiana Co., Pa., son of Thomas S. Neal, and grandson of John Neal.

John Neal was born in Indiana county and followed farming here all his life, also engaging in the lumber business. He had a large family, viz.: George, who is deceased; Cynthia, wife of James Coon; Sarah, wife of Peter Stear; Thomas S.; Rawl; Josiah; Aaron; Martha, wife of William McKallip; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Austin

Stunkard; and Emma, married and living at Northpoint.

Thomas S. Neal, the Doctor's father, is also a lumberman and farmer by occupation, giving most of his attention to lumbering. He married Anna Oberlin, and they have had eight children: Preston, now deceased; Nioma, wife of Dr. George E. Simpson; Lawrence; Salina, wife of Ezekiel Barbor; Irene, wife of Joseph C. Buchanan; Grace, deceased; Harry Beecher, and Walter.

Harry Beecher Neal attended public school at Indiana and later the State normal school in that borough, graduating from the latter in the year 1901. He took post-graduate work in the normal the following year, 1902, and then entered the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated June 12, 1906, the same year beginning practice, at his present location. He associated himself with Dr. George E. Simpson, and in 1908 they established the Indiana hospital, for general medical and surgical treatment, which they own in partnership. The institution has proved a boon to the community and has been well patronized from the start, its success demonstrating the need there was for a hospital. Dr. Neal has the confidence of his patrons and the respect of all his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Indiana County Medical Society, socially belongs to several college fraternities, and is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church.

On June 20, 1911, Dr. Neal married Roxie L. Widdowson, daughter of Harvey R. Widdowson, of Rochester Mills, Indiana county.

WESLEY ASKINS, who is engaged in carrying on agricultural pursuits in Cherryhill township, Indiana Co., Pa., was born on the farm on which he now resides, Oct. 26, 1850, son of Thomas and Jane (Stephens) Askins.

Joseph and Lovina (Pickett) Askins, the paternal grandparents of Mr. Askins, were born in Ireland, and on coming to the United States first settled in Philadelphia, whence they came to Indiana county in 1805 and settled on a farm located within a mile of the present property of Wesley Askins, there remaining until they died. Of their six children who grew to maturity, Thomas was the eldest, the others being: Joseph, William, Nancy, Eliza and Lovina.

Thomas Askins, son of Joseph, and father of Wesley Askins, was born in Philadelphia,

Pa., in 1802. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and when a young man purchased 494 acres of land, for which he paid \$22,371½ for the back taxes and costs. Later in life he sold 150 acres of this property for \$600, the balance being divided among his children. Mr. Askins passed away Aug. 26, 1872, at the age of seventy years, and his township regarded his death as the loss of one of its best citizens.

The maternal grandparents of Wesley Askins, Shadrach Stephens and his wife, whose maiden name was Patterson, were early settlers of Indiana county, settling in Cherryhill township, where they spent their lives in farming. They had a family of eight children, as follows: William, Alexander, Jane, Thomas, Mary, Nancy, Margaret and one other. All are deceased, Mrs. Askins dying Sept. 7, 1877.

Wesley Askins was the youngest of nine children born to his parents, the others being: William, who is deceased; Matthew, deceased, who was a member of Company F, 55th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service at Point Lookout, July 28, 1864; Shadrach, who died July 31, 1867; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of William Ray, also deceased; Anna, the wife of David F. Stewart, both deceased; Lovina, who died Dec. 27, 1858; and Eliza and Margaret, who died in childhood. A son of William Askins, of this family, William Duncan Askins, formerly a school teacher in Indiana county, is now a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Wesley Askins received his education in the common schools of Indiana county and Pineflats academy, and at the age of sixteen years began his career as a school teacher. He continued as an educator in Pine, Green and West Wheatfield townships for three years, after which he followed farming several years, and then again became a teacher, having schools in West Wheatfield, Cherryhill and Pine townships. After another short attendance at Pineflats academy, he was in charge of schools for eight years, then taking charge of the hotel which is now known as the "Kinter House," of Indiana, for one year. Farming soon called him back to the land, however, and since that time he has been engaged in tilling the soil, and in selling fertilizer.

Mr. Askins was married in June, 1869, to Catherine A. St. Clair, who was born in West Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., Dec. 28, 1851, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Brendlinger) St. Clair, natives of Indiana county. Samuel St. Clair, the grandfather of

Mrs. Askins, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in his youth, settling in West Wheatfield township, where he was married to Catherine Jamison, a native of Brushvalley township. Joseph Brendlinger, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Askins, and his wife, Susan (Walbach) Brendlinger, were also early settlers of West Wheatfield township.

John St. Clair, son of Samuel St. Clair, and father of Mrs. Askins, died Sept. 28, 1902, and his wife passed away Feb. 28, 1897. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Amanda, the wife of Armstrong Cunningham; Catherine A., who married Mr. Askins; Joseph, a resident of New Florence, Westmoreland county; Emma, who is deceased; Margaret, the wife of Joseph Henderson, a resident of West Wheatfield township; Rebecca, who married James Duncan, of Johnstown, Pa.; and John F., of West Wheatfield township.

Mr. and Mrs. Askins have had eight children, namely: Elizabeth Jane, deceased, who was the wife of William Rose; John S., a traveling salesman, living in Center county, who married Susan Turner; Joseph W., living in Allegheny county, Pa., who married Kit Bunting, of Washington county, and has three children, Bessie, Ruth and Clair; Margaret, the wife of John Engle, of Johnstown, Pa.; Stella, the wife of William Tyger, of Canoe township, Indiana county, who has five children, Twila, Dale, Vera, John Wesley and Margaret V.; Charles V., a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., who married Jennie Burr, and has two children, Charles B. and Henrietta V., twins; Milton R., a resident of Punxsutawney, who married Nettie Stiver, and has two children, Irene and Orin LeRoy; and Orin D., who for some time was engaged in teaching school in Indiana county and now resides at home.

Mr. Askins is not an office seeker, but has fulfilled his duties of citizenship by serving as a member of the board of school directors and township auditor of Cherryhill township. He is ever ready to lend his support to those movements which his good judgment tells him are tending to promote education, morality, religion and good citizenship, and is recognized as a man who has had an honorable career, and whose integrity is unquestioned. With his wife he attends the Mount Zion Lutheran Church of Pine township, Indiana county.

WILLIAM A. EVANS, who has been farming in White township for over twenty years,

was formerly a resident of Cherryhill township and has lived all his life in Indiana county, having been born April 3, 1841, in Brushvalley township, where the founder of the Evans family in this region settled over a century ago.

The Evanses are of Welsh extraction. Hugh Evans, grandfather of William A. Evans, was a native of Cardiff, Wales, and crossed the Atlantic when a young man, working to pay his passage on the vessel. Among the passengers was a young English girl with whom he fell in love, and they were married when they landed at Philadelphia. They came west to the Welsh settlement near Ebensburg, in Cambria county, Pa., where they remained for a short time, until they came to Indiana county, locating in Brushvalley township. They were among the first settlers there. Locating in the wilderness, Mr. Evans built his log cabin and set to work clearing up the land. He remained but a short time on his first farm, buying a 400-acre tract, all brush and timber, near the site of Mechanicsburg, upon which he settled down to farming. Much of this land is still in the family name. Here he built a dwelling house and barn, and also erected a saw and grist mill—the first of the kind in Brush creek valley. The mill was of stone, and stood on Brush creek about three-quarters of a mile below the present site of Mechanicsburg, and for many years was a prominent landmark. He also owned a distillery. He worked hard and faithfully, prospered in his own affairs and did his full duty as a citizen, being one of the enterprising and progressive men of his day and generation. He was a strong abolitionist. He died on his farm in 1849, at the age of seventy years, and was buried in what is known as the Evans graveyard in Brushvalley township. He was a member of the Baptist Church, the first Baptist to settle in the township. His first wife, Hannah, died leaving children as follows: Ann, who married John Kelly and (second) James Stewart; John; Hugh, who died at Altoona; Mary, who married Henry Grumbeling; Elizabeth (Betsy), who first married Joseph McNutt; Evan, who lived in Brush Valley; William; and James, who died in Center township. Mr. Evans married for his second wife Esther Creswell, and she bore him three children: Ellen, Rebecca and Lucinda (who married Rev. A. B. Runyan, a well-known Baptist minister of Mechanicsburg).

William Evans, son of Hugh, was born in Brushvalley township, passed all his life

on the old Evans farm, and was always engaged in farming and milling. He owned 135 acres. In politics he was a Whig, and he took considerable interest in the fortunes of his party and in local public affairs, serving as judge of elections and as school director. In religious connection he was a Presbyterian. He died in 1857, in his fifty-third year. His wife, Susan (Wilkins), who was born in Brushvalley township, daughter of Andrew and Elinor (Robinson) Wilkins, the former an early settler in Indiana county, died in 1871. She was the mother of eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: Dr. John, late of Homer City, where his family now reside; Andrew W., deceased, who served nine months in the Civil war; Samuel W., deceased; William A.; Nancy E., who married Jerry Rhodes (both are now deceased); Susan Jane, widow of W. Scott McCormick, of Indiana; Sarah Elizabeth, deceased; and George W., deceased (his family live in Indiana borough). Of this family John and Samuel were in the Union service during the Civil war for three years, and William was drafted, but did not have to enter the army because his three brothers were soldiers.

William A. Evans was educated in Brushvalley township, where he lived until 1864. That year he moved to Cherryhill township, of which he was a resident for twenty-five years, owning a farm there. In 1889 he came to his present location in White township, buying the farm upon which he has since had his home. Farming has always been his principal occupation, and in connection therewith he has been successfully engaged in the breeding of Holstein cattle, of which he has made a specialty, being now quite extensively interested in that line. For nine years he also carried on dairying. He is a go-ahead farmer, and is recognized all over the county as an intelligent worker along the best modern methods. In 1893 he was manager of the Indiana County Fair Association, and when it changed its location to the present grounds he superintended the moving. He has served his township in the offices of school director, supervisor and overseer of the poor, and in every position he has been called upon to fill has justified the confidence placed in him by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Evans was the first carrier on the mail route from Indiana to Mechanicsburg, in Brushvalley township. His father had the contract, and William A. Evans, then a youth of fifteen, did the work.

In 1865 Mr. Evans married Flora Stutchill,

a native of Greenville, Indiana county, daughter of Alexander and Martha (Evans) Stutchill, and granddaughter of ex-Sheriff Evans, of Indiana county. Mr. and Mrs. Stutchill lived in Indiana county from an early day. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Evans: Nettie is the wife of James A. Simpson, a farmer of White township, and has four children, Florence, Mark and Martha (twins) and Isabelle; Mary lives at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Indiana, in which he serves as elder.

JOHN H. ROCHESTER, until recently a member of the leading mercantile firm of Marion Center, and one of the oldest business men in Indiana county, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., near New Alexandria, in 1845, a son of John C. Rochester.

John C. Rochester was born in Virginia in 1815, coming of English stock. Leaving home in boyhood, his education was acquired by self-instruction and experience in the school of necessity. Going to New York, he obtained employment on the Erie canal, but later he went West, and worked at different callings. After spending some time in the Western Reserve in Ohio he came to Pennsylvania, and in 1837 located near New Alexandria, later moving into that town, where he embarked in the manufacture of shoes, employing fifteen men in his establishment. For some time he operated his plant successfully, and then sold to go into merchandising with T. G. Stewart. They conducted a general store until 1856, when Mr. Rochester came to Indiana county and settled at Marion Center, and it was he who succeeded in getting a postoffice established here; he became the first postmaster. Here he established a store which he carried on with very satisfactory results until 1868, when he sold his entire business to his son John H. Rochester. In the meanwhile he had gone to Richmond, Canoe township, and there started another store, being the first merchant in that locality. In 1867 the postoffice was established at that point, also through his efforts, and Mr. Rochester became the first postmaster. The office was named Rochester Mills in honor of him. At the same time he operated the gristmill at that place, remodeling the mill, and made improvements upon it, and also engaged quite extensively in the lumber business, being a man of affairs. Mr. Rochester also opened stores at Taylorsville, Smithport and Gettysburg, and was very successful in all his operations, for he had execu-

tive ability of an unusual order, and knew how to handle affairs of magnitude. Selling his interests at Rochester Mills to Benjamin Duffie and I. H. Rochester, Mr. Rochester retired and made his home at Marion Center, where he enjoyed his declining years in the midst of the comforts his own acumen and foresight had provided. He died in 1890, aged seventy-five years, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Marion Center. First a Whig and later a Republican, he was honored by those parties, and not only was postmaster at Rochester Mills but also held the same office at Marion Center when it was called Brady, taking charge of the office in 1857 and serving several years. Although his own educational advantages had been so meager, he took a deep interest in the public schools.

While living in Westmoreland county Mr. Rochester was married to Eliza Duffie, daughter of Patrick Duffie. She died in Marion Center in 1889, and is buried in the cemetery at that point. Mrs. Rochester was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rochester had the following children: Charles died aged twenty-two years; Agnes died in infancy; Margaret is the widow of B. F. Laughlin and resides in East Mahoning township; John H. is mentioned below; Benjamin Duffie, who was a soldier during the Civil war, married Laura Wells and resides in East Mahoning township; Anna M. married Dr. W. S. Shields, of Marion Center; Emma married Silas C. Weamer; Harriet married John W. Frampton, and resides at Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.

John H. Rochester attended school in the home neighborhood until he was ten years old, when he was brought to Indiana county by his parents, and here he received the rest of his schooling. From boyhood he assisted his father in the store, thus learning the business from the inside, and in 1864 formed a partnership with his uncle, B. H. Duffie, under the name of Duffie & Rochester, which association continued one year. In 1865 Mr. Rochester became his father's partner, the firm name being John C. Rochester & Son, and in 1868 the latter bought the interest of the former and continued the business alone until 1872, when he took his brother-in-law, B. F. Laughlin, into partnership with him, under the name of Rochester & Laughlin. This firm built the present store, which is one of the most commodious in the northern part of the county, and the partners remained together until 1894, when the junior partner retired and Dr. W. S. Shields, another brother-in-law,

entered the firm, the name becoming Rochester & Shields. After five years' association Mr. Rochester bought out the interest of his partner and continued alone until 1904, when H. S. Jones was taken into the business, and on Jan. 1, 1913, Mr. Rochester sold out to him, the business being now conducted under the style of S. H. Jones & Co. In addition to his mercantile interests Mr. Rochester was a member of the firm of Duffie & Rochester for ten years, and owns farming land in the vicinity of Marion Center and at other points in Indiana county. However, he concentrated his efforts on merchandising, and during the nearly half a century that he was a merchant handled an immense amount of business, and witnessed and participated in many important changes.

Practically all of his life has been spent at Marion Center, and he naturally is deeply interested in the progress of that place, having contributed largely toward bringing about present results. Like his father a firm believer in the public school system, he has given it valuable service as a school director and secretary of the board for many years. While he has been a Republican for years, he is independent in his views. A Mason, he belongs to Indiana Lodge, No. 313, Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, R. A. M., of Pittsburg, and Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, K. T., as well as the Mystic Shrine at Pittsburg. He was one of the organizers of the original Odd Fellows lodge at Marion Center.

Mr. Rochester has not married, but Mr. S. H. Jones, who married Alice Frampton, a niece of Mr. Rochester, and his wife live with him and make a pleasant home for one who has earned it in every way.

GEORGE E. SIMPSON, M. D., of Indiana, Indiana county, belongs to a family which has been settled here for several generations. His grandfather, James Simpson, was born in Georgeville, Indiana county, and followed farming in this county all his life. He married Jane Martin, and they had five children, namely: John M., Milton, Elizabeth (wife of James Dilts), Catherine (wife of J. M. Hazelett) and William.

John M. Simpson, the Doctor's father, was also a farmer in Indiana county. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was an active worker, for many years serving as a member of its official board. He married Catherine McGregor, and they had a family of five children: One that died in in-

fancy; Nora, wife of J. M. Aul; Edna, wife of Leland Valentine; Waldo, and George E.

George E. Simpson was born Oct. 31, 1869, at Georgeville, Indiana county, and obtained his early education in the common schools and Purchase Line Academy. He also studied to some extent under private tutors, after which he taught school in this county for about four years. He began reading medicine with Dr. D. R. Crawford, of this county, and then entered the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, graduating from that institution March 22, 1894. He began independent practice the same year at Home, Indiana county, where he remained about three and a half years, removing thence to the borough of Indiana in the fall of 1897. Here he has since engaged in general practice, also extending his medical work along various lines which have proved congenial to himself and acceptable to the community. In association with Dr. Neal he has established a private hospital in the borough which has been considered a valuable acquisition to the community and been a success from the start. He has been active in the professional organizations, being a prominent member of the county medical society, which he has served as secretary for more than three years, and also belonging to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is physician to the county home, surgeon to the Indiana hospital (the private hospital mentioned above) and chief examiner in Indiana county for the Equitable of New York, the Northwestern, New England, and other life insurance companies. He has many activities, as may be seen, and takes care of them all with the conscientiousness and ability which have made him so thoroughly trusted wherever he is known.

On June 22, 1893, Dr. Simpson married Nioma C. Neal, daughter of Thomas S. Neal, of Trade City, Indiana Co., Pa., and they have two children, Anna C. and Harold. Dr. and Mrs. Simpson are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM HARVEY FINDLEY, a farmer of East Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., is a descendant of the first white settler of Indiana county.

George Findley, the first of the name in Indiana county, is supposed to have been of Scotch origin. He crossed the mountains and located at the Pumroy and Wilson settlement, in what is now Derry township, Westmoreland county, in 1764. The following year he

crossed the Conemaugh river to what is now East Wheatfield township, settling on a tract of land now owned by George H. Mathews, which comprised 200 acres of land. The selection was "tomahawked," and his rights were as valid in those days as under the more cumbersome surveys of later years. His visits to his land were as frequent and his stay on it each time as long as the troublesome times would permit. When the Revolutionary war broke out he had a clearing of about ten acres, on which he had erected a log cabin. There is a tradition in the family that when he visited his future home with a bound boy, by name George Farmer, to look after some cattle, the Indians surprised them, and Mr. Findley was wounded through the left arm, but escaped, while the boy was captured by the savages and scalped; the Indians came the next day and buried the body near the run which adjoins the homestead. In 1784, as soon as conditions made it safe to do so, Mr. Findley settled permanently on this farm with his family, and continued to make his home there, although frequently forced to seek shelter at Fort Ligonier or Palmer's Fort. Here this brave pioneer rounded out his useful life, becoming interested along various lines, for in 1784-85, he built a gristmill which is supposed to have been the second in the county, and in 1788 he added a sawmill to his plant. He cleared off much of the land, and was noted for his energy and industrious habits, and his thrift made possible the accumulation of a comfortable fortune. His death occurred on the farm he had redeemed from the wilderness Sept. 7, 1814, when he was fifty-eight years old, his remains being interred on his homestead.

George Findley was married, near Hagerstown, Md., and his wife, Elizabeth, also died on the farm, and is buried there. The children of this worthy couple were: James, who was born in Franklin county, Pa., Dec. 16, 1777; Isabelle, born in Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 28, 1784, who married Andrew Reynolds; and Elizabeth, who in 1806 married Archibald Mathews and settled on a portion of her father's farm.

James Findley, son of George Findley, came to what is now East Wheatfield township, with his parents when a child, and was there reared to manhood. During the war of 1812 he gave his country brave service and assisted in the construction of Fort Meigs. Like his father he was a farmer and miller, and spent his useful life in East Wheatfield township, where

he died May 30, 1837, being buried in the family lot on the farm, where a headstone still marks his last resting place.

On Jan. 1, 1812, James Findley married Parmelia Dill, born in 1792 near the present site of Dilltown, Buffington township, daughter of Matthew Dill and granddaughter of Matthew Dill, who was a colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary war. The children of James Findley and his wife were: George, born Nov. 16, 1812; Ann, born Sept. 19, 1814, who married William R. Duke; Mary Jane, born March 30, 1816, who married Robert McCormack; Permelia, born July 11, 1818, who married William Wolf; James, born May 19, 1820; Rebecca, born July 4, 1822, who married John Goddard; A. Mathews, born April 14, 1825; Eliza, born June 16, 1827, who married Samuel McCune; and Harriet A. Newell, born Sept. 28, 1829.

George Findley, eldest son of James Findley, was born on the homestead in East Wheatfield township, and there he was reared and sent to the subscription schools of his neighborhood, attending a few months during several winter seasons. As soon as he was old enough he commenced working on the Pennsylvania canal as bowsman and steerer, and later became captain of his own freight boats, which ran from Pittsburg to Johnstown, one of these boats being the "Drucilla." For some years George Findley was thus engaged, subsequently operating the grist and sawmill, and still later settling down to farming on a tract of 226 acres known as the Clark farm, which lay at the foot of Laurel Hill, along the Pittsburg and Philadelphia pike in East Wheatfield township. Here the remainder of his life was spent, he dying on this property May 18, 1891, when he was seventy-nine years of age. His remains were buried in the Armagh Presbyterian Church cemetery, he having been a member of this denomination and a generous contributor toward its support.

On March 7, 1850, George Findley was married to Esther Brown Steele, who was born March 27, 1820, daughter of William and Experience (Hill) Steele, who were married July 6, 1815, the former born March 17, 1793, died Oct. 17, 1857. Mrs. Findley died Dec. 17, 1894, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in the same cemetery as her husband. She, also, was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. The children of George Findley and wife were: Eliza Jane, born Jan. 2, 1851, died July 14, 1878; William Harvey was born Dec. 12, 1852; George Steele, born March 27, 1854, is an engineer with the Cam-

bria Iron & Steel Company, residing at Johnstown, Pa.; Samuel, born Sept. 7, 1855, married Hattie Stephens and (second) Belle Hartman; James Albert, born July 31, 1857, died in 1900; Harriet Newel, born May 9, 1859, married John Neal and lives at Fairfield, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; John Philip, born July 2, 1861, married Mira Bennett and lives at Johnstown, Pa.; Experience May, born July 18, 1863, married Charles Griffith and resides at Cramer, Pennsylvania.

William Harvey Findley, son of George Findley, and great-grandson of George Findley, the founder of the family in Indiana county, grew up on the homestead at the foot of Laurel Hill, and attended the public schools of East Wheatfield township, and also those of Buffington township. Until he was twenty years old he remained at home with his parents, and then went to Johnstown, where he embarked in a teaming business, driving his own team, and thus continuing for five years. At the expiration of that period he returned to the homestead and did teaming for his father-in-law, Joseph Cramer, hauling wood for use in making charcoal. This line of work engaged him for five years, and he was then engaged in farming for six years. In 1888 he bought his present property in East Wheatfield township, comprising 175 acres which was known as the Daniel Stutzman farm. On it he has since carried on general farming and stock raising. After buying the farm he began improving it, and has rebuilt the house and erected a commodious, modern barn. For six years he was engaged in a dairy business, marketing his product at Johnstown, but found it more profitable to confine his efforts to farming and the raising of high-grade stock.

A Republican, Mr. Findley has given the people of his neighborhood valuable services as judge of election for one term, and for eighteen years was a school director, during eight of these years being president of the board, and for five years was supervisor of the township, being the first supervisor under the new road law. The Methodist Church of Cramer has in him a consistent member and faithful trustee. While living at Johnstown he connected himself with the Knights of the Mystic Chain.

On Sept. 24, 1873, Mr. Findley was married in East Wheatfield township to Mary E. Cramer, born at Bens Creek, Somerset Co., Pa., Dec. 12, 1854, daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. (Barclay) Cramer, a full history of whom is to be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Findley became the parents of

children as follows: William Howard, born at Seward, Pa., June 1, 1874, was educated in the public schools and the summer school at Armagh, finishing his training with a course at the Iron City business college of Pittsburg, and resides at Johnstown, Pa., where he is a carpenter; he married Mabel Nicholson, and they have three children, Alberta, Luella and Harvey. Minnie Ora, born Sept. 15, 1876, was educated in the public schools and a summer normal school conducted by Prof. C. A. Campbell at Armagh, Pa.; she married Frank H. Brentlinger, of Johnstown, and their children are: Donald Findley, Benjamin Marshall, Herbert, William Walker, and Mary Jane. Thomas L., born Feb. 13, 1878, died in April, 1879. Elda May, born Jan. 31, 1882, married Charles L. Dick of Clymer, Pa., and has five children, Joseph Ellis, Charles Ford, Lynn Coe, Mary Loraine and Theodore Carlyle. Clarence H., born July 4, 1884, was educated in the public schools and resides on the farm with his father; he married Viola C. Cunningham, daughter of Alphonse Cunningham, of East Wheatfield township, and has children, Mildred Lillian, Mary Cunningham, Margaret and Bessie. Joseph Cramer, born Dec. 6, 1886, was educated at the public schools of Cramer and learned telegraphy at Wehrum, being now superintendent for the Wellman & Seaver Construction Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for which he is now traveling. Sarah Esther, born March 31, 1892, died Sept. 21, 1899. Harvey Steele, born Feb. 20, 1895, living at home, was educated in the public schools of Cramer and the summer school at Greenville conducted by Prof. Joseph Weaver, receiving a teacher's certificate, although not yet old enough to make practical use of it. Carl, born Nov. 2, 1898, is at home. Mrs. Findley is a member of the Methodist Church at Cramer, and she and her husband are interested in religious work.

EDMUND WIDDOWSON, president of the Clymer National Bank, of Clymer, Indiana county, and one of the leading farmers of Cherryhill township, was born in that township Dec. 15, 1855. His grandfather, Joseph Widdowson, was a native of England, and was an early settler in Cherryhill township, Indiana Co., Pa., where he followed farming until his death. He is buried in Green township, at Twolick Church.

Thomas Widdowson, son of Joseph, was born in 1818 in New York, just after his parents arrived from England. They settled in Cherryhill township in the early part of that

year, and here he grew to manhood, took up farming and passed all his life, dying in 1904. He married Jane Lydick, who was born in Indiana county, daughter of Jacob Lydick, also an early settler in this region. Mrs. Widdowson died several years before her husband. They were the parents of fourteen children, namely: Matilda, deceased, who was the wife of William Buchanan; John, who died in infancy; Eliza, who lives with her brother Edmund; Mattie, wife of Jacob Everwine and living in Rayne township, this county; Thomas, deceased; Clara, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Nelson, of Cherryhill township; Nancy, wife of Ross Myers; Edmund; Sadie, deceased; Jane, wife of Crawford C. Long, of Indiana, Pa.; Alexander, who lives in Oregon; Frank, living in Maryland; and Fannie, wife of Gus. Laney, of Indiana.

Edmund Widdowson attended school in Cherryhill township. He passed his boyhood on the farm, becoming accustomed to agricultural work from the time he was old enough to help, but for twenty years he has been interested in the lumber business, which he still follows. He was in Nebraska in 1881 and 1882. Mr. Widdowson now carries on farming in Cherryhill township, where he has a tract of 185 acres. In 1906 he sold coal rights on 150 acres at \$100 an acre, reserving the top seam, which he expects to work himself. He has been connected with the Clymer National Bank from the time of its inception, and served as a director for one year before he was elected to the presidency, on Jan. 1, 1912, to succeed William E. Oakes, the first president. He is an able business man, his previous experience and record winning him the confidence of his associates, who have shown their high opinion of his reliability and worth by choosing him as the head of a financial institution which bears an important relation to the prosperity of the community.

In July, 1876, Mr. Widdowson was married at Marion Center, Indiana county, to Araminta Ruffner, who was born in Green township, near Cookport, daughter of Daniel and Susan Ruffner, the former of whom is deceased; Mrs. Ruffner survives. Mrs. Widdowson died May 18, 1910, the mother of nine children, one of whom is deceased. The others are: Charles, a farmer, who lives in Cherryhill township; Eva, wife of Hays Williams; Orrin, of Cherryhill township; Lynn, at home; Mabel, wife of Harry Wissenger, a miner of Clymer; Theda, at home; Gaiel; and Blair, at home. On Feb. 6, 1912, Mr. Widdowson married (second) Orretta Barber, who was

born in Green township, this county, daughter of Robert and Amanda (Park) Barber, both of whom are deceased; Mr. and Mrs. Barber were early settlers in Green township.

ROBERT H. MACK, of East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, located near the Conemaugh river, was born Sept. 3, 1852, in what is now East Wheatfield township, on the Mack homestead near the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh pike.

The early members of this Mack family in Indiana county were among the most respected of the pioneer settlers in what is now East and West Wheatfield townships, and its founder here was Robert Mack, great-grandfather of Robert H. Mack. Robert Mack was a native of County Down, Ireland, born about 1763. There he grew to manhood and married Margaret Campbell, who was born about 1769, and four children were born to them in their native home: John, born about 1797; Robert, born about 1799; James, born March 3, 1800; and Jean, born about 1803. In the early part of 1803 Robert Mack with his wife and four children left their native home for America. While they were crossing the Atlantic, on a slow-going sailing vessel, their little daughter Jean died and was buried at sea, the body being placed in a sack, weighted at the feet with sand. The burial service was read by the captain. After landing in the New World the family made their way west of the Alleghenies, locating first near Pittsburgh, Pa., and later in Wheatfield township, Indiana Co., Pa., where Mr. Mack settled down to farming on a 400-acre tract. He had to erect the log cabin for his family, and began a hard fight for existence in the wilderness which lasted many years. By steady industry and thrifty habits he managed to develop his farm and make many improvements, and he spent the remainder of his life on that place, dying there Aug. 2, 1850. He was buried in Bethel Church cemetery, in what is now West Wheatfield township, and a headstone marks the last resting place of himself and wife. Mr. Mack in religious principle was what was known as a Seceder, later joining the Bethel United Presbyterian Church. He was an old-line Democrat on political questions. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying on the farm Nov. 17, 1839, at the age of seventy years, and was laid to rest in Bethel cemetery. She, too, was a member of Bethel United Presbyterian Church. Their children born in Wheatfield township were: David; William; Samuel; Armstrong; George; Jean (2), who married

William McClain, and died in West Wheatfield township; Margaret, who married Hugh St. Clair, and removed to Iowa; and Elizabeth (Betsey), who married William Campbell, being his second wife.

Robert Mack, son of Robert, born about 1799, came to America with his parents and grew to manhood in Wheatfield township. He made his home in what is now West Wheatfield, where he became engaged in general farming and stock raising, owning a tract of 100 acres which he himself cleared up and improved, building a log house and barn and doing all the other work necessary to convert the property into a habitable place. By hard work he succeeded in making a comfortable home for his large family, and he was one of the most respected citizens of the vicinity. He died on his farm in 1854, at the age of fifty-eight years, and was buried in the cemetery of Bethel U. P. Church, in which he held membership. In political conviction he was a staunch Democrat. Mr. Mack's first wife, Margaret (McDonald), daughter of Joseph McDonald, of Wheatfield township, died in Indiana county, and was buried in Bethel Church cemetery. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Nine children were born to this union, namely: Joseph, Robert, Hugh, John, Margaret (married Robert Campbell), Catherine (married James Campbell), Mary (married James Smith and went West), Elizabeth (married Thomas Vertz and went to Iowa), and Martha (married John Campbell, who died in Andersonville prison, and she subsequently married David Brandtger, of Johnstown). Mr. Mack's second marriage was to Mrs. Nancy (Barr) Mitchell, widow of John Mitchell, and she died at the age of eighty years, at Titusville, Pa., where she is buried. The children of this union were: David; Samuel; Stewart and William, twins; Naney, who married William Kerr; and Belle, who married William Henderson and resides at Titusville.

Hugh Mack, son of Robert and Margaret (McDonald) Mack, was born April 24, 1824, in what is now West Wheatfield township, and there attended subscription school. When thirteen years old he began to work on the Pennsylvania canal, being a mule driver on the towpath between Pittsburg and Johnstown, was later bowsman and also steersman, being thus engaged for thirteen years. He afterward became captain of a packet plying between Johnstown and Pittsburg; holding this position four years. After giving up canal work he settled down to farming in

West Wheatfield township, near the village of Clyde, where he owned a tract of 100 acres. He erected a log dwelling and barn and made many other improvements there, farming that place until 1865, when he moved to the farm now owned by his youngest son, near Centerville, in the same township. This was known as the Hiee farm, a tract of 100 acres, and he cultivated that place all his active years, dying there at the age of sixty-five years; he is buried in Bethel Church cemetery in West Wheatfield township. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was a man who lived up to high standards in every relation of life. He was married in West Wheatfield township to Mary Ann McCrory, of Wheatfield township, daughter of John McCrory, and aunt of John G. McCrory, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Mack died on the farm when about sixty-four years old, and was buried in the Bethel Church cemetery. Like her husband she belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of the following children: Jane Ann, born Nov. 15, 1850, who died Aug. 23, 1863; Robert H., born Sept. 3, 1852; John McCrory, born Feb. 22, 1854, who was killed on the Pennsylvania railroad Dec. 19, 1876; Margaret, born Sept. 26, 1855, who died in infancy; Joseph, born Nov. 22, 1857; Mary Elizabeth, born Aug. 30, 1860, who died April 7, 1864; Martha Emma, born Dec. 8, 1862, who became the wife of Prof. J. T. Stewart, of Indiana, and died Nov. 15, 1910; and David Harry, born June 15, 1866, who resides on the old homestead.

Robert H. Mack, son of Hugh and Mary Ann (McCrory) Mack, attended school in West Wheatfield township. He was twelve years old when his father moved to the Hiee farm near Centerville, and there he assisted with the farm work until he reached his majority and started out for himself. His first employment away from home was in the stone quarries of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Blairsville, where he received \$1.80 a day. After a year there he became a hand on the ballast train at New Florence under R. C. Leggett, being thus engaged for three years, at the end of which time he started as fireman on the Pennsylvania road, between Derry and Altoona, on both passenger and freight trains. After four years at this work he gave up railroad life and returned to agricultural work, in 1880 buying 123 acres in East Wheatfield township, on an elevation known as Summit Hill, overlooking the Cone-maugh river and the borough of Seward. It

was owned by Alexander Butler. Mr. Mack cleared up much of this tract, and cultivated and improved it, by hard work and thrifty methods winning success and a place among the substantial citizens of his township. His enterprise and progressive disposition, and his public-spirited interest in the general welfare, have been recognized by his fellow citizens, who have honored him with election to various local positions of trust. He has served six years as township assessor, four terms as member of the board of school directors, and as member of the board of elections, being also inspector and clerk of elections. In political matters he has always supported the Republican party and its principles. He is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church at Seward, of which he has been steward and trustee, and served as a member of the building committee. Fraternally he unites with the Royal Arcanum.

On March 29, 1877, Mr. Mack was married, at New Florence, Pa., to Josephine McBurney, of Centerville, Pa., daughter of Cadwallader and Rosenna (Freeman) McBurney, of West Wheatfield township. She is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Children as follows have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mack: (1) Alpha May (Allie), born May 28, 1878, was educated in the public schools and at summer normal under Prof. J. T. Stewart and Prof. C. A. Campbell. She married Armore P. Clark, and died April 7, 1905, the mother of four children, Virginia, Robert Paul, Samuel Earl (who died in infancy) and Emogene. (2) Mabel Satardo, born Feb. 25, 1880, was educated in the public schools and at summer normal under Professors Stewart and Campbell, and taught school for three terms before her marriage to David Miller Campbell, of Blairsville, Pa. (3) Mary Bertha, born Oct. 24, 1882, was educated in the public schools and at summer normal under the same instructors as her sisters had, and is now the wife of Ransom E. Tomb, of East Wheatfield township. (4) Virginia J., born July 23, 1884, was educated in the public schools and at summer normal under Professors Stewart and Campbell, and is now married to Mack Hood; they have three children, Mildred Virginia, Warren Mack and Ethel Frances. (5) Julia Rea, born Feb. 3, 1893, is a music teacher and lives at home.

JOSEPH MACK, son of Hugh and Mary Ann (McCrory) Mack, received his education in the public schools of West Wheatfield township. He worked with his father from boyhood until he attained his majority, when he

started to farm on his own account. His first employment other than farming was with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as telegrapher, but after two years at that he settled down to agricultural pursuits, near Centerville, in West Wheatfield township, farming a tract of fifty-three acres there for twenty years. Then he bought his present 80 acres in West Wheatfield township, where he carries on general farming. At one time he was in the lumber business, operating a sawmill, and when he suffered the loss of his left hand, which was cut off by a saw in 1886, he bore his affliction with a fortitude characteristic of the man under all circumstances. In spite of this, however, he has made a success of his work and is one of the prosperous men of his locality. In 1890 Mr. Mack married Florence Kline, who was born in West Wheatfield township, daughter of Samuel Kline, and they have had the following children: Beulah was educated in the public schools and at summer normal under Professors Weaver and Campbell, and she has taught school in Buffington and East Wheatfield townships; Edith, educated in the public schools and the Johnstown Conservatory of Music, is now engaged in teaching music; Emma died when eight years old. Mr. Mack is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at New Florence, which he has served efficiently as trustee and treasurer. He is a Republican and has been active in local politics, serving as judge and clerk of the election board.

NICHOLAS DANIEL ALTIMUS is living on his father's old farm in Buffington township, Indiana county, where he was born Dec. 27, 1860, son of David and Susan (Dick) Altimus.

The Altimus family, particularly well known in Brushvalley township, is one of the oldest and most respected in this portion of Indiana county. The first of the name in Brushvalley was Adam Altimus (Altemus, as the name is also spelled), who was of Holland (Dutch) extraction and a native of Northampton county, Pa. Coming to Indiana county about 1798 he located in Center township, near the line of what is now Brushvalley township, on what is now known as the Robert McPhetris farm, and here he settled down to farming, having a tract of 200 acres, which he improved very materially. He built a fine brick dwelling house on the farm, the first of its kind in that section, the brick being made on his place. He spent his active life on the farm, and when he retired from active labor moved to Me-

chanicsburg, where he owned a home and spent the remainder of his life, dying there in September, 1863; he was buried in the Lutheran Church cemetery. He was blind some years before his death. Mr. Altimus was a member of the Lutheran Church, was a Whig and Republican in politics, and was known to all as a man who did his duty faithfully in his walk of life. He married Evaline (Eve) Shaffer, a native also of Northampton county, and she is buried in the Lutheran Church cemetery near Graceton, in Center township. Children as follows were born to this pioneer couple: Nicholas; Margaret, who married Peter Steffy; Daniel, who married Elizabeth Hendrickson; John, who married Mary A. Drennen; Thomas, who was killed, with the horse he was riding, by a falling tree, while returning from Wakefield's mill; William, who married Prudence Peddicord; Susanna, who married Samuel Wolf; and David, who married Sarah Peddicord.

Nicholas Altimus, eldest son of Adam Altimus, was born in 1800 in Center township and there grew to manhood. What education he received was obtained in the subscription schools of the day. He worked at home with his father until of age, when in 1823 he settled on Brushereek run, in Brushvalley township, and with his father's help built the first grist and sawmill in Brushvalley township (then a part of Wheatfield township), which he operated. In 1853 the old mill was replaced by the present structure, and operations have been carried on there ever since. In 1848 he built the frame dwelling house which is now the home of his son William Wolf Altimus. Besides attending to the mill work he farmed a tract of 128 acres near the mill, and was a successful business man, acquiring the ownership of over five hundred acres before his death; most of it is still in the possession of his sons and grandchildren. On Feb. 23, 1872, while leaving his home to attend a sale, the horse he was riding slipped on the ice and fell, and Mr. Altimus fell from the horse, his head striking on the hard ground. He died from the effects of his injuries in a few days, and was buried in the Lutheran Church cemetery in Brushvalley township. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and active in its work. In politics he was a staunch Whig and Republican. He was prominent in local affairs, serving as assessor, tax collector and school director of the township, as well as in other public offices.

In 1821 Nicholas Altimus married Mary Wolf, who was born in Brushvalley township

in 1802, daughter of John Wolf, and died in that township. She is buried in the cemetery of the Lutheran Church, of which she was a member. Fourteen children were born to this marriage: Martha H. married Alexander Noble, and both are deceased; Margaret married Frank Hurlinger and both are deceased; Adam married Catharine Conrad; Elizabeth married C. R. Weaver and died in Brushvalley; Susanna died in young womanhood; David, born April 19, 1831, married Susan Dick, and resided in Buffington township, this county; James, born Dec. 27, 1832, married Mary E. Dorney, and died in Buffington township; Evaline married Robert Pringle; Sarah married Amos Knabb and both are deceased; Mary married George Paul; Charlotte married John Shaffer; William Wolf and Mathias S. are residents of Brushvalley township and fully mentioned elsewhere; John A. died when four and a half years old.

David Altimus was born April 19, 1831, in Brushvalley township, there attending subscription school. Later he bought part of his father's farm, a tract of 100 acres located in what is now Buffington (then a part of Brushvalley) township, to which he afterward added 500 acres, and he engaged in the clearing and cultivation of this place with great success, becoming a prosperous general farmer. He also raised a large amount of stock, and ran a sawmill located on Blacklick creek, near the old red mill, he and his brother James building and operating this mill in partnership. Mr. Altimus built a large and substantial house and barn on his farm. He was one of the prominent men of the locality in his day, serving many years as township assessor and auditor, was a Republican in political connection, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He died April 16, 1887.

Mr. Altimus married Susan Dick, who was born May 19, 1834, in Brushvalley township, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Lightner) Dick, and she survives him, now residing with her son Nicholas. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Sarah C. married James U. Duncan, now a retired farmer, of Sioux City, Iowa; Robert Thomas married; Nicholas Daniel is mentioned below; William Harry, born July 14, 1863, died in December, 1908, and is buried at Strongstown, this county, where he had served as postmaster (he married Jennie Gillespie); Lorenzo Dick, unmarried, lives at Sioux City, Iowa; Katie Belle married Charter Meeks and lives in Sioux City, Iowa; Mary Susan married Edward Burns, who is a farmer and merchant at

Ebensburg, Pa.; John died young; David Hays, unmarried, lives with his mother.

Nicholas Daniel Altimus attended common school in Buffington township. He has passed all his life there except one year, when he was in Sioux City, Iowa, upon his return from the West purchasing the home place from the other heirs. He owns and operates 240 acres, and has followed farming and lumbering. He sold the old sawmill built by his father. Mr. Altimus has set out a large number of fruit trees, built a commodious barn, and made numerous other improvements upon the property during his ownership, and the fine condition of the place is sufficient evidence of his progressive and enterprising nature. He is interested in all local affairs, and has held township office, having served three years as school director and three years as auditor. In politics he is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church at Strongstown, of which he has been trustee and steward for the last three years.

On Aug. 26, 1886, Mr. Altimus married Annie M. Duncan, daughter of John W. and Marian (Griffith) Duncan, and they have had five children: Orah Belle; Maude Delle, who has taught school in Buffington township for the last five years; Susan May, who has taught four terms of school; Hugh Mack; and Russell John.

HORACE JOHN THOMPSON, president of the Marion Center National Bank, of Marion Center, has been closely associated with the business life of that part of Indiana county from young manhood. As merchant, banker and real estate dealer he has been a leading man in this section, while his efficient services in the administration of public affairs stamp him as a citizen of the highest value to the community. The man of large private interests is specially fitted to judge the needs of his town and county, but he is not always willing to sacrifice time to place his own unusual abilities at the service of his fellow citizens. No selfishness of this kind, however, has governed Mr. Thompson in his relations to the borough in which he makes his home, and the influence of his go-ahead disposition and broad policies is felt in many phases of life in this locality.

The family to which Mr. Thompson belongs has been settled in Pennsylvania for several generations and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather, John Thompson, was one of the early settlers of Center county, Pa., who came from County Derry,

Ireland, and he located near the site of Stormstown, having an 1812 war claim. He engaged in farming and stock breeding, making a specialty of raising ox teams, for sale in eastern markets. He served for several years as justice of the peace. Mr. Thompson died in early life. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

John Thompson, son of John, was born and reared on his father's farm, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was well educated for his day, and was a valued employee of the Potter Furnace Company for some time, first in the capacity of clerk and afterward as manager of their extensive iron works. He resigned the latter position to engage in the general mercantile business at Stormstown, and became one of the substantial citizens of that place, admired for his ability and respected for his honor and integrity. His services were constantly in demand among his neighbors in all matters of importance, especially in legal business. He served one term as sheriff of Center county. Mr. Thompson married Lydia Blake, of Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., and as the marriage was against the wishes of her parents they disinherited her.

John Keene Thompson, M. D., son of John and Lydia (Blake) Thompson, was born in Center county, Pa., at the village of Stormstown, twelve miles west of Bellefonte, Dec. 25, 1821, and was reared there. At the age of seventeen he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., studying there two years, after which he read medicine with Dr. George B. Engles. In 1844 he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1845, and the following March located for practice at Marion Center, Indiana Co., Pa., where he passed practically the remainder of his life. Dr. Baldwin was then the only physician in that section. Dr. Thompson was soon in command of a wide practice, which not only covered his home neighborhood but extended over parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and Armstrong counties. In 1863 he removed to Indiana, where he remained only two years, however, returning to Marion Center, in which borough he died Sept. 17, 1890. In his latter years he lived retired, attending patients only in his own town, or when called into consultation.

It was not only as a physician that Dr. Thompson had a wide reputation. He was elected associate judge of Indiana county in



H. J. Linneman

1856, and at the expiration of his term, in 1861, was reelected, serving until 1866. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was reelected in 1875. He also held local offices, and was serving as president of the Marion Center school board and Burgess of the borough at the time of his death. Before the war he was a Free-soiler in political opinion, and from 1865 was an active Republican, serving as delegate to the National convention at Philadelphia that nominated Grant for president and as alternate to the convention at Chicago in 1888 that nominated Harrison for president. The Doctor proved himself a good business man in the management of his private interests, owning about five hundred acres of valuable land besides his town property, and he was a charter member and one of the directors of the Indiana County Deposit Bank. He was a trustee of the State normal school at Indiana. "It has been the privilege of very few men to be so eminently useful as Dr. John Keene Thompson was in all that pertained to the well-being of his neighbors and the prosperity of his community. As a physician he had always been successful, as a judge he was able and impartial, as a legislator none were more active in the interests of the constituents, and as a man he stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens throughout the county." He was buried in the Gilgal Church cemetery, whence his remains have since been removed by his son H. J. Thompson to Marion Center. Dr. Thompson was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On April 6, 1849, Dr. Thompson married Jane Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson, and of the seven children born to them only one, Horace John, survives. Mrs. Thompson died Jan. 4, 1888, and is interred at Marion Center.

Horace John Thompson, son of Dr. John Keene and Jane (Thompson) Thompson, was born Jan. 14, 1850, in Marion Center, and there began his education in the public schools. He also attended Indiana Academy, under Prof. Adam Rowes, and among his classmates at that institution were Alexander Taylor, of Indiana, Henry Hall, James Watt, A. S. Cunningham (the well-known business man of Indiana), Dr. Frank Ehrenfeld and John P. St. Clair, the latter of Homer City, this county. He preferred a business career to professional life, and accordingly upon his return from school entered the employ of Bovard & McGregor, general merchants, for

whom he clerked two years, the first year for fifteen dollars a month and board, the second year for thirty dollars a month and board. In 1873 he began business on his own account, buying an interest in the general store of J. C. Rochester, at Rochester Mills, this county. He spent a year there, in 1874 selling his interest and going to Decker's Point, this county, where he bought the store property (but not the goods) of William N. Prothero and began business as a general merchant. He was established there as such until 1894, and a few years before gave his son a half interest, the son taking the store when his father withdrew.

After giving up merchandising Mr. Thompson returned to Marion Center, his early home, where he has since lived on the spot where he was born and raised. Upon the foundation of the old Thompson dwelling he has erected a substantial brick residence, one of the finest homes in that section. He has given considerable attention to real estate since his return to the borough, and is himself one of the largest real estate owners in the northern part of Indiana county, having eight farms situated within a radius of seven miles from Marion Center, all underlaid with valuable coal deposits, as well as other property. When the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company built the branch lines from Pittsburg through Indiana county Mr. Thompson became purchasing agent for the company, buying the land for the right of way; he was thus engaged for over two years. Local enterprises have always received his support and encouragement. He has been associated with the founding of two of the most important concerns of the borough to-day, the Marion Center National Bank, 1905, and the Heat, Light & Power Company, 1910, in both of which he is still a stockholder and serving on the board of directors. He was the organizer of and largest stockholder in the bank, which began business Aug. 21, 1905, was elected the first president of that institution, and has served in that responsible position continuously since. Under his wise management the bank has made great strides and is one of the most prosperous in the county outside of Indiana borough. The capital stock, originally \$35,000, was increased in 1908 to \$50,000, and the latest "condensed statement," made Nov. 26, 1912, showed the surplus to be over \$56,000, circulation \$50,000, and deposits of \$295,000; resources, \$452,000. Besides Mr. Thompson, the officers are C. R. Griffith, vice president; H. G. Work, cashier; J. A. Smith, assistant

cashier. The directors are H. J. Thompson, William Rankin, H. P. Wetzel, N. C. Simpson, S. S. Wetzel, C. R. Griffith, C. A. Oberlin and J. M. Thompson (son of H. J. Thompson). The bank building was erected in 1905. This institution has had a marked influence in the prosperity of local business enterprises. Deeply concerned in the agricultural interests of his community, Mr. Thompson has been a liberal patron of the Indiana County Agricultural Association, and has been a member of its board of managers for the last fifteen years.

Mr. Thompson has held various borough offices, serving as member of the borough council, for several years as burgess, and as member of the school board, of which he was president. He represented his district in the State Legislature for two terms, and served his constituents ably and faithfully. He was a member of the committees on Appropriations, Railroads, Banks and Banking, and Judiciary General. Referring to the "History of the Pennsylvania State Government," written by William Rodearmel during the session of 1901 and 1902, Mr. Thompson's second term in the House, we find the following: "That his merits were appreciated by his associates on the floor of the House may be inferred from the fact that he was honored by an assignment to the committee on the Judiciary General, a position rarely given to members other than lawyers and such as have had considerable experience in legislation. It is probably safe to say that no new member has, in recent years, been so highly distinguished in the matter of committee assignments." In politics Mr. Thompson has always been a staunch and uncompromising Republican, standing for the principles advocated by Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley and Taft. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican State convention, and was appointed an alternate to represent the Republicans of Pennsylvania at the National League convention of Republican clubs held at Omaha in July, 1908. Mr. Thompson will fight to defend his convictions or principles and is true to his standards. He is a keen business man, and has a reputation for correct judgment which makes him respected and trusted by all who have dealings with him. His friends are many, for he is known all over the county and has a genial personality which attracts and holds people. His private and public life are above reproach. He is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 313, F. & A. M., of Indiana; Zerubabel Chapter, R. A. M., of Pittsburg; Pitts-

burg Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and the Consistory at Williamsport, having attained the thirty-second degree.

In 1871 Mr. Thompson married Annie I. McMurray, daughter of James and Amelia (Eason) McMurray, of Burnside, Clearfield Co., Pa., the former of whom was engaged in the lumber business for many years in Clearfield county. For the last two years of his life he lived with his daughter, Mrs. H. J. Thompson, and died at her home. He is buried at Burnside, Clearfield county. All of his five children have passed away, Mrs. Thompson dying in September, 1899. She was the mother of two children, John McMurray and Harry Earl. On Feb. 25, 1903, Mr. Thompson married (second) Bertha McConnaughey, daughter of Thompson McConnaughey, born Dec. 5, 1872. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian Church and actively interested in its work.

JOHN McMURRAY THOMPSON, postmaster at Heilwood, Pa., and manager of the Heilwood Company, which has one of the largest general stores in Indiana county, was born April 11, 1872, at Marion Center, Indiana county, son of Horace John Thompson. The first school he went to was at Decker's Point; later he attended at Marion Center, and supplemented his early training by two years' study at the Indiana State normal. When nineteen years old he became associated with his father in the mercantile business, taking charge of the latter's store at Decker's Point, and eventually became sole owner of the business there. After his father severed his connection with same he carried it on at the old location until 1904, when he moved it to Heilwood, then a small but enterprising village. There it was absorbed by the Heilwood Company and incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1912 the Heilwood Company increased its capital stock and in addition to the general merchandise business, after acquiring some four hundred acres of farm land, installed one of the most complete dairy plants in western Pennsylvania. Mr. Thompson has developed the business into one of the largest concerns of the kind in the county and is recognized as an energetic and progressive young merchant, of more than average ability and capacity. While a resident of Decker's Point he served six years as postmaster, and on the establishment of the postoffice at Heilwood he was made postmaster there, a position which he has held to the present time, it now being a presidential appointment of the third class.

On June 1, 1899, Mr. Thompson was married to Jean Work, who was born in Indiana county in May, 1873, daughter of Alexander S. and Mary (Ross) Work, early settlers of Indiana county. Mr. Work was for many years engaged in farming, and is a veteran of the Civil war. He and his wife are now living quietly at their home north of Marion Center. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Marian McMurray, aged twelve years; Eugene Weaver, ten years old; and Horace Alexander, three years old. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HARRY EARL THOMPSON, son of Horace John Thompson, received his education in the public school at Decker's Point and a commercial college at Erie, Pa., and became an expert penman. He entered the employ of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company as accountant, and had entered upon a promising career when taken ill with malarial typhoid, from which he died Oct. 8, 1904, at Norfolk, Va. He is buried in the cemetery at Marion Center.

DR. ROBERT MITCHELL, the second physician to settle in Indiana county, Pa., was born in 1787 in Cumberland county, Pa., near Chambersburg. He was one of a family of six children, viz.: Gavin, Robert, Isabella, Jane, Matthew and George. The next we know of his early history is that when Robert was ten years old the family moved to Alexandria, Ohio Co., Va. (now W. Va.), settling on Short creek, and he made his home with a relative, Dr. Magehan, with whom he studied medicine. He was exceptionally well trained for his day, graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, under Dr. Benjamin Rush. Being prepared to practice he started out to hunt a location in 1815. Coming to Indiana, Pa., he called upon Dr. French, the pioneer physician of Indiana county, who invited him to stay and assist him in his work, as he was in declining health. The invitation was accepted, and the young doctor soon found the practice very arduous, being called to points throughout the county and frequently beyond its borders. There being no roads laid out, he was often obliged to ride horseback through mere bridle paths or follow the beds of the creeks, and he was sometimes several days or perhaps a week from the office. In those days the doctor's office was generally attached to the residence, and the doctor's wife had to perform the duties of clerk as well as hostess to the various

patrons seeking attention and relief. Not long after Dr. Mitchell's arrival Dr. French died of consumption, and Dr. Mitchell received his practice as well as his library and office fixtures. He then started a drug store in connection with his practice.

Dr. Mitchell was more than a successful physician. He was a man of strong conscience and an advanced thinker, and took an active part in the progressive movements of his time. He was a Whig in politics, was elected for five successive years to represent his district in the State Legislature, and was also appointed associate judge, but he preferred his practice and private life to making laws. In 1823 he purchased and secured by warrant 1,550 acres of beautiful pine timber land in Cherryhill township, on the top of Chestnut Ridge, laid out a village which he named Diamondville (as it was on the most desirable location of the tract), and started a saw and flour mill. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and being a good singer often acted as the precentor in the congregational singing. But he was probably best known as an ardent abolitionist, one of those who suffered for adherence to his convictions. He was an open advocate of abolition from early manhood. His boyhood was passed in Virginia, where slavery was then in its most flourishing state, and he had ample opportunity to judge of its merits and demerits. The horrors he witnessed in his youth made him vow then and there that if his life were spared he would do all in his power to accomplish the downfall of the institution. The spectacle of two men, slaves, working in the field with an ox yoke around their necks, fastened itself upon his memory, and other cruelties and unrighteous features of the system in its actual operations which he had seen in his early life led him to sympathize deeply with its victims and eventually to take an active part in behalf of those who attempted to flee from bondage. This was in 1845. Believing that we should obey God rather than man, that every yoke should be broken and the oppressed go free, he acted in accordance with his own ideas but in opposition to the Fugitive Slave law which existed at that time, and he was the only man ever prosecuted in Pennsylvania under the Fugitive Slave Act, passed by Congress in 1793. About 1847 he was summoned to appear before the Supreme court in Pittsburgh, to answer for the crime of harboring and concealing fugitive slaves. He had three trials, gaining two and losing the third, before a packed Democratic jury. At

the first the jury disagreed. In those days abolition sentiments were very unpopular, and the United States marshal boasted that next time he would summon a jury that would put Mitchell through, and after his labors were completed renewed the boast, saying he had secured a jury to suit his purpose. When the case was called up a second time, the defense asked a postponement on the ground that the jury had been packed and produced evidence of the violent partisan character and expressed opinions of its members and the open boasts of the marshal that they had been selected to secure a conviction. Of the witnesses to these facts stout John Atcheson, of Clearfield, was the principal.

* * * The defense claimed that Dr. Mitchell had not concealed the men; that they had come to Indiana in a most deplorable condition, i. e., barefooted, with torn and bleeding flesh, due to the long weary journey over hard frozen country in bitter weather, were ragged, hungry and altogether exhausted; that they inquired for his house one evening; had been directed to it and seen to enter; were sent to the office of the *Clarion of Freedom*, upon request, for Mr. James Moorhead, who was editor of said paper, and were given lodging in the office all that night. The following morning the men were breakfasted at Dr. Mitchell's house, and later he took them out and bought necessary articles for them, such as shoes, clothing etc.; that next day they had left town, and when captured, some weeks afterward, were in a waste cabin on Dr. Mitchell's land, eight miles from his residence; that the cabin was near and in sight of a public road in an open field, and was often used as a resting place by chance travelers without knowledge of the owner; that the men had been living openly in the cabin, and going out to work where they could find employment; that no one knew them to be fugitive slaves; that there was no evidence that Dr. Mitchell had any such knowledge, and common law would require that he should have notice that they were runaway slaves before he could be held responsible for harboring them as such; that a contrary ruling would make it dangerous to show any kindness to any unknown person, as he might be a fugitive, and any chance act of benevolence thus rendered the actor liable to heavy fines, imprisonment, and the payment of the money value of the object of his charity.

To this prosecution responded that there were no public roads in Indiana county, in so far as the court knew; that all that was

known to the court of that county was that it was a place which every year sent up a tremendous Whig majority, and was therefore a benighted region, fit for treason, stratagem and spoils. To show that Dr. Mitchell knew that the men were living in his cabin, they produced a note taken from the pocket of one of them who had been captured after a desperate resistance. It was directed to a man who lived on Dr. Mitchell's farm adjoining the cabin, and ran thus: "Kill a sheep and give Garriet half. [Signed] ROBERT MITCHELL."

It was readily admitted that this was no evidence that Robert Mitchell knew that Garriet Harris was a slave, nefariously intent on robbing his master of his divine rights; for defendant would have given a half sheep or whole one, wool and all, to any poor man whom he believed to stand greatly in need of it. But being known as an abolitionist, and living in a county which sent in Whig majorities, it was safe to say that he had known these men, his ragged compeers, to be slaves; the law now claimed that they had been—i. e., fugitive slaves; that he had harbored them as such, although only two of the seven had ever been in his house, and then with as much publicity as would have attended the visit of any pauper asking alms; that they occupied the waste cabin by his direction, and that he intended to conceal them. The judge in his charge sustained this assumption, the jury did their duty like Democrats, and Dr. Mitchell was fined \$5,000 and costs, which amounted to \$5,000 more, and his pine timber was sold to satisfy this judgment, "for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked." However, though the trial went against him, it had its good results. When the decision against him was rendered there was but one editor in Pittsburg who dared to criticise it unfavorably, and of that one an apology was demanded, on pain of prosecution. The apology was so cleverly worded that it courted suit, but the judge did not enter same, and when a similar case came up in his court several years later he charged the jury that the defendant was entitled to an acquittal inasmuch as the prosecution had not shown that he had notice that the man he had employed was a fugitive slave. The lawyer who defended the latter case may have been mistaken in thinking that fear of criticism in an obscure weekly paper, whose editor boldly proclaimed the power and purpose to publish during any legal term of imprisonment in the county jail, should reverse a legal de-

cision affecting the rights and duties of every citizen; but those most intimately acquainted with the case believed this to be the moving cause of the judicial repeal of the judicial enactment under which Dr. Mitchell's home in Indiana and hundreds of acres of his land were sold by the sheriff.

Dr. Mitchell continued to support the cause, and he always stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, not only in his own county but throughout the State, but he died nine months before the triumph of his views and the death of the institution he so abhorred, his life ending April 14, 1862, shortly before the hand of Abraham Lincoln had been stimulated to write the Emancipation Proclamation. His life closed with a calmness and serenity long to be remembered by his wife and six children, who witnessed the solemn change. He had a slight paralytic stroke, which had no bad effect on his mind, having no particular disease, but a gradual decline in strength. The great work which he saw begun he left with all other matters which pressed on his spirits in the hand of God. We read in the Scriptures of "the rest that remaineth for the people of God." Dr. Mitchell seemed to enter into that rest.

Although firm and unyielding in his adherence to right and duty, Dr. Mitchell was never stern or hard. Though strong in the Christian faith which endures to the end, and ready to do for the humblest of the race what he would have done for his Master, he was "as mild and merry as if unconscious of his danger" even when he stood between the bloodhound and his prey. He had his share of serious trials and troubles, losing his eldest twin son (Matthew) by death in his twenty-third year, and his third son, John, a young man of talent, who went to Kansas from love of liberty when that State was struggling for freedom, and came to his death through the hardships and exposures to which he was subjected; a non-resistant in principle, he never carried arms. While assisting John Brown in the siege of Lawrence he was captured, while driving a team and wagon to Atchison for food, and died from the exposure. But none of Dr. Mitchell's afflictions ever embittered him or served to quench the happy disposition which found its chief delight in administering to the physical and mental comfort of his fellow men. After the Presbyterian Presbytery had declared that slavery was no bar to Christian communion, Dr. Mitchell and his wife joined what is now the United Presbyterian Church, then the As-

sociate Presbyterian. He always loved the Psalms.

On April 6, 1823, Dr. Mitchell was married, in Pittsburg, Pa., by Rev. Dr. Joseph McElroy, to Jane Clark. Rev. David Blair, pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Church of Indiana, Pa., their life-long friend, was permitted to witness their union, and also, forty years later, their solemn separation. The Doctor brought his young bride on horseback some seventy miles to the home already furnished in Indiana. Many were the trials they were called upon to meet in the forty years they were permitted to live together, but all was overcome by a sense of duty. Mrs. Mitchell proved a helpmate indeed, and a kind and affectionate mother, her remarkably bright and happy disposition remaining unchanged to the very last of her life, which covered eighty-seven years. Even at that advanced age she took a deep and active interest in all reforms. She shared her husband's trials and troubles in the antislavery cause, believing in the Golden Rule of Christ, and taking pride in his brave stand for the right. She was at all times considerate and hospitable. Her last thoughts were for the comfort of others. Her last words were a prayer for God's blessing upon her children. In the latter part of her life her beautiful brow wore a crown of suffering. It is a comfort to know that she is now wearing the golden crown of the redeemed. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell were blessed with eleven children, viz.: Mary Ann, who died young; Robert and Matthew, twins, the former now living retired in the borough of Indiana; Isabella, who married Simeon Mitchell, and they settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., where they died; John; Anna Mary, who lived in Indiana borough and died Nov. 7, 1912; James and Jennie, living in the borough of Indiana; Benjamin, deceased; William, a resident of Indiana; and Caroline, deceased.

Matthew Clark, father of Mrs. Jane (Clark) Mitchell, was born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1762, son of Francis and Mary Clark. In 1787, at the age of twenty-five, he married Mary Moore, the daughter of William and Mary Moore of Coleraine. By occupation he was a glazier and reedmaker. Dr. Adam Clark, the celebrated author of the commentary on the Bible, was a cousin and contemporary. Rev. James Hunter was pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Church. The church building, still standing, at the east end of the town, is well preserved, though part of its foundation was laid in the fifteenth

century. It is a one-story red brick building. Mr. Clark was a ruling elder of this church. When James and Anna Mary Mitchell, his grandchildren, brother and sister of Miss Jennie Mitchell, visited the old world they saw his name recorded on the church book and those of his eight children as receiving the baptism. They were presented a cup that was used at the tea drinkings of the Women's Aid Society of that church about the first of the century.

Jane Clark first saw the light of day in 1805, in a story and a half stone house on Meetinghouse street, Coleraine. The home had two front windows set lengthways and a door. The back lot slanted gradually to the foot, where flowed the beautiful river Bann, which just three miles below empties into the sea. The town is entered by means of a substantial stone bridge built in 1743, which crosses the Bann. Above the bridge one and a half miles are the beautiful Salmon Falls. On account of a continuous struggle for civic and religious freedom and a desire to be separated from British rule Mr. Clark longed to emigrate to the land of the free. His family consisted of eight children: William, Mary, Margaret, James and John (twins), Elizabeth, Samuel and Jane. In the spring of 1811 they bade farewell to their old home in Coleraine and set sail for the New World, and some one commemorated the occasion thus:

On the nineteenth of May
From Lough Swillee we sailed away.
The day being fine, the sky being clear,
Down the channel we did steer.

After being out to sea about two weeks the vessel was boarded by a British man-of-war and turned back to Ireland. The offense was that the vessel had too many passengers aboard, according to British law. The owner of the vessel was an American, was tried in Dublin, found guilty and fined £3,000. While they lay at anchor there Elizabeth, who had been ill when sailing, died, and was buried on her native soil. The trial ended, they again set sail, heading for New York. When almost within sight of that harbor they were overtaken by a storm, and after being tossed about for seventy-one days entered Hampton Roads, Va., in distress, on Oct. 29th, five months, ten days after leaving Ireland the first time. Mr. Clark having friends in Norfolk, Va., dry goods merchants, Nelson & Neal, went ashore to call on them. They visited his family and were so attracted by the twin boys James and John that they persuaded their

father to let them remain and learn the business.

As the war with Great Britain was threatening, Mr. Clark decided to settle in Baltimore. Although Jane was but six years old she remembered the siege of the city, the burying of their valuables, the landing of General Ross, and often told her children of these things and of the evils of slavery which she witnessed while there. At the close of the war of 1812 the family moved to Pittsburg, making the trip over the mountains in a Conestoga wagon. Here the Clarks associated themselves with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, now known as the Second United Presbyterian, on Sixth street, and Matthew Clark was chosen elder. Mrs. Clark died in 1817 in her forty-ninth year, and was buried in that churchyard. On Sept. 14, 1818, Matthew married Elizabeth Wallace, of Allegheny county, Pa., and by her had five children: James, Elizabeth, Matthew, Nancy and Catherine. The last named daughter was married May 24, 1853, to Rev. John Comin, D. D., of Muskingum county, Ohio, and they had nine children, three sons and six daughters; they all graduated at Muskingum College, the three sons studied for the ministry, and the six daughters married United Presbyterian ministers.

In Rayne township, Indiana county, there resided on a fine farm Mr. James Getty. Having relatives by the same name living in Pittsburg, near neighbors of Matthew Clark, he made them a visit. He soon became enamored of Margaret Clark, and in April, 1819, they were married, and he brought her to his country home. Towards fall Margaret, becoming very homesick and lonely, succeeded in persuading her youngest sister, Jane, to make her a visit. Accompanied by Mr. Getty they set out in the late fall, on horseback. Being handsome and affable, she no doubt attracted some attention in the country.

On alternate Sabbaths it was customary for the Presbyterians and Associate Presbyterians to worship in the courthouse. One Sabbath morning, it being fine sleighing, James Getty brought his wife and Jane Clark to town to church in the courthouse. The services having begun when they entered, Dr. Mitchell was standing in front of the judge's bench, leading the congregational singing. As they entered the door, his eyes met Jane Clark's for the first time. It was love at first sight. It did not take the Doctor long to find an occasion to glide over the snow to call on the city girl. He rather informally invited

her to take a long sleighride, which she immediately declined to do on such short acquaintance. When this became known among the country girls it caused considerable amusement. But the Doctor was not discouraged, believing that faint heart ne'er won fair lady, continued his suit, and told her afterward that he respected her more than ever after the setback. Dr. Mitchell died April 14, 1862, his wife Sept. 7, 1890.

ROBERT MITCHELL, a venerable citizen of Indiana borough, now living retired, is one of its oldest native-born residents, having been born there Nov. 10, 1826. He is a son of Dr. Robert Mitchell, who was the second physician to settle in Indiana county. (See above.)

Mr. Mitchell obtained his education in the common schools and academy of Indiana. Acquiring an interest in a pine timber sawmill and country store at what is now the site of Mitchells Mills, Indiana county, he moved to that location with his family in the fall of 1849, taking charge of the business, to which he devoted the principal part of his attention for the next thirty-five years. For years during that period he also served as postmaster. In the year 1884 Mr. Mitchell returned to Indiana, where he became engaged in farming and banking, and he is now the only survivor of the band of men who organized the Farmers' Bank of Indiana; he is still serving as a director of that institution. He is also largely interested in timber and coal lands, and continues to manage his affairs with the same ability and acumen which have always characterized his business transactions. Like his father, he has always taken the interest of a highly public-spirited citizen in matters affecting the general welfare. He was one of the spectators at LaFayette Hall, Pittsburg, when the Republican party was organized, having attended with his father, who was a delegate to the convention. Originally he was a Free-soiler in his political opinions, joining the Republican party upon its formation. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mitchell was one of the first men at Indiana to subscribe to the Y. M. C. A., whose building was erected in 1912, and with one exception has been the most liberal contributor to its work at that point. In fact it was due to his generosity that the committee in charge of the campaign was encouraged to go ahead with the undertaking. When the directors were planning for the laying of the cornerstone it was the unanimous opinion of the board that Mr. Mitchell should have the honor, because of his age, long residence in

the town and honorable standing, to say nothing of his special interest in the work, and he took great pride in accepting. He is now serving as one of the trustees.

On Feb. 11, 1862, Mr. Mitchell was married, near Corsica, Jefferson Co., Pa., to Margaret Burnham, of that county, daughter of Charles C. and Susan (Stearn) Burnham; Mr. Burnham served in the war of 1812 in the company of which his father-in-law was captain. To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell was born one child, Flora Jane, who is at home with her parents.

DR. ROBERT JOHNSTON MARSHALL was a resident of Blairsville from April, 1827, to April, 1891, a period of sixty-four years. He was born and reared on a farm near Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa., four miles out from town, and educated at the country school, Chambersburg, Pa., Cumberland, Md., and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1830 he was married to Jane Stewart Loughrey, of Circleville, Ohio, daughter of John Loughrey, who resided in the early settlement of this section near Beulah Church and at Indiana; he was a man eminent in all good work and in the enterprises of the time. There were twelve children born to this union, Mary Eliza, Martin Henry, George Hill, Margaret Florence, Clara Jane and Jessie Cornelia being the only ones remembered by Thomas Davis, seventh and youngest son, the compiler of this sketch. The others died prior to his recollection, Dwight at the age of eleven, and the rest in infancy. Henry Martin died at the age of sixteen as the result of a skating accident. Mary married Orr Lawson, a Presbyterian minister, and died at New London, Iowa. They had a son, J. M. Lawson, now an attorney at law, in Aberdeen, and a daughter, Mrs. Mabel Neff, a practicing physician (she has a daughter Dorothy and a son Philip). Clara married David Jackson, and she and her husband died at Carthage, Mo. Her two daughters, Mary and Jean, live in Joplin, Mo., and one son, Hugh, also lives in that part of the State of Missouri. Margaret, who died in January, 1891, was a brilliant woman, one who made the most of her opportunities and got much out of life; she was a leader in social, intellectual and musical circles. Jessie married Dr. George W. Bean, of Kansas City, Kansas, she and her brothers George and Thomas being the only survivors of the family. George is a physician and has resided most of his life in Pittsburg. During the Civil war he first enlisted in the State service, and then

tried to enlist in the United States service, but was rejected by the surgeon. Later he tried again and was accepted in the signal corps, and served until the end of the war.

Mr. Thomas D. Marshall says of his father: "When I think of my father I recall these words of Holy Writ, 'Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him.' I am very sure my father loved his children and that they loved him. The aged pastor George Hill, D. D., at the last rites of his career said in part of him: 'He possessed a spirit that loved and cheered others, that was ever diligent in trying to minister to the sick and suffering, that enjoyed living and helped others to enjoy it. As an evidence that he was a child of God he loved God's house and His people.' Dr. James M. Stewart, one of the celebrities of the profession in this part of the State, and who was located at Indiana, Pa., was fond of my father, as were other doctors of the time and of this locality. He had numerous friends in the profession and among ministers, attorneys and others. Among these and during the latter part of his life were Judge Telford and S. M. Jack. Harry White, Wilson Taylor and others knew and appreciated him in the years prior to this. Washington Atlee, M. D., who became very celebrated, was a classmate of my father. The father of George B. McClellan, the general, was his preceptor at medical college. The pioneer doctor rode horses and rode rather long distances. They used to have horses that were fine walkers and pacers. Dr. James Smith, a schoolmate of my father at Cumberland, Md., told the writer that he used to, rather frequently, start at nightfall to ride, when the snow was falling, into the mountain fastnesses as far as fifty miles. The early doctor got closer to his patients than many of the doctors do now. I remember my father having a call to see a woman in a condition that required quick treatment to save her life. The circumstances were such that ethics was in the way, but he said, 'Ethics to the winds, when human life is at stake,' and went at once; the woman recovered. In another case, when he was past seventy years of age, in the wintertime, a call came for him at midnight to go to the top of the ridge to minister to a suffering woman. The woman's husband reported that he had first tried to get three other doctors, who were younger, and failed. Likely the man was poor and not able to pay much. My father went. He died in April, the same month he commenced life in Blairsville, aged eighty-six. The October previous he went to a func-

tion at Dr. Klingensmith's and as late as one o'clock at night spoke for twenty minutes, during which time his audience laughed much and heartily at his exhibitions of wit and humor.

"There is one picture that often comes to my mind. It is the picture of my father at the age of twenty-four, standing in front of his father's farm home. His parents and other members of the family gathered there to bid him farewell. He was just starting to Blairsville, in western Pennsylvania, to commence life as a village doctor. His father gave him the horse, with a saddle and bridle and ten dollars, and this was his capital to commence life. I can see them as the last words were spoken and the start was made to ride away over the many mountain chains. I can often see him as he pursued his lonely way. I can see him as he rode up the village street here and as he entered the inn which became his first home in Blairsville. The Pennsylvania canal was being rapidly constructed. Noble Nesbit, a merchant, who built the corner where M. G. Miller now lives and does business, had written him to come to Blairsville, that it was a coming town."

The following poem was a tribute to Dr. Marshall:

A Doctor of the Old School.

I can see him in the long ago,
With his head as white as snow,
Hanging below his chin;
The hair on his head was white and thin.
His face, a face beloved by all,
A forehead broad and grand and tall;
The sparkle of life in his dark brown eyes;
To look in them was to realize
That the soul within was great and good;
Kindness and charity he understood;
Stooped were his shoulders and frail his frame;
Old Doctor Marshall—that was his name.
Our old family doctor—everybody's friend;
Always ready his helping hand to lend;
Simple were his manners and gentle his ways,
A little old-fashioned as they say nowadays.
But he gave to all the best he had,
And many were the hearts that he made glad.
He was all that was noble and great and grand,
Yet so humble a servant that all could command—
The rich, the poor were alike to him,
Not to answer a call he deemed a sin;
His work he held sacred, his calling high.
As now I see his goodness, methinks you and I
Might well emulate his goodness and beauty,
By mixing his virtues with our own daily duty;
He lived true to his calling, God's tool,
For he was a doctor of the old, old school.

ARTHUR G. BOSLER.

"What shall I say of my mother? By nature she was a noblewoman. Her everyday life showed that she had been touched by a Divinity. She had a religion, the Christian



T. D. Marshall

religion, and she lived it. Her belief and faith was of a remarkable kind, as was her vision. She was at many a sickbed acting as nurse. She was ever alert in trying to minister all she could to cheer everyone on the way, to give aid to the sick and suffering, to the needy. Her sympathies led her to reach toward all that needed sympathy, and in all directions. The people said of my mother that she was a good woman and I think they were right. She was also a home maker and a housekeeper. But my mother was only a sample of many others of the time. A couple of years before her death she went to reside with a daughter at Independence, Kans., and there she crossed the river to the other shore."

Thomas Davis Marshall was so called for his mother's first pastor, as were many others. Likely he was the last one named in his honor, in any event it was some little time after Rev. Thomas Davis had departed from this world. Mr. Marshall was born in the same house where he now lives. At the age of sixteen he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he lived with an uncle who established a prominent public institution there, the first west of the mountains. He was in two different offices there, and while at that place united with the First Presbyterian Church, of which his uncle was an elder. He returned home from there to renew school life. His next position was with a dry goods house in Philadelphia, and after filling it for a short time he traveled successfully for three different wholesale drug houses in Philadelphia. He had two retail drug stores in Pittsburg. For a short time he was a Pullman conductor. In 1876, Centennial year, he operated excursions to the Centennial in Philadelphia, and ranked second only to the man who took excursions out of Pittsburg. For four years he was resident partner of R. F. Briggs & Co., of Amesbury, Mass., being located in Baltimore in charge of the business there. Since then he has engaged in the drug business, newspaper writing, and other things.

Mr. Marshall has always been a strong advocate of right living. He believes in civic pride and that there is a woeful lack of it. It is the spirit of civic pride that studies and makes history. Without it no man can be what he should be and without it no community or state or country can be what it should be. If sublime lives have been lived, then men can have no better inspiration than to study these lives and ever strive to imitate them.

In October, 1889, Mr. Marshall married Lillian Louise Kiefer, formerly of Allegheny. The Kiefers were a family who followed the business of tanning leather, operating very extensive tanneries in Allegheny. To one of these tanneries Andrew Carnegie delivered messages when a youth and messenger for a telegraph company. The Kiefer and Hammer families were among the first settlers in Pittsburg, commencing life there when it was a small village. The connection of these families is very large. Charles G. Hammer, Mrs. Thomas D. Marshall's maternal grandfather, was one of Pittsburg's early and most prominent furniture manufacturers, the firm being Hammer & Dauler; the house still continues as Dauler, Close & Johns. Mr. Marshall appreciates his wife greatly, and gives her all credit for the harmonious and delightful home life the family enjoy. They have one son and one daughter. The latter, who is two years older than her brother, has the family name, Clarine Loughrey; she is now at Bethany College, West Virginia. The son is named Robert Johnston Wanamaker, for his grandfather and for John Wanamaker, who is an old friend of his father. He is at present in the country, recuperating from a spell of illness. Like his sister he is a graduate of Blairsville high school, under Principal H. D. Condon, and both aim to pursue their education farther.

CLINTON DAVIS GORMAN, extensively engaged in farming in Montgomery township, Indiana county, has had other business interests there at various times, but at present is giving his attention principally to agriculture. He is a native of the township, born May 3, 1859, son of James and Sarah Lydiek Gorman.

The Gorman family has been in this part of Pennsylvania for several generations. Daniel Gorman, great-grandfather of Clinton D. Gorman, came from the State of Indiana up the river to Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., and afterward lived at Hannastown, which is in Westmoreland county, Pa. In January, 1798, he married Margaret Watson, of Leechburg, who died in the fall of that year leaving an infant son, David.

David Gorman, son of Daniel, was born Oct. 14, 1798, at Hannastown, and died Nov. 17, 1840, in Indiana county, aged forty-two years, one month, three days. On Dec. 31, 1818, he was married, in Armstrong county, Pa., by William Watson, Esq., to Jane George, who was born Oct. 27, 1794, at Hagerstown,

Md., and died in Indiana county, Pa., May 14, 1882, aged eighty-seven years, six months, seventeen days. She was one of the family of seven children born to Samuel and Martha (Dunlap) George, natives of County Derry, Ireland, both of whom were born in May, 1754. They were married in May, 1776, and came to America in 1794, landing at New-castle, Del. Samuel George died in October, 1840, his wife in October, 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Gorman were born the following children: (1) John W., born Sept. 30, 1819, in Armstrong county, died Oct. 21, 1892. (2) Samuel G., born Jan. 29, 1821, in Armstrong county, died Oct. 23, 1859. On Nov. 7, 1849, he married Carolina Burkett, the ceremony being performed by Rev. M. Whipple. (3) David G., born April 2, 1823, in Armstrong county, was married by Rev. John Caruthers Oct. 14, 1845, to Christina Fry, who was born Oct. 10, 1827, and their children were born as follows: David A., April 15, 1848 (married May 3, 1870, by Rev. M. J. Sleppy, to R. J. Shaffer); Jane E., Sept. 3, 1849 (married Sept. 17, 1872, by Rev. McCaldwell, to James A. Whiting); Martha G., Sept. 27, 1851 (married John H. Reed March 3, 1873, James Campbell, Esq., performing the ceremony); Mary C., July 14, 1853 (married Jan. 4, 1872, by D. G. Gorman, Esq., to R. R. Buchanan); William W., Jan. 31, 1856 (married August, 1880, by J. L. Smith, Esq., to A. Jennie Smith); Delila P., Feb. 11, 1858; Nancy, May 26, 1860 (married Wilson Hurd Jan. 1, 1880, Charles McMasters, Esq., performing the ceremony); Sarah E., July 25, 1863 (married April 9, 1891, by Rev. H. W. Closson, to J. P. Strasler); Henry J., May 21, 1866; John W., Oct. 18, 1869. All of these were living in 1892. (4) Martha D., born Feb. 18, 1825, in Armstrong county, was married Feb. 3, 1847, to Jacob Smethers. (5) Daniel, born Dec. 31, 1826, in Armstrong county, died Oct. 4, 1885. On Oct. 9, 1851, he married Maria Neff. (6) Elizabeth M., born Jan. 23, 1829, in Indiana county, died Jan. 11, 1854. (7) James is mentioned below. (8) William, born May 16, 1833, in Indiana county, died May 4, 1852. (9) Alexander, born Oct. 22, 1836, in Indiana county, was married Feb. 10, 1870, by D. G. Gorman, Esq., to Mrs. E. C. Cook.

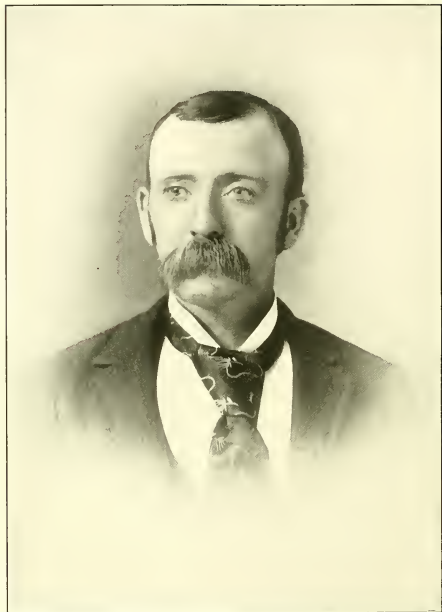
James Gorman was born in Indiana county May 29, 1831, and lived in Montgomery township from the age of nine years until his death. He passed all his life on a farm, engaging in farming and lumbering, and was not only successful in the management of his own af-

fairs but a useful public servant, holding the office of justice of the peace for ten years (after the Civil war) and serving for years as a member of the township school board. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company I, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, later of Company K, same regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, the bullet entering the arm and passing through the body, and was discharged on account of his injuries. Mr. Gorman died June 11, 1910, aged seventy-nine years. His wife died Nov. 3, 1902, at the age of seventy-two. They were married Jan. 30, 1855, by Rev. M. Lloyd.

Clinton Davis Gorman was educated in the public schools in Montgomery township. When he became of age he was working as a woodsman and river driver on the Susquehanna, continuing in the employ of others for seven years and at the age of twenty-seven entering the business on his own account. He gave his entire time to that line for seven years, and was interested in lumbering thereafter to a greater or less extent until 1902. Meantime he had also acquired farm interests, and in 1904 became proprietor of the "Wilgus Hotel" at Wilgus, Indiana county, which he conducted for three years, also carrying on his agricultural work during that time. Since 1907 he has devoted practically all his time to farming, having a tract of 280 acres in Montgomery township which is under excellent cultivation and steadily increasing in value under his capable management. Mr. Gorman leases coal lands on royalty to the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company. He is a thorough and diligent worker, making the most of his facilities and opportunities, and has made a substantial place for himself among the successful men of his township. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican in political sentiment.

On Nov. 19, 1882, Mr. Gorman married Essie Galeina Bennett, and they have had four children: James Doyle, who is engaged in mining and lives at home; Orpha Rose, at home; Isaac Lloyd, who has been engaged at plastering and is now lumbering, also living at home; and Ora Belle, who graduated from the State normal school at Indiana, Pa., and is now a teacher in the Carnegie Institute.

Isaac S. Bennett, father of Mrs. Clinton Davis Gorman, was born Dec. 19, 1836, in York county, Pa., whence he came to Indiana county in boyhood. He settled in Montgomery township, where he continued to live until his death, Nov. 19, 1891. By occupation he



James K. Stewart

was a farmer and lumberman. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, 206th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the conflict, coming back to Indiana county. He married Lucy Jane Reed, a native of New York, born Feb. 9, 1834, who was ten years old when she came to Indiana county. She died March 22, 1907. Mrs. Bennett was a Methodist in religious connection, and a devoted church worker.

JAMES NELSON STEWART, of Indiana, has been engaged in farming and stock dealing for over forty years except during the time he has held public office, and he has been a successful man in his various undertakings, having done well in business and made an excellent record as a public servant. He is a native of Indiana county, born June 11, 1848, on a farm in Brushvalley township.

William Stewart, the great-grandfather of James Nelson Stewart, was an Englishman of Irish descent. He came to this country in Colonial times, and fought under Washington in 1776. After living for some time in Maryland he moved thence to Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

James Stewart, son of William, fought in the war of 1812. He married Margaret Gibson, and they afterward moved to what is now Indiana county, taking up land in Brushvalley township, where they lived and died. Two of their sons, William and Samuel, were physicians, and both practiced at Armagh, Indiana county, where they died. Another son, David, was a farmer; and there were three daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth and Rebecca.

James Gibson Stewart, son of James and Margaret (Gibson) Stewart, was born in 1818 in Brushvalley township, Indiana county, and he inherited the old home farm there. But he sold that place and bought another, near Armagh, upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1876. This family have all been Presbyterians. He was a Republican in political sentiment. He married Rebecca Loughry, daughter of James Loughry, and she survived him, dying in Indiana in 1887, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of three children: James Nelson; A. Lizzie, who taught school for many years, and died unmarried; and Wilson L., an attorney, who died in Indiana.

James Nelson Stewart grew to manhood in Brushvalley township, and had such advantages as the district schools of the time af-

forded. The rest of his education was acquired after he got out into the world, and experience has been his best teacher. He was reared to farming from his earliest boyhood, and in 1871 began farming and stock dealing on his own account, moving into the borough of Indiana in 1876. However, he has not devoted all his time to business, having been quite active in the public service and a leading member of the Republican party in his county. He was elected register and recorder of Indiana county, serving two successive terms in that office, 1896-1902, and he has been connected with the revenue department as storekeeper, holding that office in the Twenty-third district for eight years. While in office he gave up farming and stock dealing entirely. Besides his other business interests Mr. Stewart is a director of the Savings & Trust Bank of Indiana, and he served on the building committee when the fine building of that institution was erected in Indiana. Mr. Stewart was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but is a member of the M. E. Church.

On Feb. 21, 1871, Mr. Stewart was married to Louisa J. Rowland, who is of Welsh descent, being a daughter of John and Jane (Conrad) Rowland. They have had two children: (1) Charles Rowland, born in Brushvalley May 12, 1873, began his education in the common schools of Indiana borough, later attending the State normal school at Indiana for some time, and he then took a four years' course in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1899. He began practice at Allegheny, Pa., where he has ever since been located. In June, 1903, he married Mary Alice Young, of Allegheny, and they have one son, James N., Jr. (2) Harry Miles was born in Indiana April 12, 1878, and after graduating there from public school took a course at the State normal school, leaving to assume the position of deputy register and recorder under his father. He served faithfully and well in that office. Before his term was out he enlisted, at the age of twenty, with Company F, 5th Regiment, N. G. P., for service in the Spanish-American war. At Mount Gretna he became a member of the United States hospital corps. While the army was encamped at Chickamauga he did noble work among the sick, laboring indefatigably until one day in the midst of his duties he was stricken with typhoid fever. He was sent

home in Governor Hastings's hospital train, but had to be taken from the train when he reached Greensburg, being there for ten weeks before he could be brought home to Indiana. While at Chickamauga he was the correspondent of the *Indiana Messenger*, and his vivid descriptions and news pleased and consoled many at home. He received his honorable discharge from the service Dec. 15, 1898. He then decided to study medicine, and entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where his musical ability made him very popular socially. He was very proficient in his studies, but ill health interfered, and he died Jan. 20, 1903. He was a member of the M. E. Church at Indiana. Mr. Stewart was unmarried.

HARVEY S. BUCHANAN, former auditor of Indiana county and a well-known resident of Indiana, where he has maintained his home for the last fifteen years, was born in Rayne township, this county, Oct. 3, 1860, son of George Buchanan and grandson of William Buchanan. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Mr. Buchanan's grandfather was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch parentage. He and his wife came to this country from the North of Ireland, after their marriage, and settled first in Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming and distilling. Thence they removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died, in Loyalhanna township. His children were: William, Arthur, John, George, Frances, Margaret, and maybe others.

George Buchanan, father of Harvey S. Buchanan, was born in 1810 in Butler county, Pa., and in his youth attended the country schools near home. When a boy he would gather hickory bark after his work was done, to make a fire bright enough to enable him to study evenings, and by perseverance he became a well-educated man, following school teaching for some time. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was engaged principally as a cabinetmaker and farmer. After his marriage he located in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, where he was employed at his trade, and thence removed to Rayne township, Indiana county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1861, when fifty-one years of age. He was a devout member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and became quite well known in that denomination, being a local preacher. But his absorbing public interest was the subjection

of slavery and the slave traffic. He threw all his influence into the antislavery cause, and being endowed with considerable talent as a campaigner and public speaker took considerable part in the abolition movement in that capacity, as well as in his connection with the "underground railway," by means of which he helped many slaves to escape and gain their freedom. He was always outspoken and uncompromising in his stand against slavery, and having the courage of his convictions and the gift of presenting his views well was a strong influence in the antislavery ranks for a number of years. In his earlier manhood Mr. Buchanan was a Free-soiler, the only one in Loyalhanna township, and he joined the Republican party upon its formation. His wife, Ann (Irwin), was born in 1820 in Ireland, and early left an orphan, coming to America with her father's people when twelve years old. She died April 2, 1892, in Mechanicsburg, Indiana county, aged seventy-two years. She, too, was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan had a family of six sons and three daughters, the daughters dying in infancy. The others were: William L.; James S., of Rayne township; George, who is deceased; Dr. John I., deceased; Cyrus A., of Indiana; and Harvey S.

Harvey S. Buchanan obtained his primary education in the public schools and later was a student at the Kelleysburg academy, taught by Judge J. P. Elkin, and at Marion Center academy, taught by Prof. Samuel Wolf, at one time county superintendent of schools. Mr. Buchanan then engaged in teaching, which profession he followed for eight years in his native county. At the end of that time he went West, to the State of Kansas, and after teaching there for three terms went out to Colorado, where he taught one term. Returning to Kansas he settled at Waldo, where he engaged in general merchandising, carrying on that business for one year, until he returned to Indiana county, Pa. Settling at Mechanicsburg, he became interested in mercantile business there, in 1887, continuing same until 1895 at that point. He then purchased a store at Claridge, Westmoreland county, which he conducted for one year, and during the next year he was connected with a coal company store at Matewan, W. Va., returning thence to his home county. He has since made his home in Indiana borough, having purchased the property at No. 326 Thirteenth street, where he resides.

Mr. Buchanan served two terms of three years each as county auditor, to which office he was first elected in 1902, being honored with reelection in 1905. He served with honor to himself and his constituents, making a highly creditable record in this important office. For six years, 1906 to 1912, Mr. Buchanan was bookkeeper at the Indiana Woolen Mills, and he is now engaged as a traveling salesman. In every association he has proved himself a man of honor and capacity, and he is esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and active in its work, having served as steward. In political connection he is a member of the Prohibition party.

On Nov. 3, 1897, Mr. Buchanan was married to Venola Waltmire, daughter of John A. and Susan Waltmire, of Indiana, and they have a family of five children, namely: Annie Zoe, Alice A., Esther V. and Marion W. (twins) and Harvey M.

HUGH DIXON TOMB lives upon the old Tomb homestead in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, where he was born Nov. 19, 1863, son of John D. Tomb. The Tombs are among the oldest families in that section, having been here since 1792. The family was originally Scotch, but for generations resided in County Armagh, Ireland.

David Tomb, the founder of this branch of the family in Indiana county, was born about 1760 in County Antrim, Ireland, and was reared there. His father, William Tomb, of County Armagh, had a family of seven children, named as follows: John, who came to America in 1790; Hugh, who remained in the old country; David; Catharine, who married James Anderson; Mary, who married Richard Dempsey; Elizabeth, who married Alexander Carnathan; and Margaret Jane, who married William Parker and (second) James Graham. Margaret Jane was the first settler in Armagh, Indiana Co., Pa., with the exception of Richard Dempsey, who married her sister Mary Tomb. All the rest of the family settled in what is now East Wheatfield township, in 1792.

David Tomb came to America with other members of the family in 1792, locating in what is now East Wheatfield township, one and a half miles east of Armagh, which was then a part of Westmoreland county. Here he became the owner of 250 acres of land near Armagh, the oldest town in the county, in what was then a wilderness, and on which he erected a log house and log stable. In-

dians were still plentiful in this region, and one of their graveyards was on his farm. Here he hewed out a home for himself and spent the remainder of his life on the farm, doing what he could to clear it up and improve it. By hard work and intelligent efforts he succeeded in making the land productive. He and his brother John patented a tract of over two thousand acres on Blacklick creek. He died on his farm Aug. 23, 1838, at the age of seventy-eight years, and was buried in Bethel Church cemetery, in what is now West Wheatfield township. The family were members of the Associate Reformed Church, which later became the United Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth Dickson, who was born about 1770 and died in 1854, aged eighty-four years, and was laid to rest in Bethel Church cemetery. She was a member of the U. P. Church. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tomb: Catharine; Hugh; John, who married Frances Shaw; Mary (Polly), who married Samuel Killin; Richard Dickson; Jane; William; Elizabeth, who married John Buchanan; and David, born in 1809, who married Angelina Killin (he was justice of the peace for fifteen years).

Hugh Tomb, the eldest son of David, was born in Wheatfield township March 1, 1794. What education he received was obtained in the subscription schools of that day, and he could attend only three months or less each year. Yet he became a well-read man for his day. He grew up on the farm, working with his father, and helped while still young to clear the land. For a period he worked on the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, as a hewer of timber, being engaged on the construction work from Blairsville to Johnstown. He also hewed most of the timber used in the construction of the Conemaugh and Baker furnaces, and hewed timber used in the construction of log houses and barns in that section. He settled down to farming in that part of the township now known as East Wheatfield, on a tract of 160 acres, which he bought from Judge Thomas White, father of Judge Harry White. Here he erected a log house, the logs for which were hewed by himself, and a part of this house is still standing, now being used as a tinshop by Hugh D. Tomb. He made this house large and comfortable, and it was his home for the remainder of his life. He worked hard to clear up and cultivate his farm, upon which he died March 12, 1863; he was buried in the family lot in Bethel cemetery. Mr. Tomb was a

Democrat in politics, and took considerable interest in local affairs, serving the township as tax collector and doing his share toward the establishing of the public school system. He was enterprising and progressive, keeping abreast of his day and generation. On Dec. 31, 1818, Mr. Tomb married Agnes Devlin, daughter of Samuel Devlin, who died Jan. 30, 1823, aged forty-eight years. Mrs. Tomb died on the farm, and was buried in Bethel Church cemetery. She was the mother of thirteen children: Samuel Devlin, born Jan. 30, 1820, married Maria Louisa McCartney; David, born Nov. 10, 1821, married Matilda Clark and (second) Jane Bracken; John D., born Sept. 6, 1823, married Lucinda Hutchison; William D., born Jan. 19, 1825, married Ellen McKelvey, and resides at New Florence, Pa.; George Washington, born March 30, 1827, married Mary Ling and (second) Elizabeth Bracken and resides at Armagh, Pa.; Richard D., born Jan. 15, 1829, married Emily Clark, and died in Armagh; Robert J., born Jan. 30, 1831, married Fannie B. Shearer and (second) Mary A. Hill; DeWitt Clinton, born Dec. 19, 1833, married Mary Berkey and resides at New Florence, Pa.; Benjamin Franklin, born July 14, 1835, was a physician and died in Johnstown, Pa. (he married Sarah Odell); Archibald D., born April 11, 1837, married Amanda Dill, and died in New Florence, Pa.; Matilda Devlin, twin of Archibald, died in 1842; James F., born Jan. 30, 1840, died March 6, 1842; James F. (2), born March 17, 1842, resides at New Florence, Pennsylvania.

John D. Tomb, son of Hugh and Agnes (Devlin) Tomb, was born on the homestead Sept. 6, 1823, and attended the log school in the neighborhood. He worked at home in his boyhood and youth, and then learned blacksmithing at Johnstown, afterward following that trade at Armagh, in East Wheatfield township. Later he returned to the homestead, where he erected a shop and followed his trade the rest of his active life, also cultivating the place, which comprised 260 acres. He erected a dwelling and made many other improvements, and built a home near by for his parents, caring for them faithfully in their old age. He himself attained a ripe old age, dying on the farm, and he was buried in the Presbyterian Church cemetery. He was a member of that church. In politics he was a Democrat, and he served his fellow citizens as school director. He married Lucinda Hutchison, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Steele) Hutchison, and she survives him,

making her home with her son John Calvin in East Wheatfield township. Seven children were born to this union: Joseph, who is deceased; George Steele, who died when fourteen months old; Robert Anderson, who lives in Vandergrift, Pa.; Nancy Jane, who married Joshua Cole; Hugh Dixon; Blanche, who died young; and John Calvin.

Hugh Dixon Tomb had such educational advantages as the public schools near the homestead afforded. He worked at home until seventeen years old, when he went to Johnstown, there learning the trade of tinsmith with W. W. Pike, with whom he worked for three and a half years. Thence he went to Derry, Westmoreland county, and worked one year for J. W. Valentine. Returning home in 1887 he worked with his father the next four years, also following his trade. In 1891 he took full charge of the cultivation of the homestead, his father removing to the home he had erected for his father. Mr. Tomb continues to work at his trade in connection with farming, having for a workshop the log house erected by his grandfather, as previously stated. He has also done work in that line all over Indiana county. For fourteen years he has been extensively interested in dairying, shipping his milk to the Johnstown Sanitary Dairy Company, at Johnstown, Pa. He has been successful in all his undertakings, and is one of the prosperous residents of his township. He has served six years as school director, during three years of that time acting as president of the board and the other three years as secretary. He has been a teetotaler all his life, and gives his vote to the support of the Prohibition party. In church association he is a Presbyterian, belonging to the church at Armagh, which he has served twenty years as elder, for a long period as Sunday school teacher and for thirteen years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

On May 29, 1890, Mr. Tomb was married, in Buffington township, this county, to Della Conrad, a native of that township, daughter of William and Lucinda (Evans) Conrad, and she died June 15, 1897, the mother of four children. She was a member of the Baptist Church of Diltown. On March 23, 1898, Mr. Tomb married (second) Mary A. Altemus, of Buffington township, daughter of Nicholas and Cordilla (Wolfe) Altemus, and by this marriage there are seven children. Mr. Tomb's children were born as follows: Lucinda Blanche, June 1, 1891 (at home); William Boyd, March 18, 1892 (at home); John Bion, May 29, 1895; Mary Viola, June 1, 1896 (died

in infancy); Joshua Roscoe, Dec. 27, 1898; James Miles, March 26, 1900; Dora Catherine, Oct. 29, 1902; Henry Alvin, April 25, 1904; Walter Frederick, Jan. 22, 1907; Elsie Cordelia, Aug. 19, 1909; Hallie Elda, Sept. 16, 1912.

JOHN CALVIN TOMB, youngest son of John D. Tomb, was born on the homestead, and received his early education in the common schools of the neighborhood. Later he attended summer normal under Prof. C. A. Campbell, and taught school for three terms, one at the Grove school in Buffington township and two at the Trindle school in East Wheatfield township. He then began farming, working on the homestead with his brother Hugh for two years, and was engaged in a store at Armagh for two years, after which he went to Derry township, Westmoreland county, where he clerked in a store for a year and a half. The next year he followed teaming, and after the death of his father resumed farming in East Wheatfield township on the David Tomb farm of 214 acres, where he has since been engaged in general farming and dairying, having made a specialty of the latter line for the last ten years. He sells his milk to the Johnstown Sanitary Dairy Company. In July, 1912, Mr. Tomb's barn was struck by lightning and destroyed, and he has replaced it with a thoroughly modern structure. Like his brother Mr. Tomb is a Prohibitionist in political association, and he has been quite interested in public affairs in his township of which he has been auditor. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Tomb married Melvina Wakefield, and they have children as follows: John David, Frank W., Grace, Paul L., Nancy E., and Ruth.

REV. IRA O. MALLORY, Litt. D. S., a resident of Blacklick, Indiana Co., Pa., is an Irish-Canadian by birth, born at Escott, Canada, in August, 1855. He was educated in the schools of his native county and at Albert College, Belleville, Ontario. He left Canada in 1884 and went to the Ojibwa Indian Mission at Iroquois Point, Lake Superior, where he remained one year. From Michigan he went to Illinois, where he served three pastorates, when he was appointed chaplain of the Illinois State Reformatory, in which position he served for four years. He was then advanced to the position of assistant superintendent, serving under Hon. George Torrence

for four years. From Illinois he went to Iowa, where he was superintendent of the Ex-Convicts' Home, at Fort Dodge, for one year. After leaving prison work he took up church work again, serving two churches from that time until he relinquished ministerial work in 1912, Manson (Iowa) Congregational Church being his last pastorate. In February, 1912, Dr. Mallory came to Blacklick, Pa., where he now resides. He is at present interested in Florida lands.

On Feb. 15, 1912, Dr. Mallory married Mrs. Anna E. Gardner, and they occupy the homestead of the late James Gardner.

Dr. Mallory is an authority on reformatory work, and is an expert lecturer on criminology and penal questions. He received his bachelor's degree from Oskaloosa (Iowa) College, and later received the doctor's degree in sacred literature.

To Dr. Mallory's first marriage, to Eliza A. Moxley, of Leeds county, Ontario, were born three sons: George, the eldest, who is an attorney at Little Rock, Ark.; Frank, postmaster at DeQueen, Ark.; and Charles, who is in the mercantile business at Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Mallory is a prominent Mason, belonging to Gardner Lodge, No. 573, F. & A. M.; Wilmington Chapter, No. 142, R. A. M., and Blaney Commandery, No. 5, K. T. He also holds membership in the I. O. O. F. and Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES GARDNER was the oldest citizen of Blacklick, Indiana county, at the time of his death, and he had been the most prominent member of that community for a number of years. He laid out the town and named it, and his interest in its development and welfare never lessened during the almost fifty years of his residence there. A native of Blair county, Pa., he was born April 30, 1832, at Foot of Ten, son of Robert Gardner and grandson of Moses Gardner. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Robert Gardner, father of James, settled in Blair county, Pa., and was engaged as a woolen manufacturer. He married Rebecca Hartsoek, and both died in that county. He, too, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and four of his sons were in the Union army during the Civil war, one of them, John, having also served in the Mexican war. Five children were born to Robert and Rebecca (Hartsoek) Gardner, all sons, namely: John, Joseph,

James, Charles H. and David. The last named was colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry Reserves during the Civil war and led the parade at Washington, D. C., at Grant's inauguration. He is now residing at Clarendon, Warren Co., Pennsylvania.

James Garduer passed his early life and young manhood in his native county, and obtained his education in the public schools. He came to what is now Blacklick, Indiana county, in 1861, as the first agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at that point, when the Indiana branch was completed. At that time the station agent was also a purchasing agent, keeping the company supplied with ties and cordwood, and sometimes buying coal. Mr. Gardner was engaged thus for several years, resigning the position about 1870. Meantime he had been acquiring important local interests, the proper development of which demanded his attention. He had laid out the town and named it, and as he was engaged in business as a general contractor for some years had considerable part in the erection of many of its first buildings. Owning a tract of 260 acres at that site, he gave land for streets and donated five acres for the use of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company when it was extended through the town. For some years he carried on a general store at Blacklick, and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank there, becoming the first vice president of that institution; before the erection of the bank building the directors held their meetings at his house. He sold seventy-six acres of land where the nearby town of Josephine now stands. His real estate, commercial and financial ventures were all successful, and he not only managed them ably, but gave considerable time and attention to the formation of various enterprises important to the improvement of his adopted town, where he established a beautiful home. His death, which occurred April 6, 1910, at the homestead, was regarded as a public loss. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and his former pastor, Rev. Dr. Jacobs, of the First M. E. Church of Altoona, Pa., conducted his funeral services, assisted by Dr. C. L. E. Cartwright, pastor of the North Avenue M. E. Church of Pittsburgh. The interment was in Blairsville cemetery, and Blairsville Lodge of Elks had charge of the services at the grave. Mr. Gardner was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father was made a Mason by special dispensation of King George of England, who was grand master in Scotland.

Mr. Gardner married Hester Cassell, who

died Dec. 24, 1897, and in 1902 he married (second) Mrs. Anna E. Moreland, of Illinois, who, on Feb. 15, 1912, became the wife of Dr. Ira O. Mallory. They reside in the beautiful Gardner homestead at Blacklick. Six children by his first marriage, two sons and four daughters, survived Mr. Gardner: William T., of Stet, Mo.; P. L., of Cluburne, Texas; Rebecca, Mrs. McDowell, of Pittsburg; Kate, Mrs. Miller, of Lima, Ohio; Mrs. E. A. Holmes, of Superior, Wis.; and Mrs. Charles Simpson, of Vallejo, Cal. There were then twenty-three grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Anna E. Mallory is one of the foremost workers in the Eastern Star, which she joined in 1874 at Sparland, Ill. She is a past president of the Rebekah State Assembly of Illinois, and served that State ably as official examiner and instructor for the Rebekah Degree. Her connection with this auxiliary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has led her into exhaustive study of Odd Fellowship, in which she is considered so high an authority that she is frequently called upon to address lodges of that order. Her thorough familiarity with the origin and development of secret societies, benevolent organizations, and particularly the tenets and work of the I. O. O. F., its history, objects, ritual and interests of all kinds, render her an entertaining and instructive lecturer, and she has become widely known and popular in that capacity. Experience in platform work, joined to natural gifts of thought and speech, have made her a fluent and finished talker, and she has taken the utmost pains to make herself worthy of the honors which have been bestowed upon her. Her talents and attainments entitle her to be called one of the most valuable members of the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs.

CHARLES H. GARDNER, M. D., brother of the late James Gardner, was born Feb. 19, 1838, near Duncanville, Blair Co., Pa., and received his early education in the public schools. Then he attended the seminary at Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa., and high school at Hollidaysburg, and in 1861 he began to read medicine at the latter place, under Dr. P. S. Leisenring. In 1862 he was mustered into the Union service as hospital steward, in the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, and in 1865 was commissioned acting assistant surgeon. He took part in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and in 1866 resumed his medical studies, with Dr. C. W. Rollar, of Hollidays-

burg. He took two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, was graduated therefrom in 1868, and the same year began practice in Pithole, Venango Co., Pa., where he remained until 1873. He then settled at Philadelphia, where he has since followed his profession very successfully. He became a member of the Venango County Medical Society in 1868, and is now a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; in 1887 he was a member of the International Medical Congress; and in 1888 he joined the Red Cross Society. He is a Mason, having been admitted to the fraternity in 1862, and a member of the G. A. R. and of the Union Veteran Legion.

In 1869 Dr. Gardner married Emily H. Smith, daughter of Hon. Garetton Smith, of Philadelphia. They have had two children, Raymond H. (a graduate of the Friends' Central high school, Philadelphia) and Emily Florence, the latter deceased.

HUGH CRAIG ENGLISH is very well known in various connections to his fellow citizens of Homer City, Indiana county. He has been honored with election to important offices in the borough, and in every capacity has discharged his duties efficiently and intelligently. He was born in Pine township, Allegheny Co., Pa., Dec. 8, 1851, son of John English, who came to America with his father and the rest of the family in the year 1825, from County Down, Ireland. They located first at Philadelphia. Several relatives accompanied them, all the others going farther west and some locating at Pittsburg, Pa. These relatives later induced John English and his father's family to join them at Pittsburg, and they were soon settled in Pine township, Allegheny county.

John English was sixteen years old when he came with his father to America. He had learned the weaver's trade in Ireland, but gave it up after a time and became a baker, being thus employed for some time after his arrival in Philadelphia, until obliged to abandon the work because of ill health. His brothers Samuel and Andrew became residents of Pittsburg, and they obtained a position for him in that city as watchman when he came to western Pennsylvania. About that time Pittsburg was overrun with thieves, and Mr. English showed great tact and skill as a detective, finally succeeding in locating and arresting the notorious gang that was causing the trouble and breaking up and destroying the organization which had terrorized the

city. After several years' work as watchman he decided to quit this hazardous occupation, and upon the advice of his brothers Samuel and Andrew bought a farm of 220 acres in Pine township, Allegheny county, near where they were located. There he spent the remainder of his long life, passing away in 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and was buried in Mount Pleasant cemetery near his home. In his prime he was noted for his great strength and fine physique. He took an active part in the administration of public affairs in the township where he settled, holding office for a number of years, as school director, collector, election officer, etc., and was held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. In politics he was originally a Whig, later a Republican. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Before leaving Philadelphia Mr. English married Eliza Bowers, whose father and grandfather came from Germany, the latter serving as a general in the War of 1812. Mrs. English died in 1899, at the age of eighty years, and was buried beside her husband in Mount Pleasant cemetery, in Pine township. Twelve children were born to this honored couple: One died in infancy; Andrew lives in Pine township, Allegheny county; Alexander lives on the North Side, in Pittsburg, Pa.; Elizabeth married Joseph Quail, of Bellevue, Pa.; John is a farmer in Butler county, Pa.; Samuel, of Boston, Mass., is a noted horseman; Hugh Craig is mentioned below; Mary married Cyrus Rea, and lived in Butler county, Pa.; James lives at East Liverpool, Ohio; Margaret died when nine years old; Isabelle married A. C. Irwin, of Mars, Pa.; Matilda is the wife of Harry Dillon, of Pittsburg (North Side).

Hugh Craig English received his education in the common schools. When eighteen years old he began business for himself at Five Points, Allegheny county, buying and selling provisions, and marketing, in Pittsburg. He was very successful in this line, in which he continued for eleven years, but he decided to sell and seek a new location, in the spring of 1880 coming to Indiana county. His first home here was at Cokeville, where he remained one year, the following spring moving to Homer City. For ten years he followed the produce business, and for a time was engaged in contracting, building railroad and telephone lines in Pennsylvania and adjoining States, but had to give up this work in 1897 because of poor health. A short time after-

ward he commenced farming, buying the place in Center township where he has since lived, and where until recently he was actively engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has erected fine buildings on this property, which is kept up in the systematic manner typical of the way in which Mr. English looks after all his interests. He has been prominently associated with the local government, having been a member of the council and served as president of that body. He has served a number of times on the election board of Homer City, and is a Republican in political connection. He belongs to the Homer City M. E. Church, in which he is a prominent worker, having been a trustee for

twenty years. His helpful activity in every movement in which he is interested, and his broad public spirit, make him a citizen of the highest worth.

On May 28, 1874, Mr. English married Elizabeth Rodgers, daughter of William and Sarah J. (McCord) Rodgers, of Pine township, Allegheny county, and the following children have been born to them: William, a resident of Homer City, who married May Gerhart; Minnie, deceased, who was the wife of Calvin Gerhard, of Blacklick station, this county; Jean, at home; Homer Glenn, of Vandergrift, Pa.; Rilla; and Mary, a school teacher in Center township.



