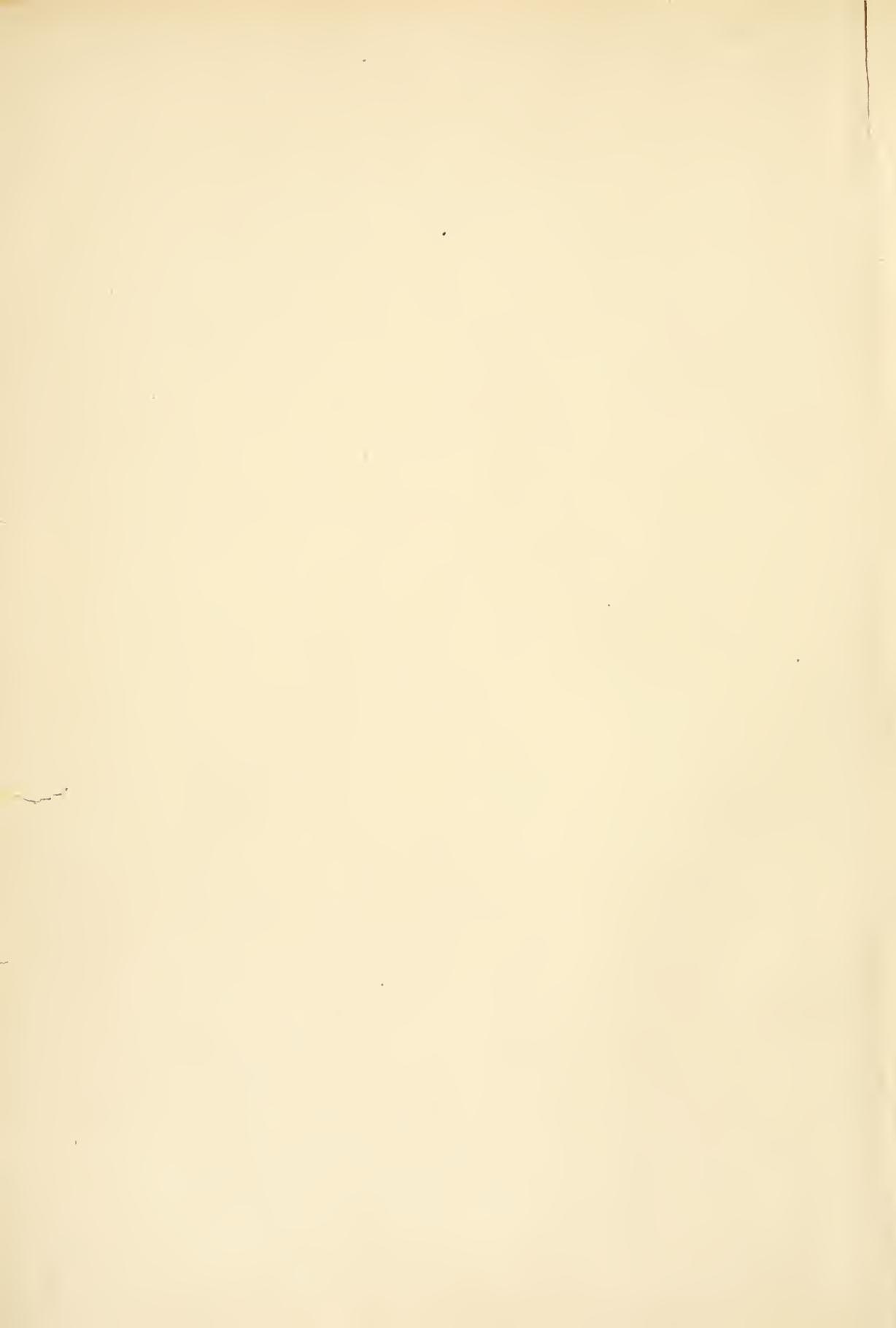




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Armstrong County

PENNSYLVANIA

HER PEOPLE, PAST AND PRESENT

EMBRACING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

AND

A Genealogical and Biographical Record of Representative Families

IN TWO VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
J. H. BEERS & CO.
1914

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PREFACE

In presenting "Armstrong County and Her People" to the public the publishers desire to express their appreciation of the cordial welcome given to those whose task it was to gather the matter contained in these volumes. The foundation was thoroughly laid by the late Robert W. Smith, who labored for years to gather the data for his posthumous history of the county, published in 1883. Mr. Smith failed to see his work in print, but the thoroughness of his work and the accuracy of his statements have gained him a fame that will last as long as the existence of the county. We have added to the older data a large mass of important statistical matter relating to the period succeeding 1876, and condensed into a systematic plan all of the important occurrences and developments within the bounds of the county up to 1913.

Local history affords the best method of preserving national history, and this is part of the story of American development; but personal biographies are of much greater assistance in linking the past with the present. The names of Armstrong's pioneers are indissolubly linked with those of their present descendants; the work would be incomplete if reference to the citizens of the county now living were omitted. Many are the natives of this county who are more than locally famous. Few other divisions of this Commonwealth can show so varied a list of those whose works have made them prominent above their fellow citizens.

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 satisfied with honest and conscientious effort.

In the gathering of this mass of data it was with pleasure that we accepted the aid of many persons whose friendly offices facilitated the work of compilation. Much of the actual work of collecting the material was done by George Parke, by and with the advisory assistance and direction of H. H. Wray, of the Leechburg *Advance*. The medical chapter was prepared by J. B. F. Wyant, M. D., of Kittanning. Rev. T. J. Frederick, of Spring Church, wrote the chapter on the fruit industry. Especial acknowledgment is made to the county commissioners, W. H. Jack, Israel Shafer and William Heckman; the register, Harry B. Henderson, and prothonotary, I. T. Campbell, for the readiness they showed in looking up records; to Judge John H. Painter, for access to his extensive library; to Father A. A. Lambing, LL. D., for revision of the early history; and to the following persons for many courtesies and assistance given: R. B. McKee, of the *Freeport Journal*; John T. Simpson, editor of the *Daily Leader*, at Kittanning; Frank M. Fries, editor of the *Times*, at Kittanning; M. B. Oswald, of the *Kittanning Free Press*; Harry E. Himes, of the *Kittanning Tribune*; W. C. Marshall, of the *Dayton News*; T. J. Baldrige, of the *Apollo News-Record*; Orr Buffington, of Kittanning; James Denny Daugherty, of Kittanning; T. T. Meredith, of Widnoon; S. S. Blyholder, of the State Grange; and Mrs. Paul McKenrick, secretary of the Armstrong County Sabbath School Association.

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.

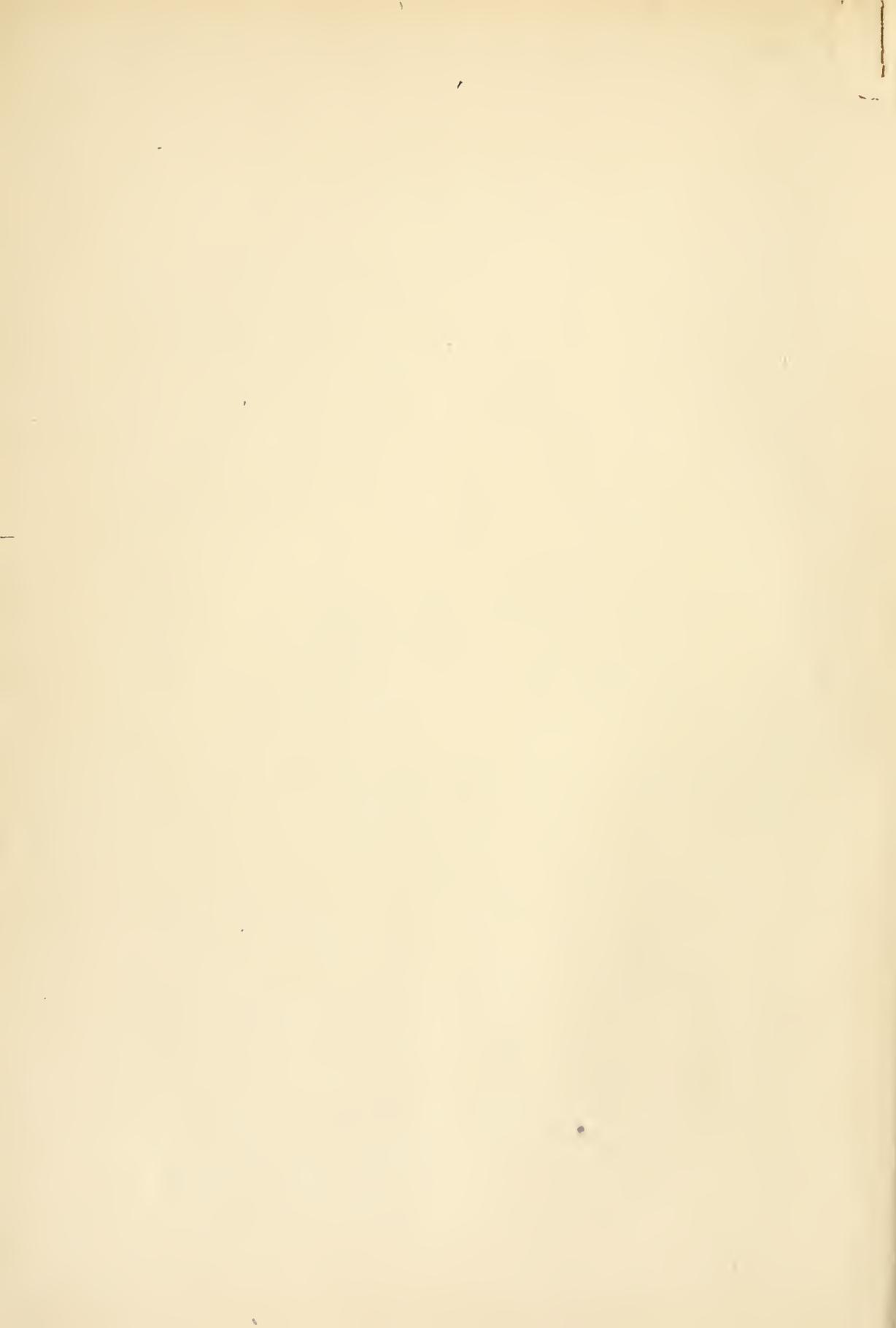


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HISTORY OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I

EARLY INHABITANTS AND INDIAN WARS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN TRIBES AND CUSTOMS—PIONEER SETTLERS—INDIAN DEPRE-
DATIONS—MASSEY HARRISON'S STORY—CAPTAIN BRADY'S FIGHT—MINISTERIAL DEFENDERS

The history of this county may be divided into three great periods: The aboriginal, or period of the Mound Builders; the savage, or Indian period; and the civilized, or Caucasian occupation.

No history, written or graven, can be discovered that will tell us of the Mound Builders, although the remains of their activities are to be seen all over this continent. Particularly are their earthen records to be found in Armstrong county, but none has ever been found that gives a ray of light upon their origin and object.

Many the mounds, embankments and other earthworks that our forefathers ploughed over and destroyed in the past, thinking that they were simply Indian fortifications or graves, so we have little but tradition or memory to depend upon in attempting to unravel the maze of finespun theories regarding the races that peopled our country previous to the Indian tribes. We simply know that the Indians were not in the habit of erecting earthworks or mounds, and from the few relics to be gathered in these mounds it is judged that their builders were of far greater capacity and cunning in working stone and copper than their red successors.

The Indians gave the name of "Allegewi" to these races that they drove out of this country, and thence arose the name Allegheny. They

were said to have been a large and athletic race of men, but the overwhelming numbers of the Indians soon drove them farther south.

The Mound Builders erected several kinds of earthworks, but only one of these, the circular or elliptical fort, is to be found in this county. Many of them are invisible at this date, but tradition has given us the location. One of the most noted and largest was the circular embankment between Kittanning and Ford City, near the run that was named "Fort" by the early settlers. It was about an acre in extent, with a wall five feet high and a moat of the same depth around it. This was used as a protection from the Indians by the settlers of that section, so it served its purpose as a fort for at least two widely differing races.

At a point in Boggs township was an earthwork that undoubtedly was used as a fort, as it was situated in a location favorable for defense. Other remains were found in South Buffalo, on the banks of the Allegheny, and some interesting relics were discovered in digging into them. Other relics were excavated in Washington township in 1843.

THE INDIANS

The different tribes of Indians who later inhabited this valley were said by Heckewelder to have been the Lenni-Lenape, or

Delawares, Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas. Of these the Delawares were the more permanent residents of the portion of country now included in the boundaries of Armstrong county, although many of the others were frequently seen on hunting trips through the country, traveling by way of their well-worn paths. These paths were well known to the early settlers and were, in fact, their only routes for many years after the settlement of the country. One of these paths crossed the Allegheny at Nicholson's run in South Buffalo, another extended from the region near Putneyville to the Indiana line by way of Dayton, while a third crossed the Kiskiminetas not far from Apollo. By this latter trail came Post, the missionary, in 1758, who made several expeditions to deliver conciliatory messages to the different tribes in the days before settlement was made.

Blockhouses were generally built by the settlers as soon as they arrived in the country, for protection and shelter until their permanent habitations were constructed. Of these one of the first was the Claypoole blockhouse, on the Allegheny, near Fort run, now within the limits of Ford City, built in 1790. About the same time another was built on the same river, at the mouth of Nicholson's run in South Buffalo. Another was located in 1785 at the point now called "Idaho," in South Bend township.

The Indians had several villages in this section when the settlers came, even occupying them some years afterward. Besides the famous one at Kittanning, there was another at "Old Town," in Red Bank township, known to have been a large settlement in 1770. Another was said to have been situated at the mouth of the Mahoning, one at Brady's Bend and another at Bull Lick, on Pine creek.

ARROWHEADS

The costumes and customs of the Indians are familiar to most of the readers of history, so an extended description is unnecessary. Before the advent of the whites the arms of the Indians were the tomahawk and bow and arrow. Most of the arrowheads were obtained from the tribes north and west of this county, as flint rock is not found in the section of Pennsylvania of which we are writing. However, there was in early times an arrowhead factory in the northern part of Red Bank township, on Mudlick creek, where fragments of rock and finished and unfinished implements and arrowheads were found.

There is a rich reward for those who will systematically seek for Indian relics along the streams of the county, even after the years that have elapsed since the red man departed. For the benefit of those who have read this sketch of the savages we will give a few rules to observe in seeking for relics.

Many a person has paced across a point of land, where he had been told that an Indian camp had existed, until he was dizzy, without finding anything to reward his search. But arrowheads, like evil deeds, sink in. To find the arrowheads look along the caving edges of the embankments and bluffs until a black spot is seen in the gravel and sand. This is the remains of the camp fire, where generations of Indians had stopped to eat clams or prepare a meal. Many of these clam shells will be found in this spot, generally partially burned.

Bring a sifter with you and a spade, and dig all around these ancient camping grounds, and you will be richly rewarded for your labor. Here around the camp fire the arrowmaker may have been located, but there are always arrow points to be found, and especially bits of the crude clay pottery marked with rough geometrical designs.

By taking out a couple of spadefuls of earth at a time and putting it through the sifter, and carefully examining all the things that remain, the searcher will be rewarded by a number of pieces. Sometimes exceedingly rare points of obsidian, milky quartz, jasper and jet will be found, along with the rougher points of gray flint, feldspar and such minerals.

If the searcher is really interested in such a collection he should not toss aside anything he is not sure about, but secure a handbook on the subject and study the illustrations. The skin scrapers, the hammers and many other objects appear to the untrained eyes to be merely natural stones.

The same opportunity is offered on the banks of the larger inland rivers. Look in the ploughed furrows on points of land extending into a river or lake, for the Indians always camped on such places, as they offered a vantage point for them, enabling them to note the approach of an enemy on all sides.

One of the enthusiastic collectors of Indian relics for the past twenty years is Capt. James M. Hudson, of Kittanning, who owns one of the most complete cabinets in the State.

Some of the settlers used to claim that the Indians had found deposits of lead ore in this section, but geological surveys have proved this untrue. They probably bartered for the ore, with other tribes, and afterwards removed it

from their hiding places when wanted to trade for powder or whiskey.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Their summer homes were the skin tepee, but their winter habitations were more elaborate. An early writer says he saw a cabin erected when he was captive among the Indians along Lake Erie. "They cut logs," says he, "about fifteen feet long, and laid them upon each other, and drove posts in the ground at each end to keep them together; they tied the posts together at the top with bark, and by this means raised a wall fifteen feet long and about four feet high, and in the same manner they raised another wall opposite to this, at about twelve feet distance; then they drove forks in the ground in the center of each end, and laid a strong pole from end to end on these forks; and from these walls to the poles they set up poles instead of rafters, and on them tied small poles instead of laths; and a cover was made of lynn (linden) bark which will run water even in the winter season. At the end of these walls they set up split timber all round except a space at each end for a door. At the top, in place of a chimney, they left an open space, and for bedding they laid down that kind of bark, on which they spread bearskins. There were fires along the middle from one end to the other of the hut, which the squaws made of dry split wood, and stopped up whatever open places there were in the walls with moss which they collected from old logs; they hung a bearskin at the door. Notwithstanding our winters here are hard, our lodging was much better than I expected." Perhaps the Indian houses in Kittanning, especially that of the chief, Captain Jacobs, were somewhat better and differently built.

From these rude dwellings our forefathers developed their log cabins, improving in many points upon the crude construction of their savage instructors. In many ways the settlers patterned after the Indians; in their mode of dress, methods of hunting, travel and the cultivation of the products of the soil native to this country, and in most cases with profit to themselves. The Indians had developed their customs and mode of life by years of experience and necessity, and had probably settled upon the most satisfactory way of living in the wilderness, so that settlers did well to emulate them until they could by experience improve upon their methods.

OUTRAGES

It would occupy too much space to detail all the harrowing experiences of the settlers in

their wars with the Indians, so we will only touch upon the most famous of these incidents. Many of the settlers were captured and tortured, but occasionally, through superstition or whim, their lives would be spared and they remain captives for years. In one instance a son of David Shields, of Red Bank township, was recaptured by his father, but the lure of the forest life seemed to draw him away and he soon returned to his savage friends. Fergus Moorhead owed his life to the savages' reluctance to shoot over three times at a person, they believing that the Great Spirit wished his life spared. Joshua Spencer, who lived on Crooked creek, was captured and made to run the gantlet, and escaping the ordeal unscathed, was adopted into the tribe. One of the peculiar customs of the Indians was to spare those with black hair, and to this Ezekiel Lewis, of Captain Orr's command, owed his life in a battle with them.

CORNPLANTER

Not all of the Indians were bad, however. One of the strong friends of the whites was Cornplanter, who on several occasions hastened to warn the settlers of uprisings of other tribes and prospective attacks. This distinguished Indian chief was born at Conewagus, on the Genesee river; his father, a white man, was said to be a resident of Albany, N. Y. After the war of the Revolution he was an unswerving friend of the whites, and performed some valuable services for them, for which he received grants of land in various localities. The fact that he and some of his people once resided at and near the mouth of Cornplanter's run, in South Buffalo township, where they raised corn, has come down from early explorers of and settlers in this region. It was related by Charles Sipe, Sr., who fished and hunted along these streams in and after 1796, that he and his sons could see the rows of cornhills on a parcel of about three acres opposite the mouth of Cornplanter's run and on another parcel on the west side of the creek about half a mile up.

It does not seem improbable that John O'Bail, as Cornplanter was also called, derived his Indian name, *Ki-en-twa-ka*, from those cornfields. Cornplanter had two sons, Charles and Henry, who survived him. He and one or the other of them, and others of his people, occasionally passed down and up the Allegheny, stopping sometimes at Kittanning, whom Philip Mechling and some others of the oldest citizens living in 1875 remembered having

seen. He died at his home on his long-loved Allegheny, in Warren county, March 7, 1836, in or about the one hundred and fifth year of his age.

FORTS AND FIGHTS

The settlement of this county was delayed by the rival claims of the French and English to the lands. The Indians soon took sides in this division of their property, and their alliance was courted by both of the opposing forces. The French built a line of forts down the Allegheny to control the country, and in many instances winked at the ravages of their red allies.

England sent Braddock to capture the Ohio valley in 1755, but his ignominious defeat is a matter of familiar history. The next year occurred Armstrong's famous raid on Kittanning, an account of which will be found in the sketch of that borough.

The capture of Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) in 1758 by Gen. John Forbes completed the conquest of this country from the French. Then came the Revolutionary war, in which many of the settlers of Armstrong county took part. After the termination of that conflict the first of the expeditions of the colonists against the Senecas and Munsees by Col. Daniel Brodhead, in 1779, up the Allegheny, resulted in a temporary tranquility to the settlers.

An expedition was made in 1781 against the Indians of Ohio by Col. Archibald Lochry and Capt. Robert Orr, but resulted in complete failure by their defeat at the mouth of the Muskingum river. Captain Orr was afterwards a settler of Sugar Creek township, and the ancestor of many of the prominent citizens of this county in later days. For a time after this the Indians were more than ever aggressive, and many of the outrages in this county occurred after that date. One of them was the capture of Massey Harbison in 1792, of which much has been written and told. From the many conflicting stories of different writers, as well as the woman herself, we gather the following facts.

MASSEY HARBISON'S STORY

John Harbison was a soldier in St. Clair's army. Having been wounded he was given the lighter employment of spy upon the movements of the savages. In the spring of 1792 his family resided in a log house near what is now Kiskiminetas Junction on the Pennsylv-

vania railroad, at that time the site of the Reed blockhouse. While Harbison and William Hill, grandfather of Robert B. McKee, now editor of the *Freeport Journal*, were absent on a scouting expedition, the Indians entered his house in sight of the blockhouse garrison and carried off Mrs. Harbison and her three children.

Two spies, Davis and Sutton, had lodged that night at Harbison's house, and when the horn at the blockhouse was blown to notify them of an Indian attack they hurriedly left the house at daylight, leaving the door open. Several Indians, who had been skulking around the house, soon afterward entered, and drew Mrs. Massey (corrupted from Mera) Harbison and her eldest two children by their feet from their beds, the third or youngest one, about a year old, being in bed with her. While they were rummaging the house and scrambling to secure whatever each one could of her clothing and other articles, she went outdoors and halloed to the men in the blockhouse. One Indian then ran up and stopped her mouth, another rushed toward her with his raised tomahawk, which a third one seized, calling her his squaw and claiming her as his own. Fifteen Indians then advanced toward and fired upon both the blockhouse and the storehouse, killing one and wounding another of the soldiers, one of whom, by the name of Wolf, was returning from the spring and the other either coming or looking out of the storehouse.

When Mrs. Harbison told the Indians who remained with her that there were forty men in the blockhouse, each having two guns, those who were firing were brought back. Then they began to drive her and her children away. Because one of her boys, three years old, was unwilling to leave and was crying, they seized him by his feet, dashed his brains out against the threshold of the door, and then stabbed and scalped him. Her heart rent with agony, almost bereft of sight and all her other senses, still keeping her infant in her arms, she gave a terrific scream, and for that one of her savage captors dealt a heavy blow on her head and face, which restored her to consciousness. She and her two surviving children were then taken to the top of a hill, where they all stopped, and while the Indians were tying up their booty she counted them, their number being thirty-two, among whom were two white men, painted like Indians.

Several of the Indians could speak English. Mrs. Harbison knew three or four of them very well; two were Senecas and two were

Munsees, whose guns her husband had repaired almost two years before. Two Indians were detailed to guard her, and the rest then went toward Puckety. When she, her children and their guards had advanced about two hundred yards, the latter caught two of her uncle John Currie's horses, and then placing her and the youngest child on one and one of the guards and the remaining child on the other, proceeded toward the Kiskiminetas to a point opposite the upper end of Todd's island, where in descending the steep river hill the Indian's horse fell and rolled more than once. The boy fell over the horse's back, receiving a slight injury, and was taken up by one of the Indians. On reaching the shore the horses could not be made to swim, so the Indians took the captives across to the head of that island in bark canoes. After landing, the elder boy, five years old, complaining of the injury he had received from his fall and still lamenting the death of his brother, one of the guards tomahawked and then scalped him, the other guard having first ordered the mother to move on ahead of them, actuated, perhaps, by a slight assertion of humanity, to save her the pain of witnessing the murder of another of her children. When she beheld that second massacre of her offspring she fell senseless to the ground with her infant in her arms beneath her with its little hands about her head.

She knew not how long she remained in that insensible condition. The first thing she remembered on recovering her consciousness was raising her head from the ground and being overcome by an extreme, uncontrollable drowsiness, and beholding as she looked around the bloody scalp of her boy in the hand of one of these savages. She then involuntarily sank again to the earth upon her infant. The first thing which she remembered after that was the severe castigation that her cruel guards were inflicting upon her, after which they aided her in rising and supported her when on her feet. Why they did not massacre her she attributed to the interposition of Divine Providence in her behalf. There must have still been a little streak of humanity lingering in their ferocious breasts, for they concealed the scalp of her boy from her sight.

Having restored her dormant senses by leading her knee-deep into the river, all proceeded to a shoal near the head of the island, between it and the mainland or "Indian side of the country," where her guards forced her before them into and through the water breast deep, she holding her child above the surface, and by their assistance she with her child safely

reached the opposite shore. They all moved thence as fast as they could across the forks to the Big Buffalo, which, being a very rapid stream, her guards were obliged to aid her in crossing. Thence they took a straight course toward the Connoquenessing creek, the very place where Butler now stands. Thence they advanced along the Indian trail to the Little Buffalo, which they crossed at the very place where B. Sarver's mill afterward stood, and there ascended the hill.

Having become weary of life she fully determined to make these savages kill her, to end her fatigue and the prospective miseries and cruelties which she conceived awaited her. They were then moving in single file, one guard before and the other behind her. She stopped, withdrew from her shoulder a large powder-horn which, besides her child, they compelled her to carry, and threw it to the ground, closing her eyes and momentarily expecting to feel their deadly tomahawks. But, contrary to her expectations, they replaced it on her shoulder. She threw it off a second time, expecting death. But they, looking indignant and frightful, again replaced it. She threw it down a third time as far as she could over the rocks. While the one that had been engaged in that little contest was recovering it, the other one who had claimed her as his squaw, and who had witnessed the affair, approached and said: "Well done, you did right and are a good squaw, and he is lazy; he may carry it himself."

The guards having changed their positions, the latter taking the rear probably to prevent the other from injuring her, they proceeded until they reached, shortly before dark, without refreshment during the day, the Salt Lick on the Connoquenessing, nearly two miles above the present site of Butler, where there was an Indian camp made of stakes driven into the ground sloping, covered with chestnut bark, long enough for fifty men, which appeared to have been occupied for some time, was very much weather-beaten, and from which large beaten paths extended in different directions.

Mrs. Harbison was taken that night from that camp into a large dark bottom, about three hundred rods up a run, where they cut away the brush in a thicket, placed a blanket on the ground and permitted her to sit down with her child, which it was difficult for her to manage, as they had pinioned her arms so that she had but slight freedom of their use. There, without refreshment, thus pinioned, with those two savages who had that day massacred in

her presence two of her boys, one of those guards on each side of her, she passed the first night of her captivity.

The next morning one of the guards left to watch the trail they had traveled, and ascertain whether any of the white people were in pursuit. During his absence the other, being the one who claimed her as his squaw, and who had that day killed her second boy, remained with her and took from his bosom the scalp which he had so humanely concealed from her sight on the island, and stretched it upon a hoop. She then meditated revenge, attempting to take the tomahawk which hung by his side, and deal a fatal blow, but was, alas! detected. Her dusky captor turned, cursed her, and called her a "Yankee," thus intimating that he understood her intention, and to prevent a repetition of her attempt, faced her. The feigned reason that she gave for handling his tomahawk was, that her child wanted to play with its handle.

The guard that had been out returned from his lookout about noon, and reported that he had not discovered any pursuers, and remained on guard while the other went out for the same purpose. The one then guarding her, after questioning her respecting the whites, the strength of their armies, and boasting of the achievement of the Indians in St. Clair's defeat, examined the plunder which he had brought from her house, among which he found her pocketbook, containing \$10 in silver and a half-guinea in gold. All the food that she received from her guards on that Sunday and Monday was a piece of dried venison, about the size of an egg, each day, for herself and her child, but by reason of the blows which they had inflicted upon her jaws she could not eat any of it, and broke it up and gave it to her child. The guard who had been on the lookout in the afternoon returned about dark. Having been removed to another station in the valley of that run, that evening, she was again pinioned, guarded, and kept without either fire or refreshment, the second night of her captivity, just as she had been during the first one. She, however, fell asleep occasionally.

Her ears were regaled the next morning by the singing of a flock of mocking-birds and robins that hovered over her irksome camp. To her imagination they seemed to sing, "Get up and go off!" One of the guards having left at daybreak to watch the trail, the remaining one appeared to be sleeping, on observing which she began to snore and feigned to be asleep. When she was satisfied that he had really

fallen asleep, she concluded it was her time to escape. She would then have slain or disabled him, but for the crying of her child when out of her arms, which would of course awaken him and jeopardize her own life. She, therefore, was contented to take a short gown, handkerchief, and child's frock from the pillow case containing the articles which the Indians had brought from her house, and escape, about half an hour after sunrise. Guided by those birds, and wisely taking a direction from instead of toward her home, in order to mislead her captors, she passed over the hill, reached the Connoquenessing, about two miles from the point at which she and they had crossed it, and descended it through thorns and briers, and over rocks and precipices, with bare feet and legs. Having discovered by the sun and the course of the stream that she was advancing too far in her course from her home, she changed it, ascended the hill, sat down till sunset, determined her direction for the morrow by the evening star, gathered leaves for her bed, without food, her feet painful from the thorns that were in them, reclined and slept.

About daybreak the next morning she was awakened by that flock of birds which seemed to her to be attending and guiding her through the wilderness. When light enough to find her way, she started on her fourth day's trial of hunger and fatigue, advancing, according to her knowledge of courses and distances, toward the Allegheny river. Nothing unusual occurred during the day. It having commenced raining moderately about sunset, she prepared to make her bed of leaves, but was prevented by the crying of her child when she sat him down. Listening she distinctly heard the footsteps of a man following her. Such was the condition of the soil that her footprints might be discerned. Fearing that she was thus exposed to a second captivity, she looked for a place of concealment and providentially discovered a large fallen tree, into whose thick foliage she crept with her child in her arms, where, aided by the darkness, she avoided detection by the Indian whose footsteps she had heard. He having heard the child's cry, came to the spot whence the sound proceeded, halted, put down his gun, and was then so near to her that she distinctly heard the wiping-stick strike against his gun. Fortunately the child, pressed to her bosom, became warm and lay quiet during the continuance of their imminent peril. That Indian in the meantime, amidst that unbroken stillness, stood for nearly two hours with listening ears to again catch the

sound of the child's cry, and so profound was that stillness that the beating of her own heart was all she heard, and which seemed to her to be so loud that she feared her dusky pursuer would hear it. Finally, answering the sound of a bell and a cry like a night-owl's, signals which his companions had given, and giving a horrid, soul-harrowing yell, he departed. Deeming it imprudent to remain there until morning, lest her tracks might be discovered in daylight, she removed her coat and wrapped it around the child, with one end between her teeth, thus carrying the child with her teeth and one arm. With the other she groped her way among the trees a mile or two, and there sat in the damp, cold air till morning.

At daylight the next morning, wet, hungry, exhausted, wretched, she advanced across the headwaters of Pine creek, not knowing what they were, and became alarmed by two freshly indented moccasin tracks of men traveling in the same direction that she was. As they were ahead of her she concluded that she could see them as soon as they could see her. So she proceeded about three miles to a hunter's camp at the confluence of another branch of the creek, in which those who preceded her had kindled a fire, breakfasted, and, leaving the fire burning, had departed. She afterward learned that they were spies, James Anderson and John Thompson.

Having become still more alarmed, she left that path, ascended a hill, struck another path, and while meditating there what to do, saw three deer advancing toward her at full speed. They turned to look and she, too, looked intently at their pursuers, and saw the flash and heard the instantaneous report of a gun. Seeing some dogs start after the deer, she crouched behind a large log for shelter, but fortunately not close to it, for, as she placed her hand on the ground to raise herself up, that she might see the hunters, she saw a large mass of rattlesnakes, her face being very near the top one, which lay coiled ready to strike its deadly fangs into her. With a supreme effort she left that dangerous spot, bearing to the left, reached the headwaters of Squaw run, which, through rain, she followed the rest of the day, her limbs so cold and shivering that she could not help giving an occasional involuntary groan.

Though her jaws had sufficiently recovered from the pain caused by the blows inflicted upon her by the Indians, she suffered from hunger, procuring grapevines whenever she could and chewing them for what little sustenance they afforded. Having arrived at

eveningtide within a mile of the Allegheny river, though she did not know it, at the root of a tree, holding her child in her lap and her head against the tree to shelter him from that night's drenching rain, she lodged that fifth night since her capture.

She was unable for a considerable time the next morning to raise herself from the ground. Having, with a hard struggle, gained her feet, with nature so nearly exhausted and her spirits so completely depressed as they were, her progress was very slow and discouraging. After proceeding a short distance, she struck a path over which cattle had passed, following which for about a mile, she reached an uninhabited cabin on the river bottom. Not knowing where she was, and overcome with despair, she went to its threshold, having resolved to enter it and then lie down and die. But the thought of the suffering to be endured in that event nerved her to another desperate effort to live. Hearing the sound of a cow-bell, which awakened a gleam of hope in her extreme despondency, she followed that sound until she reached a point opposite the fort at Six-Mile Island, where, with feelings which can be more readily imagined than expressed, she beheld three men on the left bank of the river. They appeared to be unwilling to come for her when she called on them, and requested her to inform them who she was. When she told them that she was the one who had been taken prisoner up the Allegheny on the morning of the 22d and had escaped, they requested her to walk up the bank of the river for awhile that they might see whether or not the Indians were making a decoy of her. When she told them her feet were so sore that she could not walk, James Closier came over for her in a canoe, while the other two stood on the river bank with cocked rifles, ready to fire in case she proved to be a decoy. When Closier approached the shore and saw her haggard and dejected appearance, he exclaimed: "Who, in the name of God, are you?" So great was the change wrought by her six days' sufferings that he, one of her nearest neighbors, did not recognize either her face or voice. When she arrived on the other side of the river she was unable to move or to help herself in any way. The people at the fort ran to see her. Some of them took her child and others took her from the canoe to Mr. Carter's house. Then, all danger being passed, she enjoyed for the first time since her capture the relief which comes from a copious flow of tears. Coming too suddenly to the fire and the smell of the victuals, she fainted.

Those hospitable people might have killed her with their exuberant kindness, had not Major McCulley, who then commanded the line along the Allegheny river, fortunately arrived. When he saw her situation and the bountiful provisions those good people were making for her, he immediately ordered her out of the house, away from the heat of the fire and the smell of the victuals which were being cooked, and prohibited her from taking anything but the whey of buttermilk, in very small quantities, which he himself administered. By that judicious treatment she was gradually restored to health and strength of mind and body.

Sarah Carter and Mary Ann Crozier then began to extract the thorns from her feet and legs, to the number of 150, as counted by Felix Negley, who watched the operation, and who afterward resided at the mouth of Bull creek, Tarentum. Many more were extracted the next evening. Some of the thorns went through and came out on the top of her feet. The skin and flesh were excruciatingly mangled and hung in shreds to her feet and legs. So much exposure of her naked body to rain by night and heat of the sun by day, and carrying her child so long in her arms without relief, caused much of her skin to come off so that nearly her whole body was raw, and for two weeks her feet were not sufficiently healed to enable her to put them to the ground to walk.

The news of her escape spread rapidly in various directions, reaching Pittsburgh the same evening of her arrival at the fort at Six-Mile Island. Two spies proceeded that evening to Coe's—now Tarentum—and the next morning to Reed's station, bearing the intelligence to her husband. A young man employed by the magistrates at Pittsburgh came for her to go thither for the purpose of making before one of them her affidavit of the facts connected with her captivity and escape, as was customary in early times, for publication. Being unable either to walk or ride on horseback, she was carried by some of the men into a canoe. After arriving at Pittsburgh she was borne in their arms to the office of John Wilkins, a justice of the peace and a son of the late Judge Wilkins, of the United States court, before whom she made her affidavit, May 28, 1792. The facts which she thus stated, being circulated, caused a lively sensation in and for twenty miles around Pittsburgh. Her husband arrived there that evening, and the next morning she was conveyed to Coe's station. That evening she gave to those about

her an account of the murder of her boy on Todd's Island, whither a scout went the next morning, found and buried the corpse, which had lain there unburied nine days.

From her affidavit and a subsequent and more elaborate narrative, prepared from her statement by John Winter, the writer has condensed the foregoing facts, credited by the early settlers who were her neighbors, and which were made during those six terrible days of her life.

She resided during several subsequent years at Salt Lick, a mile and a half north of Butler, on the Connoquenessing, at or near the site of the Indian camp mentioned in her affidavit and narrative. The last years of her life were passed in a cabin on the lot on the northeastern corner of Fourth street and Mulberry alley, Freeport, opposite the Methodist Episcopal church, where she died on Saturday, Dec. 9, 1837. By an act of the Legislature in 1828 she was granted a donation of \$100 as full payment for relief as the widow of a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Robert B. McKee of Freeport is a relative of Massey, his father's sister having married her son James. The site of the house from which she was captured is part of the property of Andrew Carnegie, directly across the river from the mouth of Buffalo creek.

REPRISALS

Such outrages were not calculated to make the early settlers merciful in their dealings with the Indians, and naturally their reprisals were as fierce and bloody as their savage adversaries. An example of this is shown in the story of the expedition of Armstrong against the Indian village of Kittanning, described elsewhere. Another case was the raid of Capt. Samuel Brady, of which the following is a condensation: About the 10th of June, 1779, three men, whom Colonel Brodhead had sent from Fort Pitt to reconnoiter the Seneca country, returned, having been closely pursued some distance below Kittanning, and nearly captured, by several Indian warriors who were descending the Allegheny in canoes. In a few days thereafter Capt. Samuel Brady obtained with difficulty, on account of the envy excited in some of his fellow officers by his previous brilliant successes, permission from the commandant of that fort to proceed with twenty men and a young Delaware chief toward the Seneca country, to catch the Indians. While he and his command were moving these Indian warriors advanced

to the settlements. They killed a soldier between Forts Hand and Crawford, that is, between the mouths of the Loyal Hannon and Poketas creeks, and at the Sewickley settlement they killed one woman and her four children and took two other children prisoners, their father being absent. Brady and his party—they were all well painted like the Indians—crossed the Allegheny and advanced up its west side, carefully examining the mouths of all its principal, especially its eastern, tributaries, supposing that the Indians would descend it in their canoes. On reaching a point opposite the mouth of Mahoning, they discovered the Indians' canoes moored at the southwestern bank of the creek. Brady and his force then went some distance down the river, halted until dark, made a raft, crossed over to the east side, advanced along it to the creek, found the canoes had been removed to the opposite side of the creek, vainly attempted to wade it, then moved up along its left bank and shore a considerable distance.

BRADY'S FIGHT

After crossing the creek, a fire was made, their clothes dried, and arms inspected. They then moved down toward the Indian camp, which was pitched on what was then a second bank of the Allegheny, a short distance east of where the Pennsylvania railroad track now is. Brady posted his men on the first bank, which has since been worn away. He surrounded them as well as the situation would admit, and finding he was discovered by break of day, he attacked them. The Indian captain, a notorious warrior of the Muncy nation, was killed on the spot, and several more mortally wounded, but the woods were remarkably thick, and the party could not pursue the villains' tracks after they had stopped their wounds, which they always do as soon as possible after receiving them. Captain Brady, however, retook six horses, the two prisoners, the scalps,

all their plunder, and took all the Indians' guns, tomahawks, match-coats, moccasins—in fine, everything they had, except their breech-clouts.

Captain Brady and most of his men acted with great spirit and intrepidity, but it is stated that the young Delaware chief Nanowland, or George Wilson, distinguished himself in this enterprise.

That camp-ground was in the northwestern corner of the tract subsequently called "Springfield," several rods east of what was still more recently the old steamboat wharf. The thicket into which the wounded escaped was on the hill still higher up the creek than the camp.

The two prisoners that were here recaptured were Peter and Margaret Henry, children of Frederick Henry. They had been captives about two weeks before they were recaptured. Peter settled in Butler county, Pa., and was a member of Captain Brinker's company in the war of 1812. He was a farmer, raised a large family, and was highly respected. He died in his ninety-fourth year in 1858. Peter Henry, Jr., of Brady's Bend, father-in-law of Andrew W. Bell, was one of his sons. Margaret married and lived in Westmoreland county, Pa. An erroneous idea prevails among some of these captives' descendants that they were recaptured at Brady's Bend.

MINISTERIAL DEFENDERS

During the French and Indian wars along the frontiers of Pennsylvania, the services of everyone who could shoulder a musket were required. Clergymen of various denominations entered the ranks and fought bravely to protect their property and families. The Rev. Mr. Steele of Cumberland, Rev. Mr. Elder of Lancaster, Rev. John Conrad Boucher of Harrisburg, Rev. Richard Peters of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Barton of York county, were all in active service at the time of Colonel Armstrong's campaign.

CHAPTER II

SETTLING OF THE COUNTY

CONRAD WEISER—THE SCOTCH-IRISH—THE GERMANS—ESTABLISHING HOMES—DIFFERENT CUSTOMS—THE PURCHASE LINE—THE HOLLAND LANDS—THE DONATION LANDS—THE DEPRECIATION LANDS—THE FIRST SETTLERS—BUILDING OPERATIONS—COSTUMES—SPORTS AND GAMES—NEIGHBORLINESS—A STRANGE MARRIAGE CONTRACT

Weary, travel-worn and haggard, a little party of whites and Indians emerged from the deep forests of old Westmoreland county upon the banks of the sparkling Allegheny river and at once proceeded to make camp. Not a sound broke the silence of the wilderness, save the songs of the birds and the sighing of the wind, accompanied in an undertone by the rippling of the clear waters in the shallows of the stream. No factories obscured the clear sky, the whistle of the locomotive was not heard and the scene was truly primitive and peaceful. From the then undefiled waters they soon drew a bounteous supply of fish, fires were lit, a feast prepared and as night fell the little band sank into repose, refreshed and prepared for the taking up of the trail on the morrow.

This party was led by an Evangelical Lutheran missionary, Conrad Weiser, whose mission to the Indian tribes has been written of in many volumes of early history. He was the advance guard of the flood of settlers who soon thereafter invaded the country now included in the bounds of Armstrong county.

The writings of Weiser had great effect in inducing other Germans to enter the country, and settlers of that nationality have always been in the majority in this section of the State. They have left such an impress upon the population that this county is considered the center of the "Dutch" portion of Pennsylvania.

However, although a German was the first to view the land, the Scotch-Irish were the first of the real settlers, the Germans following closely upon them. Previous to 1796 the Indian wars, the danger from savage raids, the uncertainty of land titles, and the frequent and costly litigation growing out of unwise land laws, retarded the settlement of the county and caused many to pass on to Ohio and other territory west of there, where the chances were

more evenly divided. Many who settled here were later compelled to abandon their homes owing to the harassment of other claimants to the lands. Of the different kinds of land grants in this county details will be found at the end of this chapter. There were the "Holland" lands, the "Depreciation" lands, and the "Donation" lands, all with their many complex and baffling rules of entry or sale.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH

The Scotch-Irish settlers came mostly from Westmoreland county, while the Germans were from Lehigh and Northampton counties. There was a great difference between the customs of the two classes of pioneers and their methods of taming the wilderness were somewhat different. The Scotch-Irish were great hunters and trappers, delighting in the chase and conforming greatly to the methods of the Indians. Upon them devolved most of the wars of defense and reprisal, although when aroused in defense of their homes, the Germans were tireless and courageous adversaries. Among those who served in the various expeditions against the savages the German names were as frequently found as those of other nationalities. Each of the two branches of the white race were fitted to fulfil their destinies in conquering the wilderness and building the foundations of the present glorious heritage left by them to their descendants.

When these settlers reached their destination they at once erected temporary "shacks" to shield their loved ones until the more permanent log homes were built. When it is remembered that the woodsman's axe was the only tool at first used the crudeness of these habitations will be more fully appreciated and their constructors given the credit due them for the arduous toil necessary in their construction.

THE GERMANS

The habitations of the settlers were all similar in design, but the Germans usually added more comforts to the interior. Most of them had brought their featherbeds with them over the mountains, and they soon adapted the customs of the Fatherland to their primitive surroundings. As soon as the family of the "Dutchman" was properly housed he made provision for his stock. One writer says that the "Dutchman's barn was generally the best building on his farm." For many years he would endure all the discomforts of a small log house and build a spacious barn for the stock. He always kept this barn filled with hay, and all of the domestic animals, even the swine, were housed for the winter.

All of the settlers were hard workers, but the Germans particularly so. The Scotch-Irish simply deadened the trees and allowed them to rot away, but the Germans cut them down, utilized every part and finally grubbed out the stumps before planting a crop. Thus they saved their plow points. The women all worked at their household tasks, but the German "hausfrau" generally assisted in the more laborious work of the farm as well. They were possessed of wonderful capacity for labor and were truly helpmates to their husbands.

The cultivated portion of the farm of the Germans was not as large as that of their Irish neighbors, but it was more intensively cultivated. As a result their descendants are the most prosperous of the inhabitants of this portion of the State. Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Winning of the West," says that of twelve families of each nationality, nine Germans, seven Scotch and four Irish prospered, while the others failed. Their frugality was another source of wealth. They never wasted anything. While the Irish lived on "hog and hominy" the Germans had *sauekraut und speck, schnitz und knopf, grumbire supp und nudels, roggenbrod und schmierkaese*, and none of them ever thought of starving.

As a general rule the two nationalities remained separate in customs and living, but in a few instances there were intermarriages between them, some of our most noted citizens of later days being descendants of such unions of the Irish and Germans.

THE PURCHASE LINE

The treaty of 1768 between the Six Nations and the English established the famous "Purchase Line," mention of which will frequently

be found in this history, so a description of the boundaries of this purchase will be of interest.

No. XLI of London Documents, published soon after the making of the treaty of 1768, contains the entire deed then executed, establishing the boundary or purchase line. Various good and prudential reasons and considerations are given in the preamble or recitals why such a line should be established. The grantors in that deed were the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations, and of the Shawaneese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and other dependent tribes. The grant, consideration and boundaries are in these words:

"Now, therefore, know ye, that we, the Sachems and Chiefs aforementioned, native Indians or proprietors of the lands hereinafter described, for and in behalf of ourselves and the whole of our confederacy, for the considerations hereinbefore mentioned, and also for and in consideration of a valuable present of the several articles in use amongst Indians which, together with a large sum of money, amount in the whole to the sum of ten thousand four hundred and sixty pounds seven shillings and threepence sterling, to us now delivered and paid by Sir William Johnston, Baronet, His Majesty's sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern department of America, in the name and on behalf of our sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God," etc., "the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge:

"We, the said Indians, have, for us and our heirs and successors, granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto our said sovereign Lord King George the Third *all* that tract of land situate in North America, at the back of the British settlements, bounded by a line which we have now agreed upon and do hereby establish as the boundary between us and the British colonies in America, beginning at the mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege (Tennessee) river, where it empties into the river Ohio, and running from thence upward along the south side of said river to *Kittanning*, which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehanna, thence through the Allegany mountains along the south side of the said west branch until it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called *Tiadaghton* (Pine creek), thence across the west branch along the south side of that creek and along the north side of Burnett's Hills to

a creek called Awandae, thence down the same to the east branch of Susquehanna and across the same and up the east side of that river to Oswegy (Owego), from thence to Delaware river and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Tianaderha and up the west side of the west branch to the head thereof, and thence by a direct line to Canada creek, where it empties into the Wood creek at the west of the carrying-place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending eastward from every part of the said line as far as the lands formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the lands between the said line and the purchased lands or settlements, except what is in the Province of Pennsylvania, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging," etc.

This document was sealed and delivered, and the consideration paid in the presence of William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey; Frederick Smith, Chief Justice of New Jersey; Thomas Walker, Commissioner of Virginia; Richard Peters and James Tilghman, of the Council of Pennsylvania. It was executed at Fort Stanwix Nov. 5, 1768, in the presence of Sir William Johnston by Tyorhansere, alias Abraham, for the Mohawks, Canaghaguieson for the Oneidas, Seguaresera for the Tuscaroras, Otsinoghyata, alias Brant, for the Onondagas, Tegarria for the Cayugas, Guastrax for the Senecas.

DIVISION AND SALE OF LANDS

The lands comprising the bulk of Armstrong county were held at different periods by various companies and persons, chief among them being the Holland Land Company. Besides this, many methods of sale were adopted by the State under various acts, thus causing a vast amount of litigation between the rival claimants, and placing their titles in jeopardy until settled by the courts. The principal classes of lands were those of the Holland Company, the "donation" and the "depreciation" lands, of which a description is hereby given, in order to show the legal difficulties which beset our forefathers in their attempts to create homes in this county.

THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANY

was organized at the city of Amsterdam, in the Kingdom of Holland, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Its original members were Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Stap-

horst, Pieter Stadnitski, Christian Van Eghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven and Rutgert Jan Schimmelpenninck, of that city; at least those are the names mentioned in a prevention patent for a tract called "Normandy," dated Oct. 7, 1799.

The original members, it is said, had loaned large amounts of money, either directly to the United States, or indirectly to Robert Morris, to aid in achieving American independence. As they preferred to invest the amount which they received, after the close of the Revolutionary war, in this country, they purchased from Morris, in 1792, an immense quantity of land west of the Genesee river, in the State of New York, on which they, as one of their agents stated, lost \$3,000,000. They acquired, about the same time, inchoate titles to numerous tracts of land in Pennsylvania, on both sides of the Allegheny river, in the territory included in the purchases from the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, Oct. 23, 1784, and from the Delawares and Wyandots at Ft. McIntosh, at the mouth of Beaver river, in January, 1785.

The boundaries of these purchases began "at the south side of the Ohio river, where the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania crosses the said river, near Shingho's old town, at the mouth of Beaver creek, and thence by a due north line to the end of the forty-second and the beginning of the forty-third degrees of north latitude, thence by a due east line, separating the forty-second and forty-third degrees of north latitude, to the east side of the east branch of the river Susquehanna, and thence by the bounds of the purchase line of 1768 to the place of beginning," which included all the northwestern part of this State, except the triangle bordering on Lake Erie, which, having been purchased from the Indians by the United States, Jan. 9, 1789, by the treaty at Fort Harmon, for £1,200, was conveyed by the latter to Pennsylvania, March 3, 1792, for \$150,640.25. "The Holland Company," said Judge Yeates, in summing up a case in 1800, "have paid to the State the consideration money of 1,162 warrants, and the surveying fees on 1,048 tracts of land, besides making very considerable expenditures by their exertions, honorable to themselves and useful to the community, in order to effect settlements. Computing the sums advanced, the lost tracts, by prior improvements and interferences, and the quantity of 100 acres granted to each individual for making a settlement on their lands, west of the Allegheny river, it is said, that, averaging the whole, between \$230 and \$240 have been ex-

pended by the company on each tract of land they now claim."

The Holland Company soon after its organization appointed Paul Burti, an Italian gentleman, of Bloekley's Retreat, Philadelphia, and Harm Jan Huidekoper, a Holland gentleman, of Meadville, their agents and attorneys in fact, the latter being designated in one of the former's letters of attorney to David Lawson as "the general superintending agent." They not only sold lands belonging to the company, but in some instances acquired and held in themselves the legal title to some of the latter's tracts, and as grantors conveyed tracts and parcels of tracts to purchasers. Patents for various tracts were granted to them in trust for the company.

Several of the company's tracts in this county were sold for taxes. Thomas Hamilton, county treasurer, sold one of them to the county commissioners, Oct. 10, 1818; Samuel Matthews, county treasurer, one, Oct. 25, 1820, and eleven others, Oct. 1, 1822, which the commissioners conveyed to Vanderkemp, March 24th, and he to Willink & Co., Nov. 7, 1826.

The act of March 31, 1823, authorized the company to sell their lands and their vendees to purchase them, though they or any of them were aliens, notwithstanding any previous law to the contrary.

In 1849 the surviving members of the company were Waldgrave Van Henkelom, Wilhelm Willink, Jr., and Gerret Schimmelpenninck, Rutger Jan's son. On April 26th they, by their attorney-in-fact, John Jacob Vanderkemp, whom the company had appointed as such and as the successor to Paul Burti, deceased, Sept. 5, 1824, conveyed all their lands, tracts, pieces and parcels of land, tenements and hereditaments that had not been previously conveyed, including all outstanding contracts for the sale and purchase of their lands in Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson counties, to Alexander Colwell, Dr. John Gilpin, Horatio N. Lee, of the borough of Kittanning, Alexander Reynolds and David Richey, then of Madison township, in this county, embracing 23,083 acres and 45 perches of unsold land, and about 55,000 acres subject to executory contracts, for \$50,000. Reynolds entered into a conditional agreement with his copurchasers, Aug. 11, 1835, to purchase their several interests in about twenty-one thousand acres of these lands for \$26,130. By divers transfers that agreement was consummated, and these interests became vested in him and P. Jenks Smith, of Philadelphia. All the lands

which were included in the purchase from the Holland Company were sold at such an advance that the last purchasers realized handsomely from their ventures. Some of those lands have since become so valuable that they cannot now be purchased for a hundred times the price for which Reynolds and his copurchasers bought them.

The actual legal interpretation of the ninth clause of the act of April 3, 1792, which required that the settler should "before the date of his warrant, make or cause to be made an actual settlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every 100 acres contained in one survey, erecting thereon a 'messuage' for the habitation of man, and residing or causing a family to reside thereon for the space of five years next following his or her first settling of the same," brought about a long-drawn-out series of suits in which settlers and the Holland Land Company were involved.

It was under that act that the Holland Company took out many of their warrants. They, like others, could not make the settlements required by the strict letter of that act, within two years from the dates of their warrants, on account of the Indian hostilities.

The controversy as to title between the land company and the settlers was finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the Hollanders.

THE DONATION LANDS

The act of the Legislature of March, 1783, donated to all officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, free of taxation, various tracts of land, to be laid off into districts, and apportioned according to a plan, with reference to the standing of the applicant. These lands were called the "donation lands."

The surveyor general and each of his deputies were required to be sworn or affirmed that in laying off those lots he would not select the best land, either as to quality or situation, to favor anyone of those four classes of lots to the prejudice or injury of the others, or of this State, and in running the boundary lines of the lots, each surveyor should cause them to be well defined, by marking the trees on the lines, at small distances, and particularly the angles, and on the northwestern corner tree of each lot should be marked, in roman figures, the number of the lot, but if there should be a post at any such corner, on the tree in the lot nearest to the post. When all the lots had been laid off, a draft of them

should be made, which should be deposited in rolls in the office after all the applications were satisfied. The supreme executive council was required to cause numbers, corresponding to each of the four classes, to be made on square pieces of white paper of uniform size, or as nearly so as might be, and in their presence to roll and bind well those numbers separately and carefully, with silken thread, as uniformly as possible, and deposit them in four wheels, "like unto lottery wheels," which, before any applicant should be permitted to draw therefrom, should be repeatedly "well turned round."

Those wheels were to be safely kept and remain sealed, except when drawn from, under the direction of a committee of three members of the supreme executive council, who were to judge and determine on the right of each applicant to receive grants of land, with the right of appeal in all cases of doubt and difficulty to the supreme executive council, whose decision thereon was final and conclusive. The successful applicants were entitled to draw thus: A major-general, four tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 500-acre lots; a brigadier-general, three tickets; a colonel, two tickets; a lieutenant-colonel, one from that wheel and one from the wheel containing the numbers on the 250-acre lots; a surgeon, chaplain or major, each two tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 300-acre lots; a captain, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 500-acre lots; a lieutenant, two tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 200-acre lots; an ensign, or regimental surgeon's mate, respectively, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 300-acre lots; a sergeant, sergeant-major or quarter-master-sergeant, respectively, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 250-acre lots; a drum-major, fife-major, drummer, fifer, corporal or private, respectively, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 200-acre lots.

Before the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York was definitely established, some of the donation lots were laid off on territory of the latter State. It was provided by acts of April 5, 1793, and Feb. 23, 1801, that those who had drawn lots in that territory should be allowed, under prescribed regulations, to draw others in lieu of them from the undrawn ones in any of the donation districts within this State. After April 1, 1810, the undrawn donation lots reverted to the commonwealth, which were to be disposed of in

such manner as the Legislature should thereafter by law direct.

By the act of April 9, 1828, the secretary of the land office was authorized to extend the provisions of the act to encourage the warranting and patenting of lands north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers and Conewango creek, passed March 1, 1811, to the settlers or owners of the undrawn donation lands.

THE DEPRECIATION LANDS

The major part—about three fourths—of that part of this county on the north and western side of the Allegheny river consisted of depreciation lands, a large tract appropriated by the act of Assembly of March 12, 1783, for the redemption of depreciation certificates. Its boundaries, as specified in that act, were: Beginning where the western boundary of the State crosses the Ohio river, thence up that river to Fort Pitt, thence up the Allegheny river to the mouth of Mogulbuchtikon (Mahoning) creek, thence by a west line to the western boundary of the State, thence along it south to the beginning, of which three thousand acres opposite Fort Pitt and an equal quantity on both sides of Beaver creek, including Fort McIntosh, were reserved for the use of the State. The surveyor district assigned to Joshua Elder consisted of the territory between the Allegheny river and a line extending due north from or near the mouth of Bull creek to the northern boundary of the depreciation tract, a portion of which, under a previous allotment of surveyor districts, had been embraced in Stephen Gapen's district.

The bills of credit issued both by Congress and by this Commonwealth depreciated between 1777 and 1781 from one to nearly one hundred per cent. The difference of opinion as to the degree of depreciation and the consequent cash value of those bills of credit, the chief portion of the money then in circulation, caused much confusion in the settlement of accounts between both individuals and public officers. The act of Assembly of Dec. 18, 1780, provided that the hereinafter mentioned certificates of depreciation, given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line in the army of the United States in payment for their services, should be receivable at the land office of this State, equal to gold and silver, in payment of, if they should wish to purchase, unlocated lands, and the act of April 3, 1781, adjusted the scale of the depreciation

of these bills of credit at from one and a half to seventy-five per cent, varying each month from 1777 to 1781, and in accordance with that scale certificates, called certificates of depreciation, were issued to those officers and soldiers for the indebtedness of the State to them.

The above cited act of March 13, 1783, also provided that the unreserved portion of the tract of depreciation lands should be laid out thus: The surveyor general, in accordance with such directions as should be given him by the supreme executive council, should cause it to be laid out into lots of not less than 200 and not more than 350 acres each, numbering them in numerical order. As soon as the whole tract, or a hundred lots of it, were surveyed, the surveyor general, secretary of the land office and receiver general were directed to sell them, in numerical order, at such times and places, and under such regulations, as should be prescribed by the supreme executive council. The amounts bid at these sales were to be paid into the receiver general's office either in gold or silver or in those certificates; whereupon, and on the payment of the expenses of surveying and the fees of the different offices, patents should be issued to the vendees, and whatever specie the receiver general thus received he was to pay into the State treasury for the purpose of redeeming such of those certificates as remained unsatisfied at the close of these sales.

Three pounds and ten shillings, including the wages of chainbearers and markers, were allowed for laying out and returning the survey of each lot into the surveyor general's office, to be paid in specie before the patent could be issued. But very few lots or parcels of that depreciation tract were sold until after the passage of the act of April 3, 1792, respecting the provisions of which enough has already been given in the sketch of the Holland Land Company.

PIONEERS AND THEIR TRIALS

Wiser laws and a more liberal interpretation of those existing, caused the country to be settled much more rapidly after 1796. The pioneer settler of Armstrong county was Capt. Andrew Sharp, who settled in the Plum Creek region in 1784, with his wife and infant child. He resided there for some years, suffering much from the depredations of the Indians, until finally tiring of the exertions necessary for existence in that harassed region, he decided to return to Kentucky. In May, 1794, he

built a boat, in partnership with three other men, Taylor, Connor and McCoy, and with their combined families started down the Kiskiminetas river. At the mouth of Roaring run, near the rapids, they decided to halt for the night, preferring to shoot the rapids by daylight. However, they had scarce started for the bank ere they were fired upon by a band of Indians, who had lain in wait for them. In the ensuing fight McCoy and Connor's son were killed and Connor and Sharp severely wounded. The boat was quickly pushed off from the bank and rapid progress made away from the danger point. Owing to the wounding of the men, Mrs. Sharp was compelled to row the boat all night, but at daybreak she succeeded in attracting the attention of some men on the bank, who took charge of them and piloted the freight of wounded and dying to Pittsburgh, where Sharp died July 8th. From that city Mrs. Sharp went with her brother-in-law, Andrew, to Cumberland county, remaining there three years, later returning to her former home at Plum Creek after the conditions were more favorable.

Her second daughter, the first white child born in Armstrong county, was the wife of David Ralston, and later of James Mitchell.

Other pioneer settlers in this county will be found mentioned in the sketches of the different townships and boroughs.

HOME BUILDING

In early times neighbors were scarce and far apart and mutual cooperation was a necessity. The interchange of the heavier labors was frequent. When a log cabin was to be raised the inhabitants for several miles would assemble at the proposed site, with their teams, axes and other necessary implements. Such a cabin was generally one and a half stories high, roofed with clapboards weighted down with poles, with openings cut in the sides and ends for doors and windows. The logs were round, the loft covered with puncheons, and the chimney of stones and sticks daubed with mud. Greased paper was used in place of glass for the windows. The only tools to be had were the ax, the heavy saw, the drawing knife, adze, broadaxe and the now obsolete centerbit, which was often made at some rude forge by the carpenter himself.

A suitable spot was selected on which to erect the house and on the appointed day a company of choppers felled the trees, cut them to proper lengths, and hauled them to the chosen spot. Meanwhile the carpenter had selected a straight-grained tree and was split-

ting out the clapboards. These were split with a large "froe" and were four feet long by the greatest width the tree would allow. Next puncheons for the floor were made of trees eighteen inches wide, halved and faced with a broadaxe. All being ready, on the second day the neighbors gathered and assisted in the "house raising." On the third day the house was furnished. A table was made of a slab, supplied with sapling legs driven into auger holes. Several three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Pins stuck into the logs served to support the clapboard shelves for the kitchen, and were receptacles for the few pewter dishes, plates and spoons; but often the tableware consisted of wooden bowls, "trenchers" and "noggins." When even these were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. A few iron pots, knives and forks had been brought from east of the mountains, together with salt and the bedding, by means of packhorses.

A pole with a fork near the lower end was driven into an auger hole in the floor and the upper end fastened to a roof joist. Poles were laid across the fork to the walls and supported through the cracks between the logs, forming the frame of the bed. Across these were laid other poles to bear the grass mattress, which was later filled with corn shucks after the crop was gathered. A few pegs around the single room, to suspend the few dresses of the women and the coats of the men, completed the "furniture."

Then came the "house-warming," and a real one it was, lasting for days, or as long as the limited supply of "corn-juice" held out. The nights were occupied with dancing until almost dawn.

It required two days to notify the men then living within a circuit of thirty miles of such a raising. Until as late as 1834 trees suitable for building logs on this and adjoining tracts were considered common property. If any one saw a tree which would answer his purpose, either on the tract on which he had settled or on any other, he appropriated it to his own use, without leave from any one.

COSTUMES

The universal costume was a composite of civilized and Indian dress. The hunting shirt was universally worn. It was a loose frock, reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, and so wide as to lap over in front a foot or more when belted at the waist. It often had a cape collar, handsomely fringed with

some bright colored cloth. The expansive bosom of the shirt served as a pocket to hold a chunk of bread, gun wadding or other necessities of the hunt. The heavy buckskin belt had manifold uses. Mittens and the bullet bag were stuck in the front, the tomahawk on one side and the hunting knife on the other, there still being space for smaller articles between. The 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.

A pair of breeches, or drawers and leggings, were the covering of the legs. Moccasins answered much better than shoes for the feet. They were different from the modern design of moccasin, being made of dressed deerskin, in a single piece, with a gathered seam in front and at the heel, as high as the ankle joint. Flaps were left at each side, reaching some distance up the legs, laced with deerskin so as to exclude the snow and dust. The ordinary moccasin cost but a few hours to make, while shoes were expensive and hard to procure. In cold weather the moccasins were stuffed with deer hair or dried leaves for warmth.

The linsey petticoat and gown were the universal dress of the women of pioneer days. A small home-made handkerchief was the only ornament at the neck. In summer they went barefoot, and in cold weather wore moccasins and hand-made "shoepacks." Stockings were a luxury. When any head covering was worn, it was the universal sunbonnet.

Most of the clothing of the pioneers was hung on the pegs around the cabin walls, and visitors could readily estimate the wealth of the occupants by the visible display of wearing apparel.

HOME MANUFACTURES

In early days every cabin was a factory where clothing was manufactured. Busy hands kept the spinning-wheel and loom buzzing and slamming early and late. In almost every household there were a large number of mouths to feed and bodies to clothe. Shoes were used sparingly by the lucky few who possessed them, for leather was high and money scarce. Often girls and women would walk to church barefooted, carrying shoes and stockings, which they put on when near the house of worship. Tow and linen, buckskin and similar home-made goods formed the clothing worn by males of all ages. The girls' best dresses were frequently spun, woven, dyed, cut and made by the wearers. An old resident remarks: "The



SPINNING WHEEL—FLAX



WOOL SPINNING WHEEL AND REEL
(Called also Quill or Bobbin Wheel)



FLAX BRAKE



THE NEW
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

THE NEW
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

girls were just as pretty in those days as they are now, and were probably satisfied with their costumes, but could one of our present fashionably-dressed belles have stepped among them, they might have gone wild with envy and excitement."

TRAVELING IN PIONEER TIMES

All the travel of the settlers was performed on foot or on horseback. Wagons were almost unknown within the memory of men now living, while carriages are a comparatively modern innovation. As in most new settlements, the first lines of travel were paths marked by blazed trees. Afterward trees and underbrush were cut away, and some of the principal routes of travel were converted into highways. There is, however, scarcely a road in the county that follows its course as originally traced. Thoroughfares were built at the cost of a great expenditure of time and labor.

THE CHASE

Skill in hunting was the chief accomplishment of the men and boys, and from childhood they were trained in the use of weapons. The boys emulated the Indians in the use of the bow and arrow and became almost as expert as their red rivals. Throwing the tomahawk and knife, running, jumping and wrestling were also frequently indulged in by all. In addition, most of the males could imitate the cries of the wild fowl and beasts of the forest, and thus bring them within shooting distance.

MORALS

Honesty was held in great esteem in those days, and a thief not only received what justice the few laws imposed, but was often ostracised by his neighbors as well. Lying was not a common practice, and offenders of that kind were soon labeled by their companions. Female virtue was respected and as a general rule the morals of the early days might well be set up as a criterion for those of the present times. One curious custom was for an aggrieved party to challenge the aggressor to a "fisticuff" match, and if one or the other thought he was physically overmatched he could obtain a substitute.

FOOD

"Hog and hominy" constituted the principal diet of the first settlers. Johnnycake or pone

were the breads for breakfast and dinner; mush and milk a standard dish for supper. Milk was often scarce and a substantial dish of hominy took its place. Mush was frequently eaten with sweetened water, molasses, bear's oil or fried meat gravy.

The early settlers found game abundant, and very little hunting enabled them to keep a constant supply of fresh meat on hand. Grain food was not so easily procured. The farmer's supply of wheat and flour was often exhausted before harvest time; and in such cases wheat was cut while in the milk, and boiled, making a very palatable and wholesome food. Salt was a valuable commodity and very scarce. The settlers were obliged to go to the eastern counties to obtain it. When a man made a trip "east of the mountains," or to Pittsburgh or Westmoreland county, he went literally loaded with errands, generally taking several pack-horses along to bring back supplies.

AMUSEMENTS

The amusements in rural districts in early times consisted chiefly of frolics, or "bees," grubbing, railmaulings, corn-huskings, quiltings, singing-schools at private houses, and occasional dances at frolics. In 1828 there was a prevalent mania for circular fox and wolf hunts. The areas of the several circles covered nearly the entire territory of the county. Several columns in the papers were filled with notices of the routes, times and arrangements. Those hunts temporarily excited a deep and general interest in the aged, middle-aged, and the young. They were designed not only for amusement, but for the beneficial purpose of exterminating these pestiferous and destructive animals.

PROMINENT PIONEERS

One of the settlers of Sugar Creek township was David Rumbaugh, who was an original genius in his way and a great practical joker. He had the likeness of a clock painted on the gable end of his house next to the public road, being what is now the Kittanning and Brady's Bend one, the hands representing the time to be 11:45 o'clock, and he was occasionally amused by travelers comparing the time indicated by their watches with and setting them by it.

Such was the class of pioneers who formed the population of this county in early times. They were rough but honest, poor but enterprising, limited in education but religious, and

had as fine a standard of life as we hold at the present day. To show that the feeling of neighborliness has not been destroyed by modern civilization, we will relate a little incident that occurred in December, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Levi J. Cook, of Bethel township, celebrated their golden wedding Christmas Day. They were both born on the same day and also were married on their birthday. In issuing the invitations they were anxious that none should be omitted, so instead of writing the messages they had the school teachers announce the affair in the schools, with a promise of welcome to all who would come. In the language of modern slang, "Can you beat it?"

A STRANGE MARRIAGE CONTRACT

Among the early settlers in the southern part of the county, in the section afterward allotted to Burrell township, was George Shoemaker, a very successful farmer. At his death he left all his property to his wife Margaret without reserve. In due time after his death the widow married the second time a man named Barnard Davers. Before the wedding she insisted on his signing an agreement that she was still to hold possession of the property left by her former husband, to dispose of as she wished, and that at her death it should go unreservedly to her children by the first husband. In the event of his death she was to be free of his debts and the property was to remain in her possession. She also agreed that she would never lay claim to any of his individual property either before or after his death. The marriage occurred early in 1825, and they used, managed and occupied their separate estates distinctly and independently of each other, pleasantly and harmoniously, until Davers' death in December, 1829.

Again in proper season another suitor sought her hand—George A. King, a substantial farmer. Her children had then grown up, some of them were married, and with her were cultivating and managing the fertile acres of "Monmouth," which their father had devised to her. In that emergency—as related by the then editor of the *Pittsburgh American*, and whose statement is reproduced in Sherman Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania"—she consulted the late Samuel Houston, of

Kittanning, her factor and confidential merchant. When she had stated to him her intention to marry again, he is reported to have said, "I should suppose that one so happily situated as you are, with everything rich and comfortable about you, and your sons and daughters grown up, would not think of such a think at your time of life. I would advise you by no means to entangle yourself again in any marriage alliance." "You tink not, Mr. Houston?" "Why, it is very sincerely the advice I would give you, if that is what you want." "Well, dat may be all very well and very goot; but, see here, a man I vant, and a man I vill have!" "O, that is a very different thing altogether, and in that case, I would advise you by all means to marry."

She, however, would not accept her new suitor's proposal, unless he, too, would enter into an ante-nuptial agreement, like that with Barnard Davers, which he did. The date of this second agreement is March 8, 1832. They were subsequently married, and managed their respective estates as she and Davers had done. In both instances husband and wife were separate, on their farms, from Monday morning until Saturday night each week; their accounts were kept separately; they knew hardly any more about each other's business affairs than if they were single. There were no clashing interests, no coveting of each other's possessions, to cause trouble and discord. At the death of her third husband, in the spring of 1843, as at that of her second one, the Shoemaker estate was left intact. She never claimed dower in either Davers' or King's estate. From loyalty to her first husband's estate, not from stinginess, did she, by ante-nuptial stipulations, require each of her last two husbands to pay, as they cheerfully and regularly did, an annual stipend in flour for his boarding and horsekeeping from Saturday night until Monday morning of each week of their singular, and, in this county, unprecedented, conjugal lives. She is said to have been well educated in German. She survived her last husband several years, having enjoyed the affection of her kindred, and the esteem of friends and acquaintances, to which the good qualities of her heart and mind justly entitled her.

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE, FISH AND GAME

CLEARING THE LAND—PRIMITIVE IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY—EARLY GRISTMILLS—CATTLE AND SHEEP—THE GRANGERS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—STATISTICS, OLD AND NEW—FISH AND GAME

The pioneer farmers of this county had little to aid them in the reclamation of the soil. The ground was covered with dense undergrowth and weeds, the removal of which required the most arduous labor by hand. Small quantities of grass seed were sown. The principal crops were rye, wheat, corn, oats and buckwheat. The latter was often used as a roughland crop, frequently saving the day when other crops failed. In 1819 the price of wheat was 50 cents a bushel, rye 40 cents and oats 20 cents.

An accompaniment to the burning of the brush piles at night were the mournful howls of the wolves, so it is seen that the settlers had some natural music to divert them. In these modern days we have the mournful dog and tuncful cat of our next-door neighbor to accompany our attempts at slumber.

Wooden plows were used after one or two crops had been planted with the hoe and mattock. Later the "Western" plow, with metal moldboard, was introduced, and after that came the cast-iron plow. One of the old timers was the "Bull" plow, so named from the power required to run it. Those were the days of the "chaff piler" threshers and flails.

The first metal plow was introduced into this county by James Elgin in Plum Creek township, in 1811. He was so proud of it that he would never allow others to use it, and on occasion would resent any attempt to borrow it without his consent.

AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER

Nearly a century ago Frederick Altman commenced, and continued for some years, the manufacture of plows with wooden moldboards. He advertised in the *Kittanning Gazette*, Sept. 21, 1825, that he was then making half-patent plows, that is, those with cast-

iron moldboards and wrought-iron colters. His plows of both kinds are still remembered as having been excellent ones. The locality where he made them is in the northern part of Burrell township, near the head of a spring run which empties into Pine run above its junction with Crooked creek.

Altman must have been endowed with a good degree of mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius. Besides guns and other things, he made a good pocket-knife with twelve blades, and invented an auger with a chisel attachment, by which he bored holes in his wooden moldboards, etc., which were nearly square. He was certainly eccentric enough to have been a man of genius. One of his eccentricities was his constant refraining from speaking to any of his children. Their mother was the medium of communication from him to them, except on one occasion, which was when he and one or more of them were going to Kittanning in a wagon. When they were descending, or about to descend a hill he said to his son Isaac, in German, perhaps involuntarily, "Nun yetz der wagon must gespert sein!" "Now the wagon must be locked," equivalent to "down brakes."

Threshers began to be used in 1849, and reapers and mowing machines came into use about 1860. The sulky rake was introduced in 1863. One of the reasons for the slow adoption of these labor-saving machines was the extremely broken surface of the country. As the methods of soil culture become more advanced the use of machines gains greater headway, and they are made more adaptable to the peculiarities of our farm structure.

PRIMITIVE MILLS

The gristmills of those days were marvels of originality and ingenuity, when we consider

the crude implements used in their erection and the lack of proper materials. Many of them were made almost without a piece of iron or a nail. One of the earliest was that of William Green in North Buffalo township, of which the following description will be of interest to readers who never see the process of making flour now.

The bolting chest of the first gristmill was made of the trunk of a large, hollow button-wood tree, which was divided into two equal parts, one placed above the other, with an interval of about two feet between them. The entire interval on one side was closed by shaved clapboards, and all on the other, except about four feet in the middle, which space was covered by a piece of homemade linen cloth, nailed on the upper, and which dropped on the inside of the lower part of the trunk so as to keep the flour from falling out of the chest. Instead of a leather belt, a rope made of straw was used, which required moistening to make it effective. People brought their grists to that mill from twenty miles around. One of its customers was a little Irishman from Butler county, who fell asleep while waiting for his grist. As he awoke, he saw the large cog-wheel and the trundle-head turning between him and the moonlight which penetrated a crevice in the wall. Being alarmed, he screamed and yelled lustily. On being asked what was the matter, he replied, "I thought I was in hell, and the big devil and a little one were after me."

All of these mills were operated by water-power, sometimes from an undershot, but generally by an overshot, wheel. Our illustration of the Cowanshannock mill will give an idea of the appearance of the better kind of water mill.

LIVE STOCK

Although the cultivation of the lands of this county is now often neglected, owing to the tremendous development of the mineral resources, there are some fine farms in cultivation by enterprising and intelligent agriculturists. Their farms are generally well kept and their homes neat and in many cases luxurious. The live stock on these farms is noticeable for its high average, there having been a number of men who had sufficient foresight some twenty-five years ago to import valuable strains of standard bred animals into the district, which were crossed with what was already fairly good Pennsylvania stock, and in many cases they have been bred up to stand-

ard. This was noticeable in the Jerseys, Short Horns, and the Holsteins among the cattle, and the Clydesdales and Percherons among the types of horses. Within the last fifteen years racing and coach horses have received marked attention, some of the best breeds of trotters and pacers being found on many farms. One large stock farm, the Pleasant Valley, owned by A. Wayne Smith, has done much toward improving this latter class of horses not only in the neighborhood but in other parts of this and surrounding country. With such famous horses at the head of the stud as "Highland Baron" and "Arcady," and standard bred mares from the best Kentucky strains, his enterprise attracted the lovers of stock for many miles and the old "Purviance" strain of horses made a very desirable class for crossing.

About 1838 a superior breed of sheep was introduced into the county, this stock being later improved by crossing with the native strains. Were it not for the custom of some residents of sporting proclivities of keeping a number of useless dogs, which annually go forth on sheep-killing raids, the sheep industry would be further advanced than it is now.

THE GRANGE

Much interest in later years has been awakened by the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and by the "back to the farm" movement of the wealthier citizens of the great cities. Not least in this movement to renew the vocation of agriculture and add to the wealth of the farmer is the help given by the State and National Grange.

The National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in 1867, and the first lodge was located in this county in Cowanshannock township, in 1875, the first president being John Steele. The next was that of Bethel, in 1876. The present county organization is Pomona Grange, the officers of which are, S. S. Blyholder, J. P. Ramalee and G. A. Marvin.

The officers of Madison Grange are: F. Furlong, J. J. Pence and Miss Zella Pence. Burrell—J. P. Ramalee, Mrs. J. P. Ramalee, Norman Rupert. Kiskiminetas—J. I. Kier, Mabel Couch, Paul Martin. Mt. Joy—Z. T. Lessig, A. J. Allshouse, G. A. Marvin. Marshall—A. H. King, S. E. Smeltzer, H. F. Waltenbough. Pleasant Union—Carl Miller, Lola M. Wolf, Mary F. Blyholder. Washington—C. Y. Bowser, Watson Bowser, R. R. Stoops. Tidal—C. R. Hornberger, T. C.

Heath, W. E. Paine. Laurel Point—J. T. Bowman, Mrs. D. D. Riggle, W. F. Hill. Armstrong—S. L. Hiles, Edward Shakeley. Kaylor—W. K. White, Grant Bair, Archie Stewart. West Franklin—R. L. McKee, M. C. Templeton, J. B. Hindman.

VINES AND FRUITS

Some of the farmers of this county were at one time engaged in the culture of the vine, but the San Jose scale gradually destroyed the industry. We are glad to state that in this year of 1913 the pest has at last been conquered.

For a review of the fruit culture of the county reference is made to the article on that subject by Rev. T. J. Frederick of Spring Church.

FAIRS AND INSTITUTES

The Armstrong County Agricultural Society was organized in 1855. Its object was to give fairs and hold exhibitions of the products of the county. A space of ground was laid out for its purposes and a series of successful exhibitions held in 1856 and 1857, after which interest lapsed and the society passed out of existence.

Each year the Armstrong County Fair Association has an exhibition of the products of the county and promotes a series of trotting and pacing races on its grounds below Applewood, across the river from Kittanning. The officers of the association are: E. F. McGivern, president; W. E. Noble, secretary; M. J. Linnon, treasurer.

The Kiski Valley Agricultural and Driving Association was chartered in 1910, and has held annual meetings on the grounds near Apollo since that date, at which exhibits of farm products are made and daily races held on the track adjoining. The officers are: L. Todd Owens, president; Dan Clark, secretary. The directors are: Frank Newinghaus, David Elwood, Charles P. Culp, W. A. McGeary, W. E. Shutt, John H. Bair, Jr., Dr. John F. Boal, Dr. S. J. McIlwain, C. F. Armstrong, S. J. McDowell, W. B. Swank, J. C. George, Bert Orr, Frank J. Isency.

Since 1895 the State agricultural department has held annual farmers' institutes at the principal points in the county, at which addresses are made by competent lecturers on varied subjects. The attendance has increased from year to year and much interest is manifested in these farmers' schools. During the year 1914 meetings will be held in Dayton, Elderton and Spring Church.

STATISTICS

An interesting item in the report of the United States department of agriculture is the statement that the potatoes of Armstrong county contain but 70% of water, in comparison with those of other States, which have a percentage of 90.

There were raised and made in this county in 1870, according to the census, 298,194 bushels of wheat, 135,257 bushels of rye, 680,314 bushels of corn, 883,846 bushels of oats, 33,192 tons of hay, 126,068 pounds of wool, and 964,020 pounds of butter, besides large quantities of other agricultural products.

In 1830 the cost of a barrel of flour was \$3, beef was 3 cents a pound, venison hams were 1½ cents, fowls were 6 cents each, butter 6 to 8 cents a pound, and eggs 6 cents a dozen. The value of common labor was correspondingly low, only 50 cents being paid for a day's work of twelve hours, and this seldom in cash.

In 1878 flour was \$8 a barrel, butter 14 to 35 cents a pound and eggs were 10 to 20 cents a dozen. Day labor could be had for \$1 and the hours were ten.

In 1913 the price of flour is \$6 to \$7; beef, 11 to 25 cents a pound; poultry, 14 to 25 cents; eggs, 20 to 40 cents a dozen; butter, 30 to 45 cents a pound; venison not to be bought anywhere; while the prices paid for farm products are: wheat, 95 cents a bushel; buckwheat, 70 cents; wool, 18 cents a pound; hay, \$13 a ton; and even turnips are worth 40 cents a bushel. The prices paid for common labor vary from \$1.50 to \$3 per day of ten hours.

In 1825 Charles C. Gaskill, agent of the Holland Land Company, offered for sale 150,000 acres of land at from \$1.50 to \$2 per acre, on the easy terms of 5% cash and the balance in eight equal annual payments. In 1830 the best improved farming land was worth from \$12 to \$20 per acre. In 1880 it was valued at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Such land is seldom for sale at present, the prices ruling from \$40 to \$125 per acre, according to mineral deposits and market locations.

The report of the commissioner of statistics of Pennsylvania for 1873 shows the assessed valuation of real and personal property in Armstrong county to have then been as follows: Real estate, \$11,488,318; personal estate, \$2,259,795. Total, \$13,748,113.

The report of the secretary of the interior shows this county to have an area of 612 square miles, or 391,680 acres, of which over two-thirds is under cultivation.

There are 100 species of mammals and 130 species of birds in Armstrong county, of which

115 are native. The bear, panther and deer have long ago become extinct. An occasional eagle, however, has been seen. Bounties on various obnoxious animals are still offered and sometimes collected.

From the report of the director of the census for 1900 we glean the following figures for Armstrong county:

The number of farms in the county was 4,112; the area of land in the county was 417,920; the amount under cultivation was 367,867 acres; there were 4 farms of 3 acres, 312 of less than 10 acres, 295 of less than 20 acres, 641 of less than 50 acres, 1,265 of less than 100 acres, 1,251 of less than 200 acres, 266 of less than 500 acres, 63 of less than 1,000 acres, and one of over 1,000 acres.

The value of the land in the county was \$11,487,568; buildings, \$6,222,346; implements and machinery, \$967,175; domestic animals, poultry and bees, \$2,103,694.

The domestic animals on the farms and ranges were: Cattle, 21,976, value, \$557,607; horses, 9,566, value, \$1,219,400; mules, 196, value, \$24,925; swine, 20,154, value, \$130,076; sheep, 13,009, value, \$51,013; goats, 70, value, \$292; poultry, 189,823, value, \$110,038; colonies of bees, 2,485, value, \$10,293.

Farms operated by owners, 3,211; operated by tenants, 860; by managers, 41.

Classes of crops and amounts: Corn, 694,873 bushels; oats, 493,430 bushels; wheat, 206,372 bushels; barley, 543 bushels; buckwheat, 148,466 bushels; rye, 36,310 bushels; beans, 130 bushels; hay and forage, 41,619 tons; Irish potatoes, 288,709 bushels; sweet potatoes, 466 bushels; maple sugar, 35 pounds; maple syrup, 273 gallons; apples, 217,773 bushels; peaches, 58,917 bushels; pears, 5,907 bushels; plums, 15,901 bushels; cherries, 18,478 bushels; quinces, 565 bushels; grapes, 441,638 pounds; strawberries, 86,444 quarts; raspberries, 28,238 quarts; blackberries, 15,519 quarts; nuts, 26,495 pounds.

Value of crops: Cereals, \$2,225,711; grains and seeds, \$3,089; hay and forage, \$545,722; vegetables, \$326,529; fruits and nuts, \$235,999; all other crops, \$120,890.

GAME PRESERVATION

The early settlers on the American continent found here probably the greatest supply of wild game that the world has ever seen. The forests teemed with bird and animal life and the streams and lakes abounded in edible fish. Contemporary accounts agree on this point. The settler killed his deer almost from his

cabin door, and birds were so numerous that shooting them was hardly sport. In fact, the colonist, especially in Pennsylvania, had little of the sporting instinct. What he shot was distinctly for the pot and ammunition was so costly and so likely to be needed against the ever-threatening red men that its waste was a thing unthinkable.

This condition continued way down to within almost a generation of our own time. Near the large cities the demands of the market were beginning to make inroads before the Civil war, but these depredations were little felt, so great and apparently inexhaustible was the supply. Then with shocking suddenness came the drop. First went the heath hen, a variety of grouse the early settlers found in abundance throughout Pennsylvania and the Middle States along the seaboard. The passenger pigeon was the next to disappear. The years immediately following the close of the Civil war saw this bird dwindle from uncountable millions to complete extinction. In 1908 the last wild specimen known was captured near Detroit and one lone survivor mourns his departed fellows in a cage in the Cincinnati Zoological Park. A price of \$3,000 for two mates for this bird was offered with no takers.

The tragedy of the buffalo is known perhaps better than all. The great herds that covered the Western prairies were bound to dwindle and disappear before the advance of the cattlemen and the settlers, but today thousands of square miles of waste land lie empty that could have supported large herds of American bison without loss or damage to anyone. Today there are in the neighborhood of 1,600 head, wild and in parks, in all North America. The prong-horned antelope has practically ceased to exist as a wild animal, and a similar fate threatens the big-horn sheep, the mountain goat, and the grizzly bear.

In the case of the big game little more can be done at the present time other than to give ample legal protection to the specimens that are still at large and to increase the number of the parks and preserves in which they are safe from hunter and settler alike. Buffalo and elk respond readily to such treatment and something can be done for the sheep and goats. The fate of the antelope is probably sealed and the doom of the grizzly is not far distant.

Bird refuges are increasing in number and size yearly, along with greater stringency in enforcement and character of protective laws. New York has led the way with the Bayne bill prohibiting the sale of wild game or its shipment out of the State for purpose of sale else-

where. But these measures are at best only palliative. Illegal shooting continues in many places where enforcement of the law is lax, the district too large for proper patrol. Like it or not, we must admit that we are confronted with the same situation as that which English sportsmen faced many generations ago. Genuine wild game is losing its place—has already lost it in many cases—and we cannot legislate it back into existence. It remains for man to step in and do what Nature can no longer do unaided. In other words, the salvation of the future lies in the artificial propagation. Birds and fish lend themselves peculiarly well to this sort of treatment.

FISH PROPAGATION

As in many other similar cases, when we found ourselves confronted with the problem of saving our fish, the solution was ready to hand. It was in 1725 that Stephen Ludwig Jacobi, a German youth of seventeen, conceived the idea of artificially fertilizing the spawn of fish. Sixteen years later he hit upon the right method, but with characteristic German carefulness it was not until 1761 that he announced his discovery and his method. America, of course, had no need of Jacobi at that time and for many years after; and it was the French government that established the first extensive hatcheries nearly a century after the German experimenter had made his discovery known.

The State of Ohio led the way on this side of the Atlantic in 1853, but little was done until within the last two decades. To-day the Federal government and most of the States conduct extensive hatcheries and distribute hundreds of millions of eggs, fry and fingerlings annually.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS

This insures the solution of the fish problem—if the young fish when distributed can be

assured of a proper habitat. To this end it is necessary that eternal watchfulness be employed to prevent the pollution of streams and lakes. Factories, mills, mines are a constant menace in this respect, and the fate of the salmon in the Connecticut river is a case in point. In Colonial times this stream teemed with them during the spawning season, but with the appearance of the first dams and mills just after the Revolution they began to disappear, and within a decade the river was completely abandoned by this beautiful fish. This has been repeated in varying degrees in countless instances. The question of the pollution of streams is one of the most difficult problems that the Pennsylvania Department of Fisheries has to solve says Commissioner of Fisheries N. R. Buller:

"Public sentiment is rapidly growing in favor of having all the streams cleared up and this is shown every day by the number of complaints that reach the department. Recently the Susquehanna river at Williamsport was reported badly polluted. All the manufacturers in this territory were notified that they must stop the pollution of the streams. Examination showed that with hardly an exception not one had done anything in the matter, so the department has directed prosecutions against every manufacturer along the streams, with possibly one or two exceptions. One thing the department has to combat is the fact that when the prosecutions are brought in a particular place, the citizens of that place object because the industry is an important one to the town and say that the manufactory at some other place ought to be the victim."

A few weeks previous to this examination the Susquehanna river was reported polluted between Lock Haven and Williamsport, many fish being killed. The result of the department's investigation was the prosecution of the Lock Haven Paper Company. The superintendent was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

CHAPTER IV

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

(By Rev. T. J. Frederick, of Spring Church, Kiskiminetas Township.)

EARLY GRAFTERS—VARIETIES OF APPLES—PEARS, PLUMS AND SMALL FRUITS—PIONEER ORCHARDS—STRANGE CUSTOMS—MODERN METHODS—STATE AID—DEMONSTRATIONS—COLLEGES—ASSOCIATIONS—SOIL SURVEYS—DYNAMITING—MARKETING

Our forefathers who settled what is now called Armstrong county, and who hewed out of the primeval forest homes for themselves, had plenty of hard work and few advantages. With meagre means of transportation it was impossible in most cases to secure young fruit trees, except such as could be picked up here and there by propagating from seeds and then grafting from trees of known good varieties, which the more fortunate pioneers had originally brought with them. In this way a start was made. The art of the tree grafter was much in demand in those days. His work made it possible to introduce everywhere new and better varieties and improve old ones at a trifling expense. There are old apple orchards remaining which in their time bore abundant crops of very good fruit, and some of them are known to be more than seventy-five years old. The apple seems to be the king of fruits here, as it is in other parts of our vast domain. In point of utility, productiveness and profit it outranks any other fruit grown in Pennsylvania. According to the 1910 census there were 151,322,840 apple trees of bearing age in the State, and 148,614,948 trees of all other kinds of fruit of a similar age. The *American Agriculturist* estimated the apple crop of this State for 1910 at 1,600,000 barrels, for 1906 at 3,750,000 barrels. Pennsylvania stands second on the list, New York State being slightly ahead.

VARIETIES OF APPLES

Apples as well as other fruits known to the early settlers of Armstrong county were mostly of the seedling varieties. Some of these were good, but they were gradually replaced by better kinds. The old people who

remain say that in their boyhood days they had such varieties of apples as Winter Rambo, Tulpehocken, Pennock, Russet, etc. To these were soon added the Baldwin, Grimes' Golden, Fall Pippin, Maiden Blush, Jersey Sweet, Paradise Sweet, Sweet Bough, Early Harvest, Seek-no-farther or Westfield, King of Tompkins County, Northern Spy and other varieties. Lately there were introduced such superior varieties as the Rome Beauty, Winter Banana, Stayman Winesap, Stark Delicious, American Blush, Fameuse or Snow, Fanny, MacKintosh Red, Wealthy, Dutchess, Yellow Transparent and others. These new varieties have been sufficiently tested to prove that they are more or less at home in our soil and climate.

In the days of our ancestors there were few, if any, tree agents. There were not as many tree nurseries as we have at the present time. Means of transportation were slow and costly. To partly offset this difficulty, there was developed the art of tree grafting. By this method, and by budding, many new and improved kinds of fruit were introduced. Some improved nursery stock was early brought from the eastern part of the State over the old Cumberland road, which was the first to be built, running from Cumberland, in Maryland, to Wheeling, in West Virginia, and passing through Westmoreland county. With the advent of the Pennsylvania canal, and then the railroads, the tree nursery industry developed and fruit growing received increased attention.

PEARS, PLUMS AND SMALL FRUITS

Of pears the Calabash and the famous Seckel are familiar examples. The Damson and Green Gage are common varieties of

plums, whose origin dates back to European ancestors. The peach of old times was the seedling variety, of all kinds and sizes and usually planted in rows along the fences. The cherry at first was mostly a small variety of black or red, sweet sorts, or the sour kind, which is still so common and often grows wild. Still another fruit of some importance and of early introduction is the quince. The small fruits, as the mulberry and the grape, together with the raspberry, blackberry, huckleberry, gooseberry and strawberry abounded in the wild state and formed an important part of pioneer food supply. These are now superseded by many greatly improved varieties, finding a place in nearly every home collection.

PIONEER ORCHARDS

Undoubtedly one of the first concerns of the early settler was to secure a shelter for himself and family. A second likely was to clear sufficient ground as a source of bread supply. Wild game was then the chief source of meat. The planting of fruit trees necessarily became an after consideration. Who was first to do this in Armstrong county perhaps no one knows. The Indians, it seems, knew nothing of the rearing and planting of fruit trees. Their limited use of the earth as a means of food supply did not amount to more at best than a scant crop of corn, potatoes, beans and peas. When the time came for our forefathers to select a site for an apple orchard the principal consideration usually was proximity to the farm buildings. The orchard was supposed to do the double duty of furnishing fruit for the household and growing a crop of wheat, oats, hay or corn. Beyond an occasional attempt at pruning, little effort was made to give it any special attention. The wonder is that it thrived as well as it oftentimes did.

STRANGE CUSTOMS

In some sections strange ideas and practices existed. Under the spell of these notions old horseshoes were hung on fruit trees, or their trunks were driven full of nails to induce the trees to bear. Some bored holes in the trees and placed therein flowers of sulphur to drive away diseases. Apples were picked when the moon was right, to secure better keeping qualities. When the writer first began to thin his fruit trees and often picked off more of the green fruit than he left on the

trees, some of the neighbors began to think he had lost a little of his balance of mind and was flying into the face of Providence. Others there were who expressed a positive opposition to "book farmin'."

MODERN METHODS

However, it must be said that under the revolutionary influences of modern scientific methods these strange ideas are fast dying out and will soon perhaps remain as only a memory of oldtime conditions. New and greatly improved kinds of fruit are fast displacing the least worthy of the old ones, and modern cultural methods are rapidly finding their proper place. This, together with better transportation facilities and an almost unlimited market for first-class fruit, has called for an aggressive movement in the fruit industry. Hence the modern fruit grower, to meet this call, must be more than an average farmer. He must make a specialty of his calling.

To grow and market such fruit as we now find on exhibition at horticultural meetings and world's fair exhibits, there is required an intelligent application of more scientific principles than most farmers possess. There are those among our farmers who are awakening to this fact. New factors constantly entering into the problem of successful fruit-growing call for the application of new methods of solving them. Among these new factors are new fruit pests, new diseases, new discoveries, the growing necessity for cooperation and new views of an industry which is fast rising to the plane of a fine art. It is not too much to say that the production of the kind of fruit which the people of our day demand and for which they are willing to pay is the job of a specialist.

STATE AID

The spirit of modern progress seems to have stimulated the fruit industry as if it had been touched by some magician's wand. Periodicals, bulletins and other literature on the subject abound. Some of the best of them can be had almost for the asking. Horticulture has come to occupy a dignified position in the curriculum of our agricultural colleges. The practical cooperation of the State with the progressive fruit grower has become a noteworthy feature in modern advanced horticulture. The department of agriculture at Harrisburg has established what are called respectively model and supervision orchards

throughout the State, in which expert orchardists give practical demonstration work, inviting the public to be present and make observations, ask questions and listen to lectures on such topics as concern the progressive fruit grower. There are now, 1913, sixteen such orchards established in Armstrong county.

The following letter from Prof. H. A. Surface, Department of Agriculture, Division of Zoology, Harrisburg, Pa., to the writer explains itself:

Rev. T. J. Frederick,
Springchurch, Pa.

My Dear Sir: I congratulate you upon putting into permanent form some notes on the history of the fruit industry of Armstrong county. Your county is destined to be known in this regard better in the future than it has been in the past, and it is a good plan to have such facts recorded as can be obtained with certainty at the present time. Therefore, I take pleasure in giving you such information as is possible from this office.

During the year 1911 we had four demonstration and twelve supervision orchards in your county. This work by my office was undertaken in 1910 at Freeport, in the orchard of J. S. Hill.

The progress of the work in the county has been very remarkable. Unusually intelligent citizenship has been quick to perceive that this movement, given the official stamp of approval, was worthy of their attention. Their response has been more than cordial. It really was for the benefit of the agricultural people and they were quick to see this and make use of it. As the result of a few years of such demonstration work, and especially work in that county, there has been a considerable interest in the planting of new orchards and the reviving and restoring of old orchards to make them profitable. Even should the work stop now, there is no possibility that it will lapse and return to the neglected orchards of previous years. Many of your best citizens see the great possibility of horticulture, and understand the elements of this kind of art and science, and will continue to apply the principles which they have been taught, and will bring forth constantly better returns.

From the correspondence at hand I am satisfied that soon there will be a horticultural society formed in that county, and this will aid greatly all persons interested in this important work.

In addition to the demonstration and supervision work we are pushing the work of inspection of orchards as rapidly as possible. In this service we send a competent man into each orchard to determine what pests are present, and notify the owners as to what they are and how to prevent loss by them. Printed literature is sent to each owner concerning the exact pests found on his trees. If he does not heed the advice thus given him, the responsibility of further loss lies with him. In most cases he does prevent such loss and acts upon the advice furnished him gratuitously, and obtains results which are surprisingly gratifying.

In addition to the inspection work we have a heavy correspondence extending into your county, and are endeavoring by personal corre-

spondence to meet the needs of each person possible. Also, we are sending bulletins regularly to various fruit growers and farmers there, and are gratified to know that they read them and apparently profit by them.

My recommendation for the horticultural advancement of the county would be for the citizens to refrain from being led into temptation of planting many varieties or many trees of a new variety. It is far better to plant but few varieties, and those of the kinds that are known to be standard and profitable in that region. I would also recommend them to form an organization and have quarterly meetings, both indoors and in the orchards, having an annual exhibition, and also an exhibition and meeting in connection with the State Horticultural Society. The business development of such an organization may prove very profitable to many. The extensive grower in this and other counties should form and make use of a Commercial Fruit Growers' Association of the State.

Very truly yours,
H. A. SURFACE, Economic Zoologist.

COLLEGES

The State College at State College, Pa., devotes several weeks each year to lecture courses on fruit growing and kindred subjects to which all who are interested are invited to come. A number of young men from Armstrong county have taken advantage of this opportunity. James Patterson, Apollo, Pa., took the short course in the winter of 1911-12. His studies included horticulture and other branches of agriculture. A. R. Alshouse, Avonmore, Pa., took a similar course at the same time. Russel George also took a short course in 1910-11. T. P. Scott, Shady Plain, Pa., attended "Farmer's Week" at State College during the winter of 1910-11. These young men are making a practical use of what they learned and are succeeding very well.

ASSOCIATIONS

The State Horticultural Association, which now numbers 725 members, is an organization whose object is to foster and encourage the development of horticulture in the State of Pennsylvania. Public meetings are held annually, lasting four days, at which addresses are delivered by the very best available talent on the subject of practical horticulture, questions are asked and answers are given, so as to constitute the whole meeting a veritable school of practical education. These agencies have wrought together to raise the art of fruit culture to the level of a science, and, while much remains to be done, have already brought our State to the front rank in the fruit industry. Armstrong county has a few rep-

representatives in this association, but not as many as it should have.

Horticulture is now both an art and a science. An absorbing love for it as such is another factor in its modern development. The successful fruit grower of today is in love with his art. His environment fascinates him. He finds in it not only profit but recreation and enjoyment. He serves nature well and compels nature to serve him well in turn. He feels as if he were master of an inspiring situation. His healthy growing trees; their dense, dark green foliage; the beautiful blossoms; the developing fruit; its handsome coloring and luscious quality; all conspire to enchant him. He almost forgets that to secure this result he was obliged to wage constant war with pests, that he had to prune, to spray, to till, to restrain, to feed, to think and keep at it. There is vastly more in this than sentiment. There is stimulus in it. Not only is the love of gain an inspiration to him, but the love of being useful, the love of leadership in the onward march of human progress and the love of the divine approbation.

This noble industry is fast passing the experimental stage. At a meeting of the State Horticultural Association in January, of 1911, W. W. Farnsworth, of Waterville, Ohio, stated that he had had no crop fail in twenty-eight years. This was said of his peach crop. Similar testimonies to success are becoming a common thing. So far as Armstrong county is concerned, the writer can say that he has had a fair crop of apples every year for twenty-one years. Since he has learned something of modern scientific methods of peach culture he has not failed of securing good returns. The summer of 1911 was dry and hot. We did not have any rain in May and very little in June or July, yet in consequence of continuous tillage his trees showed no sign of suffering from drouth, but matured successfully one of the heaviest crops of both apples and peaches in the history of the orchard. It is our conviction that there is no more risk to run in the business of fruit growing, because of drouth, pests, blight, storms and other natural causes, than in growing the common crops of the farm. The up-to-date fruit grower is guided by certain well established principles. Prominent among these are securing the proper trees, planting them in the right place, selecting suitable varieties, preparation of the soil, tillage, fighting pests, pruning, thinning, picking and marketing. Information on all these subjects is now so easily obtained that it is not possible to go much amiss.

SOIL SURVEYS

What then are some of the prospects in favor of the fruit industry in Armstrong county? In the spring of 1910, H. J. Wilder, expert on soils, in the service of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., visited officially Armstrong county and remained several weeks. His object was to report on the possibilities of the fruit industry in this county. During his stay he called at the author's fruit farm at Spring Church. Before he left he remarked, "You and the people of these hills have three essentials for successful fruit growing, a suitable soil, sufficient altitude, and the best market at your doors." Our soil is a sandy loam, in some places a gravelly loam, underlaid by a deep subsoil of porous clay. These clay beds are often ten feet in thickness. They are of more importance than the top soil. Clays generally contain calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, oxide of iron, magnesium and small quantities of phosphates. They possess also the property of absorbing ammonia and organic matter from the surface. All these supply more or less elements of plant food.

According to "A Reconnaissance Soil Survey of Southwestern Pennsylvania," by Henry J. Wilder and Charles F. Shaw, published in 1911, we have two distinct types of soil in Armstrong county—the Westmoreland type in the extreme southern part and the DeKalb type in the much larger northern part. The former differs from the latter only in that it contains more lime. Both these soils are declared good for fruit culture. The Baldwin apple for instance is said to be at home in these soils. This "Soil Survey" and "The Report of the Pennsylvania State College" for 1910-11, in two large volumes, are to be had for the asking. They are full of up-to-date information on soil studies. It should be borne in mind that by the term soil is here meant not only eight or ten inches of the top soil, but the subsoil as well, often many feet in depth. These publications emphasize the important fact that the right kind of subsoil is an essential factor in successful tree culture. They show by analysis that clay subsoils as a rule contain large quantities of plant food. When soil conditions are right, fruit trees, as well as all other trees, send their roots deep down into the under soil for many feet. This not only enables them to withstand strong winds but they find there inexhaustible stores of just the food upon which they thrive. In cases where the undersoil is too compact to be

easily penetrated by the roots it is best to loosen it up by dynamiting.

Our country is largely a succession of high hills and deep hollows. The tops and sides of these hills, if not too steep, afford suitable localities for orchards. The deep gorges in connection with the hills secure the necessary air-drainage. Good air-drainage is as necessary as good water-drainage. It is air in slow motion caused by gravity when there is no wind. It is consequent upon the fact that cold air near the surface, being heavier, bulk for bulk, than the warmer air above, will, by force of gravity, roll down the hills into the lower depressions, to be replaced by the warmer air above. This slow but constant movement of the air in a still, cold night, markedly lessens the formation and damage of frosts. It often means the difference between success and failure.

MARKETING

The extensive commercial interests of western Pennsylvania afford an ever growing mar-

ket for our fruit. In spite of the expense of long-distance transportation, the world everywhere has been drawn upon by these nearby markets for their fruit supply. The people have turned to eating artificially ripened bananas from Cuba, sour oranges from California, unripe peaches from Michigan and inferior apples from the Northwest—principally because they could not get a satisfactory supply of fruit nearer home. This condition is likely to be gradually changed. We can produce an abundance of first-class fruit of all kinds adapted to our climate, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and quinces.

This fruit can be ripened on the tree, as it should be to be the best, and delivered to any place in western Pennsylvania the day after it is taken from the tree. These facts are beginning to be well known. Actual demonstration of them has been made, which cannot fail to have a good effect upon the fruit industry in our section and help to lift it to that commercial plane to which its importance entitles it.

CHAPTER V

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN

RIVERS AND STREAMS—SURVEYS AND IMPROVEMENTS—DECLINE OF WATER TRANSPORTATION—THE SIX CAPTAINS—THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—POSTAL FACILITIES—ROADS AND ROAD BUILDING—MODERN METHODS—RAILROADS—A NOTABLE GATHERING—ELECTRIC RAILWAY LINES

The Allegheny river passes nearly north and south through the western part of the county, fed on the east by the Red Bank, Mahoning, Pine, Cowanshannock and Crooked creeks, and the Kiskiminetas river; on the west by Buffalo creek and several large runs. The Allegheny is now the only navigable stream in the county. Red Bank creek forms the northern boundary line, and is so called from the outcropping deposits of red sandstone near its mouth. Mahoning creek, a large and rapid stream, rises in Jefferson county and after flowing through Armstrong for about forty miles, joins the Allegheny, ten miles above Kittanning. Crooked creek rises in Indiana county, winds its tortuous way through Armstrong and enters the Allegheny six miles below Kittanning. There are many good mill sites on this stream and in the past there were seven large flouring mills on its banks, but in 1913 there were no mills by a dam site in operation except at South Bend, where D. B. and L. A. Townsend operate a large waterpower mill. The Kiskiminetas on the southern boundary line is a beautiful stream of considerable width, with frequent shallows

and rapids. On its banks were many salt wells and iron furnaces, and at one time the Pennsylvania canal utilized its waters for most its length. Buffalo creek rises in Sugar Creek township, flows southward for twenty miles, supplying several mills on the way, and finally enters the Allegheny one mile below the mouth of the Kiskiminetas. In the county are also Pine, Mill, Licking, Plum, Bear, Catfish and Limestone creeks, and many small runs with appropriate or romantic names. Cowanshannock creek is the most sedate of the streams and bears almost a straight course through the county, emptying into the Allegheny two miles above Kittanning.

KEELBOATS AND RAFTS

Before the invention of steamboats the traffic on the streams was carried on by means of keelboats and barges, propelled by sweeps. Large numbers of rafts were sent down in the flood stages of the rivers and creeks, most of them being of sawed lumber. These were utilized by the pioneers as a method of trans-

portation to the south and west, and many a raft held the entire family, cattle and household goods. Josiah Copley recalled seeing a raft moored to the bank at Freeport that held fully one hundred persons. The travelers were going about their household duties in as unconcerned a manner as if they were on dry land, instead of having ten feet of water under their feet.

From 1835 to 1840 the quantity of lumber floated down the Allegheny exceeded 50,000,000 feet, board measure, and the total was over \$1,000,000 in value. According to the *Western Navigator* of Pittsburgh, the quantity of boards and timber floated down the Allegheny in 1811 was 3,000,000 feet, amounting to \$27,000, at \$9 per thousand. That timber is now worth at least \$24 per thousand. In that year keelboats brought to Pittsburgh 16,000 barrels of salt, averaging \$8 a barrel, and returned with cargoes of whisky, iron castings, cider, apples, bacon and foreign imported goods.

EARLY IMPROVEMENT OF STREAMS

Those primitive modes of transporting goods from the North and East were obviated by the completion of the Pennsylvania canal, skirting the southern border of this county, in or about 1828. Freeport thereafter became an entrepôt for merchandise and other freight from the East, and of considerable quantities from Pittsburgh for the region drained by the Allegheny river.

By act of March 9, 1791, the Kiskiminetas, and by act of March 21, 1798, the Allegheny river and the Sandy Lick or Red Bank creek were declared public highways, the Allegheny to the northern boundary of the State and the Red Bank from its mouth to the second great forks.

An order was issued by the county commissioners, June 22, 1819, to Samuel C. Orr, for \$77.68, for his services as a commissioner, appointed by act of Assembly to superintend the expenditure of \$1,000 appropriated for the improvement of Red Bank, and \$200 for the improvement of Toby's creek, now the Clarion river. On the same day an order was issued to Alexander Wilson for \$16, and on Sept. 22d to David Lawson for \$12, for their services for examining the improvement of the navigation of those two creeks.

STEAMBOATING

From and after 1828 passengers, goods and other freight were transported up and down the Allegheny river in steamboats and barges towed by them during such portions of the year as there was a sufficient stage of water.

The increase of various branches of business, resulting from the rapid increase of population along the east and west of that river, and the multiplicity of furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, caused a vast deal of transportation by steamboats. The last trip of a steamboat for passengers was made by the "Ida Reese," Capt. Reese Reese, in April, 1868, and the last trip of a keelboat from Pittsburgh to Warren was by the "Yorktown," the next month thereafter. For several years a line of ten steamboats had plied from Pittsburgh to Oil City, but the completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad killed this traffic. Of these the passenger steamers "Bell," Capt. John Russel, "Laclair," Capt. James Kelly, both of Armstrong county, and the "Ida Reese," Capt. Isaac Reese, were the principal boats. The largest distributing warehouse on the river was at the mouth of Mahoning, from which point Brookville, Clarion and several furnace towns were supplied with freight. Jeremiah Bonner owned the warehouse.

SURVEYS

By resolutions of Congress, surveys of the Allegheny river were heretofore ordered to be made. One was made, in 1829, under the superintendence of James Kearney, lieutenant-colonel topographical engineers, from Pittsburgh to eleven miles above the mouth of French creek, and another, in the summer and autumn of 1837, under the superintendence of George W. Hughes, United States civil engineer. The maps, charts and plan of the latter, who was required to examine into the practicability of constructing a canal along the valley of the Allegheny river, were unfortunately destroyed by the burning of the building occupied as an office. Nothing was saved but a mutilated portion of the profile, and the journal which was kept by the gentleman charged with the soundings and making an examination of the bed of the stream, so that he was obliged to avail himself of the report of Colonel Kearney's survey, from which are gathered the following:

The Allegheny river, above the Kiskiminetas, flows generally through a deep, rocky and precipitous ravine. Its bed is formed of a succession of eddies or ponds, with intervening natural dams, having an inclination or slope in the direction of the current, the limits of which, in terms of the altitude and base, may be expressed by the fraction $1/12$ and $1/700$ nearly. The bottom is mostly of sandstone in place, except upon the ripples or obstructions, where it is usually covered with gravel and stones broken and rounded by attrition. The navigable depth of water on these obstructions

does not exceed two feet; and upon some of them there is not more than eighteen inches—a depth which is often confined to a very narrow space; the greater part of the shoals being nearly, and, in some places, quite bare at low water. Following the lines of the survey, which are not always parallel to the axis of the stream, the distance from the mouth of French creek to the Kiskiminetas would be ninety-four and a half miles, nearly, with a descent of the stream of two hundred and sixteen feet; and from the Kiskiminetas to Pittsburgh, twenty-seven miles, with a fall of forty feet.

HIGH WATER

In the middle of July, 1842, the stage of water in the Allegheny was such that its navigable condition was very good, which had been and which has since been an unusual occurrence at that season of the year. The water was so high that rafts of the largest size passed down it to Pittsburgh, and the steamers "Izaak Walton," "Warren," "Ida," "Pulaski" and "Forrest" made trips to points in the upper Allegheny.

The tremendous floods in the Allegheny in 1913 caused the national government to establish "flood relief boats" for this section. Light draft, high speed boats will be stationed at Pittsburgh to be sent in cases of high water to remove imperiled persons and afford prompt relief in cases of hunger and destitution. Complete crews will be held at instant call and all the most improved life saving devices will be kept on board for instant use. Medical men will be summoned for the emergency work, when needed. The great flood of March, 1866, was most destructive, when over two hundred barges of oil and several steamers were swept away when the ice broke up.

LATER IMPROVEMENTS

Within the last twenty years the improvement of the Allegheny has consisted of only a few dikes to confine the stream to smaller limits and deepen the channel. Three of these dikes are located in the boundaries of Armstrong county, at Nicholson's island, near the mouth of the Cowanshannock and opposite Watersonville.

The traffic on the river has become practically nothing, the old-time passenger and freight steamers being converted into sand dredges and the flatboats are only seen at Pittsburgh during high stages of water. The last passenger steamer to make the trip between Kittanning and Pittsburgh was the "Nellie Hudson," in 1913, being wrecked in the ice

breakup in the spring of this year, Capt. James M. Hudson.

The only business done on the Allegheny now is the dredging of sand and gravel, the business being in the hands of practically one family, the Hudson brothers, who have almost three million dollars invested in dredging machinery and boats. James M. Hudson alone has \$80,000 tied up in the stretch of river between Parker and Freeport.

The cradles on the boats operate endless chain bucket dredges, that delve thirty-five feet into the bed of the stream, bringing up the sand and passing it over screens where it is drained of water and loaded into barges alongside. One of these boats can average 500 tons a day. The product is sold to the plate glass works at Ford City, Tarentum and Kittanning, and shipped even as far as New York. For grinding glass the sand is unsurpassed, the Kittanning plant using 150 tons a day and the works at Ford City, 250 tons daily.

An interesting and remarkable fact is that the Allegheny river in this county is practically controlled by the Hudson brothers, who are the last remnant of the old guard who are trying to have the stream restored to its pristine popularity. For over sixty years this family of steamboatmen have plied the rivers and piloted its steamers and they have an undying faith in the value of the watercourses of this county. At all times they are ready to champion the cause of river improvement, and they have hopes to realize their ambition of seeing again the procession of craft plying up and down the Allegheny, as in the days of yore. They with most other business men in the valley belong to the Allegheny River Improvement Company, whose slogan is "On to Cairo."

Every one of the six Hudson brothers was born in Westmoreland county, but their homes are in Armstrong and here their life work has been done. Each of the six brothers is either a captain or pilot, holding working certificates now, although the oldest one will be seventy-nine in January of the coming year—1914. W. K. Hudson was born Jan. 24, 1835; J. P. Hudson, April 16, 1838; John S. Hudson, Sept. 9, 1844; T. P. Hudson, May 11, 1847; H. P. Hudson, Sept. 11, 1849; James M. Hudson, March 16, 1852.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

The act of the Legislature authorizing the construction of the Pennsylvania canal was passed in 1825 and the work of digging and blasting started in the following year. The length of the canal from Johnstown to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas river was sixty-



OLD LOCKS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, NEAR APOLLO

four miles, in which space there were a number of locks. This did not include the different sections of slackwater, one of which extended from Leechburg to below Apollo. This was called the seven-mile level. The distance covered by the canal within the bounds of Armstrong county was twenty-five miles, most of which was along the bank of the Kiskiminetas. At the mouth of that river the canal was carried across the Allegheny by means of a wooden aqueduct, resting on stone piers. Thence the course was through Freeport, across Buffalo creek on another aqueduct, and down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. The water for this thirty-five miles was supplied from the dam at Leechburg, this county, where the boats were locked out of the seven-mile level into this the longest stretch of canal on the entire route.

The stone for the locks and bridge piers was obtained from the quarries near the rivers, and the work of construction was mostly done by Irish immigrants, who finally became settlers and land owners after their labors were ended.

The estimated cost of the canal was: Excavation, embankment, etc., \$654,124.93; 368 feet of lockage at \$600 per foot, \$220,800; 35 bridges at \$250, \$8,750; 32 miles of fence at \$480, \$15,360. The total cost is estimated at about one million dollars. The dimensions were: Width at the waterline, 40 feet; width at the bottom, 28 feet; depth, 4 feet. The locks were 15 feet wide and 90 feet long.

After the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad the trade of the canal languished, and in August, 1857, the State sold the entire line of the canal, locks, etc., to the railroad for \$7,500,000. That road having thus eliminated its only competitor, allowed the canal to relapse into ruin, using but a small portion of the route for a roadbed. For almost the entire length of the route through this county the canal is not used by the road, although upon that side of the river most of the towns are located.

The locks and dam at Leechburg, built by David Leech, caused a lake to form as far up as Apollo, where boats again entered the canal, the locks being located a short distance below if going east. Going west they entered the canal above Apollo at dam No. 2, both in Armstrong county. The dam at Leechburg was 27 feet high and 574 feet long.

The first boat that passed Leechburg on the canal in 1834 was a packet, built near Saltsburg, probably at Coal Port, which made a fine display, having on board banners and music. About two weeks afterward one of Leech's boats was launched and started for Pittsburgh.

She was detained a considerable length of time below Freeport, in consequence of a break in the embankment at the aqueduct. After the water was let into the canal above Leechburg a boat was drawn out of the river into the canal, run up to Johnstown and loaded with fifty tons of blooms. On her return, while passing through the tunnel, says Morris Leech, she was filled with about three tons of stone and clay. When about one hundred yards below the tunnel, hundreds of tons of earth, etc., fell from the tunnel into the canal, which shut off the water below it, so that the boat did not reach Leechburg until nearly a month afterward.

A FAMOUS RACE

Soon after the breach at the Freeport aqueduct was repaired, a prize of five hundred dollars was offered to the proprietor of the boat that would first arrive at Pittsburgh. Harris and Leech were the contestants. The former's boat was a light packet, and the latter's—the "General Leacock"—was a much larger and heavier one. Harris was confident that his smaller and lighter boat would win the prize. On the 1st of July, about four miles above Pittsburgh, Leech's was within a mile of Harris'. The next day Leech's men cut poles, peeled the bark off them and laid them across the canal, in which there was then only six inches of water. By the aid of one hundred men, relays of the poles, five yoke of oxen and ten horses the boat was kept up out of the mud and moved onward. When Leech's horses came abreast of Harris' boat, an extensive and fierce fight between the crews of the two boats began. When Harris discovered that he had to contend with superior numbers, he proposed that he would give up the contest if his contestants would quit fighting and permit his boat to go to the rear. On a signal being given by Leech all fighting ceased, and his hundred muddy men plunged into the clear water of the Allegheny and washed. The next day all hands aided with the poles in hauling Harris' boat to the rear and starting her up the canal. On the Fourth of July tables were set in the hold and under canvas on the deck of Leech's boat, on which a sumptuous dinner served to five hundred persons, including General Leacock, then canal superintendent, who presided, engineers and a large number of Pittsburgh merchants.

The number of freight and passenger boats then built was four, "Pioneer," Captain Monson; "Pennsylvania," Captain Cooper; "De Witt Clinton," Captain Joshua Leech; "Gen-

eral Leacock," Captain Robert King. The cabin for passengers in each was in the center.

DAMAGES

A part of dam No. 1 at Leechburg was swept away July 7, 1831, by a sudden and heavy flood in the Kiskiminetas, causing a cessation of canal navigation for that season. A new lock and dam were located by the engineers about sixty rods below the former ones and within the limits of the town. At the letting the contract was awarded to Thomas Neil, of Tarentum, Pa., for about \$16,000. He had scarcely entered upon the performance of his part of the contract when the commissioners turned it into a State job, the cost of which is known to very few persons, if any. From Nov. 10, 1831, and throughout the principal part of the following winter, the weather, most of the time, was very cold, which caused a large accumulation of ice in the river, which broke up Feb. 10, 1832, with a high flood that carried away the lock, the northern abutment of the dam, and did much damage elsewhere. That abutment had to be repaired and a new lock built before navigation could be resumed on the canal.

David Leech, Robert S. Hays, George Black, George W. Harris and William F. Leech, constituting the copartnership of D. Leech & Co., of which David Leech was the traveling agent, subsequently established distinct lines of freight boats and packets, or exclusively passenger boats, which they continued to run until the canal was superseded by the Pennsylvania railroad in 1864.

POSTAL FACILITIES—OLD AND NEW

There was only one post office in 1818 between Kittanning and Indiana, and the weekly mail was carried by a postboy, who rode horseback the entire distance, stopping at the several homes of the settlers en route. The roads, if it is possible to dignify the routes of those days with that title, were circuitous and only passable to wheeled vehicles in the summer.

Josiah Copley, the mail carrier in 1819, was an apprentice at the printing trade, under James McCahan, proprietor of the *American*, a weekly published in Indiana. Part of his apprenticeship contract was that he should carry the mail for one-half of the three-year term for McCahan, who had the mail contract. This was an economical arrangement for the contractor, who had his mails carried free, and secured a printer for the same remuneration.

Copley had many adventures in his trips through the country, and gained a wide experience which served him well in the later years of his life.

The route in 1819 was from Indiana via Greensburg, Freeport, Lawrenceburg (Parker City), to Butler. The people of the vicinity of Red Bank creek also received their mail from Kittanning.

As the years passed the postal routes were extended and the mails were usually carried by the stage coaches. Then came the railroads, with their speed and larger capacity, and the number of post offices increased rapidly as the country was settled more. The number of post offices had reached the greatest height by 1900. After that date the gradual introduction of the rural mail routes caused the abolition of the smaller of the offices, until at this date there are less post offices in the county than in 1880, but the mails are more frequent and regular.

Within the last year the introduction of the long-desired parcel post has worked a revolution in the mail service. Specially built wagons and automobiles pass over the roads daily, delivering letters, packages and the daily papers to the formerly isolated farmers, and in return the farmers ship their produce direct to the city dwellers without delay or damage. What the final result of these wonderful advances of the postal facilities will be, none but a prophet can predict.

POST OFFICES

The post offices in Armstrong county in the year 1913 are: Adrian, Apollo (with four rural routes), Atwood, Brickchurch (one rural route), Chicasaw, Cochran Mills, Cowanshannoc, Cowansville (one route), Craigsville, Dayton (three routes), Dime, Echo (two routes), Edmon, Elderton, Ford City (two routes), Fordcliff, Freeport (two routes), Girty, Johnetta, Kaylor, Kelly Station (two routes), Kittanning (seven routes), Leechburg (three routes), Logansport, Longrun, McGrann, Mahoning (one route), Manorville, Mateer, Mosgrove (two routes), Oak Ridge, Olivet, Parker's Landing (six routes), Pierce, Furnace Run, Queenstown, Rimer (one route), Rosston, Rural Valley (one route), Sagamore, Seminole, South Bend, Spring Church, Templeton, Tidal, Wattersonsville, Whitesburg, Widnoon, Worthington (two routes), Yatesboro (one route). Several of these post offices will be abandoned and the patrons served by rural routes at the close of this year, 1913.

EARLY ROADS

At the early settlement of this county there were not any well-made roads. From 1805 till 1810 the court of Quarter Sessions granted orders for opening twenty-five public roads in various sections within the present limits of this county. Yet those who traversed the county as late as 1821 say that most of the roads then afforded very poor facilities for travel and transportation of goods. Most of the traveling was done on foot and horseback, and for lack of bridges the fording of streams was often hazardous.

After the introduction of wheeled vehicles into the county there were some attempts made to build roads, but lack of knowledge prevented any permanent good resulting. The State-aided roads were the Kittanning and Freeport road, in 1824; the Kittanning and Indiana road, in 1835. Other routes were the Butler and Freeport and the Kittanning and Butler turnpikes. All of these roads were "worked" or kept up with the plow and shovel, with occasional stone topping. Some of the turnpikes began to be made about 1815.

Prior to 1810, before the manufacture of iron was begun on the Conemaugh, and salt on the Kiskiminetas, iron was transported from Winchester, Va., and salt from Hagerstown, Md., as well as other goods from the East, on pack-horses, over the Allegheny mountains. After the commencement of the manufacture of salt and iron west of the Allegheny mountains, they were transported to Pittsburgh, in flatboats, down the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers. After the completion of the turnpike from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, goods purchased in the latter for this region were left at Blairsville, and distributed thence to their various places of destination. They were generally hauled by six-horse teams in large covered Conestoga wagons, bells being a part of the horses' trappings. An early writer said that he had seen as many as twenty of these teams stop at a country tavern over night. The drivers, each having his own hammock, would lie in every direction in the barroom. Each prided himself on having the best team and hauling the heaviest load. When intoxicated, they would get into broils and scuffles in making good their respective claims to those merits, the resultant blackened eyes being then deemed but trivial circumstances.

As early as 1825 there was a mail stage line from Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., via Indiana, Elderton and Kittanning, to Butler, leaving Ebensburg at 3 o'clock P. M. on

Thursday and reaching Butler at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following Saturday. That was considered a very important line, because it opened up a direct communication between the eastern and most western counties of this State, and was then a cheap and expeditious mode of conveyance. The fare from Ebensburg to Butler was \$3.75, or six cents a mile for way passengers, and the time between those two points was forty-three hours.

Either before or shortly after 1825 lines of stages were established extending from Freeport via Slate Lick, Worthington, Brady's Bend and Catfish, with a branch from Slate Lick via Kittanning, to Clarion, and another branch from the mouth of Mahoning to Brookville, which were withdrawn after the completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad and its branches.

There were for a while two opposition lines of stages running north from Freeport, and so brisk was the competition that passengers were carried for almost nothing, and in some instances furnished with meals and whiskey gratis.

While the Pennsylvania canal was closed through the winter, and the river was too low for steamboats, stages were the public conveyances for passengers from this region to and from Pittsburgh. While the canal was open they were conveyed by packet-boats from Pittsburgh to Freeport, thence by stage—some of the time by a packet-boat towed by horses—to Kittanning and other points, and by packets also to Leechburg, Apollo and other points along the canal, and thence to their respective destinations by private conveyances.

Those who traveled those routes know the rate of speed with which trips used to be made. But for the information of those who use modern methods of rapid transit, it may be appropriate to state, in this connection, that it required about eighteen hours to make a trip by stage and canal from Kittanning to Pittsburgh.

One of the only good roads in the county was made by a few of the citizens of Leechburg and Freeport after the Pennsylvania canal was abandoned. In 1878 they leased the canal from the Pennsylvania railroad for a nominal sum and graded the bed with cinder, thus creating a level and convenient driveway from Leechburg to Freeport, crossing the Allegheny on a ferry.

MODERN ROADS

At present roads are handled in the same slipshod manner as in the early times, except

in the case of those roads taken over by the State. Of these latter there are sixteen miles in Armstrong county, twelve of macadam and four of brick construction, now completed. There are 143 miles of road to be treated with concrete and brick surfaces in the future.

In the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania there are fifty superintendents of roads for the State. Mr. Charles E. Meals, the official in charge of this district, has all of Armstrong and half of Clarion and part of Butler counties under his control.

From the reports of the constables of the townships in 1913 the following is a condensed review of the condition of the roads of the county: Ten reported the state of the roads as fairly good. Those of South Buffalo, Valley, Wayne and Cowanshannock were said to be poor. Bad roads were reported in Brady's Bend, Gilpin, Burrell, Manor, South Bend and Kiskiminetas. Roads at Manorville, Ford City, Wickboro and Elderton were stated to be dangerous to travel. One original genius, Albert Morrison, from North Buffalo, stated that the roads in his section were "neighborly like." Such are the problems that confront the residents of this county in these modern times of autos and good roads.

RESULTS OF BAD ROADS

Pennsylvania built the first really good road noted in the history of the Colonies—the Lancaster Turnpike—and it was just a century ago that the old Cumberland road was being built within the borders of the State. Pennsylvania was always to the fore in facilities for transportation, roads, canals and railroads, but latterly the people of the State have seemed to rely on its previous achievements in this respect. When New Jersey, in 1891, established State aid in the building of highways, Pennsylvanians thought it a good thing—for New Jersey. When Massachusetts inaugurated a system of State roads in 1894, Pennsylvanians congratulated that State on a step which would perhaps reduce the number of abandoned farms, which at that time had become a menace. As other States fell in line, with State aid or State road laws, Pennsylvanians continued to plod through the mud, maintaining a sympathy for those States where the physical conditions required that public money be expended on the public highways.

In 1903 Pennsylvania awoke. A law was enacted creating a State Highway Department, and granting aid to counties and townships for the purpose of improving the highways.

Under this law and a number of amendments, many local roads have been improved in nearly every county in the State. Then the revolution came. The automobile, originally a fad of the rich, emerged from its chrysalis. Over night the whole scheme of transportation of persons and goods was changed, and the developments from the change are still continuing.

A study of the subject disclosed the fact that the ill-kept condition of our roads was responsible for many of the ills to which the people were subject. While the original inspiration for this study was probably due to the automobilists, the study itself proceeded along economic lines, the interests of the whole people being taken into consideration.

A newspaper investigation conducted three years ago in Pennsylvania, showed that there were seven thousand abandoned farms in our State. They were the farms where it had proved impossible to pay the bad road tax of \$1.41 on the products. When the roads are improved, and this excess of cost of marketing is eliminated, these abandoned farms will again become productive: the land will become of substantial value and both the local community and the State at large will profit.

The State has already taken over the roads, and it is necessary for the State Highway Department to improve them. The only method by which this can be properly accomplished is by so amending the constitution that from time to time bonds may be issued to pay the cost of such construction. It can never be done so long as Legislature appropriations must be depended upon.

MODERN REMEDIES

The whole American public agrees that we need better roads; the farmers' Granges are in favor of better roads; farmers themselves know that a good road in front of their property increases its value; and all who ride in carriages, wagons or automobiles are aware of the value of good roads. So it isn't necessary to tell the people of this country that we need good roads—they are already convinced of that fact. But they want to know how to get them and at the same time not burden themselves with future debts that will hang like a sword over the heads of their children. Bond issues are suggested and not many months past the people were permitted to express themselves on the bond question. In that election the will of the people was strongly thrown against a bond issue that seemed to be sup-

ported by the most enterprising and prominent citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. But the issue was not so much as to whether a bond issue was necessary but as to whether those who offered this method of road building were sincere in their offers of help, or merely desired to get their hands into the pockets of the farmer. The farmers, to a large extent, seemed to lean to the latter view.

However, it is universally accepted by those who have the building of roads at heart that the bond issue is the real remedy. The matter becomes one of economics. Can we make and maintain good roads under the bond plan and be better off financially than in the past? Under the old plan of letting each community pay for its own roads the prosperous portions of the county had good roads and kept them up with economy, while the poorer portions were compelled to do without, or at best suffer from incompetent and misdirected labors of local workmen. Under the State-aid plan fifty per cent of the work is paid for by the State commission, and the balance is made up by the county, all sums being raised by taxation.

But the bond issue goes further. By means of this method all of the road tax is applied to the work direct, and the proportion is adjusted in such a manner that those who can afford to pay for good roads are automatically compelled to assist those in less fortunate situations.

KINDS OF ROADS

Now about the roads themselves. Conditions alter the methods of road building in each community. Let us see what they are in this county. Here we have three classes of vehicles to contend with—the farm wagon, with sharp, narrow tires and heavy loads; the automobile, with soft tires and high speed; and the traction engine, with wide tires and great weight.

First, the farm wagon. Here we find that a road must be made of firm, hard surface, but at the same time of sufficient surface roughness to give grip to the shoes of the horses. The sharp calks of the horses and the narrow tires of the wagons soon cut into a soft surface. For this class of traffic the most successful road is the stone or macadam one.

Second comes the automobile, which is growing in use year by year. For this vehicle a road is needed that has a slightly rough surface, but the material must be bound together by a tar or other binder, in order to

prevent the violent suction from tearing the road to pieces.

Third, the heavy traction engine requires a deep, hard road, with a very substantial foundation. Traction engines are really road improvers, as they help to compact the road surface and counteract the injury done by the autos.

Lastly, let us look upon the class of materials offered by the local conditions of Armstrong county. We have stone of three kinds, sandstone, and two kinds of limestone. We must reject the sandstone, owing to its soft and disintegrating character. And the two limestones are not much better, even though used in the form of concrete mixtures. They are too soft and liable to turn to dust after continual use. Time has proved the truth of these statements by the evidence of the present so-called roads which have been the receptacles of funds for many generations, just as a deep well would be—there is no evidence to show of the money spent in the past.

But nature has not left Armstrong entirely destitute of good road material. Man needs but add his labor to the great mass of clays underlying the whole county and the product—firebrick, or vitrified brick—is the ideal road surface. It will withstand the cutting action of the wagon tire and toe-calk, the suction of the auto and the great weight of the traction engine. And the supply of raw material is almost inexhaustible, while the price compares favorably with the best of other materials. Undoubtedly, the future roads of the county will be of brick, with a tar binder and a deep concrete base.

THE AUTOMOBILE

Ten years ago the automobile was the rich man's toy, and there were less than 30,000 of them in the United States. To-day there are about 80,000 in the State of Pennsylvania alone.

To-day the motor vehicle enters into every phase of commercial and industrial life as well as the various social factors in human existence. The doctor who presides at a birth or is called in an emergency which might often mean life or death, gets there on time in his motor car, which too often was not the case with the horse. When a marriage ceremony takes place they must have automobiles and at funerals the motor hearse and motor carriages are coming more and more in use every day. In all the necessities for a vehicle

of any kind the motor vehicle is becoming paramount. The business man of one town or village with his automobile can drive a distance of fifty miles or so in the morning, transact his business during the middle of the day and drive home with less effort than would be required to drive twelve or fifteen miles with a team. The merchant makes his round of customers in the country and the doctor visits his patients in one quarter of the time previously consumed. The farmer can drive ten miles to town for needed supplies almost before breakfast, while with a team and bad roads a large portion if not all the day would be required. The auto trucks enable merchants to greatly extend their zones of delivery and to make their deliveries promptly and under all weather conditions, while under the old system there were few who went beyond the boundaries of the cities or villages. The fact that there are 1,100,000 automobiles and trucks now in use in the United States as against 30,000 ten years ago, and that 350,000 more are being built this year and that most of these are put to every possible kind of use, and that their daily area of travel is about ten times that of a horse, indicates to every person who thinks that to the traffic of ten years ago has been added a new traffic ten times as great.

It is not that the new traffic has taken the place of the old. It has in the main been added to it. Many roads that were traversed by 100 teams a day ten years ago are now traversed by 100 teams and 1,000 motor vehicles. It is the new travel that has created the revolution in transportation and the revolution has only commenced. New vehicles are constantly being devised and placed on the roads to add to the convenience of the public, and these call for more and better highway construction.

Motor trucks carrying from eight to twelve tons are already common and roads must be built to sustain their weight. Motor omnibus lines are springing up all over the country, and even trolley cars that run on the roads without rails are in use in some localities, particularly in the State of New York.

RAILROADS IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

By act of April 4, 1837, when the late Gov. Wm. F. Johnston was representing this county in the lower house of our State Legislature, a charter was granted for constructing the Pittsburgh, Kittanning & Warren railroad. Various supplements were afterward passed,

by one of which the name was changed, as suggested by Josiah Copley, to the Allegheny Valley railroad. Nothing was done toward making the road until about fifteen years after the granting of the original charter, when Mr. Johnston, the first president of the board of managers, and other earnest and energetic friends of the project, began to utilize the power and privileges conferred by that charter, and succeeded in raising a sufficient amount of stock to build it as far as Kittanning, to which point it was completed in January, 1856, which was its northern terminus for about eleven years, when the late William Phillips became the leading energetic spirit in prosecuting its extension to Brady's Bend, and thence to Oil City, and in leasing other roads above, until in 1880 the company controlled lines to Brockton, N. Y., and other points on the Philadelphia & Erie. The Bennett's branch, or "Low Grade" division of this road, was built in 1874, from the mouth of Red Bank creek to Driftwood.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania road was chartered in 1853, to run from Blairsville to Freeport, but after some construction had been done it failed. It was bought by the Western Pennsylvania railroad in 1859, work was resumed in 1863, and in 1864 the first train run as far as Kiski Junction. The following year trains ran into Allegheny, and in 1871 the Butler branch was built and operated.

The Parker & Karns City narrow gauge road was chartered in 1872 and operated in 1874. It was consolidated in 1881 with the Pittsburgh & Western, became financially embarrassed in 1879, and in 1882 leased to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. It was made standard gauge in 1887.

The Pine Creek & Dayton road, narrow gauge, was built in 1869 to carry ore to the Pine Creek furnace. In 1899 the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road built their line through the county, using part of the old roadbed of the Pine Creek road. A line of the B., R. & P. was also surveyed through Apollo to Pittsburgh, but not utilized in any way. The Rural Valley R. R. is a branch of this road, from Echo to Rural Valley.

The first telegraph lines in the county were erected along the line of the Allegheny Valley road in 1863. Later they were absorbed by the Western Union.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company began the operation of the Allegheny Valley road under lease, Aug. 1, 1900, and on April 7, 1910, acquired possession of the entire line. The mileage of the Pennsylvania in the county

is 34.38 miles of main track, of which 29.68 miles is double track. The company proposes to complete the double tracking of the entire line through the county and to change the alignment wherever necessary. One of the improvements under way is the great Kennerdell tunnel through the hill at Brady's Bend, which will be completed in 1916.

Since the company took charge of the road they have built new stations at Johnetta, Templeton and Kittanning, and erected modern steel bridges over the Kiskiminetas river, Red Bank and Mahoning creeks. They have also added 29.68 miles of secondary track in the county.

There are an average of seven northbound and seven southbound passenger trains through Kittanning daily, and four northbound and four southbound passenger trains through to Pittsburgh and Kittanning every day. The average number of freight trains running through Kittanning every twenty-four hours is twenty-eight, and the number of employees of the road in the county is almost one hundred. This is certainly a very economical and creditable report for the chief railroad in this part of the State.

At present there are 200 miles of steam railroad through and adjoining this county. Of this the Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania has 60 miles; the Conemaugh division, 23 miles; the Low Grade division, 25 miles; the Butler branch, 8 miles; the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 33 miles; the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern, 30 miles; the Bessemer & Lake Erie's branch from Brady's Bend, 6 miles; the Baltimore & Ohio, 4 miles. The Buffalo & Susquehanna road enters the county for about one mile on the eastern border, the terminal station being Sagamore. These roads are not all strictly in the county, but run in some instances along the borders, so that the people of Armstrong are dependent upon them for transportation, and the stations are connected with the towns by bridges over the several separating rivers.

Numerous projected surveys have been run through the county in various portions, for roads of the Buffalo & Susquehanna, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern roads.

PITTSBURGH, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN RAILROAD

One of the most important events in the history of Armstrong during the last twenty-five years occurred during the year that this history was compiled and the writer had opportunity to view the beginning of the life

of a railroad financed partly by Armstrong county capital and catering largely to Armstrong county people. This was the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern railroad, which connects together with iron bands the people of Kittanning and Brookville.

The road was organized in 1905 and construction commenced in 1906. The first train left Kittanning on Monday, Oct. 20, 1913, with forty-one passengers. The first ticket was purchased by James Millville, one of the officials of the American Bridge Company, who were the contractors for the beautiful bridge across the Allegheny at Mahoning creek. J. W. Williams was the engineer and D. H. Croyle conductor. J. F. Carpenter, depot agent, sold the first ticket. Dr. C. E. Keeler of Elderton received the first package of freight that came over the new road.

The length of the road through Armstrong county is thirty miles, and the stations on the line are McWilliams, Eddyville, Fort Pitt, Putneyville, Oakland, Seminole, Caldwell, Tidal, Chickasaw, Mahoning, West Mosgrove, Furnace Run and Kittanning. The route is through East Franklin, Washington, Madison, Mahoning and Red Bank townships, following closely the west bank of the Allegheny and the Mahoning creek banks on both sides. It does not cling so closely to the Mahoning as the "Low Grade" division of the Pennsylvania does to the Red Bank, but crosses the former at two places in Madison township, avoiding the severe bends of that stream by two bridges and two tunnels. The route on the Mahoning is wonderfully picturesque, that stream having as yet escaped the vandal touch of the noisy but necessary rolling mill, the clear waters flowing undefiled through a valley of great scenic beauty.

On the night of Oct. 23, 1913, a banquet was given at Kittanning by a number of the representative citizens of Armstrong county to the officials of the road at the home of Hose Company No. 1, at which many addresses were made, a most historic and interesting one being that of J. D. Daugherty, a prominent attorney of Kittanning. The historic significance of this gathering will be better realized by those who in future years peruse these pages and see how far the expectations of these 1913 pioneers are realized. For the benefit of future historians and as a record of a few of the leading men of this enterprise and their supporters, is appended a list of the participants in this banquet.

Officials of the railroad and allied corporations—F. S. Smith, receiver; F. B. Lincoln,

assistant receiver; Dwight C. Morgan, vice president and general manager; W. S. Hastings, auditor and treasurer; S. A. Vanderveer, assistant treasurer; John T. Armstrong, purchasing agent; C. L. McIntyre, claim agent; W. W. Henshey, chief engineer; H. R. Downs and D. H. Martin, assistant engineers; N. L. Strong, solicitor; G. H. Jones, R. E. Ball, W. R. Craig, James H. Corbett, E. A. Corbett, Chas. P. Morgan, C. A. Marshall, M. C. Aubrey, James T. Ganson, Stanley Cobham, J. N. Henderson, C. J. Best, P. J. Burford, J. V. Carpenter, G. K. Russell, J. S. Porter, C. S. Ferne, J. B. Strong, F. A. Schmidt, C. W. Pryor, Arnold Hurst, Arthur White, Thomas Hall, C. P. Bailey, J. R. Herbert, J. I. Downs, G. E. Doverspike, F. D. King, William Atkins, H. C. Watson, F. E. Clawson, Dr. B. J. Longwell, Dr. L. Z. Hays, Dr. T. R. Hilliard, Dr. W. B. Adams, E. W. Tait, J. C. Barnett, H. H. Gardiner, E. J. McLaughlin, J. T. Odell, F. S. Hammond, John L. Smith, J. D. Weaver, H. S. Wilgus, J. C. Smith, J. P. Creagh, M. L. Gahr, R. L. Barrett, C. L. Lathrop, B. C. Mulhearn, W. R. Craig, W. W. Morrison, Fred Norman, R. P. Mellinger.

Representative men of Armstrong county—Robert Allen, Dr. J. E. Ambler, James Amet, Joseph Apple, Benjamin L. Arnold, Harry A. Arnold, Henry Bauer, C. N. Bayne, R. C. Beatty, L. E. Biehl, Dr. W. J. Bierer, Fred E. Blaney, Harry P. Boarts, S. F. Booher, John Borger, Dr. Albert E. Bower, M. L. Bowser, W. A. Bowser, William F. Brodhead, W. P. Brown, Andrew Brymer, Hon. Joseph Buffington, judge U. S. court, Joseph Buffington, Orr Buffington, George H. Burns, Henry Bernd, P. P. Burford, I. T. Campbell, A. H. Chandler, H. M. Claypoole, J. S. Claypool, Blair Coggon, Charles Colwell, Henry C. Colwell, Henry Colwell, John P. Colwell, R. C. Conner, Leo Conner, William Copley, Daniel H. Core, James Coughlin, Jr., John Crossett, L. H. Croyle, R. A. Crum, J. P. Culbertson, Fred C. Dailey, J. D. Daugherty, William B. Daugherty, C. H. Davis, Ivan D. Doverspike, J. R. Einstein, Harry Ellermeyer, William Ellermeyer, Paul T. Evans, William Fetther, W. N. Ferguson, George B. Fleming, K. G. Fleming, C. E. Foster, F. M. Foster, John A. Fox, Frank M. Fries, Daniel G. Fry, Chambers Frick, J. M. Gable, H. G. Gates, Harry R. Gault, J. A. Gault, A. L. George, J. E. Geiger, O. W. Gilpin, E. O. Golden, H. L. Golden, Hon. J. Frank Graff, Peter Graff, Abe Greenbaum, M. J. Glenn, A. S. Gruskin, A. E. Hancock, C. E. Harrington, P. L. Heaphy, Harry

A. Heilman, H. H. Heilman, Neale Heilman, Tyson Heilman, Wm. M. Heilman, Hon. D. B. Heiner, Hon. W. G. Heiner, W. C. Heidersdorf, Harry Heffrin, H. B. Henderson, Hiram Hill, Harry E. Himes, B. S. Henry, E. S. Hutchison, P. C. Hutchison, Rev. J. W. Hutchison, W. W. Irwin, A. L. Ivory, M. S. Jack, W. H. Jack, Dr. C. J. Jessop, Dr. S. A. S. Jessop, F. C. Jones, S. L. Kaufman, J. B. Kennerdell, R. E. Kennerdell, C. C. King, E. M. King, Hon. J. W. King, E. E. Kinter, Dr. J. K. Kiser, F. S. Knoble, Charles Kwal, E. B. Latshaw, C. K. Leard, Paul Libarakis, James Linnon, W. A. Loudon, H. G. Luker, R. T. Lytle, Blaine Mast, A. M. Mateer, M. J. Maxwell, Charles Meals, Frank Means, Harry W. Miller, Burt Milson, W. B. Meredith, Charles J. Moesta, F. A. Moesta, Henry Moesta, Dr. F. C. Monks, D. H. Montgomery, H. E. Montgomery, William Moore, R. W. Moorhead, C. O. Morris, S. H. McCain, W. P. McCarty, E. E. McCoy, L. E. McConnell, A. W. McClister, Harry D. McClure, J. C. McGregor, James McCullough, Jr., Dr. T. N. McKee, Paul L. McKendrick, Hon. Geo. W. McNees, H. L. McNees, S. G. McNees, F. H. McNutt, Frank C. Neale, Valentine Neubert, L. H. Nevins, W. A. Nicholson, C. T. N. Painter, James M. Painter, Hon. John H. Painter, H. L. Patterson, George Peacock, W. L. Peart, Roy W. Pollock, E. G. Prociuous, John Pryor, J. O. Ralston, George W. Reese, C. L. Reeder, Ferdinand Reigen, W. E. Reigen, Fritz Reitler, Harry Reynolds, S. H. Richardson, John W. Rhodes, E. E. Ritchey, Dr. Russell Rudolph, John A. Rupp, Howard Sargent, E. E. Schaeffer, D. L. Schaeffer, Tillman Scheeren, K. B. Schotte, W. H. Schuyler, H. H. Schweiterring, H. G. Semple, John W. Shadle, Henry Shaffer, J. M. Shankle, A. L. Sheridan, Roland B. Simpson, S. A. Smith, W. S. Snyder, Fred B. Stage, Dr. J. M. Steim, R. A. Steim, R. D. Steim, Charles Stenger, H. H. Streiber, W. J. Sturgeon, George G. Titzell, Charles A. Utley, Joseph Walbert, Hay Walker, Charles Watterson, Charles Weylman, H. H. Weylman, Douglas White, John Wick, Jr., B. L. Willard, George W. Wilson, O. N. Wilson, R. D. Wray, Charles A. Wolfe, Dr. E. H. Wright, Dr. Jay B. F. Wyant.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Armstrong county is supplied with but one electric road, but it is probable that soon other lines will cross the county, as fast as the many advantages are brought to the notice of the capitalists. The road is in two sections, lo-

cated in the northern and southern ends of the county.

The Kittanning & Ford City Street Railway Company was organized in 1898, with F. A. Moesta, president; John T. Crawford, secretary, and James McCullough, Jr., treasurer. They, with J. A. Gault and John F. Heilman, constituted the directors.

The first trial trip after the completion of the road was made on July 3, 1899, and the regular operation of the line begun in August of that year. The line through Ford City was built in 1903, and the extension to Lenape Park in 1904. In 1907-08 the line was extended north through Wickboro to Cowanshannock creek. The length of this line is 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The Leechburg & Apollo Electric Railway Company was organized in 1902 with the following officials: John Q. Cochran, president; S. M. Jackson, treasurer; S. M. Nelson, John P. Klingensmith, Dr. J. D. Orr, Edward Hill, J. W. Crosby, James B. Kifer, directors. The road was opened for traffic in 1902. In 1905 the company name was changed to the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Valley Railway, most of the officers being retained in the reorganization. It was sold to the West Penn Traction Company in 1911. This line runs from Leechburg to Apollo, passing through Gilpin, Parks and part of Kiskiminetas townships, a distance of eight miles, part of the line being along the towpath of the old Pennsylvania canal.

A portion of the construction was under different charters, Kittanning & Leechburg Street Railways Company, Kittanning & Ford

City Street Railways Company and the Kittanning & Mosgrove Street Railways Company. These companies were afterwards merged under the name of the Kittanning & Leechburg Railways Company in the year of 1904.

The officers and directors were F. A. Moesta, president; James McCullough, Jr., secretary and treasurer; John A. Fox, Charles J. Moesta and Henry E. Moesta, directors.

This property was sold to the West Penn Traction Company Nov. 1, 1911. In this sale was included the Kittanning Electric Light Company, which supplies light and power in Kittanning, Wickboro, Applewold and Manorville.

The power house of the Kittanning line is located at Garrett's Run, and has an installation for emergency purposes of 2,400 horsepower. The current, however, is supplied from the West Penn plant at Connellsville, one of the greatest in the world, by means of high power lines that run across the county through Leechburg and into Westmoreland county. The power houses at Garrett's Run and Leechburg are only kept ready in case of breakdowns. The amount of current that can be supplied is unlimited.

Surveys and considerable detail work have been done between the termini of the line at Lenape Park and Leechburg, with the possibility of the completion of this line at some future date. Extensions are also contemplated from the northern terminus at Cowanshannock to Mosgrove.

CHAPTER VI

GEOLOGY AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS—NATURAL FORMATION OF STRATA—CAVES AND ROCK FORMATIONS—LIMESTONE UTILIZATION—SANDSTONE AND ITS USES—GROWTH OF THE IRON INDUSTRY—SALT MANUFACTURE—CLAY, SHALE AND BRICK—COAL DISCOVERY AND UTILIZATION—GRADES AND LOCATION—MINES AND PRODUCTION—COKE

The first geological survey of Pennsylvania was made in 1836 by Professor Henry D. Rogers, formerly State Geologist of New Jersey, under the act of that year's Legislature, when the sum of \$6,400 was appropriated for the purpose. This small sum was totally inadequate to cover the cost of a complete survey, so a preliminary study of the strata of the State was made. In 1837 the appropriation permitted the employment of eight assistants,

and in 1841, the funds being exhausted, the survey was suspended. It was not till 1851 that the results of this survey were printed. After that date surveys were continued until 1858, when the final results were published.

In 1873 the production of coal, oil and gas had grown to such enormous proportions in the State as to arouse an interest in the study of its geological structure, and in 1874, the second State survey was authorized by the

Legislature, Prof. J. P. Lesley being appointed State Geologist. With ample appropriations, a competent corps of engineers and a well equipped laboratory, the work proceeded to successful completion in 1895.

When the first survey was made most of the country was still an unbroken wilderness and the field men were to be congratulated on the good results they achieved, in the face of the opposition of nature and man and with a meagre appropriation.

The results of the second survey were published as fast as they could be prepared, and were of immense value to well drillers and coal miners all over the State. Over 150 pamphlets and maps were printed by the State for free distribution to those interested and a permanent Bureau of Mines was established.

In 1899 a topographic and geologic survey was begun of the State in conjunction with the United States Geological Survey, and an accurate set of topographical maps made of the section of the State in which Armstrong county is located. This work is still being carried on to completion in the other portions of the State. One of the prominent members of the State commission appointed to supervise the work and consult with the directors was Hon. George W. McNeese of Kittanning, whose interest in the development of this county has never flagged and who is probably one of the best informed men in this part of the State in the geological formation and history of the county.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

The State of Pennsylvania is entirely within the Appalachian Province. The portion of this province in which Armstrong county lies is called the Allegheny Plateau, from the river of that name. As will be found on reference to the dictionary, a plateau is a level space of land surface. To the reader it may seem strange to call the greatly broken and diversified surface of this county a plateau. Yet it is in reality a level surface that has been cut up by rivers and ice formations in what geologists call modern times—that is, not earlier than the days of the mammoth and other strange creatures of the ages before man was fully developed.

Most of the coal and other strata of this county were deposited by successive epochs of submergence and elevation of the entire surface, or periods of vegetable growth and depression beneath the waters of the sea and the floods from the melting glaciers. These

produced layers of coal deposits alternating with sand and shells of marine and fresh water animals. The different lengths of the submergence and elevation are evidenced in the varying thickness of the deposits. During the glacial times great sheets of ice advanced from the polar cap as far south as Pittsburgh, leaving immense deposits of gravel at their terminal moraines or lower ends. These deposits were left upon the upper strata and form in many cases the top soil covering near the rivers. The most important effect of these gravel deposits was to totally change the course of the streams of this part of the State. The rivers, choked with ice and gravel, became reversed in flow and cut new channels for themselves through the strata, southward. The Ohio was formerly a tributary of the Grand river and flowed into Lake Erie near Ashtabula. The Allegheny, Youghiogheny and the Monongahela were all tributaries of the Grand and sent their waters northward. Not one of the rivers of the State was connected with the Gulf of Mexico in any way before the glacial age, but all were tributaries of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. This is easy to be seen by a view of the present map of the State, where the general flow of most of the rivers is northward.

A general elevation of the surface of this county caused the rivers to be lifted above their beds for at least a hundred feet, and their flow was necessarily more violent and destructive. To give an illustration of the effect of water on the strata the reader can glance at the surface of a cultivated field after a severe rain. It will be seen that the soil is cut up in a most erratic way by numerous gullies, most of them converging toward a common center where the level is lowest. No apparent system is followed by these watercourses, the slightest twig often causing a complete reversal of the course of a rill. Such an effect, on an enormously magnified scale, was the result of the elevation of our earth in ancient days. Added to this there was a tremendous pressure exerted against the eastern side of the plateau, causing the strata to rise in great folds or waves, and in some instances to break and ride over one another. These folds are called "anticlines" and the corresponding depressions of the strata, "synclines." The folds resemble the wrinkles of a sheet of paper pushed up from one end, and their general direction is from northeast to southwest.

Now imagine this rippled surface filled level with soil and gravel and covered with water, and you will get an idea of the appearance of

the topography of Armstrong county before the rivers commenced to erode and cut up its surface. Like the washing of a heavy rain the rivers followed no definite course in their meanderings, but sought the easiest way to a lower level. Thus the surface hills and valleys do not run in a parallel line with the anticlines and synclines, but follow their own erratic paths to the large rivers, the latter only being water-filled valleys.

Through this wonderful course of nature in glacial days and thereafter we are enabled to find the useful metals and coals near the surface of the earth, and are not compelled to seek them at great depths with severe toil and expense. As an example, it is found that the Pittsburgh coal in the southwestern part of the State is only 100 feet above sea level, at Pittsburgh it is 1,000 feet above and in Clarion county it rises to 2,000 feet. In Armstrong county the Brookville coal is only seen on the tops of the highest hills, in Clarion county it is exposed along the streams, and in Greene county it is buried beneath the surface for 1,500 feet.

In each of the sketches of the different townships are to be found short descriptions of the local geological formations. In the sketches of the oil, clay and limestone industries will be found matter of much geological interest to the reader.

CAVES AND ROCK FORMATIONS

Armstrong county is not supplied with many caves of natural formation, as the deposits of limestone are of too little depth. Most of the caves of the United States are in sections where the softer limestones predominate and are of great thickness. Water is usually the cause of the caves in this class of rock, and all of the limestone caverns show more or less evidence of this origin in the stalactites that depend from the roof and the stalagmites which arise from the floor. Long continued erosion of the stone and subsequent deposition form strange and fantastic icicle-like pillars and projections, to which the observer is prone to give names appropriate to their character and appearance.

The most interesting of these caves in this county is that discovered about 1868 on the farm of Adam Smith, in Red Bank township, near Pine run. It is not of limestone formation, but is a probable fracture of the sandstone of that locality. It is composed of a series of small apartments leading into each other. The first is 8 feet high, 4 feet wide

and 15 feet long, from which a narrow opening extends into another one; thence into three others of about the same size. From these extend three others, one to the right and the other to the left. The walls are as smooth as if hewn by man, although there is no evidence to support that theory.

A short distance west of Kellersburg, in Madison township, in 1880, a cave in the limestone formation was discovered by parties digging for ore. It was a capacious cavern, of several rooms, from which many fine specimens of stalactites and stalagmites were obtained.

Another small cave existed for many years near Kittanning, on Cowanshannock creek, but was only explored in 1913. It was found to consist of a room about twenty feet high, with a sandy floor, bearing evidences of erosion from water. Names of persons carved upon the walls were found, the dates running back to 1875. It is probably another of the sandstone fractures of this region.

LIMESTONE DEPOSITS AND THEIR UTILIZATION

The most widespread use of limestone in the past in this county has been for fertilization of the soils. For generations the farmers have burned it for land dressing, a practice which is more prevalent in Pennsylvania than any other State in the Union. Even in this day many small mounds of limestone can be seen burning in the pastures in the summer and fall. As a top dressing it is of much benefit to sour land.

As shown in the history of the iron industry of this county the furnaces, past and present were dependent on limestone for fluxing purposes. Many a farmhouse of the early days was constructed from this useful mineral and some of our modern structures are still made of it.

One of the first uses of limestone in this county was for the making of lime. Crude furnaces were built by the pioneers at convenient hill-sides, and the product entered into the construction of many of their homes and the early public buildings. Probably the largest limekiln in the county was that operated by the Reynolds in Rayburn township, near Kittanning. Here the stone was quarried by "stripping." Most of the output was shipped to Pittsburgh. The kilns were operated from 1866 to 1889.

Limestone is also used for paving blocks and building stone, one of the earliest quarries being that of A. J. Dull in Manor township in

1871. Quarries are now operated in Kiskiminetas, West Franklin and Brady's Bend townships. The largest quarry is that of the Pittsburgh Limestone Company, in the edge of this and Butler county, where an immense deposit of Vanport limestone is worked, the company operating eight miles of railroads under the cliffs and employing several hundred men. Here, as well as in other quarries of the company, the product is being made into Portland cement.

The use of the limestones of this county for the making of cement is rapidly increasing as the methods of manufacture are improved. For this cement a limestone of high grade is required. The magnesium carbonate must be less than 5%, the amount of calcium carbonate should be at least 75%, and the ratio of silica to alumina and iron 5 to 2. However, this ratio can be obtained by admixture of several grades of stone. Suitable grades are abundant in this county, the Vanport limestone being the most valuable. The Upper Freeport is the next in value.

At the time of the construction of the Pennsylvania canal the limestones of this county were used for the making of cement for the locks and aqueducts. The Vanport limestone ranges from 6 to 20 feet in this county, and the Upper Freeport from 6 feet to 28 feet in the quarry of A. J. Dull & Co. at Fort Run, below Kittanning.

According to the last geological survey the value of limestone quarried in Pennsylvania in 1906 was nearly \$5,000,000. Of this amount stone to the value of \$3,168,186 was quarried for fluxing purposes. For railroad ballast, \$602,128; for concrete, \$486,682; for road making, \$251,200. These figures are probably 25% less than the output of 1913.

SANDSTONE AND ITS USES

The sandstones of this county are not suitable for building purposes, although many of our older schoolhouses, churches and dwellings were wholly or partially made of this stone. It is too friable for the purpose, and does not stand the ravages of time as well as the limestones. On the other hand, it is suitable for rough masonry, such as cellars, foundations and bridge abutments. Almost all of the bridges of the county are erected on piers of this stone.

The Kittanning sandstone has been quarried for years along the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers. It is twenty feet thick near Mosgrove. The Freeport sandstone is some-

times used, but is generally too irregular in deposits. Along the Allegheny it sometimes reaches a thickness of seventy feet. The Cone-maugh sandstones are quarried for bridge piers and at Kittanning and Ford City are reduced to sand for the grinding of plate glass.

The value of the sandstones of the State in 1906 was almost \$3,000,000. Of this, rough building blocks represented \$510,299; dressed building, \$835,841; road making, \$34,000; railroad ballast, \$108,391; concrete, \$103,120; paving, flagging, curbing and glass making, \$1,133,223.

EARLY IRON INDUSTRIES

Although Pennsylvania far outstrips all the other States in the production of pig iron, her own production of iron ore is nil. In the early days of Armstrong county this was not the rule, for at that time the rich Lake Superior ores were not known of and pioneer iron-workers resorted to the veins of "buhrstone" ore which in many parts of the county outcropped upon the sides of the streams.

The first furnace for the reduction of this ore was erected about half a mile up Roaring run, near the Big Falls on the Kiskiminetas river, two miles above Apollo. It was established by James W. Biddle in 1825, and went into blast on Christmas day. It was thirty feet high, eight feet across the top and was a cold blast stream furnace. The fuel was charcoal, made from the dense forests which surrounded the site, and the ore and limestone came direct from the hill. It was not a pecuniary success, owing to the crude methods used and the bad roads to the river landing. It was finally sold by the sheriff. The capacity was twenty tons per week. It ran in different hands until 1855, when it went out of blast. At the present time it resembles an ancient prehistoric ruin and its location is almost unknown to residents of other parts of the county. Trees and underbrush cover the sides and the fireclay lining is only standing on one side. Nature has almost reclaimed the site and man has deserted this once busy little valley.

Following Rock Furnace many others of similar construction were erected in various places where the ore or transportation facilities were convenient. Omitting descriptions, the following is the most available list:

Bear Creek, near Parker City, 1826; Allegheny, near Kittanning, 1827; Buffalo Furnace, on Buffalo creek, 1839; Great Western Furnaces, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in 1840-43; Ore Hill,

Cowanshannock and Mahoning Furnaces in 1845; Brady's Bend No. 4, Buffalo No. 2, America, Phoenix and Pine Creek Furnaces in 1846; Olney Furnace at Eddyville, in 1847; Stewardson Furnace, on Mahoning creek, in 1851; Monticello Furnace, on Cowanshannock creek, in 1850.

The character of the iron produced was very good, but the methods were too costly and the supply of wood soon become exhausted. When the Lake Superior ores came into competition, coke was used as a fuel and the modern hot blast method adopted so the old "teakettle" furnaces one by one fell into idleness.

The first iron ore was mined in this State in 1805, but it was not till ten years later that the industry grew to large proportions. For the benefit of our readers we will give a detailed description of these old iron furnaces and the method of their operation. The first furnaces resembled Egyptian temples in shape, being simply tapering square towers of stone, with an inner chamber of bottle-shape, lined with fireclay. The process at first was simply to roast the ore until the iron was separated from it. Cold air was forced into the mass of iron and limestone, by a simple steam-driven fan.

When the hot blast was introduced, coke took the place of charcoal, but it was too late to save the greatly depleted forests that were the source of the charcoal. One of the best of the old furnaces was that at Red Bank, and we will give the details of its operation after coke came into use. Its product was from 90 to 105 tons a week of gray mill metal, wasting less than 6 per cent in puddling, with coke made from the Upper Freeport coalbed coal and buhrstone ore and limestone, all mined in the hillsides back of the furnace. The stack was 30 feet and 8 inches high, and 11 feet across the boshes, with a square-cut stone base and a round looped cylinder, of 3 feet brick wall, with 18 inches lining and 6 inches packing between. The fuel used in 1865 was one half coke and one half coal, in alternate charges, thus: First charge, raw coal, 10 bushels; ore, 633 lbs.; limestone, 253 lbs.; three of these making a charge. Second charge: three times 10 bushels coke and 633 lbs. ore, and 253 lbs. limestone. The upright furnace engine worked 30 lbs. steam, and the gauge stood between $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 lbs. pressure on the cylinder; a very beautiful engine, with a 28-inch steam cylinder, mounted endwise on a $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet blowing cylinder, the stroke common to both being $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The gases were taken off on each side of the tunnel-head some feet down, and introduced beneath the hot-blast house and boilers, stand-

ing on a terrace about 6 feet above the casting floor, but under the same roof. The length of the air cylinder was 20 feet, and its diameter 10 feet. The three boilers were 3 by 36 feet, with an extra flue boiler in case of accident. The coke was shot upon high screens, the raw coal deposited on the stockyard floor, part of which was used for a calcining yard. This furnace was in almost constant operation from its completion until it went out of blast, and afforded employment in all its departments to a large number of employes, at times to about two hundred. Its product aggregated 60,000 tons of pig iron, which found a market in Pittsburgh and Kittanning. Between 1866 and 1874, 20,000 tons of Lake Superior ore were mixed with the native ores in this region, producing a superior quality of neutral iron, well adapted to the manufacture of nails, hoop-iron and tool-steel.

In the report of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania are the following data regarding the source of the ore supply for this furnace: "The ore-bed is a layer of brown hematite mixed with blue carbonate, out of which the hematite seems to have been formed by decomposition. The less blue carbonate, the more brown hematite, and the softer and better the ore, is the accepted rule. The ore-bed is very irregular, sometimes running down to six inches, and sometimes up to five feet. It will probably average two feet along its whole outcrop. It is mined along the hillsides at about the same level on the south side of Red Bank and down the river. It covers the ferri-ferous or great fossiliferous limestone, a bed fifteen feet thick, filling depressions of all sizes in its upper surface, and penetrating its top layer, so as to render it a superior flux. Above the orebed is a mass of shales many feet thick, more or less siliceous and more or less charged with balls of blue carbonate of iron. This ore-bed is remarkable for its extent of area, covering Armstrong, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, and Butler counties, and it has been, in fact, the principal reliance of the fifty furnaces in northwestern Pennsylvania, and the forty-odd furnaces of southern Ohio and eastern Kentucky. Its outcrop is usually very soft, easily mined by stripping, and afterward by gangways, driven partly in the limestone and partly in the ore."

The following is an analysis of a piece of perforated red ore, obtained from John C. Rhea's farm, in Red Bank township, by F. A. Genth, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876:

Ferri oxide, 77.10; ferrous oxide, 0.43; man-

ganous oxide, 1.02; alumina, 2.47; silicic acid, 7.17; phosphoric acid, 0.38; carbonic acid, 0.47; water and organic matter, 11.23=100.27.

The Brady's Bend Iron Works were the first of the combined furnaces and rolling mill plants of the early days, and the description given in the sketch of that township will be of interest in this connection. After the beginning of these works the Kittanning furnace went into blast, and is now the only remnant of the old iron industry extant. Even it has now closed for an indefinite time. All of the mills now in operation in the county are of modern design and their product is equal to any in the United States in quality.

At present the iron industry is represented by the Kittanning Iron & Steel Co., the Leechburg branch of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., and the Apollo Sheet Steel Co., all of which are extensively described in the sketches of their respective localities.

SALT MANUFACTURE OF OLDEN TIMES

About the year 1812 an old lady named Deemer discovered a spring of salt water on the Conemaugh river, two miles above Saltsburg, Indiana county. She tried the water in cooking cornmeal mush and found it of just the right flavor. This discovery was the beginning of the salt industry of that and Armstrong counties. The following year a well was bored with spring poles to a depth of 280 feet, and an abundance of salt water found. Horsepower was at first used, but soon steam took its place, and the industry became an important one. The profits, however, were seldom much above expenses, and the salt industry was short-lived.

The first well in this county was bored in 1814 by a man named Trux, in Kiskiminetas township. The wells were chiefly along the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers. They were from 500 to 650 feet deep, three inches in diameter for the first 200 feet, and two below that depth. In 1830 there were 24 wells in Armstrong county, producing annually 65,500 barrels of salt, which averaged \$2.12 per barrel.

For the benefit of the readers who probably never saw a salt well we give a description of the method of producing this most important commodity. The average cost of these wells was \$2 a foot for the first 500 feet, and \$3 per foot for the succeeding depths. When fresh water veins were encountered copper tubes surrounded by bags of flaxseed were inserted just above the salt water veins. The swelling of the flaxseed cut off the fresh

water from the salt water below. Through these copper tubes the brine was pumped into large reservoirs, and thence into pans, where it was boiled down to a thick fluid. Thence it was turned into cooling vats, where the sediment was allowed to settle to the bottom, the brine being drawn off into the graining pans, where the final crystallization took place. To operate the plant required about 200 bushels of coal, and the attendance of three men. In 1840 the cost of boring a well was \$3,500, and the annual yield from 1,000 to 5,000 barrels.

The price of salt at first justified the boring of wells and operating of these plants, but after the Civil war the introduction of the low priced rock salt of the South caused the suspension of these industries and the abandonment of these wells. The last well in operation in the county was that of William Gamble & Son, in 1882, and was located on the Kiskiminetas river, near the mouth of Roaring run.

But the old salt wells have not lost their usefulness yet. Modern ingenuity and enterprise has found a way of utilizing the water in a way for many years universal throughout Germany. Dr. H. M. Welsh, of Leechburg, has purchased a portion of the old Parks farm and is establishing an up-to-date sanitarium for the cure of nervous diseases. He proposes to turn the salt water into bath tubs and administer its healing properties to patients in the manner customary at the "spas" in foreign health resorts. So the old salt wells will have a new lease of life as will the patients.

CLAY, SHALE AND BRICK

Pennsylvania ranks second in the United States in the production of clay products. In 1907 these products reached the value of \$20,-291,621, and of this amount the largest single item was for fire brick, \$6,907,904. Common brick came next, with a value of \$6,353,799. Over \$1,000,000 of vitrified and face brick were produced.

The deposits of clay from which these products are made occur in five different classes: residual clays, due to the decay of shales, shaly sandstones or argillaceous limestones; alluvial clays deposited along the present stream valleys; clays deposited in the high level abandoned river channels and on river benches; coal measure plastic clay, usually underlying coal beds; coal measure flint, non-plastic clays.

Residual clays are the remains of broken down rocks of various kinds which have been carried by water to places in the channels of

present or prehistoric rivers and there deposited in beds. Often these beds are covered by layers of rock.

Alluvial clays are deposited in the beds of streams by floods and ice dams of the glacial ages. Some of these deposits are in the beds of the present rivers and others are found in the ancient beds of the rivers of the past, far above the present water levels.

Practically every coal bed in this State is underlaid by a bed of clay, having a thickness of from one to fifteen feet. These clays are known as plastic and non-plastic, from the difference in their structure.

The plastic are divided into several classes, called by the names of the coal strata under which they lie. They are usually easily worked and form the basis of the greater part of the bricks and tiles made in this county. The Lower Kittanning clay is the most extensive and heaviest of these deposits.

Flint clays are the main source of the high grade furnace linings. In a large measure the great furnaces of this country are dependent on the flint clays for their continuance. Without these clays it would be impossible to carry on the iron industry, as there is no other substance which can be obtained so cheaply as a lining for the furnaces, where the heat rises to thousands of degrees of temperature.

This demand has given a high value to our flint clay deposits, for all flint clays are not capable of withstanding these high temperatures. Unless the plastic clays are favorably situated they are not profitable to work, but the flint clays are so valuable that they are mined in any location, even when far from transportation facilities. In that case the railroads are quick to construct lines to tap these deposits, if large enough.

Chemically, flint clay is almost identical with kaolin, or potters' clay. It breaks into peculiar flat-sided fragments, and is not soft like other clays. In fact, most persons would call it rock. In the mines it is blasted out like coal, hoisted to the surface, ground in mills to dust and then mixed with other clays to cause it to stick together, after which water is added and it is moulded in machines to the shape desired.

The flint clays are often found in beds surrounded by the plastic clays, so that both can be mined at the same time. The largest deposits of flint clay in Armstrong county are at Johnetta and St. Charles.

These clays are made into many varieties of products in this county. Paving brick and building brick are made at Cowansville, St.

Charles, Cowanshannock, Kittanning, Brady's Bend, Templeton and Johnetta. Sewer pipe is produced at St. Charles, Kittanning, and Johnetta. Common red brick is also made at Kittanning. The use of drain tile in this State is small, so the demand for it does not justify its manufacture at the present time. Points in the West where the demand is local and the clays are suitable have established kilns, thus obviating expensive and hazardous transportation.

The newly opened line of the Shawmut railroad through the northern part of the county has developed large deposits of clay and shale and they are rapidly being mined and shipped to the nearest kilns. As soon as possible other brick works will be established near the deposits and this section of the county, so long relapsed into disuse, will come once more to the front as a manufacturing community.

The strata of clay along the Shawmut road are so peculiarly formed that practically everything manufactured of burned clay and shale can be produced. Laboratory tests and experiments at various universities have secured excellent red, buff, gray and white face brick, fire and furnace brick, paving brick, fireproofing, drain tile and sewer pipe, crockeryware and pottery. These products are now being manufactured from the same strata of clay and shale nearer to transportation. It is only the lack of railroad facilities that has kept this district "closed" heretofore.

BRICKMAKING

The first brickmaker of importance in the county was Paul Morrow of Kittanning, who began business in 1806 on lot No. 3, of the Armstrong plat, just outside of the borough limits. In 1809-10 he furnished the commissioners with 189,000 brick for the first courthouse. This plant was later operated by Robert Stewart, a colored man, in the period from 1813 to 1837. The next owner was John Hunt, in 1830, and he was followed by James Daugherty and William Sirwell, Sr. McCauley Brothers also operated a brick works on Reynolds avenue, in the rear of the present Pennsylvania depot, in 1865-69.

Byron Killikelly, son of the famous Rev. B. B. Killikelly, was the first to introduce machinery into the manufacture of brick in the county. Daugherty afterwards bought his plant and machines. Daugherty & Sirwell had the honor of making the first pressed brick in the county, in 1851. Their works were located in the rear

of the site of the present Gault Granary. John F. Nulton was also one of the old time brick-makers. H. D. and G. B. Daugherty were the founders of the Avenue Brick Works, on Grant avenue and Jacob streets, in 1866. In 1880 the plant was operated by G. B. Daugherty, and consisted of two kilns and a dry house, with a capacity of 4,500,000 bricks per annum. The output is about double that now, and the plant is operated by Daugherty Brothers. Red building brick is the principal product. W. B. Daugherty, one of the present proprietors, had the honor of laying the brick for the first building at Ford City. He and his brother also supplied the brick and built the first glass works for J. B. Ford & Co., the plate glass pioneers in this county. The Daughertys have recently discovered on their property on Grant avenue a fine pocket of flint clay in the middle of a deposit of ordinary fire clay. They are preparing to ship it to other points, as it is too refractory to be adapted to the manufacture of common red building brick.

The Phoenix Firebrick Works, established at Manorville in 1880 by Isaac Reese, was devoted entirely to the manufacture of Reese's Patent Silica Fire Brick, for furnace linings. After the development of the shale firebrick in other parts of the county the plant was purchased by a large Pittsburgh firm, the Harbison-Walker Co., and dismantled.

The Stewart Fire Brick Works were established in Mahoning township in 1872, the product being exclusively for furnace linings. Their present successors, the Climax Brick Co., have enlarged their facilities and now manufacture several kinds of fire and paving brick and tiling.

James McNees was the owner of a pottery in 1874, in South Bend township, where he at first made crocks. In 1876 the firm became McNees & Son, and they branched out into the manufacture of stone pumps and pipes, a rather original idea in the pottery line. Their success was only temporary, as the wooden pump could be manufactured at a much lower price and was easier marketed. Geo. W. McNees is now interested in the Kittanning Clay Manufacturing Co.

The different plants for the manufacture of clay products are well described in the sketches of the townships and boroughs where they are located. The total output is of a miscellaneous character and is difficult to compute, the production fluctuating according to the demand and season.

Details of the manufacture of brick according to modern methods will be found in the

sketch of Johnetta borough. The plant at that place has a capacity of 100,000 per day; the Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Co. have a capacity of 100,000; the Kittanning Clay Manufacturing Co., 50,000; the works of Upper Kittanning Brick Co., at Kaylor, 100,000; the plant at Cowanshannock, 50,000; the Cowansville works, 40,000; the Freeport plant, 40,000; the Climax works at St. Charles, 50,000, and Daugherty Bros. works, at Kittanning, 10,000.

Computing the total bricks made in one day in the county at about 500,000, it is estimated that the length of the clay bars from which these bricks are cut, if placed end to end, would cover a distance of nearly twenty miles, and in one year would stretch over a length of 5,000 miles. These measurements are taken from the narrowest part of the brick—about two and one-half inches.

Mr. Nathan L. Strong, solicitor for the Shawmut road, has collected the most complete exhibit of the products of Armstrong county in existence, and will add to it from time to time. The collection now includes samples of raw clay of all qualities found in Armstrong county and vicinity, samples of rough and finished tile; rough and finished brick of all grades, sizes and colors; wall tile, drain tile, pottery products, from rough crocks to finished enamel ware; samples of coal, shale, and various ores. The collection is being added to from time to time, and while it is now undoubtedly the best in the county, it will probably become the best exhibit of western Pennsylvania mineral and earth products in existence.

COAL AND ITS HISTORY

Coal is one of the most valuable and important mineral products; in fact, the corner-stone of modern civilization. Without it, nearly all the modern applications of power would be impossible. Not only would our railroads, our mills and factories be unable to operate, but the effect of eliminating coal would be to wipe out all our recent industrial progress; hand processes would replace mechanical ones, and all manufacturing on a large scale would cease.

We travel in comfort in luxuriously equipped trains and steamships, and enjoy the fine fabrics and the tropical fruits brought to our doors from the far corners of the earth, and forget that we owe the possibility of these comforts and luxuries to coal. We little realize the immense value of this mineral to us and utterly fail to appreciate the colossal industry which produces it.

With the growth of the coal business, conditions have necessarily been completely changed. When coal was first mined, the farmer took his pick and shovel and sallied forth to the neighboring hillside where he dug up enough coal to supply his kitchen fire. Soon he began hauling coal in his farm wagon and selling it to the neighbors. At that time, the purchaser was well known to the dealer, and the dealer and the miner were the same person. It was not necessary for the trade to issue any publications for the information of its customers, who already knew all the affairs of the neighborhood.

Now the conditions are different. Coal is mined in districts remote from the centers of population. Mines cover great areas and require the use of a great variety of mechanical devices and the employment of armies of men. Coal is shipped to all parts of the country, and the consumer may be a thousand miles away from the mines.

Time was when the Pittsburgh coal was exposed in hundreds of places along the hill-sides and was mined with pick and shovel and wheelbarrow, often by the user himself. In those days, one simply went out in the morning to the neighboring slope, and dug enough coal to last the household for the day. Now it is necessary to mine coal at great depths beneath the surface, often under considerable natural difficulty. Instead of being used for domestic purposes merely, in the neighborhood of the deposits, coal is now used everywhere in great quantities. It is one of the foundation stones of all civilization and the basis of all the useful arts. It generates nearly all of the power on which we depend so much for physical comfort and intellectual efficiency. To the burning of coal under steam boilers are we indebted, not only for our transportation facilities, our telephones, electric lights, elevators, etc., but our very food, clothing, and shelter are produced by this means.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF COAL

The following statistical history of coal discovery and use in this country is compiled from many sources:

1679—Father Hennepin discovered a "cole mine" on Illinois river.

1684—Privilege granted by William Penn to mine coal in Pittsburgh.

1758—Discovery of coal in "Coal Hill" opposite Pittsburgh on Monongahela River.

1769—Coal first burned in blacksmith forge by Obadiah Gore, in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania.

1802—Initial shipment of Pittsburgh coal to Cincinnati.

1809—First used in grates by Pennsylvania settlers in the coal regions.

1812—Coal first used in the rolling mills in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

1817—Regular shipments of Pittsburgh coal to Ohio river ports began.

1818—Cincinnati coal trade was 116,000 bushels.

1825—Pittsburgh coal receipts were 35,714 tons; Stockton & Darlington Railroad opened.

1830—Pittsburgh coal shipped to New Orleans, Cumberland coal shipped in barges on the Potomac.

1842—Maryland shipments by B. & O. Railroad began.

1843—Pennsylvania canal (western division) carried 973 tons Allegheny Mountain coal.

COAL STRATA OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

The carboniferous system occupies the whole surface of the county. The Upper Productive Coal Measures are in the southeastern corner of the county, the Lower Barren Measures spread over the uplands and the Lower Productive Coal Measures are in the sides of the valleys, while the Pottsville Conglomerate comes to daylight in the deep and rocky ravines.

The geological structure of Armstrong county consists of a series of anticlinal and synclinal flexures arranged in nearly parallel order from southwest to northeast. In the first geological survey nearly the whole of the county was included in what was called the fifth great basin, which has for its southeast boundary the fourth great axis, crossing the Kiskiminetas at the mouth of Roaring run; and for its northwest boundary the fifth great axis, which crosses the Allegheny between the mouths of Red Bank and Mahoning creeks. This great basin is twenty miles wide.

According to the geologists there was in the formation of the various strata a great wave from north to south, but between the Allegheny mountains and the highland in Erie county, Pennsylvania, there were six minor cross waves from northeast to southwest, which they call the Six Coal Basins. The synclinal of a basin is its bottom, or the line along which its opposite slopes meet; its anticlinal is the line along the top or crest of its southeastern slope; and its axis is the line along the top or crest of its northwestern slope.

All of the coals of Armstrong county belong to the Allegheny formation, the different strata, owing to their outcropping at those points, being called Upper, Middle and Lower Kittanning, and Upper and Lower Freeport. These strata have a general rise from the south to the northwest, in the upper part of the county the Upper Freeport only being visible on the tops of the highest hills. The Lower Kittanning is the most valuable of these deposits, underlying almost the entire county. It is of minable thickness wherever found. Along Mahoning creek it has a workable thickness of three feet. Although more limited in area and of variable thickness, the Upper Freeport coal is of greater heating value than the other deposits in this county. It occurs in deep layers at some places, while at other points it is merely a trace. At some points coal and shale replace each other within short distances, while "rock faults" are frequently found. It is excellent for steaming but too sulphury for making gas or coke. At the Red Bank mine it is 4 feet thick, at Oak Ridge 3 feet 6 inches, at Deansville 52 inches, at Templeton 35 inches, at Goheenville 44 inches, at McCrea Furnace 47 inches, at Putneyville 46 inches, at Charleston 47 inches, at Muff 52 inches, at Dayton 48 inches, at Echo 49 inches, at Mosgrove 52 inches, at Cowanshannock 62 inches, at McNeas 44 inches, at Blanket Hill 25 inches, at Yatesboro 42 inches, at Blanco 48 inches, at Garrett's run 78 inches, at Heilman 47 inches, at Crooked Creek it averages 4 feet, on Roaring run the average is over 4 feet, while on Long Run it reaches the limit of 7 feet, 2 inches.

The Lower Freeport is a firm and good steaming coal, but badly cut up by clay veins. It is well adapted to making coke. It lies from 35 to 60 feet below the Upper Freeport. At Cowansville it is 5 feet thick, at South Bethlehem 4 to 6 feet, at Goheenville 5 feet, at Echo and Oscar 2 feet, at Cowanshannock about 30 inches. It is commercially worked in only a few places.

The Middle Kittanning is not an important coal, although it reaches a depth of 5 feet at Wattersonville, and is not commercially mined. At Mahoning and Echo it is 3 feet in thickness but at Applewold only 15 inches.

The Upper Kittanning is usually of little value but at several localities it attains workable depths. At Summerville it is 2 feet thick and on Crooked Creek runs from 2 feet to a mere streak. It is occasionally found in basins of small extent which pinch out on either side.

These basins consist of one or two benches of cannel and bituminous coal. At Bostonia there are 2 feet of bituminous coal overlaid by 8 feet of fine coal, resembling cannel. This is the finest coal mined in the county and an important article of export.

In addition to the coals which bear names derived from points in Armstrong county, there are three others which outcrop at various points in the county. The two Clarion coals outcrop at Craigsville, but are of no commercial value. The Brookville coal is three feet thick at the mouth of Long Run in West Franklin township, but is worthless there. It is workable only along the upper part of Mahoning creek, but is hard, lustrous and splinty.

COAL MINES AND PRODUCTION

In 1910 the amount of coal produced in Armstrong county was 3,527,680 tons; the number of miners employed was 4,290, and only six lives were lost in the work, making a percentage of 1.40 per million tons produced. Westmoreland county was 3.75% and Indiana 3.48%. The chief of the Department of Mines states in his report that if the percentage of deaths in Pennsylvania mines can be reduced even to 3% we will have the safest mines in the world. So Armstrong can claim to have precedence over almost all of her neighbors in the safeguarding of human life. At the West Penn mine near Apollo not one fatal accident has occurred in eleven years.

From 1888 to 1910 mines in this county produced 31,926,569 tons of coal. In 1880 the production of coke was 113,000 tons; in 1890, 31,000 tons; in 1900, 28,000 tons; since which date the manufacture has altogether ceased, as the large quantity of sulphur in the coal precluded competition with the regions around Connellsville.

The following are producing mines in the county, and do not include numerous private workings, the report being for 1910:

Great Lakes Coal Co.—Barnhart, Kaylor and Pine Run Nos. 1 and 2 mines, Snow Hill; 524,849 tons; 801 men employed; steam power.

Widnoon Coal Mining Co.—Widnoon mine, Lawsonham; 98,804 tons; 156 men; steam power.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—Mosgrove Nos. 1 and 2, Mosgrove; 74,201 tons; 105 men; steam power.

Kittanning Plate Glass Co., Kittanning; 53,178 tons; 46 men; steam power.

Summit Coal Co., Summit; 135,774 tons; 102 men; steam power.

Dayton Coal Co., Dayton; 64,129 tons; 88 men; steam power.

Avonmore Coal & Coke Co., Avonmore; 160,887 tons; 196 men; steam power.

Joseph G. Beale & Co., Leechburg; 144,105 tons; 137 men; steam power.

West Penn Coal & Manufacturing Co.—West Penn No. 1, Apollo; 80,146 tons; 117 men; electric power.

Fairmount Coal Co.—Mines Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, South Bethlehem; 282,958 tons; 457 men; steam power.

Oak Ridge Mining Co.—Mine No. 8, Oak Ridge; 99,925 tons; 132 men; steam power.

Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Co.—Mines Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, Yatesboro; 832,179 tons; 1,075 men; steam power.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co.—Mines Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Sagamore; 592,055 tons; 806 men; steam power.

Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co.—Cowan Mines Nos. 2 and 3, Cowansville; 51,366 tons; 104 men; steam power.

Rimerton Coal Co., West Monterey; 5,112 tons; 30 men; steam power.

Bagdad Coal & Coke Co., Bagdad; 77,435 tons; 284 men; steam power.

Haddon Coal Co., Leechburg; 75,373 tons; 86 men; steam power.

Raridan Coal Co., Logansport; 73,600 tons; 73 men; steam power.

United States Sewer Pipe Co.—Mines Nos. 1 and 2, Johnetta; 73,502 tons; 100 men; steam power.

Aladdin Coal & Coke Co., Aladdin; 61,514 tons; 86 men; steam power.

Logansport Coal & Coke Co.—Bethel mine, Logansport; 55,095 tons; 59 men; steam power.

Gilpin Coal Co., Leechburg; 70,113 tons; 91 men; steam power.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.—Kirkpatrick mine, Leechburg; 30,539 tons; 34 men; gravity.

The last named mine is in the heart of the

borough of Leechburg and is operated almost entirely by gravity, the coal being run into the cars from the tipple, the brakes released and the loaded cars roll through the street into the gates of the rolling mill, where the coal is delivered direct to the furnaces. The empty cars are pulled up the hill to the mine mouth by mules.

The great majority of the above mines use cutting machines operated by electricity or compressed air. State inspectors enforce stringent rules covering drainage and ventilation, and see that the utmost care is used in handling explosives.

There is a stratum of block coal on Mud Lick and Little Mud Lick runs in Red Bank township about three miles wide, extending about four miles from east to west, varying from seven to fourteen feet in thickness. It burns freely as a pine knot, with but little smoke, leaving a considerable quantity of clear ashes, with an alkaline reaction.

COAL STATISTICS

The output of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1912 exceeded the previous maximum of 1910 by 11,343,964 short tons in quantity and by \$16,340,987 in value. The production decreased from 150,521,526 short tons in 1910 to 144,561,257 tons in 1911, the smaller production being accompanied by a slight decline in price. In 1912 prices were somewhat improved and the production increased to 161,865,488 short tons. The gain in quantity in 1912 over 1911 was 17,304,231 tons, or nearly 12 per cent, and increase in value was \$23,215,545, or 16 per cent. Production increased generally throughout the State, 18 out of 23 counties showing gains.

The average price per ton for Pennsylvania bituminous coal advanced from \$1.01 in 1911 to \$1.05 in 1912. The advance was significant, principally from the fact that the gain of four cents a ton made the average in 1912 the highest price paid for bituminous coal in Pennsylvania during a period of thirty years.

CHAPTER VII

PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, DISTILLERIES, STATISTICS

OIL DISCOVERIES—MAKING “COAL OIL”—THE OIL BOOM—SPECULATION AND RUIN—NATURAL GAS—EARLY DISTILLERIES—THE “WHISKEY INSURRECTION”—STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY—POPULATION—MODERN MIRACLES

A Franciscan priest, Louis de la Roche, was the first person to notice a coating of oil on a spring in Cuba, Allegheny county, New York, in 1629. He made no use of the discovery, except to bottle the oil for medicinal purposes. For many years after de la Roche's discovery different persons put up the oil in fancy labeled bottles, claiming miraculous virtues for it in rheumatism and other diseases, calling it “Seneca Oil.”

COAL OIL

Another oil, made from cannel coal, was brought out by Eli Hancock in 1694, who obtained a patent for the process of distilling it. In 1761 many persons started distilleries for the production of oil from bituminous shale in various parts of Pennsylvania.

The North American Oil Works were established by a joint stock company in 1856 and were located on the right bank of the Kiskiminetas, about 200 rods above its mouth. Oil for illuminating purposes was manufactured from cannel coal, which abounds in pots rather than regular strata in that region. The coal was placed in revolving retorts, which were heated by external coal fires. Thus the coal in the retorts was roasted and its oleaginous matter expelled in the form of gas, which was conducted into a number of iron pipes several inches in diameter, which were placed horizontally and side by side in reservoirs of cold water, where it was condensed into the form of crude oil, which was conducted into large tanks, from which it was drawn off, refined, and prepared for burning by the use of chemical agencies and suitable apparatus. The capacity of these works was from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels a month. Dr. David Alter of Freeport was a stockholder in this company, and the inventor of the process of refining.

The first to introduce the making of oil

from coal into Pennsylvania was an Austrian named Toch, who built a refinery at Tarentum in 1853 for the firm of Peterson & Dale. After that date the refineries increased rapidly in numbers, and were successful until the development of the petroleum industry.

The oil made from coal was of different consistency and quality from petroleum, but owing to the source of both being in the same State, many persons called petroleum “coal oil,” and the name has stuck ever since.

THE OIL BOOM

In 1858 a well was dug to the oil sand by J. M. Williams of Oil Creek in Venango county, and soon thereafter a well was drilled at the same place, by Colonel Drake. This was the inception of the oil industry in Pennsylvania.

In 1860 Thomas McConnell, W. D. Robinson, Smith K. Campbell and J. B. Finley bought two acres of Elisha Robinson, Sr., on Thom's run, and the Allegheny river, in Hovey township, and organized the Foxburg Oil Co. They drilled a well for 460 feet, but were stopped by the breaking out of the war. Fortunately for the oil industry this territory was later found to be dry. If they had completed this well and been disappointed in their search the industry would have delayed in development for many years. They returned from the war in 1865 and bought 100 acres more of Robinson, south of the first tract. On this they drilled a well, known as Clarion No. 1, and brought in the first producer. The flow was 18 barrels a day until 1869, when it was increased to 25 barrels.

From this beginning arose the forest of derricks that soon dotted the country around Parker City. In July, 1869, there were 25 wells, producing 310 barrels a day. In November there were 1,058 wells, in the Parker and Lawrenceburg fields.

These wells were from 1,200 to 1,600 feet deep, and were mostly in the fourth sands. Oil advanced in 1876 to \$4.00 a barrel and there were in these fields 1,002 wells, producing 9,904 barrels a day.

SPECULATION AND RUIN

To convey an idea of the fortunes made in the oil boom the careers of two of the old Armstrong county operators are given. John McKeown had nothing but his strong arms as capital when he went to work in the field. Within a short time he was taking drilling contracts, and when he died several years after the decline of the industry he left a fortune of \$10,000,000.

Stephen Duncan (Dunc) Karns was a noted character of those days. He returned from the war and leased an acre of oil land from Fullerton Parker. On this he drilled a well, borrowing the money to pay for supplies. This well produced only one barrel a day at first. This did not discourage him, but he kept on leasing and sinking wells. His first well later yielded 25 barrels a day. By 1872 his income from his leases was \$5,000 a day.

He made good use of this money. He promoted the Parker & Karns City railroad, built the town of Karns City, the Fredericksburg & Orange railroad, started the Exchange Bank and erected the bridge across the Allegheny at Parker. He built a mansion at Glen Cairn and kept a string of racehorses. He had many peculiarities, which the sudden accession of riches only accentuated. In 1874 the dropping of the price of crude oil to 40 cents and unwise speculations caused his failure. He went West, ran a ranch and later returned to Pittsburgh, where he practiced law and published a Populist paper. In 1898 he returned to the West and in California made a second success in the oil business.

Many other fortunes were made and lost in this oil strike. The price of crude oil ran up and down and many speculators lost all in a single hour. In 1864 oil sold at \$4.00 a barrel and in 1862 it had been 10 cents. Prices in later years have been: 52 cents in 1891, \$1.72 in 1909, \$2.50 in 1913. The supply is slowly diminishing and the price is raising at a corresponding pace.

PIPE LINES

Part of the oil history is the story of the pipe lines. At first the methods of transportation were by flatboats and wagons, until the

building of the railroads. Then the first pipe line was proposed from Oil City to Kittanning in 1862. The project was defeated in the Legislature by the teamsters, 4,000 of whom would be thrown out of work by the construction of the line.

A monopoly at first prevented the building of competing lines, and the Legislature finally, in 1868, passed a free pipe line bill. The first private line was laid across the Allegheny at Parker, by "Dunc" Karns. There were six lines to Parker in 1872. In that year the restrictions were entirely removed from the construction of pipe lines, and this caused the building of "wild cat" lines. These promoters issued certificates for the oil they pumped, and the practice finally resulted in the failure of many operators who trusted the promoters. From the consolidation of these many lines gradually evolved the famous Standard Oil Company. They paid cash for the oil and thus saved the industry.

WILDCATTING

Col. E. A. L. Roberts, in 1864, obtained a patent for the process of "shooting" the wells to increase their production. His exorbitant charges caused many "wild cat" shooters to make a business of torpedoing the wells under cover of darkness. Many fights between the licensees and the "wild catters" occurred, and thousands of lawsuits arose over the illegal shooting of wells. In these suits, owing to his influence and wealth, Roberts always won.

At first gunpowder was used to torpedo the wells, thus loosening the paraffine that accumulated in the pipes, five pounds making a charge. Later nitroglycerine was introduced in 1867, thus adding greater hazard to the work. Many accidents occurred. One "wild-catter" concealed a can of the deadly fluid in the bushes near a well. The wife of the driller found it and thinking it was lard oil, filled her husband's oil can with it. He oiled the engine with it, with the result that his body was gathered up in fragments.

After the Roberts patents expired in 1883 the business of oil production settled down into a systematic profession. Many of the operators of small producers were rewarded by holding on through the years. For forty years the old Graham well opposite Parker has produced day after day, yielding eight barrels, and this product has averaged at least a dollar a barrel through the period of its existence. Many other small wells are yielding their owners a lifetime income, which though small, is as eternal as the flow of the Allegheny.

NEW WELLS

The Pine Creek Oil Company owned and financed by the Lamberton interests of Franklin, Pa., have in 1913 leased over 2,000 acres of land in Boggs and Pine townships, and will begin work at once in putting down a number of test wells on land in that district. The first wells will be drilled near Goheenville and each given thorough tests. In a determined effort to find oil every sand will be drilled through, as gas will be a minor consideration unless it is developed in large volumes. It is the general opinion throughout these townships that oil may be found there some day in large quantities and no efforts or expense will be spared to prove these opinions by veteran oil men.

NATURAL GAS IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

While engaged in tearing down an old mill on Canodonay creek, near Fredonia, N. Y., some workmen noticed bubbles in the bed of the creek and lighting the gas found it to burn without smoke and with a hot flame. They drilled into the spot and put in an inch and a half pipe, from which they supplied the town of 100 houses with light and ran the new mill for several years. This discovery was in 1824, and in 1831 a cone-shaped tower was built at Erie over a gas spring, thereby supplying the lighthouse on the lake.

These were the beginnings of the gas industry in the United States. The introduction of gas into the industries of Armstrong county occurred in 1869, when a well was drilled at Leechburg by Jos. G. Beale and others, who were seeking oil. For several years the oil and salt well drillers had found gas, but dreaded it, and generally shut it off. This time it was tried as an illuminant with success, and later used under the boilers and furnaces of the Siberian Iron Works. This was the first instance of the use of gas for metallurgical work in the United States.

At Bakou, on the Caspian sea, in Persia, natural gas had been used by the Parsees in their temples to perpetuate the sacred fire, and at a very early date in the world's history it was used by them in the forging of iron. However, this was never developed further than in a crude way.

The natural gas boom was subsequent to the oil boom, and was a sort of "back-fire" to the latter industry. At first the drillers only used the gas to light their works and seldom allowed it to be lit around the wells, from the apprehension of fire. Later on, when the oil

wells began to fail, gas was turned to as a last resource, but it has proved of equal value. Many industries would never have come to this county had they not been able to avail themselves of this clean, cheap and simple fuel. To it we owe the great glass works, the many brick kilns, the finer grades of iron and steel and the efficient and economical lighting and heating of our homes. It has completely driven artificial gas out of the field.

For a time the gas industry languished, when the pressure of the wells ran low, but it was brought back quickly with the introduction of the gas pump. By this means the flow of the wells is equalized, the pumps being connected with several wells of varying pressure.

GAS COMPANIES

The Carnegie Gas Company have been among the energetic operators in this gas field with others and have put down twelve wells with more or less success, though they have not looked upon it as an especially desirable field and they have perhaps given it a better test than any other company. They estimate that it has cost thirteen cents a thousand to produce gas in the field, which is considered high. This is on account of the number of failures and light wells. We doubt whether other companies have a record of the cost, or, at least, we do not have their estimates.

The companies operating in Armstrong county are: American Natural Gas Co., Philadelphia Gas Co., Apollo Gas Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Co., Peoples' Gas Co. and the Carnegie Gas Co. Some of these are private concerns, but all of them have pipe lines and pumping stations in the county. It is impossible to give a list of the hundreds of wells in operation, as new ones are coming in every week and exhausted ones being closed down. The T. W. Phillips company has between five and six hundred wells in seven counties of the State.

The present price of gas averages 25 cents per thousand cubic feet for domestic purposes, and 15 cents for manufacturing use.

The pressure, which at first was enormous, has held up fairly well, but is slowly decreasing and may be exhausted in a few years. Some of the old wells are holding out better than the new ones. All of the companies find it necessary to operate pumping stations at convenient points, from which the gas is forced into pipe lines from groups of wells of varying pressures.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has a pumping station at the site of the old Tunnel-

ton Mill, in Kittanning township, which has rehabilitated this little settlement. The men in charge work in two shifts, night and day. They are: H. J. Mansfield, J. M. Hawkins, J. P. Anthony and T. G. Miller.

DISTILLERIES AND THEIR ORIGIN

The effort to obtain the necessaries of life in the most economic way led to the manufacture of whiskey in this county in early days of settlement. It was practically impossible for the farmers to pack enough wheat or rye over the mountains to pay for all the iron implements, cloth and salt they needed; but it was comparatively easy to distill their grain into whiskey and ship it in that portable form. A five-gallon keg of whiskey slung upon either side of a pack-horse, made an easy load, and its purchasing power was great enough to insure a big load for the return trip. In this way whiskey became their current money for eastern exchange. Soon the little stills were to be found in every settlement and along most of the streams.

When the Federal government, for purposes of revenue, in 1791, laid a heavy tax on all distilled liquors, it took away a large part of the purchasing power of the western whiskey, and the whole country rose up in rebellion against it. This was the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794, in which Armstrong county had little part. It was not caused by an inordinate love of liquor on the part of the settlers, but by the fact that the excise tax had robbed them of a convenient means of procuring the necessaries of life. In the army that marched to Pittsburgh to quell this insurrection there were many citizens of this county, whose law-abiding inclinations overcame their resentment against the taxation of their chief source of revenue.

The great number of these old distilleries precludes an extended mention here, but they will be described in the sketches of the different townships. A few statistics of a later period are shown below.

The number of distilleries in the county in 1840 was 25, and they produced 20,633 gallons, or nearly a gallon to each man, woman and child then living in this territory. In 1876 there was only one distillery, producing annually 50,000 gallons, or a little less than the proportion of the former year. At present there are in operation in the county three distilleries, but their output is not available. It is probably many times greater than the proportions above, as one of the distilleries is the largest in this

country and supplies most of the eastern end of the United States with rye whiskey.

STATISTICS OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

In 1840 there were 5,052 farmers in Armstrong county, 1,000 miners, 95 persons engaged in commerce, 711 in manufactures and trades; 36 in navigating the canals and lakes and 64 in the learned professions.

The wealth of the county in 1840 was: Iron furnaces, 3, producing 1,340 tons; employing 141 hands; capital, including mining operations, \$48,000. Coal mines produced 705,490 bushels; employing 61 hands; capital, \$9,347. Salt works produced 322,030 bushels; employed 68 men; capital, \$57,034. Live stock—14,434 horses and mules; 26,110 cattle; 54,815 sheep; 39,621 swine; poultry valued at \$1,878. Wheat, 289,789 bushels; barley, 337 bushels; oats, 508,998 bushels; rye, 138,120 bushels; buckwheat, 85,040 bushels; corn, 171,089 bushels; wool, 80,416 pounds; hops, 1,528 pounds; beeswax, 1,602 pounds; potatoes, 107,046 bushels; hay, 17,341 tons; sugar, 21,605 pounds; dairy products, \$46,854; fruits, \$9,017; home products, \$51,152. There were 79 stores of all kinds with a total capitalization of \$186,200. Manufactures—Buildings, 159; value of machinery, \$19,660; capital invested, \$255,825. Woolen mills, 2; value of goods, \$7,200; capital, \$13,650. Tanneries, 25; tanned 2,569 sides sole leather, 4,276 sides of upper leather; capital, \$17,750; value leather manufactures, \$2,850. Distilleries, 25; produced 20,633 gallons; capital, \$11,290. Gristmills, 68. Sawmills, 91.

The total taxable property in 1845 was \$1,618,800, of which \$1,398,535 was real estate.

In 1850 there were in Armstrong county 21 gristmills, 13 sawmills, 12 saltworks, 5 carpenter shops, 5 brick yards, 3 tin shops, 3 woolen mills, 1 nail factory, 2 rolling mills, 6 iron furnaces, 2 foundries and 8 tanneries.

From the county commissioners' report for 1913 we learn that the number of acres of land in Armstrong county was 393,579; their valuation was \$6,168,603. The houses and lots assessed in the county were valued at \$6,176,143. Number of horses, 7,709; value, \$312,829. Number of cows, 7,597; valued at 112,406. The occupational assessment was \$840,597. Value of coal lands, \$1,089,344. Total assessment for county purposes was \$16,049,782. Total assessment for State purposes, \$2,427,393. The valuation of personal property in the county was \$3,207,461, an increase over 1890 of 87 per cent.

In 1913 Armstrong county had three rolling mills, eleven brick manufacturing plants, three distilleries, two plate glass works, six foundries, ten sawmills, two potteries, four quarries, and so many coal mines that it would be necessary to issue monthly bulletins to keep up with their establishment.

The report of the State Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1913, among other statistics has this regarding the industries peculiar to the county of Armstrong: In the steel mills the average earnings of the employees was \$663.80 per year, and the value of their individual production was \$3,661. That is, the cost of their labor was 18% of the receipts for the product. In the tin plate works the average salary was \$722, and the value of the production was \$2,127, or 23% of the receipts. Operatives in the woolen mills received an average of \$363 per year, which, their production amounting to \$2,825 each, was only 13% of the whole cost of manufacture.

POPULATION

The population in 1810, when the territory was more extensive than in the present year, was 6,143; in 1820, 10,324; in 1830, 17,625; in 1840, 28,365; in 1850, after the formation of Clarion county, it was 29,500; in 1860, 35,797; in 1870, 43,382; in 1880, 54,477; in 1890, 46,747; in 1900, 52,551; in 1910, 68,880. The excess population of the 1880 census shows the effect of the oil boom.

Of the people in the county 67,372 are white. There are 495 negroes, of which 289 are black and 206 mulatto. There are also 10 Chinese and 3 Indians in the county.

Of the white residents 49,958 are of native parentage and birth and 9,510 are foreign born. Of the foreign born 4,633 are aliens, without the rights of citizenship, almost half of them residing in Ford City.

The nationalities of these foreigners are: Italy, 2,502; Austria, 1,990; Hungary, 1,816; Germany, 927; Russia, 484; other nations, to the number of sixteen, divide the remainder of the foreign population.

MODERN MIRACLES

Since Smith's history of Armstrong county was published in 1883 the wonders of invention have so rapidly come into use that the public mind accepts them now as a matter of course. Railroads have grown to enormous proportions, telegraph lines cover the land with a network only equaled by the telephone lines;

the phonograph is a household decoration, a daily amusement and a business necessity; the typewriter is the chief instrument of writing, some business men only signing their names to letters; the automobile is supplanting the horse; the impossibility of flying has become a daily possibility; and the great Panama canal, not then even dreamed of, is now a completed wonder of American engineering capacity.

ELECTRICITY

The steam railroads are now threatened by the electric roads, and in self-defense are preparing to electrify their own lines. This year the Pennsylvania, having witnessed the electrification of the New York Central Lines into New York City, is preparing to do the same to its own road in that part of the country. This will also soon be done in Pittsburgh and the section near there, in which Armstrong county may share.

The field of electric research and invention may almost be said to be contemporaneous with the present generation. Men not yet old can remember when the first arc lamps appeared, and what a wonder they were; and the incandescent light was of later invention. One thing has followed another so rapidly, indeed, that the real marvel of electric development has hardly been realized by the generation that has witnessed it. In the public lighting stations of the United States upward of fifty thousand persons are employed, at wages amounting to forty million dollars; and it is estimated that more than one hundred thousand private plants employ thirty-five thousand more at wages that total at more than seventeen million dollars. Even this, however, represents but one department of the field of electrical industry as it is today. The lighting stations are dependent upon factories where thousands of other persons are employed. The manufacture of poles, both iron and wood, the making of porcelain, wire, glass, rubber, mica, insulators and many other things is enormously stimulated by this industry. The telephone, and the transmission of power for all sorts of purposes from distant waterfalls, are among the marvels of the present electrical age; and wireless telegraphy is so recent that it has not yet ceased to attract the curiosity always bestowed upon the latest scientific wonder. In all this work the United States has been a leader. Not only are the most important electrical inventions to be credited to this country, but our volume of electrical manufacture and export is greater than that of any other nation.

THE AEROPLANE

The greatest of the inventions of the last ten years is the aeroplane. In 1904 the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made at Kitty Hawk Hill, S. C., by Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio. Since that date the strides taken by this new method of transportation have been greater than those of any other invention

in the world. Today the speed of the aeroplane is 124.8 miles an hour; machines have been run over 1,000 miles in 14 hours; seven passengers have been carried upon one machine; aeroplanes have been continued in flight for twenty hours without a stop; and the highest altitude reached by one aviator has been 19,600 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER VIII

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—EDUCATIONAL GROWTH

THE PRESBYTERIANS—THE LUTHERANS—OTHER DENOMINATIONS—SUNDAY SCHOOLS—BIBLE SOCIETY—PRIMITIVE SCHOOLHOUSES—EARLY TEACHERS—FREE SCHOOLS—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS — INSTITUTES — CONVENTIONS — MEDICAL INSPECTIONS — STATISTICS

The first settlers of Armstrong county began to worship the Lord in their different ways almost as soon as they completed their simple log homes. Most of the services were held as often as representatives of the different denominations came through by horseback over the faint trails of the forests, and for some years there were no domiciles for the congregations, the open air meetings being held under the shade of the primeval forests.

PRESBYTERIANS

It is interesting to note that the two earliest established churches of the Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations in this county were located within a few miles of each other in South Buffalo township. The friendly rivalry between the denominations resulted in good to both, and the historian has hard work to decide which of them is entitled to priority in the field. The Lutherans had services in the German language in 1796, but did not organize regularly until after the Presbyterians, whose pastors began serving them in 1798.

The first church established in Armstrong county was the Presbyterian Church of Slate Lick. The precise date of its organization is not known, in fact it was probably never organized according to the custom of recent times. It was a preaching point and had recognition as a congregation before the beginning of the present century, probably as early as 1798. The minutes of the Presbytery of Redstone show that on Oct. 15, 1799, the congregation of "Union and Fairfield in Allegheny County" asked for supplies.

The call of this church to its first pastor,

Rev. John Boyd, is a strange document. The members' names, together with their pledges of half cash and half produce, are: "Adam Maxwell, \$2, 3 bushels wheat; William Barnett, 50 cents, 1½ bushels wheat; Joseph Cogley, \$1; William McNinch, \$1; James Green, \$1, 2 bushels wheat; James Travis, 67 cents; John Jack, \$1; Thomas Jack, 50 cents, 1½ bushels wheat; George Ross, \$3; Charles Boner, \$1; William Park, —; George Byers, \$1.33, 2 bushels wheat; Isabella Hill, \$1; Jean Kiskaden, 50 cents; David Reed, 1½ bushels wheat; Thomas Cumberland, 50 cents, 1-3 of a bushel of wheat."

The total is sixteen names, fifteen dollars, and eleven and five-sixth bushels of wheat. Surely the love of gain was not the impelling motive which caused this pastor to enter upon the work of this church.

LUTHERANS

The first Lutheran pastor to preach in this county was Rev. John M. Steck, who began to hold services in German in the year 1796, and continued to do so until 1815. These services were held in private homes, in barns and in the open air, and were confined to the southern portion of the county, principally in the limits of South Buffalo township. He organized the "Blue Slate" Church, near Boggsville, about 1804, the congregation later adopting the name of St. Matthew's.

The following are the succeeding established Lutheran churches in the county, in the order of precedence: St. Michael's on Crooked creek; "Rupp's," Kittanning township; Zion or "Forks," in Kittanning township; St. Jacob's,

South Bend township; St. Mark's, near Eddyville, in Red Bank township; Christ's, at Gas-town, in Plum Creek township; Trinity, Kittanning borough; St. John's, on the edge of Plum Creek township and Indiana county; Salem, at Kellersburg, in Madison township.

The pioneer pastors of the county following "Father" Steck, were: Rev. John Gottfried Lampbrecht, 1813-15; Rev. Peter Rupert, 1814; Rev. Adam Mohler, 1817-23; Rev. M. C. Zielfels, 1824-25; Rev. Gabriel Adam Reichert, 1823-37. The last named pastor was the greatest of the old German ministers. He organized six congregations and was one of the prominent citizens of the county in his time.

Armstrong county was the center of the great Lutheran controversy of 1866-68, and the split resulting therefrom did great harm to the church. For many years a sharp division continued between the adherents of the General Synod and the General Council, and bitter feeling was engendered between the two congregations and even members of other denominations. This often resulted in the contending parties seeking fellowship in churches of other denominations and abandoning their native beliefs.

At the present time there are 27 pastors, 40 churches, and 4,500 members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Armstrong county. Of these 14 churches, with about 1,500 members, belong to the General Council; 23 churches, with about 3,000 members, belong to the General Synod; one church, with about fifty members, to the Ohio Synod; and one church, with eighty members, is independent. The services of these churches, with the exception of Emmanuel, at Freeport, and Trinity, at Ford City, are held in the English language. The two churches mentioned hold their services in German.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

The Associate Reformed church, which later became the United Presbyterian, was first established in this county in Kittanning, in 1845. For a time they were quite prosperous, but of late years their numbers have been slowly decreasing.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS

Only one congregation of the Cumberland branch of the Presbyterian denomination is known to have been formed in this county. It was organized in 1843 in South Buffalo township, near Slate Lick, with a small member-

ship, but failed to outlast the years. The building is still standing in a good state of preservation.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The foundation of Roman Catholicism was made in Sugar Creek township in 1801, when St. Patrick's congregation was organized. In the sketch of that township will be found a complete history of this first church of that denomination in this part of the State.

METHODISTS

The Methodist Episcopal denomination had its first organization in Kittanning in 1816. Before and after that date the services were held by the few circuit riders who passed through this county. Shortly after the organization in Kittanning the residents of South Buffalo township met and organized. After those came many revivals and incorporations among the Methodists all over the county.

Rev. T. M. Hudson, a venerable clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, had that portion of this county east of the Allegheny river in his circuit of three hundred miles, which he traversed nearly one hundred years ago. There were then no church edifices within that part of his circuit included in this county. Meetings were held in private houses and in the open air, under trees, in pleasant weather, to which women, in some instances, went a distance of five or six miles with infants in their arms. The dwelling-houses did not lack ventilation. They were not as warm as modern dwellings. In one instance, said he, the feet of another clergyman were frozen while he was preaching in such a mansion.

EPISCOPALIANS

The Protestant Episcopal denomination was organized first in Kittanning in 1824. Other churches were later brought into life at Leechburg, Freeport and Brady's Bend. This denomination is not numerous in the county, but their prosperity is assured and they have fine buildings.

BAPTISTS

Pine Creek was the first home of the Baptists, who formed the church of that name in 1836. From that centre sprang many other congregations, and now this denomination is numbered among the most progressive and

numerous of the county's religious beliefs. All of the Baptist churches in this county are in the Clarion Baptist Association, of the neighboring county of that name. The next meeting of the association will be held at the old Union Church in South Buffalo township.

STATISTICS

Statistics of the different churches of this county are difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. Many of the denominations do not keep complete records, and others are reluctant to have their status published. Taken as a whole, the cause of religion is not lessening in power or number of converts, but the proportion of members of churches compared with population is somewhat less than in former times. This is partly due to the increase of a spirit of unbelief, and also to the lack of interest displayed in the country churches. So many methods of amusement have been developed in these days that a lack of attendance can be traced to their influence on church members. The most potent, but perhaps not evil, influence on the attendance of the churches is the springing up within the last ten years of the wonderful motion picture show houses. Fortunately many of the churches have "taken the bull by the horns" and utilized this invention to entertain and instruct their members, thereby reviving an interest in the better class of stories and illustrations.

The number of churches in Armstrong county in 1850 was said to have been sixty-five, but no further facts are at hand regarding them.

From Smith's "History of Armstrong County," 1876, we learn that in the county there were then 115 churches, with 10,800 members. Of these the Presbyterian had 24 churches, with 2,989 members; the Lutherans, 29 churches, with 2,672 members; the Methodist Episcopal, 19 churches, with 1,814 members; the United Presbyterians, 13 churches, with 1,038 members; the Reformed, 12 churches, with 825 members; the Baptists, 10 churches, with 650 members; the Roman Catholics, 3 churches, with 500 members; and the Protestant Episcopal, 5 churches, with 330 members. The Dunkards, or German Baptists, were represented by a few churches in different parts of the county, but they did not furnish statistics of any kind.

At present there are in Armstrong county 40 Lutheran churches, 28 Presbyterian, 24 Methodist, 11 Baptist, 10 Reformed, 12 Roman Catholic, 10 United Presbyterian, 4 Episcopal,

4 Brethren in Christ, 3 Free Methodist, 1 Methodist Protestant, 1 Hebrew, 1 Greek and 1 Magyar.

REMINISCENT

Speaking of the early Presbyterian churches of this county a writer says: "The original edifice in Rural Valley was as square as the character of its builders and as humble and simple. It was of logs, 24x24 feet, and when the congregation outgrew it they simply laid open one side and added another length of logs. It was heated by a single stove and the crowd was deepest upon the side where the little heater stood. The pulpit was a ten-bushel store box set endwise and the seats were oak slabs, the sawed side up, each supported by four peg-legs.

"The communion 'tokens' were manufactured by Richard E. Caruthers, one of the first ruling elders. They were of lead, the size of an old-style copper cent, with the letters R V stamped thereon. These tokens were given to the people at Saturday eve service, and were taken up on the following Sabbath after the members were seated at the communion table. An elder passed along on either side of the table and the tokens were dropped into his hand. In 1850, Elder Totten purposely failed to take up these tokens at communion one Sabbath. Many of the surprised members offered them to him after the service, but were told to retain them as souvenirs of a dying custom.

"In 1851 an elder refused to serve when the communion tables were removed, and insisted that they be replaced. Shortly thereafter he changed his opinion and voluntarily made a motion to dispense with them.

"Rev. Cochran Forbes was the first minister in the history of the church to invite members of other denominations to the communion. He had been a missionary, and said you couldn't be a missionary without losing your sectarianism.

"The first Sabbath school was held in a private house. There was no room for separate classes, so all were seated compactly on boards laid on trestles. When the winter came on the school moved into Mr. Stoop's kitchen, where the smell of the good things sometimes interfered greatly with the attention of the younger scholars."

PRESBYTERY OF KITTANNING

The Synod of Pittsburgh, in 1856, organized the Presbytery of Saltsburg, including within

its bounds the counties of Armstrong and Indiana. This was the actual organization of the Presbytery of Kittanning, as the change of name in 1870 only resulted in the loss of two ministers. At the date of the first meeting at which the name was altered the Presbytery had under its care twenty-five ministers and fifty churches.

The members at the organization in 1870 were Revs. Joseph Painter, D. D., John H. Kirkpatrick, Alex Donaldson, D. D., Levi M. Graves, John Caruthers, Carl Moore, William W. Woodend, D. D., Andrew McElwaine, Samuel P. Bollman, Franklin Orr, William F. Morgan, G. W. Mechlin, D. D., J. Molton Jones, George K. Scott, James E. Carruthers, David J. Irwin, Samuel H. Holliday, J. L. Sample, T. D. Ewing, John Orr, Hezekiah McGill, James A. Ewing, Alex. S. Thompson and John J. Francis.

The April meetings are held in Kittanning and the September meetings in Indiana.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The first Sunday school in the county was a union school, organized in Kittanning in 1818, with a membership of twenty. This was regarded at first by the pastors as an unwarranted innovation, but in time they grew to depend on the schools to direct the younger generation into the path of righteousness. The first school held sessions in the courthouse, but later as the different churches grew in number each denomination developed schools of their own.

In 1876 there were 106 Sunday schools in the county, with 8,266 scholars on the rolls. They were apportioned as follows: Presbyterian, 20 schools, 2,097 scholars; Methodist Episcopal, 19 schools, 1,523 scholars; United Presbyterian, 12 schools, 744 scholars; Baptist, 12 schools, 500 scholars; Reformed, 11 schools, 630 scholars; Episcopalian, 4 schools, 265 scholars; Catholic, 3 schools, 600 scholars.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

At present the church schools are represented in the Armstrong County Sabbath School Association, composed of representatives from all the Protestant churches. This association was organized in 1900 and the officers for the year 1913 are: Rev. H. G. Gregg, president; W. A. Nicholson, vice-president; Mrs. Paul McKenrick, corresponding secretary; Thomas Shankle, recording secretary; W. L. Turcotte, treasurer.

The county is divided into eleven districts, the officers of which are as follows:

First District—Rev. A. E. Curry, president; Rev. O. C. Carlile, vice-president; Thomas B. Shankle, recording secretary; Charles Held, corresponding secretary; Roy P. Bowser, treasurer.

Second District—Rev. H. S. Garner, president; A. S. McQuilkin, vice-president; C. E. McSparrin, secretary; Miss Ida Milliron, treasurer.

Third District—A. M. Armstrong, president; D. K. Hill, vice-president; Gertrude Grim, secretary; Mrs. D. P. Trout, treasurer.

Fourth District—T. J. Baldrige, president; W. K. Fiscus, vice-president; C. A. Williams, secretary; E. A. Townsend, treasurer.

Fifth District—Dr. R. S. Keeler, president; William Lantz, vice-president; Miss Pearl Crothers, corresponding secretary; Miss Edna Schumaker, recording secretary; Plummer Clark, treasurer.

Sixth District—William Espy, president; H. T. Sowers, vice-president; Miss Catherine Hall, corresponding secretary; Miss Nell Rearick, recording secretary; Mrs. Jas. McCullough, treasurer.

Seventh District—H. H. Schumaker, president; J. N. Nye, vice-president; R. W. Heffelfinger, corresponding secretary; Earl Moorhead, recording secretary; I. J. Rearick, treasurer.

Eighth District—T. N. Rughard, president; A. C. Schumaker, vice-president; Miss Verda Putney, corresponding secretary; H. E. Heppler, recording secretary; Ezra Schumaker, treasurer.

Ninth District—Rev. A. F. Schumaker, president; I. Boarts, vice-president; Miss Ella Morrison, corresponding secretary; Miss Effie McIntyre, recording secretary; Mrs. Sadie Leslie, treasurer.

Tenth District—J. F. Moore, president; A. V. Helm, vice-president; Prof. J. L. Hazlett, corresponding secretary; Miss Ella B. Mateer, recording secretary; Mrs. Homer Dickey, treasurer.

Eleventh District—O. N. Winger, president; Rev. J. A. Law, vice-president; Mrs. George Davis, corresponding secretary; William Steel, recording secretary; Mrs. Abram Myers, treasurer.

From the report of Mrs. Paul McKenrick, secretary of the association, we find that there are 153 Sunday schools in Armstrong county, with a total of 21,998 scholars on the rolls. Of these the Methodists lead, with 34 schools and 5,079 scholars; Lutherans, 32 schools and

4,897 members; Presbyterians, 28 schools, 4,910 members; Reformed, 16 schools, 2,127 scholars; Baptists, 14 schools, 1,518 scholars; United Presbyterians, 10 schools, 1,239 scholars; Evangelical, 8 schools, 738 scholars; Episcopalian, 3 schools, 355 scholars; Church of God, 4 schools, 451 scholars; United Brethren, 3 schools, 475 scholars; Methodist Protestant, 1 school, 204 scholars. In addition to these there are a few union schools, not connected with a regular church, thus making the total of Sunday schools of all kinds, 167, and the total enrollment 22,879 scholars.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

This society was organized in 1828, with the following officers: Rev. John Dickey, president; Revs. John Reddick, G. A. Reichert, Henry Koch, and John Core, and Thomas Smullen and Samuel Green, vice-presidents; Thomas Hamilton, Simon Torney, Philip Mechling, Frederick Rohrer, Robert Brown, Samuel Matthews, James Green, John Monroe, James Brown, David Johnson and James E. Brown, members. In 1841 the society distributed several hundred Bibles, and in 1876 a special effort was made to place a Bible in every home in the county. It has not been in existence for several years past, and there seems no hope of a revival of the society in the future.

GROWTH OF EDUCATION IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

The educational facilities of this county from 1800 to 1834 were of the most primitive kind, but were the best that the pioneers, who had the wilderness to conquer, could afford. All of the schools were of the subscription kind, where the neighbors contributed as far as their means permitted, to pay the teacher and build and furnish the simple log structures which were no better than their own habitations. Often the subscriptions were not paid in coin, frequently in services in the construction of the schoolhouse, or materials for the work. These log schools were mostly square, with a fireplace at the end, but sometimes of octagonal shape, with a stove in the centre, made of sheet iron, that barely kept the frigid temperature of the old-time winters at bay. Floors were of slabs, seats of the same, without backs, and the window spaces, made narrow and long to save cutting the logs, were filled with greased paper, through which the light dimly filtered. Desks were ranged along the walls, so as to take advantage of the feeble illumination and to

enable the teacher to face the pupils, who stood at the desks with their backs to the windows.

The teachers were in truth as well as jest, "Irish schoolmasters." Most of them were old men who could not stand the severe manual labor of the woods and fields, and many of them were confirmed in habits that they had acquired in their days of youthful dissipation. In those days the distillery was a necessity, as they thought, to the settlers, and almost every stream had a small plant upon its banks. One teacher in this county in 1820 was Edward Jennings, who held forth at the Peters schoolhouse in Perry township. He used to have long recesses, during which he would repair to Jacob Peters' distillery to fortify himself against the arduous duties of the afternoon.

The educational qualifications of these schoolmasters were limited to a little reading, less writing and a very slight knowledge of arithmetic. Occasionally one was a good penman. William Marshall of Wayne township, and Edward Gorrell of Gilpin township, were among those who were said to have written "a fine hand."

The pay of these teachers was commensurate with their attainments. Most of them were compelled to collect their salaries a few cents at a time from those who subscribed, and often the collections were slow. The average tuition per scholar was \$1.50 a quarter, paid as the parents were able. Children came to school as long as their money lasted, and stayed at home and worked for the rest of the time to help pay for another term. All of the teachers "boarded 'round," and they were soon able to discriminate between the good and bad places. They were slow to leave a home where the food and accommodations were good, and it was hard to get them to stop out their proper time at a poorly supplied household. They were sometimes of great help to the farmers themselves in passing the long winter evenings indoors, some of the old instructors being fine "fiddlers." But sometimes they were rather objectionable, and the household found it easy to "speed the parting guest."

One of the early customs of the scholars of these log schools was to "bar-out" the teacher until he "set-up" the cider or other refreshments, and in the affrays that followed there was often serious injury caused to members of both opposing sides. Some of the first teachers in this county were: Cornelius Roley, John Sturgeon, Anthony O'Baldwin, Wright Elliott, John Criswell, Samuel Taggart, Henry Girt, Robert Walker, Thomas Barr, Joseph

Bullman, George Forsyth, Robert Kirby, Benjamin Irwin, Bezai Irwin, James Hannegan, James McDowell, John Cowan, Archibald Cook, Thomas McCleary and Archibald Kelly.

The ventilation of these early "temples of knowledge" was generally better than at present, often leaning to extremes. Philip Mechling, one of the prominent men of the pioneer days, and for several years sheriff of the county, once said that in passing a schoolhouse in Red Bank township he could count the scholars through the unfilled chinks in the log walls. It is to be hoped that ere the winter came a few handfuls of clay were daubed over these ventilators.

One of the early school teachers relates that he was often twitted by the friends of later days about his first scholars. It seems that the lower part of the building was open and the pigs used to rest there during the heat of the day, their squealing often interfering with the lessons of the scholars and necessitating the stationing of a boy with a stick at the place of entrance of the porkers to prevent their return until the recitations were over. His friends claimed that the pigs were entitled to be classed as scholars from the punctuality of their attendance.

As time passed the profession of schoolmaster became more honorable in the eyes of the settlers, and many a pastor eked out his meagre stipend by teaching a term in winter. Some of our best citizens have not felt that a course of teaching in these simple edifices was beneath their dignity in the days of their upward struggles to fame.

Upon the adoption of the free school system in 1834 these structures were replaced as fast as possible with frame buildings, many of which, we regret to say, are in use still. They were great improvements over the log schoolhouses, but the brick buildings that followed them are a still greater evidence of the advancement of educational methods.

FIRST GRADED SCHOOL

The first graded school in this county came into operation by accident and the action of a set of far-sighted and independent school directors, whose names we are sorry not to be able to record. In 1859 the inhabitants of Allegheny township petitioned the directors to establish another school near Stitt's mill, as the one then in use had become overcrowded. Instead of doing as requested the directors erected a new building near the old one and graded the school. For this innovation they

were haled before the court, which very properly dismissed the complaint at the expense of the complainants.

FREE SCHOOLS

Before the passing of the free school act there was a record in 1828 of an appropriation by the county for the sum of \$9.53, to pay the tuition of poor children. So it seems that the early settlers were as loath as the present taxpayers to expose their poverty by applying for free tuition. All this was eliminated by the free schools, and now the children of the rich and poor are all on the same footing, even to the point of free books, and sometimes, in other States, of free meals at noon.

As required by the act of 1834, the first meeting of the board of school directors was held in the courthouse at Kittanning in November of that year, with eleven delegates present. The Plum Creek district was not represented. The roster of delegates was: Jacob Mechling, Franklin township; James Adams, Sugar Creek; George Means, Toby; Samuel Marshall, Perry; John Calhoun, Wayne; Jacob McFadden, Clarion; Sherman Bills, Kiskiminetas; James McCall, Freeport; John Ridley, Red Bank; and James Hindman, Franklin.

The first levy made was for a tax of \$1,920.18, or double the amount appropriated by the State.

The growth of the schools was fairly rapid for the state of the county. In 1840 there were fourteen school districts and 120 schools, which were kept open for four months of the year. In 1858 there were one less than a hundred schools; the number of months taught was four and a half; average salaries of teachers, male, \$24, female, \$18 per month. The tax levied was \$22,000, the number of scholars was 9,500, and the cost per month for teaching each scholar was 48 cents.

In 1876 the schools had increased to 261, it cost 76 cents to fill each little brain with knowledge each month, the sessions were five and one-half months, the average salaries of the men were \$41 and the ladies \$34. There were in attendance in the year 12,600 scholars. The tax that year was \$75,719.

SUPERINTENDENTS

It is a part of the educational history of this county that there was for awhile considerable opposition to the county superintendency on the part of many of the supporters of the common school system. It was at first so strong

that the first convention of school directors, May, 1854, fixed the annual compensation of the first county superintendent at the meager sum of \$300, thinking that no one would serve for that sum, and that they would thus discharge the duty imposed on them by the law of selecting a suitable person and fixing his compensation, and at the same time dispense with the superintendent. They did not seem to consider that the law also prescribed that every teacher of common schools must be examined by that officer, and that if any schools in a district should be taught by teachers not having proper certificates there would have been a forfeiture of the State appropriation to the schools of such district.

The gentleman they selected, Rev. J. A. Campbell, after deliberation, concluded that he could not devote the time, labor and attention which the law required for that compensation, but proposed to accept the position for a year if the amount fixed by the convention would be increased to \$400. In order that the school districts of this county might not lose their State appropriations, several citizens pledged the additional hundred dollars, which they paid out of their own pockets, and the first incumbent of the new and to some extent obnoxious office entered upon the discharge of his official duties, in which he continued during the first two years and a part of the third year of the term, teaching part of the time a normal class and preaching to his congregation.

INSTITUTES

Teachers' institutes previous to 1867 were self-sustaining and were held at irregular intervals in different parts of the county. Since that date the State has made provision for their support, and the regular sessions held yearly at Kittanning are well attended and productive of great benefit to all who attend.

ACADEMIES

During the different periods of the growth of education in this county there have arisen and passed away many institutions for the imparting of higher branches of learning than those afforded by the public schools. Born in enthusiasm and ambition, these halls of learning have not always developed in proportion to the desires of their founders, but they have left a strong impress upon the present generation, so their origin and life have not been in vain.

The following is a list of the academies and

institutes existing since the beginning of the county's history, only two of them being now alive. The only one of the old academies existing now is Slate Lick, and it depends upon an irregular service of youthful preceptors who teach during their summer vacations. The other is the Dayton Normal Institute.

The last one founded heads the list: Dayton Normal Institute, Dayton Union Academy, Doaneville Seminary, Glade Run Academy, Kittanning Academy, Lambeth College, Leechburg Academy, Leechburg Institute, Oakland Classical Institute, Slate Lick Classical Institute, University of Kittanning, Worthington Academy.

MODERN SCHOOLS

One of the defects of the present school system is the lack of a permanent school fund for use in emergencies. In case of a panic the appropriation is liable to fail and the schools will be helpless until the next meeting of the Legislature. Texas has a fund of \$52,000,000.

Over forty-two years ago the historian Smith, who was then county school superintendent of Armstrong, stated that the best teachers in Austria were selected for the rural schools, and at the convention of 1913 the same statement was made by Prof. Corson of the Ohio school board. Yet the present rule is to send graduates of the high schools to "break in" at the rural schools, to the injury of the scholars and the doubtful benefit of the teachers. "As the teacher, so the school is."

Many improvements have been made, however, in the school administration, books are furnished by the State, and last year (1912) the State appropriation for all purposes was \$15,000,000.

Medical inspection has been introduced into some of the schools, but is not compulsory. The townships that have medical inspection are fourteen, and those without number eleven. Three are not reported. Last year in the State inspection 750 districts were examined, with 145,000 pupils, 111,000 proving defective in some way. Defective vision was the greatest trouble, with teeth and lungs closely following. Of the 3,572 schools examined 1,100 had unsanitary closets. In one of the districts of Armstrong county almost one-half of the children had some more or less serious ailment. Nine of the boroughs of this county have the inspection and three have not. It is to be hoped that the next historian of this county will not have to record a single township or borough without this necessary adjunct

of modern educational methods. And that most vital of all necessities of the country school as well as the farmer—good roads—should not longer be neglected as in the past.

CONVENTIONS

The tenth convention of school directors for the county was held in the new high school auditorium in November, 1913, with Hon. Geo. W. McNees as chairman. In the matter of information it was probably the most important ever held in Kittanning. Addresses by prominent educators and members were heard on vital subjects relating to health, finance and improved methods of instruction. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Frank Cribbs, S. Buffalo township; first vice president, R. Hagerman, Perry township; second vice president, A. W. Smith, Gilpin township; secretary, J. E. Vantine, Kiskiminetas township; treasurer, J. S. Porter, Applewold; auditor, John A. Fox, Kittanning; delegate to the State convention, S. S. Blyholder, Burrell township.

The convention also favorably recommended the increase of the salary of the county superintendent to \$3,000 per year. Prof. W. A. Patton is the present capable superintendent.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS

The State medical inspectors for 1913 are: Apollo borough, Dr. A. H. Townsend, Apollo; Bethel and Parks townships, Dr. Thomas L. Aye, Kelly Station; Boggs and Pine townships, Dr. T. H. Newcome, Templeton; Brady's Bend township, Dr. C. G. McGogney, Kaylor; Deanville independent district and Mahoning township, Dr. J. B. Longwell, Seminole; East Franklin township, Dr. J. E. Quigley, Adrian; Elderton borough and Plum Creek township, Dr. J. A. Kelly, Whitesburg; Ford City borough, Dr. A. E. Bower, Ford City; Freeport borough and Gilpin township, Dr. C. M. McLaughlin, Freeport; Parker's Landing borough and Hovey township, Dr. A. M. Hoover, Parker's Landing; Johnetta borough and South Buffalo township, Dr. W. J. Ralston, Freeport; Leechburg borough, Dr. J. D. Orr, Leechburg; Manorville borough and Manor township, Dr. Roscoe Deemar, Manorville; West Kittanning borough and Rayburn and Valley townships, Dr. T. N. McKee, Kittanning; Red Bank township, Dr. C. E. Sayres, Hawthorn; Rural Valley borough, Dr. S. E. Ambrose, Rural Valley; South

Bend township, Dr. J. A. Lowery, South Bend; South Bethlehem borough, Dr. E. K. Shumaker, New Bethlehem; Wayne township, Dr. E. J. Fleming, Dayton; Wickboro borough, Dr. J. B. F. Wyant, Kittanning; Worthington borough, Dr. J. W. Dunkle, Worthington.

STATISTICS

In 1876 the whole number of common schools in this county was 261; average number of months taught, 5.9; male teachers, 163; female teachers, 106; average salaries per month of male teachers, \$41.12; female, \$34.40; scholars, male, 6,730, female, 5,933; average attendance, 8,252; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 76 cents; tax levied for school purposes and building schoolhouses, \$75,719.25; received from State appropriation, \$10,480.08; from taxes and all other sources, \$87,854; total receipts, \$98,334.08. Expended: For building, renting and repairing schoolhouses, etc., \$22,949.37; teachers' wages, \$47,711.68; fuel, fees of collectors, etc., \$21,068.53; total expenditures, \$91,729.58.

In the year 1913 the number of schoolrooms in the county, including the boroughs, where there are several grades, was 413; the average months to each yearly session was 7 $\frac{3}{4}$; the number of male teachers was 118; number of female teachers, 304; average salaries of the male teachers in the county, outside of the boroughs mentioned below, was \$51.40 per month; average salaries of female teachers, exclusive of the boroughs, \$42.63 per month; number of male scholars on the entire county roll, 7,302; female scholars, 5,963; average attendance, entire county, 11,179; average cost per month for each scholar in the county, including the boroughs, \$2.03; amount of tax levied for educational purposes, including boroughs, \$200,134.11; appropriation from State, \$76,040.91; amount received from all other sources, \$273,227.07; total value of all schoolhouses in the county, \$708,504; amount paid as salaries to teachers, \$168,910.42; expended for fuel, repairs, water, light, etc., \$130,281.56.

In comparison with the salaries paid teachers in the country schools of the county the averages of male and female salaries in the boroughs of Kittanning, Ford City, Wickboro, Freeport, Leechburg and Apollo are presented. Male salaries, \$116.63; female salaries, \$59.64; the number of months taught in the borough schools averages nine.

CHAPTER IX

CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY

ARMSTRONG COUNTY CIVIL ROSTER—REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS—MEXICAN WAR—WAR OF 1812—CIVIL WAR RECORD—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—SURVIVING VETERANS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The following list of natives of this county who have been honored by their fellow-citizens, as well as those of other States and territories, is not complete, for the reason of the neglect of officials in the past, who failed to make complete records of the names of the office-holders of their days.

Among the natives of Armstrong county who held office in other parts of this country were: Walter A. Burleigh, Congressman from the territory of Dakota; Andrew J. Faulk, Governor of Dakota territory; G. W. Rutter, U. S. Senator from the State of Washington; Thomas Hays, State Senator from Butler county; C. M. C. Campbell, representative from Allegheny county; and John A. Crum, State Senator from Venango county.

Armstrong county has contributed one governor of Pennsylvania, William F. Johnston, and the following Congressmen: Gen. Robert Orr, Samuel S. Harrison, Joseph Buffington, Darwin Phelps, James B. Mosgrove. The present official is J. N. Langham, of Indiana, whose term expires in 1915. The Congressional district includes Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Clarion counties.

STATE SENATORS

Robert Orr, Jr., 1822-25; Eben Smith Kelley, 1825-29 (died in the discharge of his duties at Harrisburg, Saturday, March 28, 1829); Philip Mechling, 1830-34; William F. Johnston, 1847, until he was inaugurated governor in January, 1849; Jonathan E. Meredith, 1859-62; S. M. Jackson, 1875-6; Edward D. Graff, 1879-80; William B. Meredith, 1885-88; J. B. Showalter, 1889-92; William B. Meredith, 1895-1900; Andrew G. Williams, 1901-04; George W. McNees, 1905-08; J. Frank Graff, 1911, term expires in 1917.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Philip Klingensmith, 1800; James Sloan, 1808-9; Samuel Houston, 1817-18; Robert

Orr, Jr., 1818-21; James Douglass, 1834-6; William F. Johnston, 1836-41; Jacob Hill, 1847-50; John S. Rhey, 1850-52; J. Alexander Fulton, 1853-5; Darwin Phelps, 1856; John K. Calhoun, 1857-8; Andrew Craig, 1860-61; J. A. McCullough, 1862-3; J. W. McKee, 1864; Alexander Anderson, 1865; Franklin Mechling, 1866-67; S. M. Jackson, 1868-69; M. M. Steele, 1870; George S. Putney, 1871; Philip R. Bowman, 1872-3; Robert Thompson, 1874-6; J. A. Hunter, 1875 (died without taking his seat); William G. Heiner, 1877-8; W. F. Rumberger, 1878-9; E. D. Graff, 1879-80; Francis Martin, 1880-81; Lee Thompson, 1881-84; A. D. Glenn, 1883-86; Robert Daugherty, 1885-88; Andrew J. Elliott, 1887-8; S. B. Cochran, 1889-96; Frank Mast, 1891-96; J. W. McKee, 1891-96; Geo. W. McNees, 1897-1900; Joel Crawford, 1901-2; J. Frank Graff, 1901-04; Frank W. Jackson, 1903-06; Geo. W. McNees, 1905-08; Hiram J. Sedwick, 1905-08; S. B. Cochran, 1908-09; R. H. Megraw, 1909-10; John M. Williams, 1909-10; Robert P. Hunter, 1911-13; George W. Larkins, 1911-13.

The present representatives are Harry H. Irwin, of Laneville, South Buffalo township, and Elmer B. Latshaw, of Kittanning.

PRESIDENT JUDGES

John Young, Westmoreland county; Thomas White, Indiana county; Jeremiah M. Burrell, Westmoreland county; John C. Knox, Tioga county; Joseph Buffington, Armstrong county; James A. Logan, Westmoreland county; John V. Painter, Armstrong county; Jackson Boggs, Allegheny county; James B. Neale, Calvin Rayburn, W. D. Patton and John H. Painter, Armstrong county. J. W. King, the newly elected judge, will take his seat in 1914.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Robert Orr, Sr., James Barr, George Ross, Joseph Rankin, Robert Orr, Jr., Charles G.

Snowden, John Calhoun, Andrew Arnold, Hugh Bingham, Robert Woodward, Michael Cochran, George F. Keener, John Woods, Josiah E. Stevenson, H. A. S. D. Dudley, John F. Nulton, Robert M. Beatty, James M. Stevenson. The new constitution of 1874 abolished the position of associate justice.

DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Thos. Blair, Wm. F. Johnston, Michael Gallagher, J. B. Musser, John B. Alexander, John Reed, Geo. W. Smith, John S. Rhey, Thos. T. Torney, Daniel Stanard, Hugh H. Brady, Ephraim Carpenter, J. G. Barclay, John W. Rohrer, James Stewart. Deputy attorneys-general were appointed by the attorney-general until, by act of May 3, 1850, the name was changed to district attorneys, one of whom was thereafter to be elected by the voters of each county.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

John W. Rohrer, Franklin Mechling, William Blakeley, Henry F. Phelps, John V. Painter, John O. Barrett, Jefferson Reynolds, Joseph R. Henderson, M. F. Leason, R. S. Martin, D. B. Heiner, H. N. Snyder, Rush Fullerton, J. P. Culbertson, M. F. Leason, C. O. Morris.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Appointed: James Sloan, James Matthews, Alexander Walker. Elected: Jonathan King, Adam Ewing, Jas. Jackson, Thos. Johnston, John Henry, George Long, Alex. McCain, John Davidson, David Johnston, Philip Clover, Isaac Wagle, David Reynolds, Joseph Rankin, Joseph Waugh, Daniel Reichert, Philip Templeton, Sr., Joseph Shields, Hugh Reid, James Barr, George Williams, John Patton, Samuel Matthews, James Green, Job Johnson, Jacob Allshouse, James Reichert, Alex. A. Lowry, John R. Johnston, William Curll; Jacob Beck, George W. Brodhead, Lindley Patterson, James Stitt, Joseph Bullman, William Coulter, Amos Mercer, Philip Hutchinson, John Boyd, Robert McIntosh, Arthur Fleming, Andrew Roulston, John Shoop, William McIntosh, Archibald Glenn, Wilson Todd, Thos. H. Caldwell, James Douglass, David Beatty, George B. Sloan, William W. Hastings, John M. Patton, Wm. H. Jack, James Blair, Thomas Templeton, James Barr, Daniel Slagle, George H. Smith, Augustus T. Pontius, Peter Heilman, William P. Lowry,

Thomas Montgomery, Thomas Herron, Wm. Buffington, Brice Henderson and Owen Handcock, Lewis W. Corbett, John Murphy, James White, John E. Alward, T. V. McKee, William C. Bailey, D. W. Hawk, Darwin E. Phelps, Stewart Donaldson, P. C. Fiscus, J. M. Fleming, S. E. Sloan, W. C. Storey, John L. Kron, F. M. King, H. J. Hays, James B. B. Douglass, Andrew Gallagher, John Black, Charles E. Meals, Alexander Montgomery, W. H. Jack, Will A. Heckman, Israel Shafer.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

J. A. Campbell, Robert W. Smith, John A. Calhoun, James Richey, William Davis, Hugh McCandless, Samuel Murphy, A. D. Glenn, D. C. Stockdill, W. M. Jackson, W. A. Patton.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS GENERAL

Robert Richards, J. E. Meredith, Jackson Boggs.

TREASURERS

Appointed annually by the county commissioners, as provided by acts of April 11, 1799, and April 15, 1834: Adam Elliott, Robert Brown, Samuel Matthews, Guy Hiccox, Thomas Hamilton, James Pinks, Alexander Colwell, David Johnston, Jonathan H. Sloan, Samuel McKee, Andrew Arnold, James Douglass, Samuel Hutchinson, John F. Nulton. Some of them were reappointed once or twice.

The act of 1841 provided for the election of the treasurers, and the following served terms of two years, until 1874, when the term was made three years: John F. Nulton, George Beck, James McCullough, Sr., Absalom Reynolds, Henry J. Arnold, Alexander Henry, Thomas McMasters, Andrew J. Faulk, Samuel Crawford, Robert Anderson, William Brown, William McClelland, George Kron (unexpired term of McClelland), J. N. McLeod, Samuel McLeod (unexpired term of J. N.), Samuel W. Hamilton, Samuel C. Davis, John E. Alward, James Piper, James H. Monroe, T. J. Elwood, John C. Walters.

Three year terms—William W. Fiscus, George W. McNeese, G. Hays Foster, W. B. Bailey, Frank Mast, Israel Shafer, S. F. Booher, E. J. Ash, J. O. Crum.

The present treasurer, J. W. Simpson, has a four-year term, the first since the law

went into effect lengthening the terms of several of the county officers.

PROTHONOTARIES

Paul Morrow, James Sloan, George Hickox, Eben S. Kelly, James E. Brown, Frederick Rohrer, Simon Torney, W. W. Gibson, James Douglass, Jonathan E. Meredith, Samuel Owens, Simon Truby, Jr., James S. Quigley, John G. Parr, James G. Henry, A. H. Stitt, Boyd S. Henry, Joel Crawford, J. M. Williams, James H. McFarland, I. T. Campbell. Until 1821 the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, and register and recorder were held by one person.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS

Paul Morrow, James Sloan, George Hickox, Eben S. Kelly, David Johnston, Philip Mechling, Frederick Rohrer, John Croll, John Mechling, John R. Johnston, Joseph Bullman, William Miller, David C. Boggs, Philip K. Bowman, William R. Milliron, James H. Chambers, H. J. Hays, Irwin T. Campbell, Harry B. Henderson. Mr. Henderson has been elected four consecutive terms.

SHERIFFS

John Orr, Jonathan King, James McCormick, Joseph Brown, Philip Mechling, Robert Robinson, Thos. McConnell, Jacob Mechling, Jas. Douglass, Chambers Orr, Samuel Hutchinson, Job Truby, George Smith, John Mechling, William G. Watson, Joseph Clark, Hamilton Kelly, George B. Sloan, Jonathan Myers, Robert M. Kirkadden, George W. Cook (appointed vice Kirkadden, deceased), David J. Reed, Alexander J. Montgomery, John B. Boyd, George A. Williams, James G. Henry, James H. Chambers, Alexander Montgomery, William W. Fiscus, George W. McNees, S. F. Booher, James S. Gallaher, W. C. Bailey, Erwin E. Cochran, Chambers Frick, Thomas J. Shaner.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

James Stewart, Robert S. Slaymaker, John Steele, Robert H. Wilson, Thomas W. Williams, Wade H. Mast.

In addition to the above, the following citizens of Armstrong county have held positions in the public service of Pennsylvania: A. D. Glenn, deputy superintendent of public education; F. C. Beecher, examiner of statements; in the insurance department; Frank W.

Jackson, county examiner, banking department; S. S. Blyholder, vice president State board of agriculture.

VOTING LIST, ARMSTRONG COUNTY

The number of qualified voters in the county in 1913 as shown by the official records was as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|--------|
| Applewold | 80 | Madison | 577 |
| Apollo, 1st Ward.. | 415 | Mahoning, East... | 165 |
| Apollo, 2d Ward.. | 365 | Mahoning, West... | 281 |
| Atwood | 35 | Manor, North | 466 |
| Bethel | 216 | Manor, South | 325 |
| Boggs | 229 | Manorville | 122 |
| Brady's Bend, Kay- | | North Buffalo— | |
| lor | 187 | West | 230 |
| Brady's Bend, No.2. | 163 | East | 65 |
| Burrell | 200 | Oak Ridge | 167 |
| Cowanshannock— | | Parker, 1st Ward.. | 163 |
| East | 204 | Parker, 2d Ward... | 160 |
| West | 375 | Parks, West | 92 |
| Sagamore | 359 | Parks—North Van- | |
| Dayton | 210 | dergrift | 147 |
| East Franklin.... | 500 | Perry | 200 |
| Elderton | 75 | Pine | 206 |
| Freeport | 600 | Plumcreek | 400 |
| Ford City | 731 | Rayburn | 278 |
| Gilpin | 375 | Red Bank | 321 |
| Hovey | 61 | Rural Valley | 184 |
| Johnetta | 100 | South Bend | 200 |
| Kiskiminetas— | | South Bethlehem... | 127 |
| North | 156 | South Buffalo | 302 |
| West | 377 | Sugarcreek | 226 |
| South | 170 | Valley | 114 |
| Kittanning— | | Washington | 318 |
| 1st Ward | 415 | Wayne | 342 |
| 2d Ward | 714 | West Franklin | 210 |
| Township | 315 | West Kittanning... | 166 |
| Laneville | 120 | Wickboro | 676 |
| Leechburg | 787 | Worthington | 112 |
| Total..... | | | 15,876 |

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS

The number of residents of Armstrong county who fought in the Revolutionary war and against the Indians was probably large, but there is no method of ascertaining their exact names and location. Below will be found the names of the applicants for annuities from the State between 1812 and 1844, as veterans of the wars or widows of veterans.

George Buyers, Eve Daugherty, widow of Patrick; William McConnell, John Vasey, Henry Zerfoss, William Harbison, William Guthrie, Elizabeth Sloan, widow of James; John Lemon, Mary Lemminton, widow of Timothy; John Davis, William Stitt, Massey Harbison, widow of John; Abraham Fiscus, John Smith, Elizabeth Guthrie, widow of William; Daniel Yount, Mary McKee, John Brown, John Fulton, John Hawk, Church

Smith, Jacob Willard, Daniel Davies, Alexander Lowry, Margaret Laughery, James McCain, John Sipes, Daniel Gould, Thomas Taylor, Michael Truby, Isaac Steele, William Hill, Henry Haller, Gideon Gibson, Eleanor Rayburn, Joseph Everett, Hugh Callan, James Walker, Martha Sloan, John Wilson, Adah Anderson, Archibald Jameson, James Scott, John King, Elizabeth Painter, Catharine Fiscus, Elizabeth Rasher, John Boney, Robert Simpson, Mary Davis, Peter Yungst, David Shields, Thomas Meredith, James McCaine, James Buchanan, Samuel Austin, Manasseh McFadden, Joseph McDonald, Samuel Murphy, Andrew Daugherty, Killian Briney, Michael Hartman, Robert Patrick, Sr.

OLD-TIME COMPANIES

A military company, bearing the name of Crooked Creek Rangers, was organized shortly after the settlement of the county. It consisted of about fifty or sixty men residing along Crooked creek and its vicinity, from across the Indiana county line down toward its mouth. The uniform consisted of a homemade linen hunting shirt, dyed in a color like that of tan-bark juice, buckskin breeches, and a cap surmounted with a coon's, fox's or deer's tail, and each member of the company, at least each private, was armed with a rifle.

Others of the old-time military companies were the Wayne Artillery and the Pine Creek Infantry, organized about 1830 in the townships of those names.

As far as can be ascertained, the following is the list of companies formed after the above date, some of them having been merged into the Pennsylvania regiments during the Civil war:

Armstrong Rifles, Charleston Guards, Duncan Karns Rifles, Freeport Artillery Company, Freeport Blues, Freeport and Leechburg Dragoons, Freeport Zouaves, German Yagers, Independent Blues, Washington Blues, Washington Guards.

WAR OF 1812

During the war of 1812 a company of soldiers was organized by Capt. James Alexander, the editor of the *Western Eagle*, and was ordered to Black Rock, N. Y. Another company was drafted and assigned to the army of the northwest. John Banuckman was its captain. The terms of the members expired before they reached the fort and a number of them returned. Gen. Robert Orr, then a major, volunteered with two hundred men to

go to Fort Meigs as private soldiers. They were accepted and after the arrival of the expected reinforcements from Kentucky, were honorably discharged with official commendation for their patriotic action.

MEXICAN WAR

The only soldiers from Armstrong county serving in the Mexican war, whose names can be ascertained from the records, were: Samuel Jordan, William A. Logan, Samuel Walker and Frederick Haines. The latter is still living.

During the Mexican war a company from this county offered their services, but were not accepted. Probably but a scant half dozen citizens of Armstrong county served in this war.

THE CIVIL WAR RECORD OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

When the first call was made for volunteers by President Lincoln this county at once answered. On April 18, 1861, Colonel Sirwell left Kittanning with a company of 114 men for the seat of war, and four days later another company from Apollo, under Capt. S. M. Jackson, followed.

Camp Orr was established at the fair grounds above Kittanning, where the 78th and 103d regiments were recruited and drilled. The 78th, commanded by Col. William Sirwell, left camp on Oct. 14, 1861, and the 103d, under Col. T. F. Lehman, departed on Feb. 4, 1862.

Citizens of Armstrong county also served in the 8th, 9th and 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, the 2d Cavalry and the 62d, 139th, 155th, 159th (14th Cavalry), and 204th (5th Artillery) regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The county was also represented in forty-five other regiments of this State. According to careful calculations this county furnished 3,652 men to the Union armies during the war. Over \$57,000 was paid from the county treasury for the relief of the families of soldiers and \$33,000 was paid for bounties.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Kittanning was formed in 1863, and during the Civil war disbursed over \$1,500 in relief for the soldiers and supplies of newspapers and clothing. Mrs. Catherine Buffington was president; and the different treasurers were Misses Margaret McElhenny, Alice Colwell and Fannie E. Orr.

SURVIVING VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Apollo—Daniel Jack, Casper Kettering, James Salsgiver R. E. McAuley, T. A. Coch-

ran, D. B. Coulter, John Marshall, S. F. Hildebrand, S. A. Alms, William Dickey, Joseph McGuire, J. M. Fiscus, W. K. Findley, J. M. Olinger, James Rumbaugh, A. L. Zimmerman, J. W. Ross, J. M. Walker, D. B. Freetley, Samuel M. West, J. A. Bair.

Freeport—Herman H. Schweitering, John Drake, James G. Stewart, George Heck, George Treisch, Alex. Burkett, Simeon Pettit, Albert H. Clawson, Elijah Myers, Nelson McCracken, George McCracken, Robert Shields, Joseph Beckett, Timothy Gowen, George Call, William Haines, Barton Robinson, Samuel Steele, H. L. Sourwine, H. S. Smith, Peter Redfox, Henry Petsinger, Frank Maxler, John Shirley, R. B. McKee, Joseph Weinel, Simon Hawley.

Dayton—G. F. Currie, J. A. Glenn, W. F. Allen, D. L. Coleman, A. K. Goodhart, J. H. Wadding, D. S. Cochran, J. S. Snyder, J. T. Matthews, F. P. Hinkley, R. L. McGaughey, Oliver Henry, J. A. Foreman, M. L. Thounhurst, J. B. Schall, C. A. Logan, T. M. Allen, Samuel Borland, Henry Hallman, G. H. Jewart, R. C. Ellenberger, Jackson Schreckengost, Samuel Brumbaugh, G. H. Clever, Jonathan Farster, J. M. Silvis, G. W. Hankey, Eli Fox, Solomon Long, Frederick Haines.

Kittanning—Scott W. Furnee, John Peacock, James McDaniels, D. W. Schaeffer, Simon Rupert, Benjamin S. Cook, David Schreckengost, W. R. Bowser, M. E. Shaw, G. W. Frazier, C. M. King, Shilo Walthour, Geo. A. Ritchie, John Marshall, James Baker, A. D. Glenn, Daniel Cogley, A. B. Enty, C. A. Flower, John H. Heiner, Ab. S. Gibson, D. W. Schweigart, Joseph McGregor, France Boyd, John Paine, D. A. Comman, G. W. Campbell, A. R. Lloyd, William Whited, J. P. Reichert, B. H. Hankey, Chas. McClay, Cavit McCain, G. W. Steffey, Benjamin S. Cook, Michael Rosenberger, Henry Shaffer, William French, Samuel H. Sowers.

Parker's Landing—W. E. Allen, T. H. Bowser, Joseph Bullman, James Billingsley, S. C. Burkholder, J. H. Boyles, William Crooks, Jacob Diehl, James Harrison, Dr. A. M. Hoover, S. H. McNaughton, Rev. John Leisher, W. B. Ramsey, Wesley Verner, H. Say, A. Shidemantle, George Shaw, Charles Miller, W. J. Riddle, George Parker, J. Armstrong.

The posts of the Grand Army of the Re-

public in Armstrong county are: John F. Croll, No. 156, Kittanning; John A. Hunter, No. 123, Leechburg; Henry A. Weaver, No. 32, Freeport; Charles S. Whitworth, No. 89, Apollo; J. E. Turk, No. 321, Dayton; C. A. Craig, No. 75, Parker's Landing; Anderson, No. 149, Rural Valley.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The record of Armstrong county in the war with Spain was too short for the accomplishment of any deeds of valor individual or collective, but during the few months that the members of Company D were in service they were enabled to view the seat of war, although not engaged in active service. Company D, 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, First Battalion, was recruited in the northern part of the county and borough of Kittanning principally, although many of the members came from Leechburg and Apollo. It was mustered in on July 13, 1898, under Colonel Willis Hulings of Oil City, and after a short stay at Chickamauga was sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, but did not land on the island. The company was mustered out Dec. 28, 1898.

The company roster is as follows: Austin Clark, captain; Frank W. Jackson, first lieutenant; Harry W. Bolar, second lieutenant; James W. Thompson, first sergeant; Grant B. Townsend, quartermaster sergeant. Sergeants: John S. Schaul, William L. McBryar, Phillip A. Roller, G. F. Stivanson.

Corporals: Alfred Thompson, Fred Stull, Carl L. Henderson, Andrew F. McCormick, Fred. E. Weinel, Jacob F. Carnahan, William H. Morrow, Clarence S. Collier, John H. Croll, Edward S. Golden, Edwin T. Mercer, John A. Woffington. Musicians, Milton S. Jack, Jacob O. Rhodes; wagoner, William R. Clark; company clerk, David B. Williams.

Privates—Harry P. Allen, Craig N. Anthony, Lafe Blose, Harry A. Powers, David S. Bowser, Wood M. Bowser, William Bruner, Richard A. Butler, Homar C. Church, Patrick J. Curley, William R. Clark, Amos W. Clever, Edward E. Cline, Harry H. Cline, William D. Collins, Arthur N. Cunningham, Lon C. Dale, William H. Dickey, Peter D. Dunkle, Joseph K. Dummire, Wilson M. Edwards, Roswell D. Fickthorn, William S. Fitzgerald, Edward J. Flesher, Joseph Forney, Harvey J. Frantz, William T. Gamble, Alexander Gillies, James T. Glenn, John M. Grafton, Charles W. Gray, Edward K. Gray, Marlin E. Gray,

Delbert S. Guthrie, Michael Galentine, John Henry Hare, Clark W. Hazlett, William E. Himes, Clew C. Hunter, Alfred Jewell, Golden H. Keener, Evan J. Kenmuir, Charles A. Kinnard, Thomas A. Kline, Samuel T. Klingensmith, Harry A. Lambing, George H. Long, Wallace A. Ludwig, Irvin E. McDermott, William P. McDowell, Kelly P. McMillen, Harry V. Matthews, Archibald M. Mulholland, Frank J. Mulholland, Silas E. Myers, Frank M. Newingham, Thomas R. Newmann, Henry B. Orr, Jerome C. O'Donnell, James C. Reesman, Ellsworth Reighert, Lewis Ruby, Harry B. Rumbaugh, Alton C. Say, James L. Schall, Harry J. Schumaker, Thomas

E. Shearer, Samuel T. Shepherd, Joseph R. Smith, Edward F. Stein, Thomas Stennett, William J. Stewart, Charles A. Stitt, Henry A. Stull, William A. Swauger, John N. Thompson, Elias O. Truby, Ward W. Whited, Hayes Weinel, James R. Wilson, Samuel R. Wilson, David M. Wolfe, Zeph Yockey, Frank Zurney.

Besides the members of Company D, the following Armstrong county men were engaged in this war, being members of different companies, recruited at varying periods: Frank Jecency, Matthew O'Neal, Charles Shall, Harry Shall, James Kain, Robert Shall, Edward Lawhead, William Kipp, Archie Lyle, John Truby.

CHAPTER X

BENCH AND BAR HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS—WAR RECORDS—JOURNALISM—HISTORY—POLITICS—FAMOUS PLEADERS—OBITUARY—LIST OF 1913 MEMBERS

The task of preparing a sketch of the bar of Armstrong county is a difficult one, inasmuch as it is an old and historic section of the State, with many long-treasured traditions and records, the securing of which is a work of much difficulty and research. To properly present the facts, and give an unbiased estimate of the character and merits of an individual in such a manner as to show the real man, the writer must not be guided by his own judgment alone, but rather by the consensus of opinion of the writers of the past or those who were acquainted personally with the subject of the sketch.

The life work of a lawyer is different from that of other citizens. While he digs and delves into the very foundations of social life, while his influence has shaped and modified civil government, while he has been the great champion of human liberty and constitutional law, his power has been manifested more in a general way through his profession. When we try to measure what the lawyer has done for the race, in the development of civilization and good government, we are lost in admiration and amazement. When we, however, try to trace the results to individual effort we are surprised to see how completely, in most cases, the life work of the individual is merged in the great work of the profession. While we know that each individual may have contributed something towards the development of jurisprudence, we are impressed with

the difficulty of being able to point our finger to some particular effort and say: Here is Lord Mansfield, here Patrick Henry, here Daniel Webster, here Gibson or Black, here Marshall or Meredith, here Buffington or Golden, here Gilpin or Neale.

This is particularly true when we study a local county bar. While it may have produced quite a number of thorough lawyers, it must have had its failures. From the nature of its situation and environment, by reason of its limited opportunities, it must have had many more members of splendid ability than could come to the front and occupy positions of prominence. So in this sketch many members deserving of greater recognition may be passed over with scant recognition of their abilities, because opportunity failed to open to them the door of development.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

The Armstrong county bar has given the public its fair share of men who distinguished themselves in law, politics and commerce. In the law, it gave James Thompson, a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Joseph Buffington (the younger), district judge of the United States; Joseph Buffington (the elder), John V. Painter, Jackson Boggs, James B. Neale, Calvin Rayburn, Willis D. Patton and John H. Painter, judges of the Common Pleas courts, and D. B. Heiner,

United States district attorney; as also J. W. King, judge elect at this writing.

In politics it gave William F. Johnston, governor of Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Faulk, governor of the Dakota territory; Samuel S. Harrison, Joseph Buffington, Sr., Darwin Phelps, David Barclay and Daniel B. Heiner, Congressmen; Eben S. Kelly, William F. Johnston, State Senators; William F. Johnston, John S. Rhey, J. Alexander Fulton, Darwin Phelps, John K. Calhoun, Franklin Mechling and Samuel B. Cochran, members of the Legislature; John Gilpin, member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and John F. Whitworth, corporation clerk, auditor general's office, Harrisburg. Outside of law and politics a number of the members of our bar have been very successful. In journalism, John W. Rohrer, J. Alex. Fulton, James B. Neale, R. W. Smith, Graves S. Crosby, Walter Guthrie and O. S. Marshall. In commerce and manufacturing, James E. Brown, William F. Johnston, Robert E. Brown, James B. Neale, John Gilpin, Orr Buffington and John H. Painter. In banking, James E. Brown, James B. Neale, W. D. Patton, Ross Reynolds, M. F. Leason and James H. McCain.

The bar has also contributed its share of men to the army. Larry S. Cantwell, Franklin Mechling, T. J. VanGeisen, William Blakeley, Jefferson Reynolds, Graves S. and Samuel Crosby, Theodore Barrett, Charles G. Barclay, James C. Golden, James B. Neale, James B. Gates and Joseph R. Henderson took part in the War of the Rebellion, and Austin Clark and Charles G. Harrington in the war with Spain. Robert G. Heiner gave up the law for a career in the regular army.

We are indebted to Robert W. Smith for an elaborate and exhaustive history of Armstrong county; John F. Whitworth is the author of three text-books on the "Law of Tax Sales," "Corporation Practice" and "Taxation of Corporations," and is engaged in the preparation of another valuable work; while J. D. Daugherty has dabbled some in newspaper work, but principally under a *nom de plume*.

EARLY COURTS

The history of the Armstrong county bar begins with the organization of the county for judicial purposes in 1805. The first court in the county was held in a log house on the site of the present Reynolds House, in Kittanning, in December of that year. The clerk's minutes show that the following members were admitted to the bar at that court by Hon.

Samuel Roberts, the president judge: Samuel Massey, who was the first lawyer located in Kittanning; Samuel Guthrie, George Armstrong, John B. Alexander and William Ayers. At that time, amid those primitive surroundings, the Armstrong county bar may be said to have come into existence. Of these original members nothing can now be ascertained, as there are no records available and none of their descendants are now connected with the bar. At this time, the judicial district consisted of Armstrong, Cambria, Somerset, Indiana and Westmoreland counties, and doubtless most of these earlier members were residents of those counties outside of Armstrong.

Judges who presided over our courts who were not residents of this county were: John Young of Greensburg, Thomas White of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Burrell of Greensburg, John C. Knox of Tioga county, and James A. Logan of Greensburg. Our native judges upon the bench were: Joseph Buffington, Sr., John V. Painter, Jackson Boggs, James B. Neale, Calvin Rayburn, Willis D. Patton and John H. Painter.

Before the act of 1850 the following members were appointed deputy attorney general or prosecuting attorney: Thomas Blair, William F. Johnston, Michael Gallagher, J. B. Musser, John B. Alexander, John Reed, George W. Smith, John S. Rhey, Thomas T. Torney, Daniel Stannard, Hugh H. Brady, Ephraim Carpenter, J. G. Barclay, John W. Rhorer, and James Stewart. The act of 1850 made the office elective and changed the name, after which the following members were elected district attorney: John W. Rohrer, Franklin Mechling, William Blakeley, Henry F. Phelps, John V. Painter, John O. Barrett, Jefferson Reynolds, Joseph R. Henderson, Mirven F. Leason, Robert S. Martin, D. B. Heiner, Harvey N. Snyder, Rush Fullerton and J. P. Culbertson.

BAR ROSTER

The following is a list of the members of the bar and the dates of their admission: George Armstrong, 1805; William Ayers, 1805; Joseph Buffington, Sr., 1827; Ephraim Buffington, 1843; Jackson Boggs, 1848; Daniel Barclay, 1850; Cyrus Bogg, 1855; William Blakeley, 1856; John O. Barrett, 1858; J. E. Brown, 1859; John P. Blair, 1867; Theodore Barrett, 1868; Charles G. Barclay, 1872; H. A. Barclay, 1872; Joseph Buffington, Jr., 1878; Orr Buffington, 1881; John A.

Beatty, 1884; Larry S. Cantwell, 1847; John K. Calhoun, 1850; Graves S. Crosby, 1870; James P. Coulter, 1871; Joseph P. Calhoun, 1876; Alex. C. Crawford, 1877; Samuel M. Crosby, 1879; Austin Clark, 1880; John T. Colthiers, 1882; John Q. Cochran, 1888; Samuel B. Cochran, 1889; W. J. Christy, 1889; John T. Crawford, 1887; Joseph P. Culbertson, 1896; Earl F. Cochran, 1901; James Denny Daugherty, 1887; J. Alex. Fulton, 1848; John B. Finlay, 1857; J. G. D. Findley, 1868; Rush Fullerton, 1889; Jacob Freetley, 1851; Samuel Guthrie, 1805; Edward S. Golden, 1848; James C. Golden, 1852; John Gilpin, 1861; J. A. Getty, 1862; James B. Gates, 1871; Walter J. Guthrie, 1887; Horatio Lee Golden, 1885; Edward O. Golden, 1900; Daniel M. Ceist, 1897; Oliver W. Gilpin, 1901; Henry J. Hays, 1867; Thomas N. Hathaway, 1890; John M. Hunter, 1893; Joseph R. Henderson, 1875; Robert G. Heiner, 1875; Daniel B. Heiner, 1881; G. M. Hill, 1882; Edward Hill, 1887; Boyd S. Henry, 1895; Charles E. Harrington, 1898; Harry A. Hileman, 1899; George G. Ingersoll, 1870; Robert B. Ivory, 1882; A. L. Ivory, 1888; Alex. Johnston, 1858; William Y. Johnston, 1877; Richard H. Johnston, 1877; Floy C. Jones, 1893; James Wesley King, 1886; Willard J. King, 1901; M. F. Leason, 1877; John H. Lawson, 1899; E. E. Lawson, 1901; Samuel Massey, 1805; Franklin Mechling, 1847; Thomas W. Martin, 1873; Robert S. Martin, 1879; Oscar S. Marshall, 1886; Samuel H. Morgan, 1892; Clarence O. Morris, 1901; J. A. McCullough, 1849; Thomas G. McCullough, 1871; James H. McCain, 1873; H. N. McIntyre, 1874; Reuben A. McCullough, 1887; William A. McAdoo, 1901; Samuel H. McCain, 1902; Barclay Nulton, 1858; James B. Neale, 1862; D. L. Nulton, 1881; Grier C. Orr, 1862; Darwin Phelps, 1836; Henry F. Phelps, 1858; Willis D. Patton, 1876; John H. Painter, 1888; John W. Rohrer, 1847; A. S. Robinson, 1855; Ross Reynolds, 1877; Alex. Reynolds, 1877; John D. Reynolds, 1885; Calvin Rayburn, 1879; E. C. Ross, 1892; R. L. Ralston, 1803; William G. Reynolds, 1882; Robert W. Smith, 1848; John Smullin, 1863; H. N. Snyder, 1872; John M. Schundlin, 1874; James Stewart, 1842; Thomas T. Torney, 1848; A. J. Truett, 1888; F. J. Van Geisen, 1889; Findley P. Wolfe, 1870; John P. Whitworth, 1878; James S. Whitworth, 1882; Gustavus A. Walker, 1903.

BIOGRAPHICAL

WILLIAM FREAME JOHNSTON, the third Governor of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1838, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1808.

The subject of this sketch had a limited common school and academic education, but acquired a great fund of general information by reading and observation. He studied law under Major J. B. Alexander, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1829, when in his twenty-first year. Shortly afterward he removed to Armstrong county, and here he engaged in practice, and soon rose to a commanding position. He was appointed by Attorney-Gen. Samuel Douglas, and subsequently by Attorney-General Lewis, district attorney for Armstrong county, which office he held until the expiration of Governor Wolf's first term. For several years he represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1847 was elected a member of the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield.

During the period in which he was in the Legislature a great financial crisis occurred, and the distress which ensued was extreme. At this crisis Mr. Johnston came forward with a proposition to issue relief notes, for the payment or funding of which the State pledged its faith. This he advocated with his usual energy and logical acuteness, and though a majority of the Legislature was politically opposed to him, it was adopted, and gave instant relief. In 1847 Mr. Johnston was elected president of the Senate. By a provision of the constitution—Governor Shunk resigning on the 9th of July because of ill health, Speaker Johnston became governor. In 1848 he was the Whig nominee for the office, and was elected over Morris Longstreth, after a very sharp and remarkably close contest. Governor Johnston managed the financial affairs of the commonwealth during his administration in a very creditable manner. One work of lasting and high value which he accomplished was the publication of twenty-eight large volumes, known as the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, composed of important papers relating to the most interesting period of State history. Upon retiring from office, after failing to secure a reelection, Mr. Johnston returned to Kittanning, engaged in the practice of his profession, and also entered upon an active busi-

ness life, at different periods being interested in the manufacture of iron, boring for salt, the production of oil from bituminous shales, and the refining of petroleum. He was prominent in organizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and was its first president. Under his management the road was built from Pittsburgh to Kittanning. During the War of the Rebellion he took an active part in organizing troops, and superintended the construction of the defenses at Pittsburgh. He was appointed by President Andrew Johnson collector of the port of Philadelphia, the duties of which office he discharged for several months, but through the hostility of a majority of the Senate to the President, he was rejected by that body, though ample testimony was given that the office was faithfully and impartially administered. He then practiced law in Philadelphia, associating with himself Hon. George S. Seldon, of Meadville, and subsequently—some time in 1868—returned to Kittanning. In 1871 he removed to Pittsburgh, and he died there at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Bailey, October 25, 1872.

JAMES THOMPSON, who became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was for some years prior to his elevation to that office a resident of Kittanning. He was twenty-two when he came here in 1826 to work as a printer on the old *Kittanning Gazette*. Working three hours a day at his trade to sustain himself, he studied law during the remaining time, and was admitted to the bar at Kittanning in March, 1828. He practiced law there for a time, and finally moved to Franklin, Pa., from whence he was elected chief justice.

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, the elder, was born in Westchester, Pa., in 1803, where his father kept one of the old-time taverns. At the age of eighteen he entered Western University at Pittsburgh, and after graduation moved to Butler county, where he edited a weekly newspaper. He there studied law under Gen. William Ayers, was admitted to the bar of Butler county in 1826 and to the Supreme Court bar in 1828. Soon thereafter he removed to Kittanning, where he gradually built up a large practice. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana counties. In 1849 he was appointed by his old friend, Governor Johnston, to the position of president judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district, composed then of

Clarion, Elk, Jefferson and Venango counties, holding it until 1851. He was appointed by President Fillmore, chief justice of Utah territory, in 1852, but declined. From 1855 to 1871 he held the office of judge of the Tenth district, after which age compelled his retirement. He died in Kittanning in 1872, and was interred in the cemetery on the hill above the town. A lifelike portrait in oil of Judge Buffington hangs over the desk in the courthouse at Kittanning, where he so long administered justice.

JACKSON BOGGS was born in Plum township, Allegheny county, in 1818. His early life was spent on the home farm, and he later taught school in Armstrong county in the simple log buildings of the time. He studied law in the office of the Hon. Darwin Phelps at Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. During the earlier years of his practice he was appointed deputy surveyor general, and in 1874 was elected president judge of Armstrong county, but did not serve out his term, dying very suddenly in 1879. He assisted in the erection of the township of Boggs, which was given his name by enthusiastic admirers.

JOHN V. PAINTER, a son of the loved pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kittanning, Rev. Joseph Painter, was born in Williamsport, Pa., May 25, 1829, and came to Kittanning in 1834. He graduated from Kittanning Academy and studied law in the office of Larry S. Cantwell. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 and appointed deputy district attorney in 1862. He was appointed president judge of the Third Judicial district in 1874 and served for one year, but was defeated for election to that office in the following year. He died in 1905.

JAMES B. NEALE was born in Pittsburgh and during early life was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1858 he began the study of law in the office of Golden & Fulton, at Kittanning, and was admitted to practice in 1862. He was enrolled in 1861 in Capt. Cantwell's company of three months' men, as third lieutenant, but that office being abolished, he resigned. Later he served in the 22d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, holding the position of quartermaster. In 1879 he was appointed president judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Boggs, and was later elected to the full term of ten years. Thereafter until his death, he was in partnership in the practice of law with his nephew, Hon. John H. Painter.

WILLIS D. PATTON was born in Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 13, 1853, his mother being the daughter of the famous Philip Mechling of Kittanning. At his father's death his mother removed to Kittanning, and he acquired his education in the local schools. He became clerk in the office of E. S. Golden, where he pursued his law studies, being admitted to the bar in 1876. He practiced law until 1899, when he was elected president judge, an office which he held until his death in 1913.

HORATIO N. LEE was born in Butler county in 1811, and spent his youth on a farm. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1833, studied law in the office of Hon. John Bredin, at Butler, and was admitted to practice in 1835. He then came to Kittanning and entered into partnership with Edward S. Golden, withdrawing in 1855 owing to ill health, and dying in the following year.

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, the younger, was born in Kittanning in 1855, his mother being a descendant of the famous Gen. Robert Orr. He graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1875, and entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. James B. Neale. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and entered partnership with his preceptor, Judge Neale. In 1892 he was appointed United States judge for the western district of Pennsylvania by President Harrison, and is now acting as judge of the United States Court of Appeals.

JAMES H. McCAIN was born in 1844 at Slate Lick, South Buffalo township, Armstrong county. He acquired an education at the public schools and the Freeport Academy, and graduated from the Philadelphia Law School. Read law in the office of Hon. E. S. Golden and was admitted to practice in 1873. Until the death of the Hon. John Gilpin in 1883, they were in partnership at Kittanning, where Mr. McCain still practices.

AUSTIN CLARK was born in Kittanning in 1854, his father being at the time sheriff of Armstrong county. He attended Blairsville Academy and the Indiana Normal, studied law with the Hon. James B. Neale and was admitted to the bar in 1880. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he mustered a company and was commissioned captain by Governor Hastings. He saw service in Porto Rico, remaining in office until the end of the war. He practiced thereafter in Kittanning until his retirement.

ROSS REYNOLDS, one of the famous family of that name, was born in Kittanning in 1854. He was educated in the public schools and Lambeth College, and studied law in the office of Hon. E. S. Golden, being admitted to practice in 1877. He practiced in Kittanning until his death.

LARRY S. CANTWELL was one of the earlier practitioners of Kittanning and Freeport, having spent most of his life in Armstrong county. In 1861 he organized a company of three months' men, but saw little service and resigned in the same year. He practiced law in Kittanning until his death, about 1863.

HARRY P. BOARTS, born in Kittanning township; graduated from Grove City College; studied law with ex-Judge Rayburn, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in December, 1903; practices at Kittanning; served as mayor of Kittanning.

ORR BUFFINGTON, born April 29, 1858, at Kittanning, Pa., graduated Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; studied law under Hon. James Neale and his elder brother, Joseph Buffington; was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1881, and entered into partnership with brother for practice. In 1903 became associated with Oliver W. Gilpin; served as burgess and member of school board of Kittanning.

SAMUEL M. CROSBY, born May 6, 1833, in Allegheny (now Parks) township, Armstrong county, Pa.; read law with his brother, Graves S. Crosby, and with Wilson Jenks at Clarion, Pa.; was admitted to bar in Clarion county, Pa., in 1873 and practiced there a short time; was later admitted to Armstrong county bar, where he practiced until 1888, when he went to Omaha, Nebr., where he was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice, and was also admitted to practice in Utah; followed his profession at Omaha for fifteen years, and for four years served as municipal judge in that place; returned to home county, where he lived retired at Leechburg until his death, March 11, 1914.

GRAVES S. CROSBY, born Jan. 29, 1843; was admitted to bar of Armstrong county and practiced at Parkers Landing; later located at Kittanning, where he practiced until his death, May 6, 1886. Was a drummer boy in the 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

EDWIN L. DIVELY, born April 22, 1878, in Altoona, Pa.; read law with his father and graduated from the Dickinson law school, Carlisle, Pa., in 1903, with the degree of LL. B.; practiced in Blair county, Pa., until 1909, when he came to Apollo, where he remained until recently; acted as attorney for the borough; in 1909 was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. Now in Altoona.

JOHN GILPIN, born Oct. 8, 1839, at Kittanning; graduated Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; studied law with Hon. Chapman Biddle, and graduated from law department of the University of Pennsylvania about 1859-1860; in 1861 was admitted to bar at Philadelphia bar; read law with George Stuart Patterson and John T. Crawford, and in 1899 began active practice; from 1905 to 1909 was associated with R. A. McCullough.

OLIVER W. GILPIN, born Sept. 4, 1874, at Kittanning; took a full course at Harvard and received his degree of A. B. in 1897; studied law at University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1901 and same year was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and in Armstrong county; in 1903 settled down to law practice; became associated with Orr Buffington under firm name of Buffington & Gilpin; was admitted to practice in the Federal court and State Supreme court; has been vice president of Armstrong County Bar Association.

EDWARD S. GOLDEN, born in Indiana county, Pa.; studied law, and was admitted to bar of Armstrong county in 1849; admitted to practice in all the courts; also practiced in Pittsburgh; died Oct. 4, 1890.

HORATIO L. GOLDEN, born Oct. 13, 1860, at Kittanning; in 1883 graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; studied law with his father, Hon. Edward S. Golden, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in 1885.

HARRY C. GOLDEN, born at Kittanning, Jan. 9, 1882; in 1903 graduated from Trinity College, of Hartford, Conn.; was admitted to Armstrong county bar in 1905, to practice in the Superior court of Pennsylvania in May, 1909, and in the United States court at Pittsburgh, March 29, 1911; Mr. Golden studied

law under Edward S. Golden, Judge W. Patton, J. W. King, R. A. McCullough and the Hon. D. B. Heimer.

CHARLES E. HARRINGTON, born in December, 1873, at Parker City, Armstrong Co., Pa.; began study of law in June, 1906, with M. F. Leason; was admitted to bar in June, 1908.

HARRY A. HEILMAN, born Sept. 25, 1875, in Kittanning, Pa.; attended University of Princeton, N. J., two years; graduated from law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, and same year was admitted to bar of Armstrong county and to Philadelphia bar; read law with George Stuart Patterson and John T. Crawford, and in 1899 began active practice; from 1905 to 1909 was associated with R. A. McCullough.

ALFRED L. IVORY, born June 24, 1849, in Allegheny county, Pa.; in 1881 he began the study of law, and in 1888 was admitted to bar of Clarion county; he had read law with Wilson & Jenks; practiced in Clarion county for five years, then went to New York City, returned to Pennsylvania, locating at Pittsburgh, and in 1900 at Ford City; in 1909 removed to Kittanning.

FLOY C. JONES, born Jan. 28, 1870, at New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Ohio; graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in 1889; read law with W. D. Patton, Esq., and was admitted to the bar Dec. 11, 1893.

JAMES W. KING, born Sept. 29, 1859, in Burrell township, Armstrong Co., Pa.; attended Thiel College, Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa.; began the study of law in 1883, under the Hon. Edward S. Golden, and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1886. Elected president judge of Armstrong county in 1913.

JEFFERSON R. LEASON, born Aug. 11, 1883, at Kittanning, Pa.; took a two-year course at Pennsylvania State College; read law with his father, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1907; in 1909 was elected district attorney for his county.

MIRVEN F. LEASON, born in Jefferson county, Pa.; educated at Princeton College, N. J.; was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in 1879, having previously been ad-

mitted to the Jefferson county bar; during 1881 and 1882 he was district attorney of Armstrong county; he died May 29, 1909.

J. S. CALHOUN, born Feb. 8, 1854, in Wayne township; read law in Clarion county, where he was admitted to the bar; now practicing law in the State of Oklahoma. Practiced for a few years at Kittanning.

PHILIP SNYDER, born in Kittanning, July 28, 1887; graduated from the Pittsburgh School of Law; read law in the office of his father, H. N. Snyder; admitted to the bar in December, 1910; practices in Kittanning.

ROBERT L. RALSTON, born April 23, 1867, in Lawrence county; graduated from Westminster College, Lawrence, Pa.; read law in the office of James H. McCain; admitted to the bar in April, 1893; practices in Kittanning.

SAMUEL B. COCHRAN, born in 1861 in Boggs township; read law in the office of the late Hon. W. D. Patton, at Kittanning; admitted to the bar in August, 1897; elected member of the Legislature four consecutive terms; practices in Apollo.

EARL F. COCHRAN, born Aug. 16, 1876; graduated from the University of Michigan; read law in the office of his uncle, Samuel B. Cochran, at Apollo; admitted to the bar in 1901; now employed in the audit department of the Westinghouse Co., East Pittsburgh.

J. P. CULBERTSON, born March 16, 1867, in Mahoning township; studied at Valparaiso Law School and Edinboro Normal; read law in the office of H. L. Golden; admitted to the bar in January, 1896; elected district attorney for two terms; practices in Kittanning.

EDWARD E. LAWSON, born Dec. 3, 1871, in West Mahoning township, Indiana county; graduated from Clarion State Normal, Clarion county; read law in the office of Ross Reynolds; admitted to the bar in May, 1891; practices in Kittanning.

J. Q. COCHRAN, born July 6, 1849, in Boggs township; educated at Dayton Academy and University of Michigan; read law in the office of Charles McCandless, Butler, Pa.; admitted to the bar in December, 1888; practices in Apollo.

ALEXANDER M. COCHRAN, born Dec. 15, 1879, at Apollo; graduated from University of Michigan in 1904; read law in offices of S. B. and J. Q. Cochran at Apollo; is now practicing civil engineering.

WILLIAM LOWRY PEART, born in Pine township; graduated from Dayton Academy and Iowa State University; read law in office of Hon. John Gilpin at Kittanning; admitted to the bar in 1879; practices in Kittanning.

BARCLAY NULTON, born Jan. 8, 1835, in Kittanning; worked in a brickyard in early life; studied at night and when sufficient had been earned to permit, studied law in the office of Judge Joseph Buffington and Robert W. Smith, of Kittanning; admitted to the bar in December, 1858; practiced almost entirely in Kittanning; died May 11, 1912.

WILLIAM J. CHRISTY, born in Cowanshannock township, Dec. 25, 1861; attended Elderton Academy and Mount Union College, Ohio; after his graduation taught in Elderton Academy; studied law with Hon. Calvin Rayburn and was at the same time principal of the Kittanning public schools; admitted to the bar in March, 1893; practiced in Kittanning; was a partner till his death, in March, 1898, with James H. McCain.

RUSH FULLERTON, born Oct. 4, 1863, in North Buffalo township; attended Slate Lick Academy and taught school; read law under Hon. Calvin Rayburn; admitted to the bar in April, 1889; was twice elected district attorney; died in Kittanning, where he had practiced, in August, 1909.

JOHN W. ROHRER, born March 7, 1887, at Kittanning, Pa.; graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1908; took a special course in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in December, 1910.

JOHN SCOTT SCHAEFFER, born Feb. 25, 1871, at Kittanning; graduated from Thiel College in 1892; in 1900 graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and the same year was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, practicing there until 1907, when he came to Kittanning, having been admitted to the Armstrong county bar; in 1904 he was admitted to practice in all the courts; has the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. B.

HARVEY N. SNYDER, born Sept. 29, 1846, in Brady township, Butler Co., Pa.; attended Witherspoon Institute, at Butler, Pa.; began the study of law under Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar of Butler county in 1871, and to the Armstrong county bar about 1873; he began the practice of law in Butler county, and in 1886 moved to Kittanning; was elected district attorney in 1891, and reelected in 1904, serving two terms of three years each.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WALKER, born at Sykesville, Jefferson Co., Pa., Dec. 14, 1879; for nearly three years attended the Washington and Jefferson College; studied law with ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in May, 1903.

JOHN F. WHITWORTH, born Feb. 12, 1854, at Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.; took his professional course at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1878; until 1901 practiced at Kittanning, and has since been engaged at Harrisburg, having in that year accepted the position of corporation deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

OSCAR SLOAN MARSHALL, born Nov. 25, 1858, in Wayne township, three miles south of Dayton, Pa.; graduated from the Lenox College at Hopkinton, Ia.; read law in the office of ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1886; served as postmaster of Kittanning from 1895 to 1899; published the *Record*, which he owned, for two years, and then consolidated with T. G. Hosick, founder of the *Advance*, the *Advance* being issued by Marshall & Hosick and Marshall & Keeler until 1908, when Mr. Marshall disposed of his interest; in 1889 was elected burgess of Kittanning, and served one term; is now practicing at Rural Valley.

SAMUEL H. MCCAIN, born at Freeport, Pa., April 27, 1875; studied law at Yale College, and was admitted to Armstrong county bar in 1903, and for two years was associated in practice with ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn; has since practiced alone.

REUBEN A. McCULLOUGH, born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, July 7, 1859; graduated from Oakland Academy in 1882; studied law with Edward S. Golden, and was

admitted to Armstrong county bar in 1887; same year began practice; in partnership with H. A. Heilman for four years, from 1904, and has since practiced alone.

CLARENCE O. MORRIS, born near Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., June 15, 1873; in 1892 graduated from Waynesburg College; studied law under the firm of Wylie, (or Eylie) Buchanan & Walton, Waynesburg, and later under W. M. Gillispie; was admitted to bar of Jefferson county in 1897, and for four years was associated with Mr. Gillispie; in 1901 was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county and subsequently to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts and in the U. S. District courts; in 1901 located at Leechburg; was solicitor for the boroughs of Leechburg, Apollo and Vandergrift; was elected district attorney in 1913.

DANIEL LEMMON NULTON, born May 20, 1853, at Kittanning, Armstrong county; studied at Lambeth College, and at St. John's University, at Haddonfield, N. J.; later studied law, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar at Kittanning, Pa.; in 1911 located at Freeport.

JOHN S. PORTER, born in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 28, 1875; studied at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio; studied law with the firm of Carmalt & Strong, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar April 1, 1904, locating at Kittanning.

CALVIN RAYBURN, born Oct. 25, 1850, in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county; graduated from Princeton University in 1875; studied law under Hon. George A. Jenks, and was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county in 1879, June, and the following November to practice in Armstrong county, when he located at Kittanning; in 1889 was elected president judge of Armstrong county and in 1909 was a candidate for judge of the Superior court of the State. Died May 16, 1912.

LAURENCE S. ROBERTS, born in Green township, Indiana Co., Pa., near Pine Flats, Nov. 9, 1875; in 1900 graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and on Nov. 20, 1903, was admitted to Armstrong county courts, and to the Supreme court on May 22, 1911; located at Leechburg.

CHAPTER XI

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

(By Dr. Jay B. F. Wyant, of Kittanning.)

THE FAMILY DOCTOR—STRANGE METHODS OF HEALING—STANDARDS OF ETHICS—ANCIENT HEALERS—AESCULAPIUS—THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH—MODERN PROGRESS—PIONEER MEDICAL MEN—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—MEDICAL ETHICS—REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS, PAST AND PRESENT—DAVID ALTER—OTHER NOTED MEDICAL MEN OF THE COUNTY

The writing of the history of the profession of medicine of Armstrong county, embracing almost a century and a quarter space of time, long after those who were the makers of the early history have gone to the "great beyond," is an undertaking more difficult than it may seem, for, owing to the great dignity of the profession, their names seldom entered into the public press, nor did they transmit much to the pages of history. In fact, as a class, they are very reticent, careful, close-mouthed, and avoid publicity. Their work calling them almost entirely among the sick and suffering, it naturally behooves them to be calm, reserved and sympathetic. It was a rare thing to see the name of an intelligent physician in the public press, for it was one of the rules of ethics that we should avoid newspaper publicity, hence very little history can be gathered from that source. The writer has gone to some of the older people of town and country to gather this history, and they of course knew of some of the early doctors of the county and could tell of the location and name, but could give no data of their lives. Smith's History of Armstrong County, published in 1883, was consulted, but it gave very little help; there were a few biographies, and a scattering mention of names and location, for which we are very grateful.

The records of the prothonotary's office were examined, but prior to that registration act of 1881, no records were kept and any person could engage in the practice of the healing art, so here again we were disappointed, for the physicians whose chapter in life's history had ended prior to the passing of that act had left no data on these records.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

The doctor in the early history of Armstrong county was a very busy and a very useful person; by his learning he was the better able to help mold public opinion, to shape public affairs, to advance civilization and to improve the methods of living, and by his skill in medicine and his knowledge of surgery, he could bring comfort to the discouraged and relief to the suffering. In the early days doctors were specially honored and respected, and it was considered very much of an honor to entertain the doctor when far from home, for some of the circuits were as much as a hundred miles, and of course he must remain somewhere for the night. The family sharing their hospitality with the doctor were honored, and there was great feasting; the neighbors were gathered in to hear the wonderful experiences of the family doctor. The fact that he was considered the family doctor was, indeed, worthy of note, something not often heard of in the present day. Whether there has been too much commercialism brought into the medical world or whatever it may be, yet that endearing title "the family doctor" has almost become obsolete. This may be looked on as a great mistake, for it requires some time for a doctor to study his patient and learn the idiosyncrasy peculiar to each person, for this is a fund of great worth, both to the doctor as well as the patient, and those who go the rounds of the doctors of their locality cannot secure the service they so much need, which they would get by placing themselves in the care of one whom they would be proud to call their "family physician."

It is a real pleasure to sit and listen to some of the good old people tell of the long ago when they were mere children; of the things that impressed them most, namely, the observance of the Lord's holy day, the family minister, and the greatest of all—the good old family doctor. For in the minds of the early people, the doctor was a wonder worker. How he could manipulate an arm or a leg that through some accident had been put out of use and restore it to its function; or if a bone had been broken, causing severe pain, with a little pulling, a little twisting and a little rubbing he would ease the pain, restore confidence and have the sufferer soon basking in the fair land of dreams. How he made up his decoctions, his infusions and other mixtures and with a very wise and knowing look would give his instructions, just how much to give at certain times at the very tick of the minute. It was but natural that he was looked upon as a wonder worker and worthy of the confidence and respect of both old and young.

When we turn back over the pages of history of our county, for more than a century we find, as in all new countries, everything was in a chaotic condition, "without form and void," so to speak. Especially was it so in the medical world; any person, man or woman, who possessed any knowledge or ability to alleviate human suffering was welcome, served a good purpose and was a great benefactor to the people. Many a life was saved and many a cripple prevented by those people who knew what to do in times of great emergency. Even the men who took up the study of medicine did not have the advantages in those days to prepare themselves to any great extent, but nevertheless their work, in times when they were sorely needed, was welcomed and well received. Empiricism and superstition, witchcraft and ignorance, reigned supreme among the people, and who can say that these men of the early history in medicine did not do good work? Anyone who loves the tradition of his country cannot help but recognize that these men stood out as giants among men, who worked well and made it possible, by breaking the way for us, and have given us the inheritance of the grandest profession and the greatest calling that God ever gave to man.

STRANGE METHODS

Many and varied were the different methods of those then engaged in the healing art

(not the regular doctors), a few of which we will mention: to stop the flow of blood, a broadax was placed under the bed of the bleeder, and the following words were repeated in silence: (naming the person) "and as I passed by thee I saw thee polluted in thy blood, and I said live." This was repeated three times, and at the same time the hand of the operator was making great gestures and manuevers in the air. And the bleeding usually stopped, not however due to the pow-wow, but to the efforts of nature to restore her broken laws, which is the usual tendency. In the early days it was believed that a child suffering from "fits" was under the influence of a witch and of course the witch-doctor must come, and with the wisdom of Solomon he would go through his gyrations and taking a lock of the child's hair, roll it up, bore a hole in a tree, place the package in the hole, and plug it tight. Now if the fits were due to the workings of the witch the child would recover, if the child did not recover it was due to some sin of the parents and must continue until they were sufficiently punished to appease the wrath of the god of sickness.

"And the people believed." It was a true saying when Barnum said "the American people like to be humbugged," and many of those engaged in the healing art have often thought the same thing if they did not express it. And thus it has ever been and thus it may always be. The people in general are becoming more educated and are not quite so easily hoodooed as they were years gone by. When we consider all these obstacles that our pioneer doctors had to encounter and in a great measure overcome, we are pleased to say "glory be to the men of our profession who could rise above all these difficulties and place the profession of medicine on the high plateau of dignity and efficiency." This standard should even be elevated by the profession of to-day, for we have much better facilities for working and investigation than they had.

MODERN CULTS

The etiological period had its birth in the year 1880, and since that time we have learned the cause of many of the diseases, isolating the germ, searching for its antidote and destroying it in toto, or immunizing the patient against its ravages. It is quite true that there are many innovations in our day such as The Christian Science, The Faith Cure, The Emanuel Movement, The Suggestive Thera-

peutic Method, The Osteopaths, The Masseurists and The Eclectics, all of which are a restricted part of the great healing art, and each branch has its followers, and has taken its place and has been of service to mankind. Sometimes, however, great promises have been made by an operator of a cult, by which of course the sufferer is boosted for a time, only to lapse into a worse condition. This yellow streak of deception runs through the gray matter of many engaged in the healing art, but it can be said with a great deal of satisfaction that the regular schools of medicine, as a rule, do not promise or guarantee a sure cure, hence no deception is practiced, but always straightforwardly they pledge to do the very best that science teaches them. A minister of the gospel while waiting in the writer's office whiled away the time by reading a book entitled "The Great American Fraud." On my return he remarked that he was not aware that he had been such a drinker, but he said: "For many years I have been using a certain patent medicine and I see by the analysis of this that it is largely alcohol and I have been deceived."

A nice little bit of history was gathered from a boy of about eighty summers. He is a layman, and his story was after this manner: "When I was a boy there were several doctors in the community where I was raised and each doctor seemed to have his favorite way of doing things. The one doctor would call most everything stomach trouble, another would see the same person and say it was kidney trouble, while a third doctor would see the same person and very positively, with a wise and knowing look, would say, 'My dear one, you are in the last stage of liver trouble.' Each doctor of course would have his turn at the patient, who sometimes got well and sometimes died." He just remarked in passing that things had not changed very much, for recently he had occasion to call several doctors for, as he thought, the same thing, but each of the three had a different opinion and treated him differently, and still he suffers from the complaint.

One of the long ago prescriptions, "Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake," seems to have been transmitted to many engaged in the healing art. In the modern medical world the fad has changed from diagnosing everything as stomach, kidney and liver trouble, to attributing derangements to appendicitis, adenoids, bad teeth, eye strain, laceration and flat feet, and the management of the case is conducted very much as did the Indian doc-

tor, who threw the child into fits and cured the fits. How true it is that wise and learned as physicians now are, with so many advantages over the profession of a hundred years ago, yet it may be said without contradiction that they still run to fads. This in great measure has caused the laity to say, "Doctors will differ," and they often do not retain the respect that they should have.

Many centuries ago Ecclesiasticus wrote in his Bible, "Honor a physician with the honor due unto him, for the uses which ye may have of him; for the Lord hath created him. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head; and in the sight of great men shall he be in admiration. The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them. And he hath given men skill that he might be honored in his marvelous works. With such does he heal men and taketh away their pains. My son, in thy sickness be not negligent; but pray unto the Lord, and he will make thee whole; then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him: let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time when in their hands there is good success. For they shall also pray unto the Lord, that he would prosper that which they give for ease and remedy to prolong life."

From another observer of the long ago the following was related: "When I was a young man I had fever and they sent for the family doctor who treated me for some time without much change, and through the persuasion of some of our neighbors another doctor, a newcomer, was called and with great pride and pomposity came into my room, got the history of my case, looked at my tongue, felt my pulse, punched me in the ribs and powdered around, then looked at the medicine, and, holy horror, the look that he got on him, and rushing to the door, he hurled the medicine as far as he could, remarking as he did so, 'stuff like that is not fit for a beast' (this was my first intimation that I was a beast). 'I will prepare something for the young rascal that will get him out of bed in short order.' And of all things, I never had a taste like that before nor since. One dose was enough for me. I pleaded with my good mother to spare her poor boy and not repeat the dose, for if I were to die and be a little angel I did not want to go over there with such a bitter taste in my mouth. I also plead for my old family doctor, who came back and here I am to-day telling the story of a poor little boy in the hands of the early doctors. You

doctors of the present are a little smoother than they were three-score years ago. Then they berated each other with all the emphasis at their command, now you fellows just look wise and say nothing, but your looks and your actions make it look worse to me than if you would speak right out and say it."

How applicable are the lines of Burns:

O, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us,
It wad frae mony a blunder free us.

MEDICINE IN THE PAST

The history of medical practice in some elementary form is probably as old as man. The oldest records of medical matters from which we get something of its history are those of Egypt. Most of our knowledge of the Egyptian form is derived from the Greeks, yet the recent discoveries and better methods of deciphering the inscriptions of the ancient papyri have yielded much original information. The Ebers papyrus dates about the sixteenth century, B. C., and much of the learning there recorded had been traditional for centuries. Certain facts of Egyptian medicine are well established. This art as most of the others was vested in the priests. There was, however, an extensive formulary combined with many ceremonial rites. Practice in that day was widely specialized each one having his special work, and with but little research there was not much progress from one age to another.

The Hebrews got their medical knowledge from Egypt and are remarkable for their conception of the value of public hygiene and careful sanitation, and from what we gather from history they are considered the originators of this form. In the early history of the Hebrew nation disease and pestilence were considered as a punishment for sin, and the Levites were the only practitioners. They also received some impression from the Assyrian and still later from Greek thought, and we find a class of temple physicians and surgeon specialists, and just preceding the Christian Era we learn of the city physicians who were held in high esteem. Jewish medical records show that these physicians, like the Egyptian, had but little knowledge of anatomy and physiology and their surgical operations were of the crudest imaginable.

The origin of Chinese medicine is lost in tradition and fable, and dates back to about 2600 B. C. They had extensive rules for noting the pulse and a great array of remedies

secured from the animal, the vegetable and the mineral kingdom. They knew but little of anatomy and physiology, and surgery was a far off science to them, but acupuncture, cupping, plasters, fomentations, diet, and fresh air were chief devices in their management of disease.

It is interesting to notice that Greece furnishes us with some significant remnants of medicine. Chiron is reputed to have introduced into Greece the healing art, and had been the preceptor of the great Aesculapius. They erected their temples in the beautiful groves well supplied with good springs and pure air. Here the healing art was practiced. The treatment was in itself peculiar, a remedy to produce emesis and a purgative was about all the drugs used, the rest of the treatment consisted of translating dreams, vicarious sacrifices, careful diet, pure air, bathing, temperate living, and massage, and as we follow on down the ages by the footprints in the sands of time, we have the sacred period, the philosophical period, the rationalist period and the anatomical period.

The latter began at the time of the establishing of the Alexandrian library, which became the center for medical study and research in 320 B. C., when Ptolemy was a great leader in the medical world and gathered about him the wise men for the purpose of dissecting the human body, and in this manner they made many notable discoveries about the structures of the brain, the heart, the lungs, the eye and the intestinal canal. Each period of investigation brought new discoveries. Galen, in his more extended study of anatomy, described every bone in the body, learned the functions of the muscles and recognized and described the sensory and motor nerves. He wished the world to accept his theories and to popularize the further study of anatomy, but he was not successful and at his death the end of the anatomical period came and was not revived again for several centuries.

For a time medical practice again passed into ecclesiastical control, and medical study was not taken up again until the universities of Spain and Italy added medicine to their curricula, and this soon spread to the rising schools of Vienna, Paris and elsewhere. Gilbert and Linacre having studied in these schools, finally founded the College of Physicians of London. But it was not until the sixteenth century that Vesalius succeeded in reviving the study of human anatomy, and in this and the following centuries we find

rapid advances in the anatomical and physiological studies which brought about a revolution in the medical science. The one who in his study found something new and gave a full description of it, had the honor of having the part named for him, and for this reason we have to this day some rather queer nomenclature, as Eustachian tube, Fallopian tube, fissure of Sylvius, circle of Willis, etc. These researches led to other channels and the microscope was brought to completion, and new remedies were added to the *materia medica*. The seventeenth century is marked by some new methods in obstetrics, medical jurisprudence and bedside clinics. Chemistry was recognized as a systematic science and the work of investigation and research went happily on.

HOMEOPATHY

In the beginning of the eighteenth century Hahnemann protested against the large dose of drugs and the excessive depletion by bloodletting, introduced his ideas of Homeopathy, and from that time on we have had the two distinct schools of medicine. Sometimes the rivalry between the two schools was very great, but it is pleasant to say in this age of the world that the lamb and the lion lie down pleasantly and peacefully together. The climax of the eighteenth century was the discovery of vaccination by Jenner. He was persecuted and abused by many in the medical profession but had the pleasure of seeing the world adopt his ideas and to-day it has proved a great blessing to the human family, and it is strange, to say the least, that with all the good results and practically the annihilation of smallpox, so many people, supposed to be intelligent, use every argument and every influence to legislate against it.

MODERN METHODS

The nineteenth century was, without doubt, the great epoch-making century in the history of medicine. Instruments of various kinds to aid in better diagnosis were invented, further research into the hidden mysteries of the human body blazed the way for better results, the investigations and studies of Virchow in his cellular pathology, and the results of Pasteur in his study of putrefaction and fermentation, opened up the way for Lister in his further study of the germ theory of disease, and give to the science of surgery the antiseptic treatment of wounds. And follow-

ing in the study we have Laveran with his malarial bugs; Koch with his string of tubercular bacillus, antitoxines; the X-ray and a host of other theories and methods which have added much to the healing art and the relief of the human family.

All through the years the research goes on, and the twentieth century, with all our learning, still offers much for study and investigation of disease. And happy will be the human family when some researcher discovers an antitoxine or remedy for cancer, the dread of mankind. Yea, they will leap for joy when an antitoxine, serum or antidote for tuberculosis, the great white plague, has been found and proved. The millennium will dawn when we shall have found an antidote, or a serum, or a vaccine for each of the acute diseases and many of the chronic ones, and there will be such an evolution in the field of medicine that ere the sun shall have kissed the western slope of the twentieth century, man will be happy and content, immunized from the attack of all bugs and, living to a good old age, will simply and painlessly pass away.

THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH

Hippocrates, the most celebrated physician of antiquity, long called the father of medicine, was certainly anxious to raise the standard of medicine to a high plane of efficiency, which is proved by the "Hippocratic Oath," of which he was the author, administered to young men in the early days on entering upon the study of medicine: "I swear by Apollo, Panacea and all the gods and goddesses, that according to my ability and judgment I will keep this oath and stipulation: to reckon him who teaches me this art equally dear with my parents; to share my substance with him and to relieve his necessities if required; to look upon his offspring upon the same footing as my own brothers; and to teach them this art if they shall wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation and by precept, lecture and by every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of this art to my own sons, to those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by an oath and stipulation, according to the law of medicine, but to no others. I will follow that system of regimen which, according to my best judgment, I consider best for my patients, and will abstain from whatever is injurious. I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked nor will I suggest any such counsel. Furthermore, I will not

give to any woman an instrument to procure abortion.

"With purity and holiness will I pass my life and practice my art. I will not cut a person who is suffering with stone, but will leave this to be done by those who are practitioners of such work. Into whatever house I enter I will go for the advantage of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption, and, further, from the seduction of females or males, bond or free. Whatever in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I may see or hear, I will not divulge, holding that all such things should be kept secret while I continue to keep this oath inviolate. May it be granted to me to enjoy life and to practice my art, respected always by all men; but should I break through and violate this oath may the reverse be my lot."

This was somewhat changed in the middle ages, yet some of our medical colleges impose similar obligations in the form of admonition today, and the admonition should be very impressive, for in the modern world the temptation to get away from clean hands and a pure heart in the medical art is very great. With the increasing facilities for better sanitation, thus eliminating the causes of disease, the antitoxines, the vaccines and the serums, thereby immunizing and controlling diseases that formerly ran rampant, and the continual influx of young men into the field of medicine, overcrowding the profession, makes it very tempting when gold and silver are offered as a bribe to decoy the unwary son of Hippocrates. But there is no need of accepting the bribe; let all stand fast to that which is good, true and noble, and stimulated by the successes of the past move forward as did the ancestors in medicine from the days of the great father of medicine.

There has been most wonderful progress made, yet there are many things for research and investigation, for the history of medicine all down the ages has been a history of research, sacrifice and charity. If there was one who spent much time in the investigating laboratory seeking out something for the betterment of the human family, it was a medical man. If there was one to devise ways and means to assist nature to restoration from broken laws, it was a medical man. Has there been a man wearing out his life, sacrificing his pleasure, his time, his home, his all for the sake of saving human life, even at the risk of his own, it was a medical man. The poor, the distressed, the weak and the

sick, as well as the strong and the rich demand his time and attention. From the palace to the cottage, from the mansion to the hovel, he goes with equal anxiety and earnestness to the sick and suffering, bringing comfort and consolation, so beautifully expressed in the little poem picked up somewhere, the author of which is not known to the writer:

When in the cottage blessed with love's sweet
store
A babe is born and o'er the rustic door
Is hung the crown of motherhood and fair
Is all within—The doctor's there.

When 'neath the pall of mystic death's weird
spell,
A mother's heart is broken by the knell
Of all that's dear, and on the stair
No baby feet—The doctor's there.

When virtue flees and breath of ruthless lust
Eats into the soul as does the gnawing rust,
When no one else with her the shame will share,
With mother's touch—The doctor's there.

Where blossoms life's sweet bud at blush of day,
Where breath of withered rose at evetide steals
away
On the south wind, in joy or care,
An uncrowned king—The doctor's there.

And may it be said of my professional brethren "At all times and in all places that they are always willing to give of their strength to the weak, of their substance to the poor, of their sympathy to the sick and suffering and their heart to God." May it be said that "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth, that thine alms may be in secret, and thy Father seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly." The widow who contributed her mite at the altar of the Master received as great a blessing as did the rich man who gave his fortune.

The little newsboy who carries home to his widowed mother the pennies he has so earnestly worked for and so carefully saved, receives his reward in the smile that greets him at the hearthstone and he is satisfied in the consciousness, that in the game of life the part that has fallen to his lot is not neglected. In doing good to others it does not necessarily follow that self-sacrifice shall be the penalty; a tiny rosebud placed by the bed of suffering brings more real joy than a wreath of the most beautiful and costly flowers placed upon the grave when life has departed. A cup of cool water placed to the lips of the famished traveler may mean a soul saved for a life of usefulness; a kindly word spoken to one in

the throes of despondency will do more real good than will the greatest eulogy delivered at the open grave.

In the pathway of life opportunities for doing good towards our fellow-men present themselves each day. By accepting these opportunities and by doing the things which our conscience tells us we ought to do, we not only bring joy and gladness to the hearts of those with whom we come in contact, but in the performance of these acts we are brought nearer the fulfillment of the hope we have always cherished, that our name shall appear on the roll of those who have done their duty. We have read where a certain man lay by the road-side, sick and hungry, stripped of his raiment, among thieves and without friends, and many passed by until there came the good Samaritan, who, without thought of personal reward, ministered to his needs. Yet through this act he received a reward in the consciousness that he had performed a deed of mercy.

PIONEER MEDICAL MEN

The early history of the medical fraternity of Armstrong county, whatever it may have been, was not handed on to us either by legend or written history. Previous to 1863 very little of the records of the profession can be found, except short notes from Smith's history, and rules of ethics. When Armstrong county was founded in 1800, Dr. Simeon Hovey was the only practicing physician and surgeon within its bounds. Dr. Hovey was a scholarly gentleman, a native of Connecticut, a good physician and a skillful surgeon for his day, and for several years he was the only medical adviser for the northern portions of Armstrong and Butler counties and the greater portion of Clarion and Venango counties. He located in the northern part of the county in 1797, and Hovey township bears his name.

In 1804 Dr. Elisha Wall was assessed in Bradys Bend township. From whence he came or whither he went no history can be gathered to tell the tale. Dr. George Hays was the first resident of Kittanning. He located there about 1810. Dr. Samuel S. Neale was a native of New Jersey, born in 1792, and received a good education in the Burlington schools. He studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and located in Kittanning to practice his chosen profession about 1814. He celebrated America's independence day by his marriage to Margaret E.

Brown, daughter of Robert Brown, on the fourth day of July, 1826. He died in 1857, leaving to survive him two daughters and three sons. His one son, Hon. J. B. Neale, served a term as president judge of Armstrong county courts. His grandson, Hon. J. H. Painter, was president judge of the county courts in 1913. Another grandson, Dr. A. P. N. Painter, was an honored and respected physician. As a physician Dr. Neale held the respect of his brethren on account of his skill as well as his observance of professional ethics, and he greatly endeared himself to his patients.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

In the summer of 1825 Dr. Neale called Dr. Josiah Stevenson to his office to talk over plans for an organization of the medical fraternity, and as a result of this conference the following notice was sent out November 1, 1825, to all physicians in the county:

"Dear Doctor—You are most earnestly requested to meet at the office of Dr. Samuel S. Neale, in Kittanning, Pa., November 16, 1825, for the purpose of organizing a medical society to regulate the practice of medicine, to formulate a standard of ethics and for other purposes."

There were at this time about fifteen physicians in the county, and the writer is sorry that he cannot find any further information of this matter. It may be well said in honor of these pioneers of medicine in that early day that on account of the unsettled condition of the country and the mode of travel it would be a difficult task to follow the trail on horseback for miles to attend such a meeting.

But these brave men met and succeeded in organizing The Armstrong County Medical Society, formulated a constitution and a set of rules of ethics. As the Jews were called an over religious people on account of the many laws they had to observe, so it may be said of these men they were over zealous in adopting a constitution and rules of ethics to cover almost every conceivable thing that might happen, and in later years when the men of '76 were about to organize, a resolution was passed to modify these rules, as they were too voluminous. The original constitution could not be found but the following rules of ethics as they formulated them were found in the files of the Kittanning *Gazette and Columbian*:

At a regular meeting of the Armstrong

county medical society held in Kittanning on Thursday evening, September 24, 1830, the following Code of Medical Ethics was adopted. "The degraded condition of the medical profession, not only of Pennsylvania, but of many other parts of the country, has long been a matter of deep regret to many of the most enlightened and honorable members, and although much of the time and talents of some of the most respectable brethren have been occupied in endeavoring to elevate its standard and dignify its character, it is much to be lamented that they have not been more successful in their laudable attempts."

MEDICAL ETHICS

1. It is the duty of every medical practitioner to treat his patients with steadiness, tenderness and humanity, and to make due allowance for that mental weakness which usually accompanies bodily disease. Secrecy and delicacy should be strictly observed in all cases in which they may seem to be peculiarly required.

2. The strictest observance of temperance cannot be too strongly inculcated in the minds of the practitioners of medicine and surgery—a clear and vigorous intellect and a steady hand being absolutely necessary to the successful practice of those branches of medical science.

3. Unfavorable prognostications should never be made in the presence of patients; yet should there seem to be immediate danger, it becomes the duty of the physician to apprise the patient's friends of that circumstance.

4. In every instance in which one physician has been called on to visit the patient of another, a consultation with the former medical attendant should be proposed. Consultations in difficult cases should always be recommended, and the physician called on for that purpose should always show the greatest degree of respect to the practitioner first employed and allow him the privilege of delivering all the directions agreed upon.

5. Special consultations are sometimes wished for, in such cases, the physician called on should carefully guard against paying another visit, unless he should be requested to continue his services by the patient or some of his friends.

6. When one physician is called on to visit the patient of another in his absence or during short indisposition, he should not manifest a wish to continue in attendance any longer

than the physician first called on should be able to resume the charge of the case, unless a continuance of his services should be expressly wished for by the patient or his friends.

7. Physicians should not visit their patients too frequently, lest seeing them oftener than necessary might produce unsteadiness of treatment.

8. Theoretical discussions should not be too freely indulged in consultations, as they frequently give rise to much perplexity, without any improvement in practice.

9. The junior physician in attendance should always deliver his opinion first, the others according to seniority, and a majority should decide; but in the event of a tie, the physician first in attendance should give the casting vote in regard to the future treatment, and to him should be entrusted the future management of the case, unless the patient or his friends should object to his being continued.

10. Although the possession of a diploma honorably acquired, furnishes presumptive evidence of professional ability, and entitles its possessor to preeminence in the profession, yet, the want of it should not exclude practitioners of experience and sound judgment from the fellowship and respect of the regular graduate.

11. In consultations, punctuality in meeting at the same time should be strictly observed, but the physician who first arrives should wait for a reasonable time for the arrival of the others. A minute examination of the patient, however, should not take place until one or more of the medical attendants are present, except in case of emergency. All subsequent visits should, if practicable, be made by mutual agreement, and no medical discussion should take place in the presence of the patient.

12. Attendance on members of the profession or their families should always be gratuitous, but should not be officiously obtruded. Should the circumstances of the medical practitioner indisposed enable him to make a recompense for medical service rendered to himself or family, it is his duty to do so, especially if he resides at a distance.

13. When one medical practitioner is called on to visit a patient whose recovery has been despaired of by the physician first in attendance and the disease should terminate fatally under his management, he should avoid insinuating to the friends of the deceased, that if he had been called on a day or even a few hours sooner he could have effected a cure.

Such a course of conduct is highly reprehensible and empirical in the extreme. And in the event of the patient's recovery, such a person should not assume all the credit as the cure might have been partly effected by the medicines prescribed before he took charge of the case.

14. The use of nostrums and quack medicines should be discouraged by the faculty, as degrading to the profession, injurious to health and often destructive of life. Should patients laboring under chronic complaints obstinately determine to have recourse to them, a reasonable degree of indulgence should be allowed to their credulity by the physician; but it is his sacred duty to warn them of the fallacy of their expectations and the danger of the experiment and the necessity of strict attention to the effects produced by them, in order that their bad effects, if any, should be timely obviated.

15. No physician should either by precept or example contribute to the circulation of a secret nostrum, whether it be his own invention and exclusive property, or that of another. For if it be of real value, its concealment is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice.

16. In all cases where diversity of opinion and opposition of interest give rise to controversy or contention between two or more members of the profession, the decision should be referred to a sufficient number of physicians, as they are frequently the only persons in the community capable of properly estimating the merits of the dispute. But neither the subject litigated, nor the decision thereon, should be communicated to the public, as individual reputation might suffer, and the credit of the profession generally be injured.

17. A wealthy physician, or one retired from practice, should refuse to give gratuitous advice, unless the danger of the case (in the absence of the practising physician) or the poverty of the patient should warrant him in so doing. In all cases where he may be preferred, he should recommend a consultation with some one engaged in active practice. This rule should be strictly observed, as a contrary course is gratuitously depriving active industry of its proper reward.

18. When a physician is called on suddenly to visit the patient of another in consequence of some unexpected or alarming change in the symptoms, he should adopt a temporary plan of treatment suited to present circumstances.

He is not warranted in interfering afterwards unless requested to take charge of the case, when he should propose an immediate consultation with the physician previously employed.

19. Physicians should never neglect an opportunity for fortifying and promoting the good resolutions of patients suffering under bad effects of intemperate lives and vicious conduct; and, in order that their councils and remonstrances may have due weight, it will readily be seen, that they should have full claim to the blameless life and high moral character which we have stated to be a necessary prerequisite to an honorable stand in the profession.

20. Medical men should "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy"; and visits should, as far as consistent with professional engagements, be made either before or after public worship, or during its intervals.

From the files of the same paper we copy a notice from the secretary which reads "The Armstrong County Medical Society, agreeable to the requirements of its constitution, will hold its regular quarterly meeting in Kittanning at two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the twentieth day of December, 1831. By order of the President, punctual attendance is required. G. A. Meeker, Secretary."

We are indeed sorry that a list of names of these worthy men cannot be found; but judging from the high tone of the rules of ethics by which they were governed we are ready to take off our hats and bow with the greatest respect to our early pioneers in medical practice, for the interest they manifested to better the condition and raise to a high standard the medical profession as well as the interest they had in mind to better the condition of the laity.

Year after year as the roster of physicians will show, other physicians came into the county, locating in the different villages; Kittanning, Freeport, Leechburg, Apollo and Parkers Landing seemed to be the favored locations, and it is quite easy to understand that on account of the conditions of the country, the kind of roads, the mode of travel and the sparsely settled country districts, all were conducive to direct the physician to the rapidly growing towns, but methinks from the frequent changes from one place to another by some of the most prominent early physicians that the different towns were not all "Lands flowing with milk and honey." In fact there is that desire on the part of some of our modern physicians to flit about from place to place,

but the majority of the men in practice today have been quite stable in their locations.

The first homeopathic physician to locate in Armstrong county was Edward Manso, who came from Germany in 1812 and settled in North Buffalo township. No records can be found regarding his life there, and only the memories of old inhabitants can be drawn upon for what information we have about him.

MODES OF TRAVEL

In the early years of the county, before the roads were well laid out as they are now, the trail was about all there was; horseback, with the saddlebags, was the usual mode of travel. One of the early physicians had rather a funny experience. One night, as he was returning home all tired out by a long hard day and so sleepy that it was very hard to keep awake any longer, he decided to walk and lead his "Old Faithful." On in the still hours of the night he went and finally feeling that he had somewhat overcome sleep, he decided to again mount his faithful steed, only to find the saddle already occupied by an Indian. The doctor remonstrated, but the redface of the forest held to his seat. When every other argument failed the doctor finally thought of his profession, and said "I am a medicine man," and after satisfying the Indian of his identity he at once withdrew and the doctor was rather glad to proceed without his companion.

There was a diversity of choice among the men of the profession as to the color of their horses, some preferred a white horse and some a black horse, in fact there were favorites for each color, style and size. And when a doctor secured one to his fancy, that one was kept as long as he was able to do the work, and then retired on full feed and the best of care. Following the saddle horse, came the cart, and after a few years the buggy and team. Doctors as a rule were very proud of a spirited, well mated span of horses, and Armstrong county physicians were second to none with their fine teams; but the horse is rapidly being replaced by the automobile. The next possibility for speeding the doctor around will be the flying machine.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The medical profession has always been noted for its progressiveness, always looking for something better, and in the spring of

1863 Dr. Washington Reynolds, believing that an organization of the medical men of the county would be beneficial to the fraternity, as well as to the common public, invited the physicians of the county to his office in Kittanning to form such an organization, the following being present: Dr. David Alter, Freeport; Dr. Robert S. Wallace, Bradys Bend; Dr. Thos. C. McCullough, Kittanning; Dr. Washington Reynolds, Kittanning; Dr. William C. McCullough, Freeport; Dr. Thos. McGill, Freeport; Dr. J. R. Park, Whitesburg; Dr. C. S. Snowden, Freeport, and Dr. J. M. Taylor, Freeport.

The organization was completed, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. David Alter; vice-president, Dr. Robt. S. Wallace; secretary, Dr. Thos. C. McCullough; treasurer, Dr. Washington Reynolds. Dr. Thos. C. McCullough was elected delegate to the State convention, which met in Philadelphia that year, and gave a glowing account of the meeting when he next met with his county society.

The county society was not represented in the State meeting in 1864, but the annual dues were paid and the society was in good standing; the following men identified themselves with the society: Dr. Robt. G. Ralston, Cowansville; Dr. John H. Hughes and Dr. John C. McMunn, Freeport; Dr. W. McBride, Leechburg; Dr. G. W. Burkett, Freeport, and Dr. William McBryor, Apollo. The above officers were reelected in 1864-65.

Dr. Washington Reynolds represented the county society in the State meeting in June of that year at Altoona, and the following was his report: "The undersigned, having been elected a delegate so recently as the 23d day of May, and since that time almost constantly engaged, has had no opportunity to collect material suitable for a report for the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; therefore, no report embracing the geology, geography, medical topography and medical statistics of Armstrong county will at this time be presented. We can only promise, and we think with a great degree of confidence, that a full report on these subjects will be presented at the next regular annual meeting of the society."

The following year new officers were elected, and Dr. R. G. Ralston was elected delegate to the State meeting and gave a full report, thus fulfilling the promise made by Dr. Reynolds. This was the last report of the Armstrong County Medical Society until 1876. And thus another blank occurred in the life

of the society and for several years each physician was a law unto himself. From some of the older physicians we learn that there was strife, jealousy and division. The first organization finally disbanded, the second conception developed into a fully matured county medical society; but for some parasite or microbe of discontent, from malnutrition and neglect its life blood slowly but surely ebbed away, and for a space of ten years Armstrong county was without a medical society. The population of the county was increasing, new industries were multiplying, and men of all pursuits of life began to feel the need of getting together to discuss the common problems, to exchange views and experiences, to gain inspiration and to organize.

Dr. Thos. H. Allison, of Kittanning, and Drs. A. M. Hoover and David Alter of Freeport, held a conference and decided to send out a call to assemble the profession, and on the 28th day of March, 1876, fifteen physicians responded to this call, and met in Freeport at the office of Dr. A. M. Hoover, where they effected a permanent organization with fifteen men as charter members. This organization has grown both in interest and in numbers, and in the year of 1911 every regular practicing physician in the county, except one, was a member in good standing.

The constitution adopted by these good men of '76 remained intact for many years, and reads as follows:

Art. I, The name and title of this society shall be The Armstrong County Medical Society.

Art. II, The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character and the promotion of medical science.

Art. III, Sec. 1, Any physician of Armstrong county, who is a regular graduate in medicine of a respectable medical school, may be admitted to membership by a vote of the majority of the members present at the time of his election, and none other than graduates with diplomas or under the laws of the State Medical Society shall be admitted to membership in this society. Sec. 2, Any person who shall procure a patent for any remedy or surgical instrument, who shall sell or deal in or is in any way connected with the sale or proceeds of patent remedies or nostrums or who shall after the establishment of this society give a certificate in favor of a patent remedy or instrument shall be disqualified from becoming a member of this society. Sec. 3, Each person after his election shall sign the con-

stitution and pay to the treasurer the sum of two dollars, before he can exercise the privilege of a member.

Art. IV, Sec. 1, The officers of this society shall be a President, a Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, three Censors and a board of three examiners. Sec. 2, The election of officers shall be by ballot at the last meeting of each year.

Art. V, Sec. 1, The President shall perform all the duties usually pertaining to said office and shall exercise the casting vote in case of a tie. He shall not be eligible to two terms in succession. Sec. 2, In the absence of the President, the Vice-President. He shall not be eligible to two terms in succession. Sec. 3, The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct minute in a book, kept for that purpose, of all the proceedings of the society. Sec. 4, The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of this society and shall perform all other duties pertaining to this office. Sec. 5, The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the society and disburse the same as directed by the society, preserving vouchers therefor, and shall annually present a financial statement which shall be referred to a committee of auditors at the annual meeting. Sec. 6, It shall be the duty of the Censors to examine all claims to membership and report favorably before any vote can be taken on said applicant for membership or if any member of the society be accused with any infringement of the laws of the society in letter or spirit it shall be the duty of the Censors to fully and thoroughly investigate the case and report thereon to the society. Sec. 7, It shall be the duty of the examiners to examine all applicants for admission as students of medicine into offices of members of this society.

Art. VI, Sec. 1, This society shall meet quarterly, early in April, July, October and December. Sec. 2, The President may call intervening meetings if he thinks it advisable or at the request of three members, giving ten days' notice to the members.

Art. VII, Delegates to the State Medical Society, shall be elected at the first meeting of each year by a majority of the members present.

Art. VIII, This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the society present, provided that three months' notice of such amendment shall have been given, said amendment to be submitted in writing.

This constitution was approved on the first day of May, 1876, by Drs. William Anderson, Wm. M. McConaughy and W. S. Duncan, censors of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania. The following are the charter members subscribing their names and agreeing to stand by the foregoing constitution: Dr. David Alter, Freeport; Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Kittanning; Dr. T. H. Allison, Kittanning; Dr. T. M. Allison, Kittanning; Dr. W. H. Stewart, Kittanning; Dr. C. J. Jessop, Kittanning; Dr. A. G. Thomas, Freeport; Dr. R. P. Hunter, Leechburg; Dr. A. M. Hoover, Freeport; Dr. R. L. McCurdy, Freeport; Dr. R. P. Marshall, Orrsville; Dr. W. B. Ansley, Apollo; Dr. R. E. McAuley, Apollo; Dr. J. K. Maxwell, Worthington; and Dr. H. K. Beatty, Kittanning.

From this time on to the present the organization of the Armstrong County Medical Society has had a happy and successful life. These good men of '76 instilled into its new life sufficient energy to make it fruitful, to multiply and replenish, and it is pleasing to know that of the fifteen charter members of '76, seven of them still survive, and all are members of the Armstrong County Medical Society, except Dr. A. M. Hoover of Parker, who has his membership with the Clarion County Medical Society, and Dr. H. K. Beatty, of Pittsburgh. The home members are Drs. T. M. Allison, C. J. Jessop, and Dr. R. P. Marshall of Kittanning; Dr. R. P. Hunter, of Leechburg; and Dr. R. E. McAuley, of Apollo. All these men have always been active for the best interest of the society. [Drs. Beatty and Hunter have died since this was written.—Ed.]

For a number of years the society met quarterly on the first Tuesday of March, June, September and December. The society was organized in Freeport, but held most of the meetings at the county seat, with an occasional meeting at Leechburg, Freeport and Apollo. The office of Dr. J. G. Cunningham on Jefferson street, Kittanning, was the home of the society until his death, which occurred in 1898, and his successor in office, Dr. F. C. Monks, continued the same courtesy to the society as had his friend, until he was compelled to vacate the rooms which were to be converted into store rooms. For a time through the courtesy of R. A. Steim, proprietor of the Steim House, the society was accorded the privilege of the hotel parlors, for which the society has always felt very grateful. At a regular meeting on Sept. 8, 1908, a resolution was passed by the society arrang-

ing that the regular meetings should be held on the first Tuesday of each month in the Kittanning General Hospital, where it has continued to meet ever since. The officers of the society realizing that a well organized county medical society, utilizing the ability of the men for clinics, papers and operations, would be equal to a post graduate course in a college, decided to improve our society by getting all practicing physicians interested in the work, and with automobiles they started on a missionary tour of the county, and as a result all physicians in the county but one became members and in 1911 the Armstrong County Medical Society was the banner society of the State, and the banner society in attendance at the State meeting of that year in Pittsburgh.

In many places there are strife, jealousy and envy among physicians, but we are happy to say and proud of the fact that in Armstrong county they are a pleasant set of physicians, courteous to each other, always willing to help each other in any kind of difficulty and are meeting more frequently, discussing better methods of caring for the sick and suffering, looking after better methods of business for the physicians. All this has largely eliminated the feeling of distrust and envy and brought us out of the misty cobwebs of selfishness into the clear sunlight of congeniality and brotherly love. Medical ethics are well observed, and this has elevated the profession to a high plateau of loyalty.

Dr. J. B. Donaldson, president of the State Society, after visiting our society was most happy in referring to the good work of the Armstrong County Medical Society. He said it was the best organized and best working medical society in the State, and in his annual address before the State society at Harrisburg, he referred to its work and advised that all eyes should be turned towards Armstrong county. In every field of the practice of medicine there are those people who appreciate the work of the physician and are grateful for the work he does for them and feel that they can never compensate him sufficiently for the great service rendered in times of their distress, while there are others who feel that they can not get enough service for which they could pay but never will as long as it is possible to evade it. They go the rounds until they have their names on every doctor's ledger and they never expect to pay; they form a class in common parlance called "dead beats." This class, on account of the legion of its members, drove the members of the fraternity to organize what they call a "Protective Associa-

tion," whose motto may be defined: "Live in harmony with the rules of ethics of the society, see to it that the former physician has been satisfactorily dismissed before you render service." Many collecting agencies have been organized on account of this class but if the medical fraternity observe the rules of their faith there need be no accounts for any such organizations, for when you read a little extract from an address of Dr. T. N. McKee on this matter you who may follow in the medical ranks will be as pleased with the results as the members now in practice are.

PROTECTION

The Kittanning Physicians' Protective Association was organized June 23, 1908. From that time up to and including the meeting of January 20, 1913, the members reported six hundred and seventy-two persons to the association from whom they were unable to collect for past services. During the same period five hundred and one, or seventy-four and four-tenths per cent of these persons, settled their accounts, thereby not only putting hundreds of dollars into the pockets of the members where it rightfully belonged, but doing to themselves a distinct and lasting service in the lessons of economy and honesty taught. When we consider that many of these accounts were of upwards of twenty years' standing and had been placed with some of the so-called "Collecting Agencies" the results are truly remarkable. And let it be said that worthy charity has been well cared for; the worthy poor have been given ample time to make settlement, but the intentional "dead beat" has been taught the lesson of his life.

It is quite true that there are families into whose homes the physician goes, and instead of charging for the services rendered to the afflicted family he does it gratuitously, and often orders goods from his groceryman to be taken to the afflicted home, and no one knows from whence they come. No one else in all the world gets into the family secrets and learns more of the poverty, the misery and the suffering than does the kind-hearted and conscientious physician, and instead of making a public scene, as would some seeking personal glory, he quietly helps them to tide over the emergency of the hour and goes quietly on with his work as though all were sunshine and song. His work at all times and in all places should be to make bad men good and good men better, as well as to look after their physical condition. The physician stands

alone in the world as the only person who cannot pray for much business. The minister may pray for large salary, lots of weddings and big business, the merchant may pray for lots of customers, to come often and for big orders, the farmer for large crops and full granaries, the laborer may pray for better wages and shorter hours, thus we might muse through all the different walks of life; the physician can only pray for the speedy recovery of his patient, that he may be restored to his former health. And it is with real pleasure that we can say that this is the cast and character of the physicians of Armstrong county. The other business and professional men may lay plans and arrange for an increase of business, while the physicians are always endeavoring to look after better sanitation, teaching people to observe the laws of nature, to care properly for the isolation of the contagious disease and to thoroughly disinfect the residue of the sick room.

In 1905 the Legislature authorized the appointment of a State board of health, with a health inspector in each county, and the counties were divided into districts with a health officer in each district, and with the local boards of health with a physician as a member. All these are working assiduously for safeguarding the public, and thus causing better health of the people and less work for the medical man.

HOSPITALS

For many years the medical fraternity of Armstrong county had hoped for a hospital to care for the sick and injured, and finally the need became so great during the building of the B. R. & P. R. R. that Drs. S. A. S. and C. J. Jessop, doing the surgical work for the contractors, secured a private dwelling, employed nurses, and cared for the sick and injured. This stirred up the minds of public spirited men and women and they saw the crying need for such an institution; a board of directors was soon organized, property was secured and a general hospital was established, ready to care for the sick and injured. This is known as The Kittanning General Hospital. With the increasing industries in the county, and the growing population, the demands for the care of the sick and injured have largely outgrown the present hospital facilities and a move is now on foot for a larger and a modernized hospital; a site on the elevation just back of the county court house has already been secured by public subscription. And it

is the hope of all that in the very near future the anticipations will be realized and the much needed hospital, modern in all its arrangements and details, will adorn the landscape overlooking the beautiful valley of the Allegheny and the town nestling so pleasantly on its banks.

MEETINGS

The officers of the society have always worked for the best interest of the members, the program committee usually prepared the program at the first meeting of the year, and it was usually carried out; if a member were unavoidably prevented from meeting with his society on the day his paper was called, he would read it some subsequent meeting, and during the last year more than ninety per cent responded. Some of the papers were demonstrated with an operation or the patient to illustrate.

Several good clinics have been held in connection with the society meetings. The secretary issues a monthly bulletin containing the names of the officers, the program, a resume of the preceding meeting, interesting short notes of tried and proved new remedies, and occasionally a good paper read before the society. The bulletin is a four page folder and is open for remarks, suggestions and criticism from any of the members.

RELAXATION

The society out of the goodness of its heart occasionally banquets, that is, the physicians and their good wives assemble for an evening, have a good time, a handshake, get better acquainted and close the evening with a good spread. Several years ago it was suggested by a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society that the society should have an outing, where the craft could assemble with their families and spend a day with nature. It was finally agreed to, and the druggists and the dentists with their families were requested to "join the happy band," and as a result the doctors, dentists and druggists' picnic or outing day has become an annual affair and is always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure. The afternoon and evening are spent in the beautiful Lenape Park. The principal amusements of the afternoon are the annual ball game with the doctors on one side and the druggists and dentists combined on the other, and without exception the doctors came off the victors. Then quoits, horseshoe

pitching, races, jumping, swinging, visiting and a good basket picnic supper, with dancing in the evening. This, too, has had its influence in better feeling among the members of these three professions, it broadens the views on general principles, it widens the circle of friendship and has brought each profession to feel that there is a very close relationship among them.

MEDICAL FEES

The fees of the physicians of Armstrong county have somewhat varied. Very early in the history of the county we find that some of the office work, examinations and consultations, by some of the pioneers in practice were free and they charged a small fee for the medicines, while others were high charges. One would charge twenty-five cents for examination and medicine, another would charge one dollar for the same, their fees for visits varied much also; some men would make a visit into the country for twenty-five cents a mile and others would charge from fifty cents to a dollar a mile, but in those days money was very scarce and hard to get, and many a time the early doctor would take in exchange for his service a bolt of homespun linsey-woolsey, or the raw material, or products of the farm. We learn too that the early doctors were very charitable, where charity was due; but very few of their bills remained unpaid, for many of these people were getting their own homes and in due time would make settlement and "square up when the crops were off."

As time passed on and we find that in addition to farming, fruit growing and fur trapping, new industries were coming into the county, instead of the flax break, the wool carder and the old hand shuttle loom, the woolen mills came, then the blast furnace, remnants of which still remain in different parts of the county to this day. All of these industries brought new people and more doctors, money became plenty and the doctor's fees went soaring high; especially was it true of the villages which were assuming large proportions, becoming citified, and the doctors were busy and well paid. History tells us that this condition existed for some years until the number of physicians were increasing faster than the population; then the cutting of fees began, and rivalry in the ranks of the profession became manifest, and the people began to sit up and take notice and observed, as they always do, that rivalry along any

lines in which they are interested always brings lower charges, and to help the thing along they were willing, at any time, to tell Dr. A. what Dr. B. said about him, which of course would bring a sharp retort from Dr. A., and in this way the rivalry was kept going and the fee cutting moved happily along. Two of the most prominent physicians of the county in that day bid a three hundred dollar per year county job down to the measly sum of eighty dollars per year, where it remained until a few years ago, when two of our bright lights bid the same work down to fifty-seven and a half dollars. This very much lowered the medical standard, and the medical society began to wake up to the fact that such procedure was not conducive to the best interest of the society and requested its members to refrain from fee cutting and bidding on contract work, and a regular fee bill was established and in the main has been adhered to by most of the men of the profession. Yet there are some men in the ranks today, notwithstanding the increased cost of living, the increasing cost of office equipment and the higher cost of educational trend, who are doing twenty-five cent office work and making visits to the country for less than twenty-five cents a mile.

A little experience of one of our doctors is worth relating: A young man whose family lived some five miles from the village doctor called at his office late one night and asked him what his charges were to go out to his father's house. The doctor said, "Well, the roads are rough and the night is dark and stormy; I will charge you about three dollars." The young man heaved a sigh of relief and remained silent until he caught up with his breath. The doctor not understanding the cause of the delay, hurriedly said, "Well, I will go out for two dollars and a half," fearing that the young man might go elsewhere. This was satisfactory to the young man and the doctor got his team ready and off they went, the conversation being principally of the topics of the times, until they neared the home, when the doctor incidentally asked the young man who was sick; and as the young man got out of the buggy he said, "Well doctor, no one is sick; I was anxious to get home and the liveryman wanted to charge me five dollars to send me out home, and it just struck me that you would go out for much less, and here I am home for just half the price asked by the liveryman, and I am certainly much obliged to you. Good Night." The doctor was free to relate that he did some thinking

on his return trip; his fees after that were more in keeping with the dignity of his profession.

Events of this kind and the Cheap John prices of fee cutters bring the blush of shame to the faces of the medical men. This may be the cause of the perpetual blush of the nose of so many of the profession. Of course there are other causes which produce the same results.

LEGISLATION

Physicians as a rule do not have many political aspirations, in fact only a few of them ever digressed from their chosen profession, feeling rather "That he that putteth his hand to the plow and turneth back is not worthy." This, however, does not apply to Dr. R. P. Hunter and Dr. J. W. McKee, who served as legislators, for they were well tried and proved, and went at the earnest solicitation of the medical fraternity. They are always ready and willing to serve their townsmen on the boards of school directors, in the council, or some other office that is full of empty honors, and there is scarcely a precinct in the county that does not have a doctor on one of these boards, if one is to be had. It is with real pleasure that they give of their time and their talents to improve the conditions of the schools, looking after better sanitary conditions, giving better light, securing better grounds and assisting to elevate the standard of morals in the boys and girls of today who are to be the men and women of tomorrow.

In all the bills pertaining to the health laws, the laws of sanitation, the laws of higher education, the laws relating to a more extended course of study preliminary to the study of medicine, the one-board bill and the optometry bill, the Armstrong County Medical Society has always taken an active part, and in many instances has sent her members to Harrisburg to give whatever influence possible for or against them. In fact the society from its earliest inception has been working assiduously for the best interests of the people. The United States has a bureau of health for the pig, the calf and the colt, and has safeguarded them, and we are all proud of the fact that it does so, but the blush of shame comes stealing over the face of the true medical man when he thinks that he has devoted his life to the care and interest of the poor and the distressed and has been using all the power of his soul to have a national bureau of health that the boys and girls may have an

equal chance with the pig, the calf and the colt and has failed to secure it. As these are the hope of some of the resources in the commercial world, so the boys and the girls are the hope of America, the grandest arena God ever gave to man.

The medical men of Armstrong county have always been interested in the national bureau of health, and at some future time it is hoped that these things will come to pass. William Harvey was more than a quarter of a century trying to convince the world that there was a reality in the circulation of the blood, and the abuse he received from the medical world at that time was severe, but he had the courage to persevere and had the satisfaction of proving his claims, of seeing the world adopt his views and put his accusers to flight. This gives us both hope and courage, and the medical profession, true to its convictions, stimulated by its past history will continue to plead at the altar of justice until the powers back of the throne bear our pleadings, and place the boys and girls on equal footing with other offspring of the animal kingdom.

Several cases of malpractice have been instituted in our county courts and while the doctor was vindicated in each case, yet he was caused considerable annoyance and a loss of time from his work, and his attorney's fees and other losses incident to such proceedings.

Membership in the county medical society now eliminates all of this annoyance, for the State society provides all the funds and defends the doctor, and it is well worth the while for each one in the medical profession to take advantage of this, for all that is required is to become a member of the county society and stand by the rules of the same.

Another very nice feature of the State society is a relief fund to assist any of the members of the county society if at any time reverses should come and assistance should be needed, and all the cost connected with all these benefits is the payment of the annual dues, which amount to about three dollars per year, including a subscription to the *State Journal*, a monthly visitor, well worth the amount of the dues.

ATTENDING MEETINGS

Many years ago the Great Physician and Teacher said, "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together." This has been kept in mind by many of the members of the society and the minutes show that those who have been most faithful in attendance at the so-

ciety's meetings have a better knowledge of medicine, and are more frequently called in consultation with other doctors; and they will tell you that membership in the county society and attendance at the meetings has been the source of great benefit to them, for the papers and clinics of the society have always been an inspiration and have been invaluable to them as post graduate work.

It is not the object of the writer to eulogize any member of the society, but somehow he feels that he will be pardoned for referring to a few, two of whom have been so closely connected with the society since 1876; and some who have come in later have been of special value to the society, and it is altogether fitting that a word should be said in acknowledgment of their great worth to the society. Two of the charter members, Dr. C. J. Jessop and Dr. T. M. Allison, have been very active in the society since it was reorganized and no other names appear oftener than these two. Dr. S. A. S. Jessop, who came into the society a few years later with Dr. J. T. Deemar, is one of another strong pair of workers always ready to offer their service to the society. A few years later came Dr. F. C. Monks, and that other member, the present secretary, and they have been always active and have a higher per cent of attendance during their membership than any others in the history of the society for a similar length of membership; the year following, Dr. T. N. M'Kee and Dr. A. P. N. Painter, another strong addition, and some years later came Drs. A. E. Bower, C. A. Rogers, S. P. Hileman, W. J. Ralston and L. D. Allison, who have been the active censors of the society for many years and have been faithful to the best interests of the society, putting to flight any of the sharks who are always ready to swoop down on an unsuspecting people. Dr. D. I. Giarth, Dr. R. P. Marshall, Dr. J. A. Kelly and Dr. R. G. Ralston, who for some reason had withdrawn from the society some years ago, reinstated themselves and have been bright lights ever since.

That the present members may know the interest that some of the early members had in their society we will refer to away back in the eighties. A meeting was held at Leechburg and the members from Kittanning arrived at Kiskiminetas Junction too late for the train to the place of meeting. Here was six miles to cover on foot through the cold November winds, and there was but one who had the courage to brave the winds, the others

returning on the next train; but the secretary's minutes say: "Dr. J. T. Deemar, after walking railroad ties for six miles, reached the meeting place in time to read a most interesting and instructive paper on Ergot. The society tendered a vote of thanks to Dr. Deemar for his very excellent paper."

follows: From 1863 to 1865—David Alter, president; T. C. McCullough, secretary; Washington Reynolds, treasurer. 1866—T. C. McCullough, president; Washington Reynolds, secretary; J. M. Taylor, treasurer.

No historical data can be obtained after this date until 1876, but from the latter year to the present there is not a break.

The officers of the society have been as

| Year | President | Secretary | Treasurer |
|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1876 | David Alter | H. K. Beatty | T. M. Allison |
| 1878 | T. M. Allison | W. J. Cook | R. P. Bowman |
| 1879 | T. M. Allison | W. J. Cook | T. M. Allison |
| 1880 | T. M. Allison | W. J. Cook | T. M. Allison |
| 1881 | T. M. Allison | W. J. Cook | T. M. Allison |
| 1882 | T. M. Allison | W. J. Cook | T. M. Allison |
| 1883 | J. K. Maxwell | J. T. M'Cullough | W. S. Stewart |
| 1884 | T. M. Allison | J. T. M'Cullough | W. S. Stewart |
| 1885 | M. H. Alter | W. H. Stewart | T. M. Allison |
| 1886 | R. L. M'Curdy | W. H. Stewart | T. M. Allison |
| 1887 | R. P. Hunter | J. M. Blain | C. J. Jessop |
| 1888 | J. G. Cunningham | J. M. Blain | J. T. Deemar |
| 1889 | W. S. M'Bryor | J. M. Blain | J. T. Deemar |
| 1890 | J. A. Armstrong | W. H. Stewart | J. T. Deemar |
| 1891 | J. K. Maxwell | S. A. S. Jessop | J. T. Deemar |
| 1892 | J. D. Orr | H. B. Stone | T. J. Henry |
| 1893 | C. J. Jessop | H. B. Stone | A. P. N. Painter |
| 1894 | W. W. Leech | H. B. Stone | A. P. N. Painter |
| 1895 | F. C. Monks | H. B. Stone | A. P. N. Painter |
| 1896 | J. B. F. Wyant | F. C. Monks | A. P. N. Painter |
| 1897 | T. N. M'Kee | F. C. Monks | T. M. Allison |
| 1898 | J. T. Deemar | F. C. Monks | T. M. Allison |
| 1899 | J. T. M'Cullough | F. C. Monks | T. M. Allison |
| 1900 | A. P. N. Painter | F. C. Monks | T. M. Allison |
| 1901 | S. A. S. Jessop | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1902 | A. E. Bower | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1903 | C. A. Rogers | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1904 | J. G. Allison | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1905 | L. D. Allison | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1906 | S. P. Hileman | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1907 | J. D. Orr | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1908 | J. M. Steim | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1909 | D. O. Thomas | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1910 | R. P. Marshall | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1912 | S. E. Ambrose | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |
| 1913 | J. A. Kelly | J. B. F. Wyant | T. M. Allison |

[NOTE—The reason no special record appears for 1877 and 1911 is that the time for election of officers was changed and the president was held over until his successor took office.]

ROSTER OF THE PROFESSION

The following is a list of the names of the physicians who have located in Armstrong county, the year of graduation, the school from which they came and their location:

| Year | Name | School | Location |
|------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1797 | Simeon Hovey | University of Connecticut | Hovey Township |
| 1804 | Elisha Wall | University of England | Brady's Bend Township |
| 1819 | George Hays | | Kittanning |
| 1814 | Samuel S. Neale | University of Pennsylvania | Kittanning |
| 1814 | Josiah Stevenson | | Kittanning |
| 1818 | Samuel M. M'Masters | | Kittanning |
| 1820 | Abner Bainbridge | | Kittanning |
| 1821 | Malthus Ward | | Kittanning |
| 1822 | Samuel S. Wallace | University of Pennsylvania | Brady's Bend Township |
| 1824 | Samuel Byers | | Kittanning |
| 1824 | William Simms | | Wayne Township |
| 1824 | Joseph Beggs | | Lawrenceburg |
| 1825 | James Goe | | Lawrenceburg |

| Year | Name | School | Location |
|------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1832 | Charles Snowden | | Freeport |
| 1833 | J. B. Williamson | | Freeport |
| 1836 | David Alter | | Freeport |
| 1841 | D. M. Boreland | | Freeport |
| 1842 | Andrew Mansel | | Freeport |
| 1842 | A. M. Barnabe | University of England | Vanburen |
| 1844 | Henry Weeks | | Freeport |
| 1845 | J. R. Crouch | Ohio Medical of Cincinnati | Dayton |
| 1846 | Ellis Simpkins | | Slatelick |
| 1847 | J. W. James | Jefferson | Brady's Bend |
| 1848 | J. W. Wick | | Putneyville |
| 1849 | S. T. Redick | | Freeport |
| 1849 | Thomas Galbreth | | Freeport |
| 1850 | J. A. Donaldson | | Freeport |
| 1851 | John K. Maxwell | University of Pennsylvania | Worthington |
| 1853 | Joseph Eggert | Cleveland | Parker's Landing |
| 1853 | J. K. Park | Cleveland | Whitesburg |
| 1853 | William M'Bryor | University of New York | Apollo |
| 1853 | R. L. M. M'Curdy | Western Reserve | Freeport |
| 1854 | Thos. M. Allison | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1855 | Thos. M. M'Gill | Jefferson | Freeport |
| 1855 | W. L. Morrow | Jefferson | Freeport |
| 1855 | Robert S. Wallace | Jefferson | Brady's Bend |
| 1857 | N. E. M'Donald | | Freeport |
| 1857 | J. C. M'Lelland | Western Reserve | Freeport |
| 1859 | W. P. M'Cullough | | Freeport |
| 1859 | W. B. Wayne | University of Vermont | Parker's Landing |
| 1859 | C. B. Gillespie | Philadelphia College | Freeport |
| 1860 | W. B. Sturgeon | University District of Columbia | Atwood |
| 1860 | Robt. G. Ralston | Jefferson | Cowansville |
| 1860 | John Kennedy | | Slatelick |
| 1860 | J. M. Pedegrew | University District of Columbia | Rural Valley |
| 1865 | A. M. Rea | Jefferson | Atwood |
| 1865 | A. D. Binkard | Long Island Medical College | Perry Township |
| 1866 | J. P. Klingensmith | Jefferson | Plumville |
| 1866 | A. G. Thomas | University of New York | Freeport |
| 1866 | G. W. Luke | Ohio Medical College | Goebenville |
| 1867 | J. A. Armstrong | Jefferson | Leechburg |
| 1867 | J. G. Cunningham | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1867 | Crist Kronpy | | Freeport |
| 1868 | A. D. Johnson | | Slatelick |
| 1869 | Robt. P. Hunter | Jefferson | Leechburg |
| 1869 | B. F. Goheen | Western Reserve | Parker's Landing |
| 1869 | A. M. Hoover | Jefferson | Parker's Landing |
| 1869 | W. N. Smith | Hahnemann | Kittanning |
| 1869 | J. E. Hall | Jefferson | Parker's Landing |
| 1871 | H. K. Beatty | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1871 | Wm. Plank | | Freeport |
| 1871 | Robt. M'Auley | Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. | Apollo |
| 1871 | W. H. Stewart | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1872 | T. M. Allison | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1872 | J. W. M'Kee | University of Cleveland | Cochran's Mills |
| 1873 | J. W. Morrow | Jefferson | Cowanshannock Tp. |
| 1873 | R. M. Mateer | Jefferson | Elderton |
| 1873 | R. P. Marshall | Miami | Kittanning |
| 1873 | J. A. Kelly | University of Wooster | Whitesburg |
| 1874 | T. C. James | Bellevue | Dayton |
| 1874 | C. J. Jessop | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1874 | W. S. Holic | | Dayton |
| 1874 | T. P. Klingensmith | | Plumville |
| 1875 | M. R. George | Jefferson | Apollo |
| 1875 | P. W. Shumaker | Jefferson | South Bethlehem |
| 1875 | A. J. Calhoon | Jefferson | Goebenville |
| 1875 | L. W. Schnatterly | Philadelphia College | Freeport |
| 1875 | J. M. St. Clair | University of Pennsylvania | Elderton |
| 1876 | J. H. Smith | Cleveland Medical | Long Run |
| 1876 | W. B. Walker | Cincinnati College | Dayton |
| 1876 | S. N. Metzler | | Phoenix |
| 1877 | J. T. M'Cullough | Jefferson | Parker's Landing |
| 1877 | M. F. Calhoon | Miami | Dayton |
| 1877 | C. R. Litzell | Jefferson | Kittanning |

HISTORY OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

| Year | Name | School | Location |
|------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1877 | J. A. Henry | College of P. and S., Iowa | Dayton |
| 1877 | R. P. Bowman | | Kittanning |
| 1878 | W. C. Bovard | University of Pennsylvania | Elderton |
| 1878 | T. F. Stockdale | Jefferson | Rural Valley |
| 1878 | M. H. Alter | | Kittanning |
| 1878 | W. W. Wolfe | Hahnemann | Freeport |
| 1878 | J. C. Cheesman | Miami | Slatelick |
| 1878 | J. C. M'Kee | Jefferson | Slatelick |
| 1879 | S. A. S. Jessop | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1879 | R. W. Hays | | Ford City |
| 1879 | J. T. Deemar | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1880 | U. O. Hileman | Baltimore | Leechburg |
| 1880 | W. W. Leech | Jefferson | Apollo |
| 1880 | John Hepburn | Jefferson | Goheenville |
| 1880 | J. A. Bryson | Ohio Medical College | Worthington |
| 1880 | J. T. Shutt | Baltimore | Girty |
| 1880 | A. D. Johnson | | Slatelick |
| 1881 | W. K. Young | Baltimore | Apollo |
| 1881 | W. H. Montgomery | Baltimore | Leechburg |
| 1881 | W. D. James | | Brady's Bend |
| 1881 | Byron Clark | Maryland Medical | Dayton |
| 1881 | J. M. Blain | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1881 | R. G. Fairley | Hahnemann | Kittanning |
| 1881 | J. L. G. Egertt | Baltimore | Parker's Landing |
| 1882 | R. A. Walker | Cleveland Medical | Rockville |
| 1882 | W. C. Park | Western Reserve | Cochran's Mills |
| 1882 | V. K. Corbett | Jefferson | Oakland |
| 1882 | R. C. Beatty | Baltimore | Spring Church |
| 1882 | W. C. Bleakney | Fort Wayne | Atwood |
| 1882 | C. A. Duff | Fort Wayne | Oakland |
| 1882 | C. P. M'Adoo | University of Cleveland | Atwood |
| 1883 | G. A. Blose | Jefferson | Eddyville |
| 1883 | L. G. Baker | University of Iowa | Parker's Landing |
| 1883 | J. N. Harrison | Jefferson | Dayton |
| 1884 | W. L. M'Bryor | University of Pennsylvania | Apollo |
| 1884 | T. J. Henry | Jefferson | Apollo |
| 1884 | A. E. Hileman | Baltimore | Rural Valley |
| 1884 | L. W. Raisin | University of Cincinnati | Wattersonville |
| 1884 | W. K. Smith | Wooster | Maysville |
| 1884 | M. E. Park | Western Reserve, Cleveland | Kelly Station |
| 1884 | O. S. Sharp | Jefferson | Dayton |
| 1885 | J. M. Patton | Physicians and Surgeons, Balt. | Neale |
| 1885 | S. W. Kellar | Western Reserve, Cleveland | Widnoon |
| 1885 | W. L. Shields | University of Kentucky | Dayton |
| 1885 | J. D. Orr | Jefferson | Leechburg |
| 1886 | R. S. Keeler | University of Cincinnati | McVill |
| 1886 | M. P. M'Ilroy | Hahnemann | Freeport |
| 1886 | J. H. King | Western University, Pa. | Worthington |
| 1886 | R. C. Moorhead | Cleveland | Mahoning |
| 1887 | G. S. Morrow | Baltimore | Dayton |
| 1887 | C. S. Mohney | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1887 | C. M. Ewing | Western University, Pa. | Olivet |
| 1887 | J. S. Beck | University of Iowa | Brattonville |
| 1887 | C. J. Hoffman | Western University, Pa. | Worthington |
| 1888 | J. W. Blair | Western University, Pa. | Kittanning |
| 1888 | J. B. Stewart | Cincinnati College | Kittanning |
| 1888 | M. C. Housholder | Jefferson | Apollo |
| 1888 | J. C. Edghill | Homeopathic, Cleveland | Freeport |
| 1888 | J. H. Heagy | Homeopathic, Cleveland | Freeport |
| 1889 | W. H. M'Caferty | Western University, Pa. | Freeport |
| 1889 | V. F. Thomas | Western University, Pa. | Ford City |
| 1889 | D. I. Giarth | Jefferson | Ford City |
| 1889 | J. B. F. Wyant | Western University, Pa. | Kittanning |
| 1890 | A. P. N. Painter | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1890 | I. M. Cooley | University of New York | Kittanning |
| 1890 | R. M. Powers | Western University, Pa. | Goheenville |
| 1890 | T. N. M'Kee | Western University, Pa. | Kittanning |
| 1890 | H. B. Stone | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1891 | H. K. Powers | Western University, Pa. | Kittanning |
| 1891 | E. E. M'Adoo | Western University, Pa. | Brick Church |
| 1891 | F. E. Henry | Physicians and Surgeons, Balt. | Apollo |

| Year | Name | School | Location |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1891 | F. C. Monks | | Kittanning |
| 1891 | W. S. M'Creight | Western University, Pa. | Elderton |
| 1891 | C. S. Beck | University of Iowa | Putneyville |
| 1892 | T. H. Newcome | Western University, Pa. | Templeton |
| 1892 | S. J. Heffner | Western University, Pa. | Oakland |
| 1892 | C. J. Stein | Medico-Chirurgical | Kittanning |
| 1892 | J. I. Hunter | Curtis | Leechburg |
| 1893 | J. C. Hunter | Baltimore | Apollo |
| 1893 | J. H. Donnell | Western University, Pa. | Dime |
| 1893 | A. D. M'Elroy | Jefferson | Ford City |
| 1894 | J. S. Shall | University of Pennsylvania | Leechburg |
| 1894 | C. H. Shadle | University of Pennsylvania | Templeton |
| 1894 | B. H. Brewster | Western University, Pa. | Parker's Landing |
| 1894 | J. A. James | Cleveland Medical | Yatesboro |
| 1894 | S. J. Deemar | | Ford City |
| 1895 | H. M. Tittle | Western University, Pa. | Apollo |
| 1895 | W. A. Barnes | Hahnemann | Kittanning |
| 1895 | J. G. Allison | Baltimore | McGrann |
| 1896 | H. E. Almes | Baltimore | Cochran's Mills |
| 1896 | T. W. Kellar | Western University, Pa. | Ford City |
| 1896 | D. O. Todd | Baltimore | Cochran's Mills |
| 1896 | O. C. Clark | Western University, Pa. | Worthington |
| 1896 | J. K. Hosterman | Western University, Pa. | Ford City |
| 1896 | H. B. Khuns | Western University, Pa. | Center Valley |
| 1896 | F. I. Smith | Jefferson | Kaylor |
| 1897 | C. W. M'Kee | Rush | Cochran's Mills |
| 1897 | C. A. Rogers | Western University, Pa. | Freeport |
| 1897 | J. B. Rough | Western University, Pa. | Spring Church |
| 1897 | J. A. Bole | Western University, Pa. | Leechburg |
| 1897 | J. A. Osborn | Hahnemann | Freeport |
| 1897 | J. E. Stutte | Western University, Pa. | Parker's Landing |
| 1897 | W. J. Brewer | Western University, Pa. | Parker's Landing |
| 1897 | C. E. Keeler | Baltimore | Elderton |
| 1897 | W. J. Bierer | Western University, Pa. | Kittanning |
| 1898 | J. L. M. Halstead | | Freeport |
| 1898 | S. E. Ambrose | Baltimore | Rural Valley |
| 1898 | A. E. Bower | University of Pennsylvania | Ford City |
| 1898 | J. M. Stein | Medico-Chirurgical | Kittanning |
| 1898 | C. H. Furnee | Vanderbilt | Kittanning |
| 1898 | D. T. M'Kinney | Louisville | Atwood |
| 1899 | T. R. Hillard | University of Illinois | Widnoon |
| 1899 | Mary J. Delmore | Woman's, Maryland | Fairmount |
| 1899 | A. A. Moore | | Parker's Landing |
| 1900 | S. P. Hileman | University of Pennsylvania | Kittanning |
| 1900 | R. F. Tarr | Maryland Medical | Kittanning |
| 1900 | J. F. Sweny | Western University, Pa. | Freeport |
| 1900 | E. J. Hetrick Lawson | Western Medical | Kittanning |
| 1900 | A. H. Townsend | Western University, Pa. | Apollo |
| 1901 | J. H. Ralston | Jefferson | Statelick |
| 1901 | B. H. Hamilton | University of Pennsylvania | Yatesboro |
| 1901 | W. C. Stewart | Baltimore | Johnetta |
| 1901 | J. K. Kiser | Cleveland Homeopathic | Kittanning |
| 1902 | A. M. Hileman | University of Pennsylvania | Butler |
| 1902 | W. J. Ralston | Jefferson | Statelick |
| 1902 | L. L. Fichthorn | Western University, Pa. | Ford City |
| 1902 | E. K. Shumaker | Western University, Pa. | South Bethlehem |
| 1902 | C. W. Berguin | University of Michigan | Parker's Landing |
| 1902 | F. W. Hileman | University of Pennsylvania | Kittanning |
| 1902 | H. M. Welch | Western University, Pa. | Leechburg |
| 1902 | B. W. Schaffner | Jefferson | Templeton |
| 1902 | M. L. Ross | University of Pennsylvania | Kaylor |
| 1902 | C. D. Bradley | University of Pennsylvania | Ford City |
| 1903 | L. D. Allison | Jefferson | Kittanning |
| 1903 | R. K. Mead | University of Pennsylvania | Sagamore |
| 1903 | W. A. Upperman | Western University, Pa. | Ford City |
| 1904 | M. C. Calwell | Western University, Pa. | Ford City |
| 1904 | R. E. Shall | Physicians and Surgeons, Balt. | Dayton |
| 1904 | Rena M. Hileman | Woman's Medical College | Leechburg |
| 1904 | C. M. M'Laughlin | Jefferson | Freeport |
| 1904 | J. M. Reed | Medico-Chirurgical | Ford City |
| 1904 | O. C. Campbell | Medico-Chirurgical | Ford City |

| Year | Name | School | Location |
|------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1904 | B. J. Longwell | Ohio Medical College | Oakland |
| 1905 | F. K. Booth | Western University, Pa. | Ford City |
| 1905 | C. V. Hepler | Western University, Pa. | Eddyville |
| 1905 | T. L. Aye | Western University, Pa. | Kelly Station |
| 1905 | D. H. Riffer | Western University, Pa. | Leechburg |
| 1905 | J. C. Boreland | Western University, Pa. | Dayton |
| 1905 | R. L. Young | Jefferson | Dayton |
| 1905 | C. B. M'Gogney | Western University, Pa. | Kaylor |
| 1905 | D. O. Thomas | Baltimore | New Kensington |
| 1905 | B. B. Barton | Maryland Medical College | Adrian |
| 1905 | J. R. M'Dowell | Western University, Pa. | Freeport |
| 1906 | C. M. Young | Baltimore | Queenstown |
| 1906 | C. C. Parks | Jefferson | Leechburg |
| 1907 | P. R. Deemar | Baltimore | Kittanning |
| 1907 | J. A. Lowery | University of Louisville | South Bend |
| 1907 | C. C. Ross | Western University, Pa. | Eddyville |
| 1908 | M. S. Sell | Western University, Pa. | Leechburg |
| 1908 | W. E. Griffith | Baltimore | Yatesboro |
| 1908 | E. H. Robinsteen | Hahnemann | Ford City |
| 1908 | A. I. Slagle | Western University, Pa. | Templeton |
| 1908 | J. E. Ambler | Hahnemann | Ford City |
| 1908 | C. F. Seton | Jefferson | Sagamore |
| 1909 | J. W. Campbell | Baltimore | Elderton |
| 1909 | J. M. Dunkle | Western University, Pa. | Worthington |
| 1909 | C. C. A. Bane | Jefferson | Ford City |
| 1909 | F. L. Flemming | Medico-Chirurgical | Dayton |
| 1910 | R. B. Armstrong | Western University, Pa. | Goheenville |
| 1912 | V. E. Van Kirk | Western University, Pa. | Leechburg |
| 1912 | J. E. Quigly | University of Maryland | Adrian |
| 1913 | McGivern | Medico-Chirurgical | Kittanning |
| 1913 | Geo. E. Cramer | Western University, Pa. | Templeton |

The following physicians have practiced in the county at different periods, but correct data as to time, place and school, cannot be found:

| Name | Location |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Edward Manso | North Buffalo |
| G. A. Knight | Kaylor |
| W. J. Cook | Freeport |
| Fred Deibler | Cochran's Mills |
| G. W. Barnett | New Salem |
| W. B. Ansley | Apollo |
| G. S. Engle | Red Bank |
| J. W. Bell | Apollo |
| J. S. M'Nutt | Apollo |
| O. P. Bollinger | Apollo |
| T. C. M'Cullough | Kittanning |
| Will Brown | Apollo |
| Will Hosack | Dayton |
| J. A. Meeker | Kittanning |
| J. A. Carson | Leechburg |
| Washington Reynolds | Kittanning |
| J. T. Crawford | Leechburg |
| James Kiers | Leechburg |
| Will Wilson | Leechburg |
| J. P. Pollard | Leechburg |
| Geo. Marchand | Leechburg |
| W. L. Wykoff | Leechburg |
| J. S. Cleveland | Kittanning |
| Will Aitkins | Rural Valley |
| John Murdock | Parker's Landing |
| Andrew B. Otto | Kittanning |
| John Kiskaden | Apollo |
| Sherman Bills | Apollo |
| Ad. Burleigh | Mahoning |
| Will Kirk | Mahoning |

There are now in Armstrong county seventy-nine physicians, or about one physician

to every eight hundred and sixty persons. This proportion is a little higher than in the rest of the United States, for that ratio is about one physician to six hundred and forty. The following named physicians were members in good standing in the Armstrong County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and eligible to membership in The American Medical Association, in 1913:

| Name | Location |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Allison, Thomas M. | Kittanning |
| Allison, L. Dent | Kittanning |
| Allison, James G. | McGrann |
| Ambler, Jesse E. | Ford City |
| Ambrose, Samuel E. | Rural Valley |
| Aye, Thomas L. | Kelly Station |
| Barton, Blain B. | Adrian |
| Bierer, William J. | Kittanning |
| Bower, Albert E. | Ford City |
| Campbell, Jesse W. | Elderton |
| Campbell, Orin C. | Ford City |
| Clark, Omer C. | Worthington |
| Cooly, John M. | Kittanning |
| Cramer, Geo. E. | Templeton |
| Deemar, John T. | Kittanning |
| Deemar, Roscoe | Kittanning |
| Dunkle, John M. | Worthington |
| Flemming, Edward L. | Dayton |
| Giath, David I. | Ford City |
| Griffith, Wilbert E. | Homer City, Pa. |
| Hileman, Sharon P. | Phoenix, Arizona |
| Henry, Thomas J. | Apollo |
| Hileman, Frank W. | Kittanning |
| Hileman, Uriah O. | Leechburg |

| Name | Location |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Hunter, James C. | Apollo |
| Hunter, Joseph I. | Leechburg |
| Hunter, Robert P. | Leechburg |
| James, John A. | Yatesboro |
| Jessop, Charles J. | Kittanning |
| Jessop, Samuel A. S. | Kittanning |
| Keeler, Charles E. | Elderton |
| Kelley, James A. | Whitesburg |
| Kiser, John K. | Kittanning |
| Knight, George A. | Kaylor |
| Lawson, Elenor J. | Kittanning |
| Longwell, Benj. J. | Seminole |
| Lowery, John A. | South Bend |
| M'Cafferty, William H. | Freeport |
| M'Cright, William S. | Elderton |
| M'Dowell, James R. | Freeport |
| M'Auley, Robert E. | Apollo |
| M'Gogney, Charles B. | Kaylor |
| McGivern, Chas. S. | Kittanning |
| M'Kee, Thomas N. | Kittanning |
| M'Laughlin, Charles M. | Freeport |
| Marshall, Robert P. | Kittanning |
| Mead, Ralph K. | Sagamore |
| Monks, Frederick C. | Kittanning |
| Morrow, George S. | Dayton |
| Newcome, Thomas H. | Templeton |
| Orr, Joseph D. | Leechburg |
| Parks, Clarence C. | Leechburg |
| Powers, Henry K. | Oakmont |
| Quigley, James E. | Adrian |
| Ralston, Robert G. | Cowansville |
| Ralston, William J. | Kittanning |
| Riffer, David H. | Leechburg |
| Robensteen, Carl H. | Ford City |
| Rogers, Charles A. | Freeport |
| Ross, Clarence C. | Echo |
| Schnatterly, Lewis W. | Freeport |
| Seaton, Charles F. | Sagamore |
| Slagle, Augustus I. | New Orleans, La. |
| Stein, Chas. J. | Kittanning |
| Stein, Joseph M. | Kittanning |
| Stockdale, Thomas F. | Rural Valley |
| Tarr, Robert F. | Kittanning |
| Thomas, David O. | New Kensington |
| Townsend, A. Howard | Apollo |
| Walker, William B. | Dayton |
| Welch, Howard M. | Leechburg |
| Wyant, Jay B. F. | Kittanning |

The following located in Armstrong county, but are nearer to the meeting place of the Clarion County Medical Society and have their membership with that society:

| Name | Location |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Hoover, Albert M. | Parker's Landing |
| Shumaker, Edgar K. | South Bethlehem |
| Shumaker, Philip W. | South Bethlehem |
| Stute, John E. | Parker's Landing |
| Furnee, Charles H. | Kittanning |

The following physicians located in the county are not connected with any society:

| Name | Location |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Adams, William | Furnace Run |
| Hillard, Thomas R. | Widnoon |
| Halstead, John L. M. | Freeport |
| King, Jesse H. | Worthington |
| Leech, William W. | Apollo |
| Shadle, Charles H. | Templeton |

On account of the progress of the governing principles of the State and National societies, the society found it necessary to change the constitution in 1909 to conform to that of the higher bodies.

BIOGRAPHICAL

DAVID ALTER, M. D.—Chief among the medical men of this county in the past as a man of learning and science was David Alter. In appearance he was retiring, gentle and kindly, with a calm, even temperament, in fact, the very reverse of what one would expect a man of his attainments to be. Yet his name will stand at the head of the roll of those who have given to the world the present methods of microscopic analysis. For this gentle country physician was the discoverer of the great plan of spectrum analysis. By this discovery it is possible to tell the difference between human blood and that of animals, to test the variation between beet and cane sugars, to analyze the various gases and locate them, and even to tell the composition of the sun and stars.

Dr. Alter was also the inventor of a rotating retort for the manufacture of oil from coal and shale, and the pioneer in the discoveries of coloring matter and chemicals from coal tar.

David Alter was born in 1807 in Westmoreland county, within a few miles of Freeport, where he spent most of his life. For many years he practiced in that town and in the township of Buffalo, carrying on whenever he could the study of the refraction of light. In 1854 he published in the *American Journal of Science and Art*, of New York, a paper on "Certain Physical Properties of Light, Produced by the Combustion of Metals in the Electric Spark, Reflected by a Prism." The second article from his pen, in 1855, treated of the effect of the spectrum on gases. These articles antedated all that were published on the subject by others who tried to claim the credit of discovery. In the last article he suggested the application of his discovery to the analysis of the composition of the shooting stars.

Notwithstanding these marvelous discoveries, Dr. Alter never succeeded in acquiring wealth, but remained the simple physician of the town. But as time passes onward and his discovery paves the way to others of still more marvelous character, the memory of his first revelation on light will grow brighter in the memories of the generations who continually

profit from them. After a life of honor and industry, Dr. Alter passed away on September 18th, 1881.

Among the remarkable incidents connected with his discovery was the fact that his first prism was a fragment of glass from the ruins of the fire which destroyed a large glass works in Pittsburgh in 1845. In those days photography was in the beginning, and Dr. Alter was compelled to use the pioneer process of Daguerreotyping to reproduce his spectrum lines. The exposures then required were minutes, in contrast to the fractions of a second that reproduces the rays in modern times.

In a letter to Robert W. Smith, in 1880, Dr. Alter says: "In 1836, while engaged in experimenting in electro-magnetism, in Elderton, I conceived the idea that the galvanic current could be made available for telegraphing by causing the deflection of the magnetic needle, and in accordance made a plan for pointing out the letters of the alphabet by deflection, and was successful at the distance of 120 feet. But having no time nor means to pursue the subject then, I neglected it and did not apply for a patent."

MYRON H. ALTER, son of Dr. David Alter, was born in Freeport, Pa., Jan. 23, 1851. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at Mt. Union College, Ohio. Graduating from the latter in 1871, three years later he received his A. M. degree. He then took up the study of medicine with his father and attended the University of Michigan for a time. Returning home, he assisted his father in his laboratory and in the practice of medicine for a few years, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1878 and located in Kittanning, where he continued in practice for ten years. On account of ill health he sought the mild climate of Southern California, locating in Los Angeles in 1887, where he remained for several years, but not receiving the benefit he hoped for, he returned to Kittanning, after resting a year at his old home in Freeport, and although a sufferer himself from a complication of diseases, he strove to the last to alleviate the suffering of those about him. Having inherited in a large degree his patient, investigating spirit and talent from the father, he was often called upon by his brother physicians to make chemical and microscopical examinations for them in special cases. He was one of nature's noblemen, a man of learning;

in religion he was reticent, but those who knew him well saw clearly his profound reverence for truth and his high regard for the Supreme Being and His relation to mankind. He was a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, The Pennsylvania Medical Society, The American Medical Association, The American and Iron City Microscopical Societies, first president of the Southern California Scientific Association, vice-president and instructor in arts in the School of Design at Los Angeles, Cal., and had several literary titles and degrees. He represented the American Medical Association as a delegate to the British Medical Association in London in 1883, and visited many of the hospitals and colleges across the water in the interest of his profession. In his home he was devoted and loving, in his profession ethical, conscientious and faithful, giving his very best for the betterment of the profession and alleviating suffering, ministering alike to the poor and needy as well as the rich. He died Jan. 22, 1896.

THOMAS H. ALLISON was born June 28, 1820, near West Middletown, Washington Co., Pa., son of Rev. Thomas and Ann Allison. He received his early education in a common subscription school, extended his course into the Florence Academy and finished in Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, after which he entered the office of Dr. A. C. Hamilton, of West Middletown, where he prepared himself for Jefferson Medical College, and graduated from that school in the class of 1854, well at the head. He practiced his chosen profession for a year or so at Murraysville, and later removed to Elderton, where he practiced until the breaking out of the Civil war. Being largely possessed of patriotic love and devotion for his country, his valor as a soldier, his strong personality soon brought him to the front and he became acting surgeon in the Hammond General Hospital at Point Lookout, Md., and during the invasion of Pennsylvania he was the commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Emergency Regiment. When the war was over he located at Kittanning, where he had a large practice. Few, if any, men were better known and respected in Western Pennsylvania, not only by his professional brethren but by all who knew him. He was a successful physician, a skillful surgeon, positive in his manner, yet sympathetic and tender, and he possessed a heart overflowing with charity, and all who knew him loved and respected him. In 1843

he married Miss Mary McFadden, of West Middletown. Two of the children of this union still survive, Mrs. J. S. Moore of Chautauqua, and Dr. Thos. M. Allison of Kittanning. In religious matters he was one of the strongest pillars in the M. E. Church of Kittanning, he was a member of the Armstrong Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was for many years surgeon for the Allegheny Valley Railroad. He was a member of the Free Masons. His chief diversion from his practice was his devotion to his farm and its products, cattle and sheep, and at an early date he brought into Armstrong County the fine Jersey cows of which he was so proud, and also introduced the Aberdeen Angus, as well as the Spanish Merino, Shropshire and Dorset sheep. He was a member of most of the sheep and cattle clubs and associations of the county.

WILLIAM M'BRYOR was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on Nov. 29, 1822, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and attended the school of his native town, but desiring a better education, he entered the Classical Institute of Jefferson, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1847. The same year he entered the office of Dr. John Dixon of Pittsburgh, then attended the University of New York for one term and finally entered into partnership with Dr. John M'Neal of New Salem, Ohio. In 1852 he again entered the University, graduated in medicine in 1853 and located in Apollo the same year to practice his profession, where he remained until his death.

He was interested in the educational institutions of the county and served as president of the once famous Kittanning Academy, which is now only a matter of history. He was largely active in the organization of the Apollo Savings Bank, the Du Bois Savings Bank and the Westmoreland and Armstrong County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was an active Christian worker in the Presbyterian Church of Apollo, a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, and often represented that society in the State and national meetings.

JOHN K. MAXWELL, a prominent physician of Armstrong County, was a son of Robert and Jane Maxwell and was born near the present site of Strattonville, Clarion County, October 25, 1825. The coat of arms of the Maxwell family was a wild boar's head, and from legend it is learned that it was given in the

early history of Scotland, when the king of that country, being annoyed by a very wild and fierce boar in one part of his kingdom, declared that the honor of knighthood should be conferred upon the one who would kill the boar. A Maxwell having succeeded in killing the dangerous animal, was knighted and received as his coat of arms a wild boar's head. The Doctor's father, Robert Maxwell, born March 17, 1767, in Franklin County, moved to Clearfield County in 1792, where he built the first house in what is now Clearfield, Pa. There was not another white settler within forty miles of his chosen home. John K. Maxwell grew to manhood, received a good practical education, and at the age of twenty-one was appointed surveyor of Clarion County. In 1845 he took up the study of medicine with Dr. James Ross in Clarion, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1851, and located in Worthington, where he practiced until March 3, 1863, when he enlisted in the Union Army. On account of his ability he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 45th Regiment, Pa. Vols., and served until Aug. 31, 1864, when he was discharged on account of physical disability, and returned to Worthington. After regaining his health he resumed his practice, which was large and lucrative, and continued until the time of his death.

In 1848 he married Hannah Lobaugh, who died in 1871, and in 1872 he married Mrs. Nannie Cowan, by whom he had five children, W. H., John R., Dr. Thomas M., a prominent physician of Butler, Robert C. and Jennie. Dr. Maxwell was one of the strong Christian characters who exerted an influence on all who came in touch with him, a Presbyterian and member of Kittanning Lodge, F. and A. M.

A. P. N. PAINTER was born at Pine Creek Furnace, Armstrong County, Feb. 16, 1860. He was the son of John P. and Rebecca Neale Painter. He attended the old Pine Furnace school and when he was ten years old his family removed to Kittanning, where he finished his education in the high school in the class of 1885. Soon after this he entered upon the study of medicine, attended the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated from there in 1890. After a short residence in the city of brotherly love he returned to his native county and located in Kittanning, where with his skill and resourcefulness he built up a large family practice. Few, if any young men, succeeded as he did in retaining such a large following. His en-

tire time, talents and attention were devoted to the interests of his patients as well as to his society in medicine. He was ethical in his profession, always willing to assist his brethren, was respected and esteemed by the profession and honored and loved by his patients, and left an unsullied record of manly fidelity to the trust imposed. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the Armstrong Medical Society, having served the latter as president and treasurer. He served on the board of Pension Examiners and was a member of the medical staff of the Kittanning General Hospital from its organization until his death, which occurred on May 2, 1910. He married Elizabeth A. Crawford, daughter of George and Eliza Crawford in 1898. He was survived by her, one son, and two daughters; by his father and three brothers, Charley, engaged in insurance; James M., the banker, and John H., now president judge of the Armstrong County Court. Dr. Painter was a grandson of Dr. Samuel S. Neale, Kittanning's second physician, and like his grandfather he was always anxious for his county medical society's success, was faithful to its best interests and worked for its growth and development.

He was an active worker in Freemasonry, in Lodge No. 244, having passed the chairs by service from the Blue Lodge through the Royal Arch. He was a member of No. 1 Commandery and of Syria Temple.

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG, A. M., was born in Westmoreland county, Aug. 18, 1838, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a student of nature and grew up in the schools of his native town, pursuing his studies further in the academies of Leechburg and at Pittsburgh; then entered Jefferson College, where he received his A. M. degree in 1862. He then began the study of medicine, but in 1863 his patriotism was aroused and he became a member of Company K, Pennsylvania militia. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He then resumed his medical studies and the same year he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1867 and located in Leechburg, where he was one of the leading men of his profession. He was an ardent devotee to his chosen calling, always working in harmony with his fellow practitioners for the advancement of the medical profession. He was a member of

the State and National Medical Societies, an active worker in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, a scholarly and a Christian gentleman. He died on the 12th day of July, 1912.

WILLIAM WESLEY WOLFF was born in Bethel township, Armstrong county. Practically all of his professional career was pursued in Allegheny, Pa., but his affections were deeply implanted in Kittanning, where his brother, Findley P. Wolff, is a prominent attorney. His early education was obtained in the schools of Kittanning and the Freeport Academy. Later he was employed, during four or five years, as teacher in the public schools, in Armstrong and Clarion counties, and for about two years was a dry goods clerk in Kittanning and Oil City. He then took up a two-year course of reading medicine under the direction of Dr. W. W. Smith of Kittanning, and in October, 1878, he entered the Homeopathic Medical College in Cleveland, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in March, 1880. Early in the summer of the same year he began the practice of medicine in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and being the only physician of the Homeopathic school within the bounds of his location his practice readily became considerable and his success very gratifying. But having long entertained a dream of the possibilities and opportunities incident to a city practice, when an opening, having promise of such advantages, presented itself, he removed from Freeport and located in Allegheny in the spring of 1884. Inspired with the dignity and benevolency of his profession he devoted himself unreservedly to the science and practice of cure. His success as a practitioner has been commendable, and he has taken high standing as a citizen and as a useful member of society; and his appreciation by his neighbors and contemporaries has been evidenced by their conferring upon him many positions of preference and distinction. He has long been an office bearer in the North Avenue M. E. church, and he manifests a lively interest in the spiritual activity and growth of that church. He has also been actively and conspicuously identified with the leading fraternities, notably the Masonic brotherhood and the Royal Arcanum, and has been repeatedly called upon to fill honorable stations in the supreme council of the latter order.

On the fourteenth day of June, 1899, Dr. Wolff was married to Miss Ada Byron Swindell, an estimable young lady of Allegheny, the marriage having been solemnized by Rev.

J. N. Bruce, D. D., in Westminster Presbyterian church. To brighten their already comfortable home on the heights, on Perryville Avenue, three children came: William Edward, Harrold Swindell and Ada Elinor.

ROBERT M. MATEER was born in Pine township, now Boggs township, Armstrong county, on the 5th day of October, 1848, and died at Shelocta, Indiana county, on the 18th day of June, 1900. His father, Samuel Mateer, was one of the well known and well-to-do farmers of Armstrong county, and had preceded him to the spirit world only two months, and was the first to break the large and closely knit family circle. Eliza Mateer, his mother, was a daughter of the late Benjamin Ambrose, and survived the doctor a little more than two years, dying Aug. 7, 1903. The doctor is survived by six brothers: James E. B., Harvey J., Samuel S. and Alex M. Mateer, all of Boggs township, and B. Frank, of Kittanning, all of whom are prosperous farmers, and Ambrose M. Mateer, of Ford City, who carries on a large merchandising business in that place. Also at the time of his death the doctor was survived by three sisters: Annie J. Calhoun, wife of William C. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Maggie, wife of Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Banks, of Kittanning.

Dr. Mateer's preparatory schooling was received in the public school and in Glade Run Academy, and later he was employed four or five years as teacher in the public schools. He read medicine about two years under the supervision of Dr. J. M. Pedegrew, of Rural Village, and entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in October, 1871, and graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1873. In April of that year he began the practice of medicine in Elderton, where by careful attention to business and fair treatment to all he soon found himself engaged in a large and interesting practice. During his last nine or ten years in Elderton, in company with Harvey Rankin as partner, he was engaged in the drug business. He was also the postmaster.

On Jan. 18, 1874, Dr. Mateer was married to Miss Mary J. Donnelly, an accomplished and highly esteemed young lady of Elderton, who, with their two daughters, Mrs. Maude Lowman, wife of Ab. H. Lowman, now of Butler, Pa., and Mattie Mateer, since married to John Whitehead of Vandergrift, Pa., survive the doctor.

HAMILTON KELLY BEATTY was the eldest son of William W. Beatty, late of Manorville, who was for many years a prosperous dealer in and manufacturer of lumber, and while working in the lumber mills, the doctor acquired not only a fair knowledge of business and business methods and a valuable acquaintance with machinery, but also a large, robust, healthful frame which gave him a strong, imposing personality and enabled him to go through the trying and embarrassing vicissitudes to be met with in a practice so varied in range and character as was that in which he first began his professional career. He was born in the township of Bethel, Armstrong county, in the month of April, 1847. He was the eldest member of a family of five, but all of these had preceded him in death except one brother, William W. Beatty, Jr., of Wilkinsburg, who, with the doctor's wife, formerly Miss Belle Robinson, of Kittanning, are the only near relatives to survive. In July, 1863, when the doctor was just past the age of sixteen, he enlisted for three months' service in the Civil war, in Company "B," Second Battalion, Pennsylvania Infantry. His battalion was employed during the time guarding the bridge across the north branch of the Potomac, near Cumberland, Md., on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and in January, 1864, their term of service having expired, the boys were discharged and sent home. In July of that year the doctor again enlisted, this time for a period of one year, in Company "G," 193rd Infantry, later transferred to the Ninety-seventh; and all or nearly all of this term of service was given to bridge guarding on Gunpowder river, near Baltimore. The doctor, although yet under the age of nineteen, was advanced to the rank of sergeant of the company, and in June, 1865, their services being no longer required, they were again mustered out and sent home,

Immediately after his return from the army Dr. Beatty continued his medical education. After a brief period spent in preparatory studies at Leechburg Academy, he, in company with the late Charles S. Bovard of Manorville, entered upon the college course at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., and in the fall of 1869, having had the advantage of a course of preparatory reading of medicine under the supervision of the late Dr. T. C. McCullough of Kittanning, entered and enrolled as a student in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1871, he opened an office in Kittanning, where he practiced for

nine years, then removing to Allegheny, where he remained until his death in 1913. He was interred in the Kittanning cemetery beside his

son. Dr. Beatty was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the board of trustees of Western Theological Seminary.

CHAPTER XII

KITTANNING BOROUGH—WICKBORO

ARMSTRONG'S EXPEDITION—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN FORT—CASUALTIES—OLD KITTANNING—EARLY SETTLERS—THE ARMSTRONG PURCHASE—NEW KITTANNING—"THE WHITE ELEPHANT"—KITTANNING IN 1820—EARLY INDUSTRIES—FERRIES AND BRIDGES—FLOODS AND CASUALTIES—OFFICIALS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—LIGHT AND WATER—FIRE PROTECTION—NEWSPAPERS—LIBRARIES—ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS—BANKS—CHURCHES—IRON INDUSTRIES—OTHER INDUSTRIES—POPULATION—GEOLOGY—GREATER KITTANNING—WICKBORO—GLASS WORKS—WICK POTTERIES

An explosion heavy enough to be heard distinctly some forty miles away was a thing to marvel at in Western Pennsylvania in the middle of the eighteenth century. That explosion, sounding down the quiet valley of the Allegheny on the ninth September morning of the year 1756, occasioned a great stir at the French Fort Duquesne. The whole garrison probably crowded onto the parade ground to listen for a repetition of this startling sound. But never again did such a portentous note disturb the serenity of the valley. It sounded the knell of the French occupation of Pennsylvania and crushed at one blow the ruinous rule of the Latins and their Indian allies.

The commandant of the fort at once sent a detachment to inquire the cause of this explosion—for he knew that nothing but gunpowder could have caused so great a sound. When these troops reached the site of Kittanning they realized all that their fears had foretold to them. The great stronghold of the Delawares was a smoking ruin, the tepees and cabins a pile of embers, the cornfields laid waste and the savage inhabitants lying in the ruins. Among the dead was their famous ally, Captain Jacobs, the leader of the marauders who had for years terrorized the English settlers of this section of Pennsylvania.

This event marks the beginning of recorded history of the now thriving city which is the seat of Armstrong county and was the culmination of the plan of retaliation made by the English for innumerable atrocities perpetrated by the French and Indians among the settlements west of the Susquehanna. These raids had culminated in the capture of Fort Granville in 1756, the prisoners from that place having been marched to the then great Indian village of Kittanning. Immediately after the

news of the fall of that fort reached the English commander at Fort Shirley he notified the governor and council at Carlisle, who at once sent Col. John Armstrong, with Captains Hamilton, Mercer, Ward and Potter and eight hundred men, to destroy the Indian village. They left Fort Shirley on Sept. 3, 1756, marched up the Juniata, over the mountains and westward over the well defined Indian trail that led to Kittanning.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN FORT

The troops reached the town before daylight, being guided to the spot by the whooping of the braves and the sound of their war drums. Creeping down the cliff just behind the present courthouse they hid in a field of corn until the dawn appeared. At one time they feared that they had been discovered by hearing a strange low whistle from one of the savages, but it proved to be only a brave calling to his son.

As the sun rose over the steep hillside and rendered all objects distinct the attack was suddenly begun. At the first firing Captain Jacobs, like the great leader he was, sent the women to the woods and marshaled his braves and fortified themselves in the log dwellings near the center of the village. When he heard the cries of the English he said: "The whites are come at last. Now we shall have scalps enough."

For a time, in the shelter of their cabins, the Indians held the besiegers at bay, but finally certain bold spirits among the attacking force ran forward and fired the roofs of the houses that sheltered the savages, and soon the defenders, though fighting bravely, were compelled to surrender. John Ferguson was



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the hero of the day. Braving the constant fire of the natives who were sheltered in the largest of the houses, he stood beneath the walls and held a piece of burning bark against the side until it was in flames. This was the storehouse of a quantity of gunpowder which the Indians were saving to use in a general campaign to destroy the whites. In a few moments it blew up, sending the fragments of the defenders into the air and causing the tremendous sound whose echoes resounded even to Fort Duquesne.

Captain Jacobs refused to surrender and probably perished in this explosion. His scalp was afterward shown to Colonel Armstrong. The power of the Delawares was broken, the French alliance severed and the future of the colonists secured. Burdened with their wounded, the surviving members of the expedition returned to Fort Littleton in triumph.

Sad to say, several of the soldiers had deserted when the action was at its height and these were met the afternoon of the fight by Armstrong near where he had the night before left Lieutenant Hogg to protect his rear with twelve men. They reported that the few Indians that had then been discovered near a campfire had developed into a large war party, and after attacking them Lieutenant Hogg was mortally wounded and his force deserted him. From the number of the blankets afterwards found here the spot has since been called "Blanket Hill."

In addition to the loss of the lieutenant, Armstrong suffered the curtailing of his horses, which were frightened away, thus greatly delaying him in the retreat.

Colonel Armstrong reported to Governor Denny the results of his expedition in a document that is interesting and graphic, but as it has been printed in several histories in the past and is quite lengthy, we will only mention it and depend on the facts here stated to enlighten our readers.

Colonel Armstrong, in his report, said that he had reason to believe that Captain Mercer, being wounded, was induced by Ensign John Scott and others to leave the main body and try a nearer way, and thereby became separated from them and lost. Thinking thus, he had sent a detachment back to seek him, but they returning reported that he was seen with a small party to take a different road. In this they were wrong, for Mercer had fallen in with the Indians who had attacked Lieutenant Hogg. Seeing them approaching he seized a horse and, notwithstanding a broken arm, es-

caped. For many days, during which he lost the horse, he subsisted on roots and berries, and finally, after a long series of hardships, succeeded in reaching Fort Littleton.

The list furnished by Armstrong of the killed, wounded and missing is as follows: In Lieut. Col. John Armstrong's company—Thomas Power and John McCormick, killed; Lieut. Col. Armstrong, James Carruthers, James Strickland and Thomas Foster, wounded. Capt. Hamilton's company—John Kelly, killed. Captain Mercer's company—John Baker, John McCartney, Patrick Mullen, Cornelius McGinnes, Theophilus Thompson, Dennis Kilpatrick and Bryan Carrigan, killed; Capt. Hugh Mercer and Richard Fitzgibbons, wounded; Ensign John Scott, Emanuel Minshy, John Taylor, John ———, Francis Phillips, Robert Morrow, Thomas Burk and Philip Pendergrass, missing. Captain Armstrong's company—Lieut. James Hogg, James Anderson, Holdcraft Stinger, Edward O'Brians, James Higgins, John Lasson, killed; William Lindley, Robert Robinson, John Ferrall, Thomas Camplin, Charles O'Neal, wounded; John Lewis, William Hunter, William Baker, George Appleby, Anthony Grissy, Thomas Swan, missing. Capt. Ward's company—William Welsh, killed; Ephraim Bratton, wounded; Patrick Myers, Lawrence Donahow, Samuel Chambers, missing. Captain Potter's company—Ensign James Potter and Andrew Douglass, wounded. Rev. Capt. Steele's company—Terrence Cannaberry, missing.

The English prisoners recaptured from the Indians at Kittanning were Ann McCord, wife of John McCord, and Martha Thorn, about seven years old, captured at Fort McCord; Barbara Hicks, captured at Conolloway's; Catherine Smith, a German child, captured near Shamokin; Margaret Hood, captured near the mouth of Conogocheague, Md.; Thomas Girty, captured at Fort Granville; Sarah Kelly, captured near Winchester, Va.; and one woman, a boy, and two little girls, who were with Capt. Mercer and Ensign Scott when they separated from the main body, and who had not reached Fort Littleton when Colonel Armstrong made his report.

The original of the following voucher and signatures is in the family of the late Judge Buffington, who obtained it from a kinsman of Captain Potter:

"We, the Subscribers, Acknowledge that we have Received our full pay from the time Capt. James Potter came into Colonel John Armstrong's Company to the first day of August, 1759.

"John Brady, Serg't; Hugh Hunter, Serg't; Wm. Brady, Corp.; Andrew ^{His} Halleday, Joshh ^{mark} × Leany, John × Neal, George × Clark, John × Cunningham, John × Cahaner, Jaremia × Daytny, Wm. × Craylor, Robert × Huston, George Gould, John Mason, John × Dougherty, Wm. Kyle, Wm. Bennet, Jos. McFeren, William Layser, Alexander × Booth, Thos × Christy, John × Devine, William × Mullan, Dennis × Miller, James × Lamon, James Semple, Thos × Canlay, Michael × Colman, Robert × Colman, Rob. × Huston, John Burd, George Ross, Thos. D. × Henlay, Potter × Lappau, Robert McCullough, James × McElroy, James Marces, William Waugh, Wm Little, Archibald Marshall, Andrew Pollock."

For the successful results of his raid the corporation of the city of Philadelphia voted Colonel Armstrong the thanks of the city and a medal, besides donating gifts to the amount of £150 to the surviving members of the expedition.

OLD KITTANNING

Kittanning, the Indian town that was thus so tragically destroyed, was for many years a great center among the Indians west of the Alleghenies.

It is known that the Delawares had a village there before 1730, and it is not unlikely that there was a town there long before that. A mysterious earthwork located not far from the present site of Kittanning, and attributed to the so-called "mound-builders," would seem to indicate that Kittanning was an important point perhaps many centuries ago.

Fort Armstrong was built near the site of the old Indian town about the close of the Revolutionary war. Some time early in 1779 Washington wrote to Colonel Brodhead:

"I have directed Colonel Rawlings' corps, consisting of three companies, to march from Fort Frederick, Md., to Fort Pitt as soon as he is relieved by militia. Upon his arrival you are to detach him with his own corps and as many more as will make up 100, should his company be short of that number, to take post at Kittanning and immediately throw up a stockade fort for the security of the convoys."

On July 3d of that same year Colonel Brodhead wrote to Washington:

"A complete stockade fort is erected at Kittanning and is now called Fort Armstrong."

This fort, which stood about two miles below Kittanning, was not built by Colonel Rawlings after all, but by Lieutenant Colonel Bayard. It played little or no part in pioneer history. The garrison was withdrawn in No-

vember, 1779, and it was never occupied thereafter.

EARLY SETTLERS

Settlement within the limits of what is now Armstrong county began soon after the establishment of this futile fort. James Claypoole was perhaps the first settler within the present limits of Kittanning. He settled at the mouth of Truby's run in the spring of 1791, building his cabin near what is now the northwest corner of Arch and Water streets.

Claypoole stayed there just a year. His horses came running past the cabin in terror one day in the spring following his settlement, and upon asking a friendly Indian what their action meant, he was advised to get away. He took the advice at once. He made a raft, put his wife and younger children thereon, and started down the river for Pittsburgh. His two boys started down the river by land at the same time, driving their horses and cattle. The Claypooles reached Pittsburgh in safety.

Another Armstrong county pioneer, who started for Pittsburgh in the same fashion and met a less happy fate, was Capt. Andrew Sharp, who settled in the Plum creek district about 1784. His story has been related in a previous chapter.

Robert Brown, who came into Armstrong county with some hunters in 1798, was one of the first permanent settlers. Patrick Daugherty and Andrew Hunter came in about the same time.

The western and southwestern portions of what is now Westmoreland, and the southeastern part of what is now Armstrong, were settled about the year 1769, the next year after the proprietary of Pennsylvania had purchased the country from the Indians as far west as the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. In 1769 the land office, for the sale or location of the lately purchased land, was opened. Several thousands of locations were applied for on the first day. The settlement on the east side of the Monongahela and Allegheny was very rapidly extended from the Monongahela forty miles northward, as far as Crooked creek, and the first settlers were generally a more sober, orderly people than commonly happens in the first settlement of new countries.

At that time all Pennsylvania west of the western boundary of Lancaster was in Cumberland county. Whatever people had then settled in what is now Armstrong county

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(See page 277)



A ONCE FAMOUS INN OR TAVERN SITUATED ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER
OPPOSITE KITTANNING

must have been few. Among the petitions sent to the governor, in 1774, from inhabitants near Hanna's Town, imploring protection and relief in one, it was, among other things, set forth that the petitioners were rendered very uneasy by the order of removal of the troops, that had been raised for their general assistance and protection, "to Kittanning, a place at least twenty-five or thirty miles distant from any of the settlements."

THE ARMSTRONG PURCHASE

General Armstrong purchased from the proprietors of the then Province of Pennsylvania 556½ acres with the usual allowances. The tract was surveyed to him by virtue of a proprietary letter to the secretary, dated May 29, 1771, on Nov. 5, 1794. The patent for that tract bears date March 22, 1775. This tract of land was fittingly called by him "Victory," and included all of the present limits of Kittanning north of the rolling mill and south of Cowanshannock creek.

NEW KITTANNING

The present town of Kittanning dates from 1800. In that year the Legislature passed an act establishing the seat of the county on the river "at a distance not greater than five miles from Old Kittanning Town."

Armstrong's heirs deeded 150 acres for the site of the town, stipulating that they should receive one-half of the money realized by the sale of lots. The town was laid out in 1803. There were 248 in-lots and 27 out-lots. The former sold at an average of \$11.45 per lot.

Armstrong county was organized judicially in 1805 and the first court was held in a log house located on lot 121. The "bench" was a bench in every sense of the word—a carpenter's bench—and the judge's chair was a slit-bottom hickory. The opening of court was heralded by the blowing of a dinner horn in the hands of the town crier, James Hannegan.

The first courthouse, a high-roofed building with a cupola for a bell, was begun in 1809, and not completed till 1819. This building served till 1850, when the second courthouse was built. This was a two-story brick building that seems to have fallen short of the expectations of the people of the county, for we read that when it burned in 1858 nobody was sorry. The third courthouse, the present building, was built in 1858-60 at a cost of \$32,000. It is a handsome and dignified building with a fine Corinthian portico and a

graceful dome. It is, however, entirely too small for the transaction of the business of the county in these days, is cold and cheerless in winter and constricted and hot in summer. Although it was a fine building in its day, that day is done, and the present generation should erect a modern and artistic structure, similar to those of other less favored localities, which their children could view with the admiration due the monuments of their ancestors' architectural skill and foresight.

"THE WHITE ELEPHANT"

The first jail was built in 1805 and the second in 1850 when the second courthouse was built. The third, built in 1870-73, was one of the best prison buildings in the United States in its early days. It is still a building worthy of note among county jails. And, indeed, it ought to be a good jail, so the folks of Armstrong county think, for it cost them \$252,000. They used to call it "The White Elephant." It could be duplicated now for one-third the original cost.

Kittanning was incorporated as a borough in 1821. Its population was then 325. A little later the era of steamboat navigation on the Allegheny began and thenceforth the town gained in importance rapidly.

STEAMBOATS

The first steamboat came to Kittanning in April, 1827. Then the "Albion" came up from Pittsburgh, with the river five feet above low water. Her arrival was the occasion of a great rejoicing, and forthwith an excursion was arranged. The captain of the "Albion" started up the river with a party of 120, including forty ladies, but he was presently forced to return to port because of the exuberance of certain gentlemen who let their enthusiasm get the better of their discretion.

In 1830 the "Allegheny" was built especially for the Allegheny river trade. This boat, designed for running in anything deeper than a heavy dew, once ran up the river as far as Olean, N. Y. Thenceforward till the Allegheny Valley railroad came through to Kittanning in 1856 river traffic flourished.

Notable among the relics of the early days of Kittanning that lingered on into the days of the generation now passing was the old Bowser Tavern, which stood on the west side of the river, near where the steel bridge now comes to the west bank. A picture of this old hostelry, taken from an old photographic plate, is printed herewith.

SETTLERS

To give a list of all those who settled in Kittanning in the days of its beginning would occupy needless space. From the assessment list of 1804 are gleaned the following facts: William Hannegan, tailor; James Hannegan, hatter (also first court crier); Joseph Miller, storekeeper; Bernard Mahan, shoemaker; James McIlhenny, wheelwright; Abraham Parkinson, mason; William Reynolds, tanner; John Shaeffer, joiner.

David Crawford was the first blacksmith, coming here in 1805. The first hotelkeeper was Michael Mechling. David Reynolds also came at the same time as Mechling and established his tavern, the "Kittanning Inn," on the corner of Market and Jefferson, from which corner his descendants are still dispensing hospitality to the traveler. The "Reynolds House" is now kept by the popular landlord, Harry Reynolds, who succeeded his father, the late Absalom Reynolds.

The first resident lawyer was Samuel Massey. For a list of those subsequent to him the reader is referred to the chapter on the bench and bar of the county.

The early settlers were dependent on Dr. George Hays, who came here in 1810, for medical attention. In the chapter on the medical profession of the county will be found a complete list of the later arrivals in Kittanning.

KITTANNING IN 1820

To afford a contrast to the present vigorous city and list in a few words the industries of Old Kittanning, we will review the appearance of the town to the eyes of James McCullough, Sr., who lived here at that date and was alive in 1880.

There were then on Water street nineteen dwellings and business houses, two of which were brick. Jacob Truby's gun shop, Henry Rouse's cooper shop, the leather store of William Reynolds, Samuel McKee's saddlery, Joseph Irwin's inn kept in the stone house built by David Lawson, Robert Robinson's store and post office, and an inn kept by Walter Sloan.

There were twenty-three houses on Jefferson street, two of which, including the courthouse, were of brick. John Gillespie's shoe shop was on the corner of Arch, the *Columbian* printing office on the old courthouse square, William Small's tailor shop and Hugh Rogers' hat shop on the corner of Jacob, James Reichert's chair and wheel shop on the

site of the Presbyterian church, and David Crawford's blacksmith shop on the corner of the alley.

There were seven dwellings and business houses, besides the jail, on McKean street; Robert Speer's nail factory at the corner of the alley, Isaac Scott's pottery at the opposite corner.

There were no dwellings or business houses on Grant avenue, High, Vine, Arch or Mulberry streets.

There were eight dwelling and business houses on Market street, including the "Eagle House" block, then almost completed. Samuel Houston's store, Michael Mechling's inn, David Reynolds' inn, Hamilton & McConnell's store, Joseph Shields' hat shop, James Monteith's store in the "Eagle House" block, William Hannegan's tailor shop, Henry Jack's store, and his saddlery further down in the same block.

There were on Jacob and Walnut streets a tannery and a dwelling. In 1830 the number of dwellings was ninety and of stores ten.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

Gristmills, operated by hand and power, were established in the town by several of the pioneers, but the first practical one was that of Andrew Arnold, who built a steam grist mill on Jacob and Water streets in 1834. Charles Cumpsley, a manufacturer of wagons, mowing machines and wheelbarrows, was the next miller, in 1860.

Henry Worts was the first tanner. Many other tanneries were operated in the interval between 1804 and 1874, when the last one, that of John S. Alexander, was closed. The business is abandoned now, the large Eastern tanneries taking care of the trade.

Hugh Fullerton was the first to manufacture yarn and cloth in this borough in 1822. The next and only industry of this kind to attain importance here was the fulling mill of J. Kennerdell & Co., in 1860. This plant developed from a small foundation to a factory of \$70,000 capital. About five hundred yards of jeans, flannels, cassimeres and blankets were produced daily and about fifty men employed. It was owned by Goodell & Company, in 1874, when destroyed by fire.

The first planing mill was started in 1866 by Heiner Bros., who developed an extensive trade by 1874.

One of the most interesting of the old-time workers was John Clugston, who, in 1828, made eight-day and thirty-hour clocks,

several of which are now in use, and greatly treasured by their owners.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES

In the earlier years after the first settlement of Kittanning by the whites, the facilities for crossing the river were by skiffs and flatboats, when the water was too high for fording, which were either rowed or poled from one side to the other. The first ferry was some distance below the rolling mill, known as Sloan's ferry. Brown's ferry was established at a later period, higher up the river, at the mouth of Jacob street. Cunningham's ferry was established by William Cunningham, at the mouth of Market street, which was, in 1834, a chain ferry, much like the *pont volant*, or flying bridge, long known to French military engineers. The ferry-boat was borne across the river in about five minutes by the force of the current, by means of a strong wire, fastened to a tree about four hundred yards above the landing on the west side, the other end of the wire being fastened to the boat by stay-ropes, by which it could be brought to any desired angle with the current, the wire being kept out of the water by several buoys resembling small boats which crossed the river simultaneously with the large boat. The foremost end of the latter, being slightly turned up stream, was impelled across the river by the oblique action of the water against its side. Those buoys looked like so many goslings swimming with their mother.

That ferry was subsequently owned by Philip Mechling, who kept it up until the bridge was erected. The above-mentioned mode was changed to that of the chain ferry by fastening the wire to trees or posts on both sides of the stream, dispensing with the buoys, connecting the boat to a pulley running along the wire by means of chains or smaller wires, turning the foremost end of the boat upstream, and thus causing it to be impelled across by the oblique action of the current of water on its side.

By the act of April 2, 1838, the Kittanning Bridge Company was incorporated. The charter thus granted lay dormant until about 1855, when, the requisite number of shares of stock having been taken, the work of building the bridge was begun, and was completed in March, 1856. The foundation consisted of two stone abutments and four stone piers, substantially built. The first superstructure was chiefly wooden. In a few weeks after its

completion, April 12, 1856, it was struck by a violent tornado and blown into the river.

The bridge company having been authorized by the act of April 19, 1856, to issue preferred stock, replaced the lost superstructure by a wooden one on a different plan, that was firmly bound to the abutments and piers. It was covered. It lasted until 1874, when it was removed and the present graceful, durable, iron structure, with five channel arches, was substituted. The length of this bridge is nine hundred and sixteen feet. The total cost of the abutments, piers, superstructure and repairs was \$60,000.

FLOODS AND OTHER CASUALTIES

Several times in the history of Kittanning and the county has the Allegheny menaced their lives and property. Floods occurred in 1832, 1835, 1837, 1865, 1875 and 1913. The latter was the highest on record, most of the cellars and the store basements on the lower end of the town being flooded.

Ice gorges occurred in 1837 and 1875. In the former year some of the streets were rendered impassable by the cakes of ice, which did not melt for three months. In the first ice gorge the people were compelled to abandon the main part of the town and the ice floes covered Water street for a depth of fifteen feet. No lives were lost in either instance.

Another terrific ice gorge occurred in the second week of March, 1875. For several days the ice accumulated above and below Kittanning for miles each day. It was called the "ten-mile gorge." The severely cold weather which had prevailed through the winter made the ice very thick and hard. Though it was not piled up as high as it was in 1837, the gorge was considerably longer, and, for a few days, there was apprehension that immense damage would be done by sweeping away the bridge and parts of the town, which would probably have been the case if the water had risen suddenly and rapidly.

On March 17, 1865, the water reached five and a quarter feet above the pavement at the corner of Arch and Water streets; two feet, nine and one-half inches, corner of Water and Jacob streets; and six and one-half feet, corner of Water and Mulberry streets. The water reached to within three inches of the door-sill on Market, a few feet above McKean street, and filled every cellar between the latter street and the river, except General Orr's.

The flood Dec. 13, 1873, raised the water at

the corner of Arch and Water streets three feet above the pavement; corner of Water and Jacob streets, one foot, nine and one-half inches; and at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, four feet.

During the flood of 1913 most of the business houses were inundated and several compelled to close. Only one restaurant, George's Cafe, was able to open, but not only did Mr. George continue to serve the public, but with commendable public spirit he refused to raise his prices and kept his bakery in operation day and night to supply bread to both Kittanning and Ford City.

At the residence of Dr. S. A. S. Jessop, corner of Walnut and South Jefferson streets, are the marks of the two great floods, lined off on the walls of his house, with the dates inscribed below. The mark of the flood of March 17, 1865, is two feet above the level of the pavement, while that of 1913 is eighteen inches higher. Both of the great floods occurred in the month of March, the one of 1913 being on the 26th.

An earthquake of moderate effect and short duration was felt on March 9, 1828.

About 1811 a tornado crossed the Allegheny near Kittanning, prostrating trees, unroofing houses and doing other damage. Another tornado in 1860 started near Middlesex, passed northeasterly through Armstrong, left the county about a mile north of South Bethlehem and created much damage in Clarion county. It destroyed many houses, leveled forests and killed two women and one man. Many had narrow escapes from death.

TOWN OFFICIALS

No records whatever were kept in the early days of the town's history, so nothing can be said regarding the officials of those days. The only data at hand are the minutes of the town council of 1823, by which it is seen that David Reynolds was burgess, David Crawford, Frederick Rohrer, Joseph Shields, Isaac Scott and Michael Truby were councilmen. James E. Brown was clerk.

Too much space would be occupied to recite the names of the later officials, so those of the year 1913 are given. They are:

Burgess, Harry P. Boarts; town council, P. J. Hoey, R. E. Kennerdell, H. N. Sankey, E. F. McGivern, Frank Neubert, W. C. Heidersdorf; borough treasurer, Harry E. Ellermeyer; borough solicitor, R. A. McCullough; borough clerk, J. D. Curren; chief of police, W. E. Gallagher; policemen, Matt Dosch,

Joseph Glenn; street commissioner, John Tarr; overseers of the poor, James Baker, William Geidel; clerk to the overseers, Roy W. Pollock; assessors, L. B. Croll, H. J. Hays; tax collector, James King; auditors, W. E. Miller, Fred Lindeman, A. W. Dosch.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF KITTANNING

The first town hall was built in 1859 by Charles Schotte for \$1,000, and was located on Market street, on the old public square. The lower story was used as a council chamber and for a post office, the rear housing the hose cart and ladders. The upper story was first used as a schoolhouse and for public meetings and later as the office of the *Armstrong Republican*. It was destroyed by fire in 1895, but soon after rebuilt. The present building is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is occupied by the Armstrong Trust Company, and the city lockup on the first floor, Fire Company No. 2 and the borough offices being on the second and third floors. A large tower at the corner houses the fire bell.

An opera house was built by a joint stock company on Market street in 1874. It was a frame structure, 49x60 feet, and cost \$6,000. The interior was not very commodious and the acoustics were poor.

Wick's Theatre, constructed in 1913, is the first substantial building for strictly amusement purposes ever erected in Kittanning, and will stand for years to come as a substantial and artistic monument to the enterprise of John Wick, Jr. It is of concrete and steel and is strictly fire-proof, in addition, having eighteen exits, by which it can be emptied of an audience in a few minutes. Steam heat, electric lights, sanitary walls, soft carpets, comfortable seats and harmonious decorations make it the ideal of what a theatre should be. In addition the audience can see every part of the stage and the acoustics are perfect.

One of the remarkable features with the erection of this mammoth building was the knowledge displayed by Mr. Wick, who started to build this modern playhouse on May 22d, without any plans or contractor. He gave it his own supervision, looked after every minor detail and completed it in record building time. For the last month he had from forty-five to fifty people working night and day. The wages were the highest ever paid on any building constructed in Armstrong county. The laborers received \$2.25 per day

of nine hours; the carpenters, \$3.50 to \$3.75; the plasterers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; electricians, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

During the progress of the work Mr. Wick had many volunteer advisers as to the details of construction and he often adopted their suggestions, where practicable, taking the comments with perfect good nature. When the last touches were made to the outside he had his name and date of erection affixed across the front of the top. By a carelessness on the part of the concrete workman, the figures and the name were formed in a ludicrous way. Wick permitted the arrangement to remain for several days in order to give his volunteer assistants something to talk about, and then had the arrangement of the letters made more artistic.

Plans for the enlargement of the courthouse are being worked out by the county commissioners, and will be put into effect as soon as the newly elected judge, J. W. King, takes his seat in January, 1914.

POSTAL FACILITIES

The earliest records of the post office here are missing, but it is known that the first postmaster was Joseph Miller, appointed in 1807. He kept a store on the corner of Arch and Water streets. His immediate successor was David Lawson, in 1810.

At that date there was a weekly mail, carried by horseback from Greensburg, via Freeport. Still later the famous Josiah Copley, while learning the printing trade, carried the mail from Indiana, by way of Woodward's Mill, to Kittanning. When he arrived at the hill on the edge of town he sounded his horn, thus informing the residents of his coming, so that by the time of his arrival at the post office quite a crowd was gathered to witness the opening of the mail.

In the years that have intervened between that time and the present, many improvements have been introduced into the mail service, among them being the rural and the parcel post. A wonderful advance in the handling of the mails has been made and a large force of clerks is needed to receive and distribute it now. In these modern times the work of the Kittanning post office is conducted by the following gentlemen, who are universally popular with their townspeople and the traveling public for their courtesy and efficient work: S. F. Booher, postmaster; J. M. Baker, assistant; Gordon B. Baum, James H. Stivan-son, W. H. Reichert, G. R. Crawford and An-

drew Shawl, clerks; C. Dargue, H. Walters, A. Cook, F. S. Geiger, William Leeger, carriers; A. Say, parcel post carrier.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES

The Kittanning Telephone Company is a local company, connecting with the many independent lines throughout the country. The service is excellent, the instruments are modern and the plant is well kept up. The officials of the company are: C. J. Jessop, president; E. S. Hutchison, vice president; K. B. Schotte, secretary, treasurer and manager, F. C. Monks, R. M. Trollinger, Charles Truby, Charles E. Meals, Charles Neubert, directors.

The Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Company, one of the competitors of the Bell system, has an exchange here, connecting with its long distance lines in the various cities and towns of the State.

LIGHTING AND WATER SUPPLY

The Kittanning Gas Company was incorporated in 1858, with a capital stock of \$20,000, but did not carry out the requirements of its charter. By the act of 1859 the Armstrong Gas Company started in to erect a plant with a capital of \$50,000, but was prevented from completing the works and sold out by the sheriff in 1862. The Kittanning Gas Company was reincorporated in 1868 and began business in 1872, supplying the citizens and the borough. The plant cost \$31,000 and was located on McKean street, between Jacob and Mulberry.

The introduction of natural gas in 1878 caused the company to close their works, as they could not compete with the new fuel, and their plant was old and the mains were simply logs, hollowed out for the purpose and useless for the installation of the new system. Another item to reckon with was the rapid introduction of electricity for lighting purposes, and the old company did not have enterprise enough to enter the field of electricity themselves.

J. G. Henry, George H. Fox and A. H. Stitt were the pioneers in the natural gas industry in that section, having drilled the first well at Cowanshannock in 1875.

There are seven companies in this county at present, one of which, the American Natural Gas Company, supplies Kittanning with light and heat to some extent, having most of the mains in operation into private homes and factories.

The Armstrong Electric Company came into being soon after the development of natural gas in the county. Until the consolidation of the Kittanning Electric Light Company and the West Penn Electric Company this company operated its own plant, supplying light and power to the town and surrounding territory. All of the companies are now consolidated, the power coming from Connelville. In the latter part of 1913 the Public Service Commission of the State has compelled an adjustment of rates in this section, thus increasing the prices in many instances to consumers.

A charter was granted the Kittanning Water Company in 1866, and in 1872 it commenced to supply the town with water from the Allegheny. In 1886 the company was reorganized under the name of Armstrong Water Company, to whom a charter was granted giving exclusive rights in the town. But in the following year this charter was revoked by the State and a new one granted, which did not contain the objectionable monopolistic clause. The plant of the company has been gradually increased in size since the time of commencing operations and is at present ample to supply the borough. Two reservoirs, an old and a new one, are located near the town of Wickboro, just above the line of Kittanning. The only trouble the company has to contend with is the difficulty of obtaining a pure supply of water in the dry seasons when the Allegheny is low. Great expense would be incurred in damming the Cowanshannock, and there is always danger of contamination by the mines and mills of this vicinity. The problem will, however, be worked out in the coming years.

FIRE PROTECTION

Kittanning's first fire company was formed at a meeting held in the courthouse in 1826, and the following year the borough purchased a hand fire engine for \$76.65, also erected a frame house for it at a cost of \$60, on the east side of Jefferson, below Market street. Buckets were supplied by the citizens and the borough. Two hooks and two ladders were also procured. Such were the means provided for the extinguishing of fires until the burning of L. C. Pinney's carriage factory in 1854.

After that event the citizens petitioned for better protection and a special tax was levied and a hand fire engine purchased for \$2,500. It was better than the old one, but hardly good enough for the rapidly growing borough.

This was the only means of extinguishing fires until 1871, when the borough entered into a contract with the Kittanning Water Company to put in twenty-three fire plugs for \$2,783. The company also contracted to supply the town with water for fire extinguishing for the annual sum of \$500.

After that date the town depended upon volunteers to extinguish all fires, as the company had disbanded. In 1875, when Fire Company No. 1 was organized, the borough bought the old First Presbyterian church for headquarters. The fire company completely renovated the interior and fitted it up for social purposes. The interior is handsomely decorated, and contains a dance hall, parlors, engine house and pool tables on the ground floor. The borough has only borne the cost of outside repairs, pays the company \$5 for each fire that requires the use of the hose, rebates the tax on members for occupations and defrays a part of the lighting bills. The company has recently bought a \$4,000 Lange auto-truck from a Pittsburgh firm, for which the borough donated \$1,000. The truck is a very large one, is fitted with ladders and hose and two chemical tanks of 70 gallons capacity. Its speed is such that but a few minutes are required to arrive at fires in the remotest part of the town.

The members of No. 1 are as follows: P. J. Hoey, president; Burt Milson, vice president; Fred Lindeman, treasurer; E. H. McIlwain, recording secretary; William F. George, financial secretary; M. B. Oswald, Lon. O'Donnell, David McMasters, trustees; Madison Dosch, chief; Ray Dosch and M. C. Linnon, assistants; L. L. Thompson, foreman hook and ladder truck; members, Fred. E. Blaney, William Blaney, William Bowser, Frank Keener, Earl Dosch, Harry Daugherty, J. E. Bush, Walter Bush, A. W. Dosch, William Leeger, Wiley Thompson, Joseph Rush, Clarence Davis, Harry Blaney, John Schlosser, Thomas Gough, Jr., Miles Mobley.

Fire Company No. 2 is located in the city hall building, where there are rooms for games and recreation. It has the old style hand hose reel cart, but expects to purchase a better equipment soon.

Fire Company No. 3 is located in a home of its own on North Jefferson street, where all the conveniences of a first-class club are provided for members. They have an auto truck and hose reel, somewhat smaller than that of No. 1, but of the latest pattern. The cost was \$3,000, most of which was defrayed by the members. This company also gives

entertainments and dances in its hall, but the dances are sometimes more exclusive than those of No. 1, although at one time they were well advertised in the papers of the whole country through the stag dinner and dance that was held in their hall at that time. The present members of No. 3 are: John Borger, president; C. K. Stivanson and A. F. Cook, chiefs; Gordon Baum, J. H. Stivanson, Hoyt Truitt, Herman Heidersdorf, H. T. Crissman, Ray Smith, M. Todd, John Stivanson, D. E. Stivanson, H. J. Walter, Charles Witmer, L. B. Mohoney, Harry Streiber, Fred Weaver.

The Gamewell system is used for sounding alarms. The borough is divided into districts, each telephone bearing the number of the district in which it is located. When a fire occurs the nearest telephone is used to notify the operator of the district and the exact house. The operator plugs in the number on the switchboard and the alarm bell is automatically rung until the plug is removed. Scarcely three minutes elapse ere the trucks are at the spot, and by the time of their arrival the water pressure on that line has been increased to the emergency load. The pressure is ample to send a stream to the top of any of the buildings in town. All the townspeople work in harmony with the fire companies and so far no difficulty has been experienced in coping with the most threatening conflagration.

All of the three companies have a joint relief fund for sickness and accident, and the State relief fund averages \$500 per year, being used as a nucleus by them.

NEWSPAPERS OF KITTANNING

The first newspaper in Kittanning was the *Western Eagle*, established by Capt. James Alexander in 1810. It was discontinued while the proprietor was in the War of 1812, but revived for a short time after his return in 1814. The office in which it was published was located in a log building on the north side of Market street near the public alley, which was afterward destroyed by fire while occupied by the late Nathaniel Henry.

The *Columbian and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser* was started in 1819 by the Rohrer brothers, Frederick and George. It was merged with the *Gazette* in 1831.

The *Kittanning Gazette* was established in 1825 by Josiah Copley and John Croll, and published under the name of Copley, Croll & Co. until 1829, when Copley withdrew. After merging with the *Columbian* in 1831

it was issued as the *Gazette and Columbian* by Simon Torney and John Croll, until 1832, when Croll withdrew and Copley resumed the editorship, publishing it for the estate of Torney, who had died the year previous. He dropped the *Columbian* part of the name, and in 1838 the paper passed into the hands of Benjamin Oswald, who changed the name to *Democratic Press* in 1841 and later into *Kittanning Free Press*, which name it retained until 1864. The plant was then purchased from Oswald's widow by a company, who changed the name to *Union Free Press*. Marshall B. Oswald succeeded the association as publisher, in 1876 selling an interest to James B. Neale, who after his election to the bench transferred his half to G. S. Crosby, in 1881. After Crosby's death A. D. Glenn purchased his interest. Mr. Glenn was at the time superintendent of the county schools, and was later appointed to a position in the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg. He sold his interest to Judge Buffington, Orr Buffington and R. T. Knox of Pittsburgh, who conducted the paper under the firm name of Oswald, Knox & Buffington. The Buffingtons and Knox later withdrew and M. B. Oswald bought all of their shares, changed the name of the paper to *Kittanning Free Press* and published it until his death in 1900. His son, M. B. Oswald, then assumed control, and after his mother's death became part owner. His nephew, W. W. Oswald, now has an interest in the plant. This is the oldest paper in the county and the building is constructed especially for printing purposes. It is a typical old time printing office, with the homelike air of those famous schools of printing and journalism. One of the oldest printing presses in the United States is still in a good state of repair in the office, and is occasionally used for small work. It was the second of the makes of press used after the old wooden Franklin press, and is a relic of historical value. Joseph G. Stivanson is another member of the working force.

The late Judge Joseph Buffington, in 1830, began the publication of the *Armstrong Advertiser*, which was afterward continued by William Badger until 1833, when the type and machinery were removed to Freeport to print the *Olive Branch*.

The *Armstrong Democrat* was established in 1834 by Frederick Rohrer and John Croll. It continued to be a Democratic paper under their management, and that of Andrew J. Faulk and William McWilliams, until 1864, when its politics was changed and the name

became *Armstrong Republican*. It was owned and conducted for several years by A. G. Henry and his son, W. M. Henry, the latter becoming editor in 1880. The widow of A. G. Henry retained the ownership until 1903, the last editor being Squire Isaac Miller, after which date the plant was sold to the Advance Printing Co., who removed it to their plant in Leechburg.

The Mentor was established in 1862 by J. A. Fulton, who sold it in 1863 to an association, they changing the name to *Democratic Sentinel*. It was edited and published by John W. Rohrer and his son, Frederick, for a number of years. After the son's death his father sold the paper to John T. and Roland B. Simpson in 1909, who began the issuing of the *Armstrong Democrat and Sentinel* (weekly), with Roland Simpson as editor. They have gained a fine circulation and are firmly fixed as part of the growing borough of Kittanning.

John T. Simpson after he had sold his interest in the *Daily Times*, which he had edited for eleven years, started the publication of a daily the title of which was *Simpson's Daily Leader*. This was in 1909, and so great was his prestige as a newspaper man that now, in December, 1913, he has a sworn circulation averaging from 2,850 to 3,100 daily, the largest in the county. His paper is independent in politics and fearless in publication as to questions of the hour.

The Centennial was an amateur juvenile weekly, first issued in 1874 by William and Adam Reichert. They soon enlarged it to "man's size" and changed the name to *County Standard*. It passed out of existence in 1903.

The Valley Times was transferred from Freeport to Kittanning in 1876, being published by Oswald & Simpson as a weekly. Their office was in the Reynolds building. The name was altered to *Kittanning Times* in 1880. After Oswald's retirement in 1884 the paper was conducted by John T. Simpson until the year 1890, when F. T. Fries bought a half interest in it. In 1898 a daily was started, called the *Daily Times*. Simpson sold out to Fries in 1909 and started another daily. Mr. Fries has continued the two papers, daily and weekly *Times*, since the dissolution of partnership, and has been very successful. He is remarkable as one of the few blind men in the United States now living, to be editor and proprietor of a daily paper. The *Times* is housed in a specially constructed building, with all conveniences for the production of the two papers and the large commer-

cial job printing which is a side line of the establishment. The paper was the first successful daily in the county and the first to install a modern typesetting machine. Mr. Fries has been blind for the last seven years, but this fact has not prevented his successful management of the multifarious details of a daily paper.

The *Daily Advertiser* was issued in 1884 from the office of the *Armstrong Republican* by Robert O. Moore. Later he took into partnership W. W. Titzell, changed the paper to a weekly and renamed it the *Kittanning Globe*. In two years it was sold to W. G. Reynolds and R. A. McCullough, who made it Democratic in political complexion. It was returned to the Republican fold in 1893, and the name made *Kittanning Tribune*, which name it bears now. It is owned by a stock company.

The *County Light* was the name of a paper which was established in 1893 by a stock company, with D. L. Nulton as editor, and ran for about three years, after which the outfit was sold to local printers.

The *Armstrong County Record* came on a visit of less than two years from Leechburg to Kittanning. Holmes & Marshall were the publishers. For one and a half years they ran it as a daily, but finally Holmes sold to O. S. Marshall and the latter removed it to Rural Valley, where it suffered other vicissitudes, which can be found in the sketch of that town.

The Electric Printery is an up-to-date establishment owned and operated by Neal Heilman, on North McKean street. He has a large trade of the better class of users of printing material. He is seriously contemplating a material enlargement of his plant. He has as an assistant in the composing room Edward T. McElwain.

Edgar A. Brodhead, a descendant of the famous Capt. Daniel Brodhead, is the proprietor of a well equipped job printing office on South Jefferson street, near Jacob. He has a fine and growing trade.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

About 1820 the nucleus of a public library was created by contributions from Thomas Hamilton and Thomas R. Peters and others. Several hundred volumes, mostly historical, were accumulated and housed for a few years in the courthouse. After accumulating much dust through neglect they were finally distributed among various citizens, who probably took better care of them.

It remained for the Jewish young people of Kittanning to revive the matter of a public library, in 1913. At a meeting held in this year a constitution and bylaws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Morris Silberblatt; vice president, Joseph Newman; recording secretary, Harry Rambach; financial secretary and treasurer, Louis Gruskin; librarian, Ruth Adelson. There were thirty-five members in the organization, most of them young people. They have already collected many volumes on Jewish history, and will establish a public library for all classes of citizens.

KITTANNING ACADEMY

This institution was authorized by an act of Assembly and approved April 2, 1821. The trustees first named were Thomas Hamilton, James Monteith, Robert Robinson, Samuel Matthews, David Reynolds and Samuel S. Harrison. The first meeting of the trustees was held Sept. 4, 1821. In the fall of 1824 a building was contracted for at a cost of \$1,130. This building was located on Jefferson street near the corner of the then-existing public square.

In February, 1827, Charles G. Snowden was engaged to open the school. He received a salary of \$16 per quarter out of the public funds in addition to private subscriptions as a compensation. Other teachers, the exact dates of whose service cannot be ascertained, were Alexander Shirran, Rev. J. N. Stark, Rev. Joseph Painter, D. D., and Rev. E. D. Barrett.

The second story of the building was not finished until the summer of 1834. A fence was erected and a cupola placed over the bell in 1842. For several years the upper story of the Academy was used for school purposes and the lower for family residences. In 1864 the Academy was closed and the buildings and grounds reverted to the county, largely on account of the Civil war. In 1886 all that remained of the institute was a fund of \$5,000, which was loaned to the county and to the school board. During the early history of the Academy, the only facilities in this county for acquiring an education in the higher branches were afforded by this institution.

After the funds had accumulated for several years, the trustees decided to revive the charter. Meanwhile a Mr. Ritchie came to Kittanning and opened a school, which he called the Kittanning Academy. His success induced the trustees to finance the enterprise,

and the Academy was reopened under the old charter, with Professor Ritchie as principal. The project was so successful that a brick building was erected on North Jefferson street in 1899. After the departure of Professor Ritchie, Rev. Robert A. Barner was placed in charge of the institution. In the fall of 1902 Professor J. C. Tinstman was elected principal, and was succeeded by Professor C. V. Smith in 1906. The Academy was again closed in 1908, and the building occupied by the high school, while the new high school building was in process of construction. In 1911 the building was offered to the State National Guard for \$10,000, which offer was accepted conditionally. The building is occupied at present by the local militia company as an armory.

LAMBETH COLLEGE

A charter was granted to the Episcopal diocese in 1868 for the establishment of an educational institution at Kittanning and the same year Lambeth College was opened by them. The incorporators included members of the churches of Kittanning, Brady's Bend, Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Erie, Clearfield, Rochester and Sewickley. For ten years under competent instructors it held sway, but finally support ceased, and lack of necessary buildings and financial encouragement caused its final suspension.

UNIVERSITY OF KITTANNING

The name of this institution was about as long as its existence. The charter was granted in 1858 with very extensive powers and for a time the outlook was favorable, but after a deal of discussion and amendment as to the charter the first session opened in 1868 with 114 pupils, ran five months and closed forever.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In accordance with the custom of pioneer times a log schoolhouse was built on a lot between Water and Jefferson streets, on an alley, the site being then the most convenient. This lot was later owned by Mrs. Mary A. Craig. The first school teacher was Adam Elliott. Several of his pupils were living in 1880. They stated that the school was probably opened in 1805. It continued to be used until the completion of the first jail, when the school was opened in one of the upper rooms of that edifice. Finally it was transferred to

a private house on the corner of Jacob and Jefferson streets.

After the transfer of the log schoolhouse various subscription schools were started, carried on for a time and with varying success until the establishment of the public school system. One of these subscription schools was kept by a Mr. Jones and was located at the corner of an alley running parallel to Market street. Another was kept by David Simpson in a frame building on Jacob street. Still another was the one taught by Dr. Meeker, on Water street. The Houston schoolhouse was on the west side of Jefferson, near Jacob street, and was built for school purposes by Samuel Houston. It was carried on at various irregular periods by Thomas Cunningham, Jonathan E. Meredith and George Fidler, from 1830 to 1836.

The inauguration of the free school system in 1834 was a welcome innovation to the parents who had to exercise such care in the selection of a proper school for their children from the many good, bad and indifferent private ones that so far had failed to supply the necessary educational facilities.

The first school board election for the borough of Kittanning resulted in the election of Frank Rohrer, Samuel McKee, Findley Patterson, John R. Johnston, Joseph M. Jordan and Richard Graham.

The first schoolhouse erected under the new law was on the south side of Jacob street, and was one story, frame, contained two rooms and was heated by a stove. Notwithstanding repeated enlargements it finally was abandoned from lack of capacity for the growing throng of knowledge-seeking youngsters. In 1842 Judge Boggs taught there, being engaged in all for fifteen months. Although the increase of capacity was long desired there was difficulty for several years in finding a suitable lot on which to build a larger structure. Finally, through the generosity of General Orr, the acre on which the present schoolhouses are located was purchased for \$3,500 in 1871.

The second building was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$29,700. For a time it proved adequate for the purpose, but necessity compelled its replacement in 1886 by the present large schoolhouse.

The schoolhouse last mentioned is a fine example of the architecture of nearly thirty years ago, and is commodious and conveniently arranged. It does not present a great contrast to the modern and business-like high school adjoining it.

The high school was built in 1910 and is ample in size, convenient in arrangement and handsome in appearance. The lower floor is used for classrooms and the manual training department. The second floor has the principal's office, classrooms and the finest auditorium in the county, where graduation exercises, lectures and meetings of the educational associations are held. The heating of the building is of the most improved design, and all modern methods of lighting and ventilation combine to make it a model schoolhouse. The total cost was \$75,000.

The high school, in addition to the usual classical courses and the manual training departments, has a commercial and typewriting course.

Professor T. C. Cheeseman is the principal of the high school and Professor F. W. Goodwin has supervision over both the grade and high schools.

In 1913 the number of grades was 24; average months taught, 9; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 19; average salaries, male, \$112.93; female, \$62.83; male scholars, 502; female scholars, 465; average attendance, 735; cost per month, \$2.51; tax levied, \$21,283.56; received from State, \$4,127.82; other sources, \$31,531.51; value of schoolhouses, \$166,500; teachers' wages, \$18,316.86; fuel, fees, etc., \$16,755.63.

The school directors are: George G. Titzell, president; Hon. John H. Painter, secretary; James E. Bush, treasurer; John A. Fox, L. E. Biehl.

BANKS OF KITTANNING

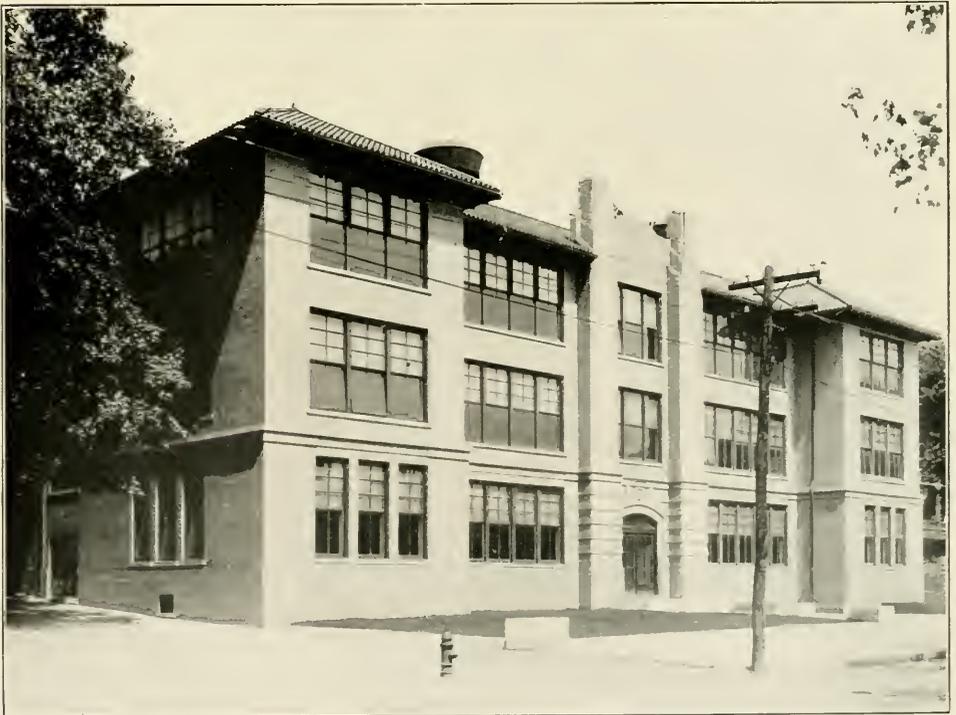
At a meeting held in the grand jury room of the courthouse at Kittanning on Feb. 17, 1836, the first banking association was formed. Its title was the Mechanics' Savings Fund Company, and the officers were: William F. Johnston, president; William Matthews, secretary; Joseph M. Jordan, treasurer; Frederick Rohrer, Nathaniel Henry, Francis Debbs, Hugh Campbell and Archibald Dickey, directors. The stockholders were almost exclusively mechanics, and it operated almost entirely among the workmen. After a brief existence it was dissolved.

The Kittanning Bank was incorporated in 1857 with a capital of \$200,000. It weathered the specie payment suspension of 1858 and continued in business until 1866, when it was changed to a national bank. In the following year it ceased existence.

Soon after the passage of the national bank



KITTANNING PUBLIC SCHOOL



KITTANNING HIGH SCHOOL

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act in 1863 the First National Bank of Kittanning was organized (1863), beginning business in 1867. The Kittanning Bank having closed, most of the business reverted to the new bank and the cashier also transferred his position to it. The capital stock of the First National was \$200,000. At the expiration of the charter in 1883 this bank was closed.

The Allegheny Valley Bank was established in 1872, with a capital of \$100,000, and continued in business for several years. The officers were: Dr. T. M. Allison, president; Simon Truby, vice president; James S. Moore, cashier.

The Farmers' National Bank was established in 1884. The capital is \$100,000. Its present officers are: J. A. Gault, president; George G. Titzell, cashier; George B. Fleming, assistant cashier; Charles R. Moesta, bookkeeper; J. A. Gault, Harry A. Arnold, Harry R. Gault, H. A. Colwell, Floy C. Jones, W. Pollock and George G. Titzell, directors.

The Safe Deposit and Title Guaranty Company was established in 1890, with a capital of \$135,000. The officers are: W. B. Meredith, president; James McCullough, Jr., vice president; John A. Fox, secretary and treasurer; Frank J. Atkins, assistant treasurer; Freda Gerheim, teller; Fred Ashe, teller; James McCullough, H. A. Heilman, Irwin T. Campbell, W. B. Meredith, Frank Neubert and John A. Fox, directors.

The Merchants' National Bank was organized in 1897, with a capital of \$100,000. The present officials are: G. W. McNees, president; J. R. Einstein, vice president; James M. Painter, cashier; Paul L. McKenrick, assistant cashier; George W. McNees, J. Frank Graff, John H. Painter, C. T. N. Painter, J. R. Einstein, James E. Brown, Paul L. McKenrick and James M. Painter, directors.

The Armstrong County Trust Company was incorporated in 1902, with a capital stock of \$125,000. The present officials are: Harry R. Gault, president; Oliver W. Gilpin, vice president; H. G. Gates, secretary and treasurer; A. L. Sheridan, assistant secretary and treasurer; Frederick McGregor, teller; Ned Lee, bookkeeper; Harry R. Gault, Dwight C. Morgan, George W. Reese, S. H. McCain, D. B. Heiner, Floy C. Jones, James H. Corbett, W. A. Loudon, Oliver W. Gilpin, J. R. Einstein and H. G. Gates, directors.

The National Kittanning Bank was chartered in 1902, with a capital of \$200,000. The present officers are: H. A. Colwell, president; W. Pollock, cashier; F. S. Noble, assistant cashier; J. Douglass White, bookkeeper; H.

A. Colwell, James McCullough, Jr., H. G. Luker, John D. Galbraith, W. Pollock, F. S. Noble and Harvey Claypool, directors. Mr. William Pollock, the cashier of this bank, was also the cashier of the old Kittanning Bank, and has been continuously in the banking business for over fifty years. His keenness of judgment is still unimpaired.

The Kittanning Insurance Company was incorporated in 1853 and for some years did a fine business all over the Union, but bad management caused it to suspend in 1890.

Miss Freda Gerheim has the honor of being the only lady bank official in Armstrong county, holding the position of teller in the Safe Deposit and Title Guaranty Company, where her admirable tact and constant cheerfulness have won her the esteem and confidence of a large clientele.

MEDICAL MEN

The resident physicians of Kittanning are: Thomas M. Allison, L. Dent Allison, William J. Bierer, John M. Cooley, Frank W. Hileman, John T. Deemar, Roscoe Deemar, Charles J. Jessop, Samuel A. S. Jessop, Charles H. Furnee, Thomas N. McKee, John K. Kiser, Elenor J. Lawson, Charles S. McGiven, Robert P. Marshall, Frederick C. Monks, Charles J. Steim, Joseph J. Steim, Robert F. Tarr, Jay B. F. Wyant.

The Kittanning General Hospital is under the charge of Boyd S. Henry, with a competent corps of nurses and assistants.

A number of the leading citizens of the county have organized for the purpose of building and equipping an institution for the use of the public, under the title of Armstrong County General Hospital. Subscriptions are being obtained and the requisite buildings are soon to be built in Kittanning, on their lots adjoining the court house, at a cost of \$100,000.

The dental profession is represented by Drs. E. H. Wright, J. D. Sedgwick, Charles E. Manon, J. K. Eyer, H. W. Schall. The optical profession of Kittanning is composed of Profs. J. M. Logue and J. A. McMillen. Dr. D. A. Gorman is resident veterinarian.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

As Kittanning is the county seat and the courthouse is located here the majority of the legal profession are residents of the borough, so a list of them would only be a repetition of the sketch of the bench and bar of the county. We will refer the reader to that

sketch for a complete list of the members of the legal profession who have in the past made their home here, as well as those now resident in Kittanning.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Daguerreotyping was introduced in 1860 and the old wet plate process took its place in 1863. C. C. Shadle was one of the first operators in Kittanning, coming here from Apollo in 1869. Walter S. Otto began business here in 1887 and is still located on Market street. A. S. Schreckengost started in for himself in 1890 and is located on Market, near the city hall. The leading artist in this line is John R. Leister, who lately purchased the studio of Mr. Shadle, and has the best equipped establishment in the county. Mr. Leister is also a prominent member of the musical circle of the town and especially popular with the younger set.

DAUGHERTY VISIBLE TYPEWRITER

If Kittanning is to be known in history in the future it will be at least famous among the mechanics of the world as the home of James Denny Daugherty, the inventor of the first visible typewriter in the world, the class of machine that has gradually forced itself to the front of the writing machine trade. For a time none of the standard machine manufacturers would accept the innovation, but at the present time the typewriter that is "blind" has little sale.

Mr. Daugherty, who is the court stenographer of Armstrong county and one of the leading lawyers of the county, as well as a facile and famous speaker, is also a natural mechanic. When he left college in 1879 he decided to study stenography, then in its infancy, and with commendable enterprise he bought one of the old Sholes-Glidden typewriters, afterward the Remington. Even with this slow and crude machine he became able to take testimony without the use of stenographic notes. The annoyance of raising the carriage of the machine caused him to work out the idea of a visible writer and in 1881 he made the first working model of a typewriter with writing in sight. A successful working model made of iron was developed by him in 1883.

For a time his other duties prevented a continuance of the typewriter development, but in 1889 he had his idea patented. In 1891 Mr. Daugherty, together with Joseph Buffington, Charles J. Moesta and William Rumbaugh, formed the Daugherty Typewriter

Company, and contracted with the Crandall Typewriter Company, of Groton, N. Y., to manufacture two thousand of the machines according to the Daugherty model. Mr. Daugherty went to Groton and personally supervised the work.

In 1894 the business had grown so extensive that the present brick factory was built at Kittanning and the work entered into with a complete new equipment, under the management of Mr. Daugherty. From that date until the present time the works have run full time, with the exception of seven and one-half months, caused by the temporary embarrassment of the firm.

In 1897, through the incompetency of a manager of the factory, a lot of 2,500 machines were cast into the scrap heap. This was a severe blow to the little company, as they had never caught up with their orders and the hundreds of agents around the country demanded deliveries at once or cancellation of contracts would be made. As they could not get out the orders, the firm was compelled to suspend, and in 1897 the plant was sold to a company, who renamed the machine the Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter.

This company later sold the Daugherty patents to the Union Typewriter Company, who control all of the factories in the "trust," and thus the other machines were soon fitted with the necessary visible feature. For a time Mr. Daugherty was a member of the experimental staff of the Union Company, but in 1913 severed his connection, and has now associated himself with the Underwood Typewriter Company, being consulting mechanical expert for the president, John Underwood. The Underwood has taken most of the speed prizes, but is now having Mr. Daugherty design an adding, subtracting and multiplying attachment, to be built into the Underwood as an integral part of the machine. So far Mr. Daugherty has progressed toward the completion of this addition to his other original improvements to writing machines with encouraging speed, and it is to be believed that in the coming year he will have again introduced a radical change in the construction of the typewriter. This invention, however, will not be rejected and ridiculed as his first one was by the short-sighted public, but will have the hearty cooperation of one of the largest factories of typewriters in the world.

KITTANNING IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

Nails were made by John Miller, Alexander Colwell and Robert Speer at different periods

from 1811 to 1825. The iron from which the nails were made was packed over the Alleghenies from the East.

The first foundry was started by Adams & Thompson in 1843, and was first operated by horsepower. They made plows and other agricultural implements of those days. The next foundry was that of Anderson & Buffington, in 1853. It produced stove and other castings. Hulings & Robinson's foundry began in 1857, and was also a stove foundry. A severe explosion, which injured no one but damaged the home of Judge Boggs, occurred in 1870 at this foundry, which was then called Robinson & Crawford's. McCullough's National Foundry started in 1873.

The rolling mill was built in 1847, and was put in operation in January, 1848. The cost was chiefly furnished by the solid men of Kittanning. The original firm name was the Kittanning Iron Works. Then in the mutations of ownership the firm names were Brown, Phillips & Co., Brown, Floyd & Co., R. L. Brown & Co., Martin, Brickel & Co., and Meredith, Neale & Titzell. Connected with it were a foundry and nail factory. The products were common bar, rod, sheet and hoop iron, nails, and castings. It gave employment, while in full operation, to about 150 men.

The buildings and machinery were so much injured by fire Wednesday night, Dec. 18, 1867, that the then proprietors, Martin, Brickel & Co., did not repair them, but subsequently sold their interest therein to Meredith, Neale & Titzell, who rebuilt the plant and operated it until 1873, when the panic caused a suspension of the business. The works consisted of sixteen puddling furnaces, three trains of rolls, twenty-two nail machines and one squeezer. The annual capacity was 7,000 tons of iron.

The Kittanning Iron Company, Limited, was organized in October, 1879, with a capital of \$150,000. The firm was composed of James E. Brown, James Mosgrove, J. A. Colwell and C. T. Neale, of Kittanning, together with the firm of Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, the members of which were John Graff, James J. Bennett and Robert Marshall. Henry King was also associated with the firm. The property of Meredith, Neale & Titzell was bought, greatly enlarged and improved, and in 1880 they began to operate again. New puddling furnaces were constructed and the capacity of the blast furnace was increased to 50,000 tons per annum. Fully \$100,000 was expended

at different periods by the company in the way of improvements.

The company then owned several thousand acres of iron land and leased several thousand more in the Allegheny valley, in Armstrong and Clarion counties, the ore from which was used without admixture in their blast furnace. When the pig-iron went to the puddling furnaces it was mingled with about one-fourth of its own bulk or weight of Lake Superior ore. The coke used was also manufactured at works from coal mined in the immediate vicinity.

About a year after the company began business they purchased a gas well, about three miles west of the works, which had been struck by parties boring for oil three years before. The gas from this well was conveyed to the works in 3¼-inch pipes, and this has since been the only fuel used in the puddling process.

The company gave employment in its furnace, mill and coal bank to about 400 men and to about 300 more elsewhere, chiefly in its iron mines.

In 1907 a new furnace stack, 19 feet across the bosh and 80 feet high, was erected and went into blast in 1909. The production is 250 tons per day, or 75,000 tons a year. The train of three high muck rolls turns out 20,000 tons of muck bar in a year.

The company ceased to operate its mines in 1903, and now purchases the coke and ore used in the furnace. The old gas well is still producing moderately, the company also having bored others, and buys additional gas from outside wells.

The number of employees in the plant averages 300 during the working periods. The capitalization of the plant is impossible of estimation, owing to the many frequent additions and improvements that have been made in the past.

The officers of the present Kittanning Iron & Steel Company are: F. C. Neale, president; H. A. Colwell, vice president and superintendent; John D. Galbraith, treasurer, and Lamont Bixler, secretary.

BRICK AND CLAY MANUFACTURES

The pottery manufacture had its inception in the shop of John Black in 1814. He was also a schoolmaster whenever the trade slackened. Isaac Scott, George Gabel, John M. Dosch and John Volk were his successors at different times in later years. Earthenware was the product.

Brickmaking was started in 1805 by Paul Morrow, in the northern limits of the town. He supplied the brick for the first courthouse. John Hunt, James Daugherty and William Sirwell were his successors. This plant was the predecessor of the one of Daugherty Bros. Brick Co., on Grant avenue, now in operation. They have 4 kilns, employ 10 men and produce 10,000 brick per day.

The largest works is that of the Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Company, at the end of the borough limits, in the hollow below the cemetery. They have 20 kilns, using gas from their own wells, and their capacity is 100,000 brick per day. Employees, 100. The officers of the company are: S. C. Marshall, president; R. G. Yingling, secretary and treasurer; S. E. Martin, superintendent.

The Kittanning Clay Manufacturing Company are on Oak avenue, and operate 13 kilns, employing 65 men. Their output is 35,000 brick per day. The officers are: John H. Painter, president; George W. McNeese, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

BREWERIES

What was called "strong beer" was brewed on a small scale between 1820 and 1830, on Water street. After that there was an interval of cessation of the industry until 1849, when the brewing of lager beer was introduced. At the present time there are two breweries of lager beer in Kittanning, the Elk Brewing Company and the Kittanning Brewing Company. Their output is marketed all over the county and those adjoining.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

The principal confectionery and ice cream parlor in town is that of Paul Libarakis, who is a native of Sparta. He is very popular with his townsmen and has become identified with the progressive business men of Kittanning.

Kittanning is well supplied with hotels. The Reynolds House, kept by Harry Reynolds, is the oldest and is still a popular resort for the traveling public. The Citizens Hotel is a quiet hostelry next to the Hotel Steim, and is noted for its home-cooked meals. The Hotel Steim is the most modern and largest establishment, on the corner of Market and Grant avenue. The old Eagle House is the original rivermen's resort in early days, and from its doors the old-time stages used to depart to various points in this and adjoining counties. The Elderton stage is the last rem-

nant of those pioneer vehicles still in service. Other hotels are the Central, Alexander, Vernon, Linnon and Nulton. The Dugan Hotel, kept by the late Nish Dugan, was a famous old-time hostelry but now out of commission.

The jewelers of Kittanning are: E. S. Hutchison, H. H. Weylman, William B. Hutchison and John A. Rupp.

Cigar factories are operated by William F. Kirst and Neurohr Bros.

The automobile industry is well provided for in Kittanning by the following firms, most of whom operate garages: Moorhead Motor Car Company, Walker & Crim Motor Company, Kittanning Motor & Traffic Company, Kittanning Auto Company, and Fisher & Lambing.

James McMasters operates the only carriage works in town, and the High Street Flouring Mills are operated by L. Pollock.

The Crown Bottling Works, under the management of George Gould, are producers of many varieties of bottled soft drinks.

The Peerless Laundry Company occupies the old Armstrong Electric Company building, and has an up-to-date establishment, fitted out with the latest machinery for clothes cleansing.

The local undertakers are George E. Kline, H. E. Montgomery, C. E. Walker and John W. Rhodes.

Hoey & Gallagher, Loudon & Smith and the Kittanning Foundry Company are the local steel and iron founders.

Architect—Robert H. Megraw.

Bakers—A. L. George, C. Huth, W. J. Mason.

Books and stationery—Furnee & Kennerdell.

Builders' supplies—American Planing Mill Company, Heilman Bros., J. S. Claypool Lumber Company.

Church pew manufacturers—Kittanning Seating Company.

Clothing—Joseph & Kennerdell, I. R. Gruskin, M. Silberblatt.

Coal dealers—Snyder Bros. Coal Company.

Contractors—James M. Heilman, O. C. Rairigh, B. L. Willard, Daugherty Bros.

Department stores—J. A. Gault & Company, Kinter Dry Goods Company, The Arcade, B. Nevins, People's Store, Pittsburgh Store.

Florists—J. W. Glenn, Brodhead Bros.

Gas and oil—T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company.

Gas and oil well contractors—Louden & Smith Company.

Grocers—McClister, Wray & Company, C.

E. Ritchey, Banks Bros., Bowser Bros., G. W. Fennell, Charles A. Gerheim, Joseph W. Glenn, W. C. Heidersdorf, Lesser & Baker, Harry Lurie, Moore & Bruner, McClurg Bros., Thomas Norr, William Stewart & Son.

Hardware—James McCullough, H. G. Luker & Company, McConnell & Watterson, Kittanning Supply Company.

Harness—George P. Kron.

House furnishings—Kittanning Supply Company.

Insurance—H. E. J. Putney.

Liverymen—H. E. Montgomery, H. T. Frailey, G. A. Dodge, Louis Haverstroh.

Loans and mortgages—A. L. Ivory & Sons.

Lumber—J. S. Claypool Lumber Co., American Planing Mill Company, Henry Schaffer Lumber Company.

Meat markets—Frank Blaney, Ellermeyer Bros.

Monuments and stone work—Philip M. Entlerline, Joseph A. Schaffer & Son.

Oils—Atlantic Refining Company.

Pianos—W. F. Frederick Piano Company.

Produce, wholesale—Daniel Schaffer.

Real estate and insurance agents—H. E. J. Putney, Roy W. Pollock, A. L. Ivory & Sons, George H. Burns, Fox & Stone, H. A. Arnold.

Restaurants—A. L. George, James Baker.

Shoes—M. L. Bowser, O. N. Wilson.

Tailors—F. Moesta & Son, P. H. Bush, P. M. Feilbach, Charles Gura.

CEMETERIES

The dead of this town were at first interred in a plat on McKean street, near Arch, donated by Dr. John Armstrong. This plat was later sold and the bodies removed. A few of the ancestors of the present citizens were buried in the little cemetery on Pine Run, in East Franklin township. A part of a field on Market street, near the river, was once used as a burying ground, Robert Duncan, one of the proprietors of the Manor, being interred there.

The old burying ground on Jefferson street was donated to the county commissioners in 1818 by Paul Morrow and his wife, in trust for the use of the citizens of Kittanning. The company having control of this cemetery was incorporated in 1844. Many of the pioneers and their children were laid here to rest, but the place is disturbed now by the incursions of predatory animals and fowls, while trash and old rubbish are sometimes dumped there. Some of the descendants of the occupants of this ground removed the bodies of their pro-

genitors, but many of the graves are in a sad state of neglect and decay. Some of the early tombstones bear odd and interesting epitaphs. One of them is as follows: "Margaret, consort of Michael Mechling and formerly widow of Daniel Torney, Sr., near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., who died Sept. 14, 1829, in the 70th year of her age. She left eleven children, 55 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren of the Torney family. Peace be with her ashes."

The first Catholic cemetery was situated in the rear of the church. Another was laid out in 1870 in the upper part of what is now Wickboro. The German Catholics are buried in the cemetery on Troy Hill.

The Kittanning Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1853. The site, in the north-eastern part of the borough, is an ideal one, the slope of the hill allowing much opportunity for beautifying the grounds. Considerable money has been expended upon it by the trustees and the lot owners, so that year by year this city of the dead is becoming more beautiful and attractive alike to residents and visitors. Here lie the remains of those of this section who fell in the Civil war and also their comrades who have in the years since followed them to their final resting place.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M., was instituted March 12, 1850. Its place of meeting was in the third story, fronting on Market street, in the brick building on the southwest corner of Market and Jefferson streets, on lot No. 126, until it was transferred to the third story of the brick building on the southeast corner of Market and Jefferson streets, on the old courthouse square.

The Orient Chapter, No. 247, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted in June, 1874.

Lodge No. 340, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted March 31, 1849. Its charter was surrendered Dec. 5, 1853. This lodge was resuscitated and reorganized Aug. 10, 1857.

Ariel Lodge, No. 688, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in November, 1869.

Echo Encampment, a branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted Nov. 19, 1873.

Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 321, was organized May 10, 1871.

Other societies are, Modern Woodmen of America, Loyal Order of Moose, Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Royal Arcanum, Order of Foresters, Knights of Malta, Knights of Columbus, Knights of the Maccabees, Tribe of Ben Hur, Improved Order of Heptasophs, German Beneficial Union, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Armstrong Guards were organized in 1830 and reorganized in 1844. The next organization was the Independent Blues, in 1836. Other military societies were the Washington Blues, Armstrong Rifles, German Yagers and Brady Alpines.

The Sons of Veterans are an organization of the sons of those who fought in the Civil war. There is also a society of the veterans of the Spanish-American war.

Company K, 16th Regt., N. G. Pa., meets twice a month in the old Kittanning Academy building.

Joseph F. Croll Post, Grand Army of the Republic, is the local society of the Grand Army of Civil war veterans. S. W. Furnee is post commander and D. W. Shaeffer, adjutant.

SOCIAL SOCIETIES

One of the first societies for amusement and recreation was the Thespians, in 1840, who gave frequent dramatic and social exhibitions until 1845. These affairs were held in the old Briney gristmill.

The Literary and Scientific Institute was organized in 1854 with fair prospects, its members being business and professional men and ladies. At first frequent meetings were held and debates carried on with great ardor, but interest languished and it went the way of its predecessors. Finally the library was sold and the society disbanded. The only incident of note in its brief history was the lecture of the late Bishop Potter on the "Life of Washington," given under the auspices of the Institute in the court house.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1867 and carried on with irregularity until 1875. The meetings were held in the different churches until 1868 and then in McCulloch's Hall, on the old court house square. The burning of the rolling mill in 1867 enabled them to exercise their charity in caring for the destitution of those thus thrown out of employment. A small library and reading room was for a time sustained, and lectures arranged for during the winter.

Many famous speakers were brought to Kittanning by this organization, and the people for a time patronized the meetings with eagerness. But like all of such societies, even at the present time, interest gradually languished and finding the venture becoming a financial burden the members withdrew their subscriptions and the Association passed away. There is no Y. M. C. A. here now, although such a society is more needed in these days of irreligion and dissipation than ever before.

The German Benefit Union is an organization of citizens of Kittanning born in the Fatherland, and their descendants. The organization is large in numbers and its benevolent purposes are well conducted by the following officers: Edward Reinsel, president; Fred Dubrock, vice president; William F. Kirst, secretary; Joseph Volk, treasurer; William Sirwell, marshal; Charles Gura, trustee; John Schwetz, guide.

Although numerous temperance societies were organized at various times between 1830 and 1876, they had only evanescent life, and perhaps did some good, although the effect was not then manifest. We hear so many old inhabitants railing against the present times and decrying the immorality of the twentieth century, yet on the cold pages of history the old days do not show very clean records. When this county was in the first days of its prosperity there were distilleries at every convenient location and the product was sold direct to the people. Drunkenness was not considered a fault—merely an indiscretion. Most public men drank whisky. Fighting was common and the man with the biggest muscle far overshadowed the student.

In the present day we have our faults, but drunkenness is not so prevalent. The man who drinks publicly is censured and often loses caste with the best people. In most of the townships and some of the boroughs liquor is not now sold openly or legally. The largest rye whisky distillery is located in one of our boroughs where prohibition rules, and not one pint of the firm's product can be bought in the town. We have only occasional fights, but it is not the accepted way to settle disputes, and the man of literary inclinations may travel far upon the road to advancement, with every opportunity given him to smooth his way.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning was organized Aug. 31, 1822, with



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KITTANNING, PA.

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twenty-two members, by Rev. Thomas Davis of the Presbytery of Redstone. Services had been conducted from time to time in the courthouse for over sixteen years by supplies appointed by the Presbytery. The first of these services was conducted by Rev. Joseph Henderson, on June 8, 1806, probably the first sermon preached in the town. From that date until the organization the people depended upon supplies, among them being Revs. Robert Lee, David Porter, James Galbraith, Thomas Hunt, James Stockton, James Graham, James Coc, John Reed, David Barclay and Thomas Davis.

The original members of the church were: David Johnston, Thomas Hamilton, John Patrick, Mrs. Phoebe B. Brown, Mary Patrick, Barbara Patrick, Ann Pinks, Mary Matthews, Lydia Robinson, David Maxwell, James Monteith, Samuel Matthews, Mrs. Patton, Sarah Harrison, Mary Robinson, David Coulter, Maria McKee, Susannah Johnston, Samuel McMasters, Susannah McMasters and Mary Johnston. John Patrick, David Johnston and Thomas Hamilton were elected ruling elders.

The following were the pew holders from 1832 to 1840: James M. Brown, Robert Daugherty, B. Oswald, Joseph D. Bowser, James Cowan, Richard Graham, Foster and Totten, S. S. Harrison, James McCullough, Alexander Colwell, James Thompson, John Brown, John A. Colwell, Philip Templeton, Chambers Orr, John Ritchart, G. W. Smith, Hugh Rogers, Samuel Houston, R. Robinson, W. W. Hastings, W. Irvine, Douglass and Donaldson, Frederick Rohrer, J. S. Torney, David Johnston, William Cunningham, Elijah Horner, Samuel McKee, Mrs. John Cunningham, William Colwell, Isabella Cogley, James Louthier, James E. Brown, J. M. Jordan, A. Arnold, Robert Orr, Richard Bailey, J. R. Johnston, J. S. Quigley, Bonner and Hutchinson, George Ross, Josiah Copley, David Crawford, John Hood, John Taylor, Thomas T. Taylor, A. L. Robinson, H. N. Lee, Philip Mechling, Nancy Monteith, Robert Brown, Jr., Rev. Joseph Painter, Dr. John Gilpin, Joseph McCartney, Joseph Buffington, James Galbraith, Phelps and Meredith, Charles Montgomery, Samuel Bryson.

For a time after its organization the congregation depended upon supplies until 1825, when Rev. Nathaniel Snowden was engaged as stated supply for two years. After his departure in 1827 there were supplies until 1830, when the first pastor of the church was installed, Rev. James Campbell. He preached here three fourths of his time, until his resig-

nation in 1831. Again the supplies were depended upon until the arrival of Rev. Joseph Painter in 1834, who remained until 1873. During Rev. Mr. Painter's incumbency he assisted in the organization of several churches in the county and preached at different points whenever his labors at Kittanning permitted. During his pastorate the church increased in prosperity and numbers, the membership in 1864 being 146. In that year Rev. T. D. Ewing was called to assist Dr. Painter, and on May 10th was installed as assistant pastor. While Rev. Mr. Ewing was in the church the work continued to prosper, during the next ten years 267 persons being received into fellowship. In 1858, John G. Parr, James E. Brown and W. H. Jack were elected ruling elders. In 1877 James Martin, G. W. Doverspike and Robert S. Slaymaker were elders. In 1873 Dr. Painter died in Kittanning.

The election of Mr. Ewing to the presidency of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, in 1880, left the pulpit vacant, and Rev. H. L. Mayers was called. He served faithfully until his death in 1909. During his term Andrew Thompson, Robert W. Cowan and Findley P. Wolff were elected ruling elders.

Rev. William J. Hutchison, the present pastor, was called, and installed on Nov. 3, 1909. During his pastorate the present splendid house of worship was planned and erected. Mr. Hutchison is an extremely popular pastor and an enterprising citizen, the management and success of the series of Chautauquas held in present years being largely due to his untiring enthusiasm and labors.

The first church building was erected in 1830 at the corner of Jefferson and Jacob streets, was of brick and cost \$1,510.57. It finally became so dilapidated by 1855 that Dr. Painter took steps to have it replaced, and in the following year a brick edifice was built at a cost of \$3,900. This building was used until 1890, when the third church, a handsome and artistic structure, was built on the corner of Arch and Jefferson streets at a cost of \$70,000. Dr. Mayers' death left the congregation without a pastor and five weeks later (in 1909) they were without a church, fire having completely gutted the splendid building. The burden of replacing the ruins with a home rested upon Dr. Hutchison, and it is worthy of note that the work of demolition began one year after the fire, the work of rebuilding one year before the dedication, and the laying of the cornerstone took place almost twenty years after the dedication of the previous structure. The present building is a fine example of

the Romanesque style of architecture, in brownstone, and is greatly similar to its predecessor, the tower having remained intact. The auditorium is of cruciform plan, with a vaulted ceiling and exposed oak trusses. Beautiful memorial windows surround it. The Sabbath school seats 800, and there are other rooms for various purposes adjoining. The heating, ventilating and furnishings are perfect. This is one of the largest and most beautiful of the church buildings of Kittanning.

The present officers of the church are: Elders—Findley P. Wolff, John D. Galbraith, Paul L. McKenrick, E. Taylor Hutchison, A. L. Ivory, O. N. Wilson, James G. McCullough, Andrew Brymer, William H. Leard, R. A. McCullough, Dr. Russell Rudolph, M. L. Bowser, Frank M. Shubert; trustees—E. E. Kinter, J. P. Culbertson, Harry R. Gault, John S. Porter, E. S. Hutchison, H. G. Gates, H. A. Arnold, Boyd S. Henry, Samuel H. McCain; deacons—Harry McClure, Boyd S. Henry, Roland B. Simpson, James M. Stone, Lamont Bixler, Charles Dargue; treasurer—Chris K. Leard; Sunday school—Lamont Bixler, superintendent; J. P. Culbertson, assistant superintendent; Wylie Thompson, secretary; Miss Ilma Fox, organist.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On the last day of the year 1884 a committee composed of Rev. George W. Mechlin, Rev. Henry L. Mayers, Rev. Samuel J. Glass, Rev. J. Horner Kerr, and Elders Robert S. Slaymaker and Samuel S. Caldwell, met in the town hall and organized the Second Presbyterian Church in Kittanning. Certificates from forty-two members of the United Presbyterian Church were presented and two others were received upon confession of faith. William Gates, Charles S. Bovard, William Nesbit and James H. McCain were elected ruling elders. At this meeting a call was issued to Rev. Samuel J. Glass, who came as the first pastor.

Plans for a home were submitted at a meeting held in April of the next year, and a building committee, D. A. Ralston, James H. McCain and William Gates, and a finance committee, J. P. Colter, J. Muckle and C. S. Bovard, appointed. Under their efficient control the present handsome church building was constructed at a cost of \$3,500, the lot costing \$1,800.

The successor of Rev. S. J. Glass in 1887 was Rev. DeWitt M. Benham, who remained

until 1889. Rev. Mr. Glass was a United Presbyterian minister, who had a disagreement with his superiors and, with the forty-two members mentioned above, separated to form this congregation. They bought the lot on which the present Baptist church stands and erected the brick building which, with many alterations, is the present home of the latter denomination. The Second Presbyterian Church, however, did not seem to find a footing in Kittanning and was soon after 1889 disbanded and the church property sold.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

Before the organization of the Associate Reformed Church in 1845, Rev. John Dickey and other clergymen of the "Seceder" or "Union" Church sometimes preached to gatherings in Kittanning courthouse. At that time the late David Reynolds drew up a subscription paper and collected \$76 for the support of Rev. Mr. Dickey. Application had previously been made by persons in this vicinity to the Presbytery of the Lakes for the organization of a congregation, and by order of that body in 1846, Rev. Isaiah Niblock, S. G. Purvis and A. P. Ormond met and received forty persons into the fellowship of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. John Cunningham, Moses Patterson, Hugh Rodger and Alexander Henry were ordained ruling elders. Rev. J. K. Riddle became stated supply. He was followed in 1848 by Rev. Joseph Buchanan, who remained until 1849.

A call was made in the next spring for Rev. John N. Dick, D. D., who served as pastor until 1876. At this date there were thirty-two members. From this time until 1886 the church depended upon supplies. In that year Rev. David McCall accepted the pulpit and served faithfully until his resignation in 1894. Again there were supplies until the arrival of Rev. William J. Reed in 1896. Mr. Reed remained until 1900 and was succeeded by Rev. F. S. McBride in 1901. After Mr. McBride came the present pastor, Rev. A. E. Curry, in November, 1910.

The Associate Reformed Church was incorporated in 1850 and the Associate Presbyterians united with them in 1858, forming the present organization. The trustees of the Associate Reformed were James Colwell, Robert Speer and Samuel C. King. The council of deacons in 1859 were George Bovard, John M. Dajly, William McClelland, Samuel M. Sloan and John Barnett. The two congregations were incorporated June 15, 1859, as the United Presbyterian Church of Kittanning.

The first and present church building was begun in 1860 and finished in 1864. It is a large and substantial brick structure, and was at the time of its construction the finest church in Kittanning.

The ruling elders in 1913 are J. J. Dunmire, William Nesbitt, Dr. J. G. Allison and William Marshall. The membership is 250 and the Sabbath school numbers over 300.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist congregation is the result of a class meeting and preaching held one day over eighty years ago in a private house that used to stand on Market street, and was the culmination of many years' intermittent preaching by traveling ministers of that denomination. Between 1816 and 1821 three circuit preachers, Revs. Bair, Baker and Hudson, on their rounds, sometimes held services in Kittanning in private homes and the courthouse. After 1861 this point became a station, the pastors who served the congregation being: Revs. E. Hingeley, two years; A. H. Thomas, three years; Aaron Goodell, one year; M. W. Dallas, one year; W. P. Turner, three years; N. G. Miller, three years; J. B. Uber, one year; M. J. Sleppy, three years; J. F. Jones, three years; Homer J. Smith, two years; J. B. Risk, one year; John W. Rightor, three years; J. W. McIntyre, three years; H. H. Pershing, three years; L. R. Jones, three years; A. J. Ashe, three years; S. M. Mackay, three years; John F. Jones, one year; W. C. Davis, six months; L. R. Braun, one year; S. E. Rookey, three years; J. B. Taylor, five years. R. M. Mansell is the present pastor.

Their first religious home was a one-story brick, on the south side of Market street, and was probably built in 1839. After the congregation grew too large for this little edifice another brick, two stories high, was built on the old jail lot on McKean street, in 1862. The congregation was incorporated in 1871, with the following trustees: James Piper, Daniel B. Heiner, Samuel C. Davis, W. D. Mullen and W. R. Millin.

In 1909 the present elegant and commodious building was erected on the corner of Vine and Jefferson streets.

ST. LUKE'S REFORMED CHURCH

With a membership of twenty-five in 1869, this congregation was organized, Frederick Smith was elected elder and David Knoble and Diedrich Stoelzing, deacons.

Prior to this organization Rev. C. A. Limberg, of Butler, preached to the people in German, as supply, from 1858 to 1859, when the Clarion Classis ordered the services held in English, and Rev. J. F. Wiant came as stated supply. He was relieved in 1872 and Rev. L. B. Leasure, of Irwin, Pa., was stationed here until the coming in 1873 of Rev. D. S. Dieffenbacher as regular pastor. The membership at that date was 156; Sabbath school, eighty-five.

Rev. Mr. Dieffenbacher continued his work, with missionary aid and the support of a congregation at Mt. Union, in Valley township, until May, 1885, during which time the charges became self-sustaining.

Rev. R. C. Bowling, of Emlenton, Pa., succeeded Rev. Mr. Dieffenbacher in 1885, and is the present pastor. During his term the present church was built and the congregation has grown greatly in numbers.

During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wiant, a committee, consisting of himself, Dr. Knoble, Fred Moesta, D. Stoelzing and Fred Smith, was appointed to secure a proper building for services, and their efforts resulted in the purchase of the first church for \$2,500, from the Baptist congregation. During the following year the edifice was overhauled and completely furnished, being dedicated in October, practically free from debt.

Services were continued in the old church on Jacob street until 1898, when the need of a more commodious building in a different locality became very apparent, so the present commodious and modern church, on the corner of McKean and High streets, was erected. The original cost of the building was over \$25,000, and since the date of erection the property in that territory has greatly improved in value. The building is well arranged, comfortable, and has a seating capacity of 500, and a Sabbath school room and other necessary conveniences in the basement. A fine pipe organ of melodious tone is an adornment of the auditorium.

The parsonage adjoining is a remodeled structure of sufficient size to accommodate the pastor and family. It is interesting to note that the old church on Jacob street was sold to the Methodist Protestant denomination for the same price which the Reformed congregation had paid for it, \$2,500.

The growth of the church was so gratifying that in 1892 the country congregation was detached, leaving St. Luke's self-sustaining. At the present time the membership is 330, with a Sunday school enrollment of over 200. The

present officers are: R. C. Bowling, D. D., pastor; Henry Bauer, F. S. Knoble, C. R. Moesta, D. W. Smith, elders; Charles Barnhart, H. C. Adams, Chris. Bauer, H. N. Sankey, Robert Kinnard and H. C. Holley, deacons.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

This is an offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1880 by Rev. S. F. Crothers, who remained as the first pastor until 1883. The membership at first was forty-one, but in one year had grown to sixty-six, and at the present time is 185, with 151 Sunday school scholars. The subsequent pastors after Rev. Mr. Crothers were Revs. E. A. Brindley, 1883-85; J. H. Lucas, 1885-86; F. N. Atunks, 1886-87; John Gregory, 1887-89; J. J. Wagoner, 1889-90; William Phillips, supply, 1890-91; J. B. Shively, 1891-93; B. F. Sadler, 1893-94; J. B. Shively, 1894-95; J. F. Dyer, 1895-97; S. F. Crothers, 1897-99; J. F. Dyer, 1899-1900; W. B. Reed, 1900-01; J. H. Lamberson, 1902-06; J. H. Shimp, 1906-07; O. H. Boughton, 1907-10; J. F. Dyer, four months; W. S. Martin, 1910-13; O. C. Carlile, 1913-14.

The congregation first purchased a lot on South Jefferson street and built a frame church, which they later sold to the local G. A. R. Post, who use it for a meeting hall. Next they bought the old First Presbyterian church building, used it until badly damaged by fire, and then sold it to Fire Company No. 1, who now occupy it as an engine house and hall. The last real estate investment of the congregation was the purchase of the building formerly used by the St. Luke's Reformed congregation, on Jacob street. This they have altered and improved and now occupy. The church and parsonage are valued at \$12,000.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

We must rely entirely upon tradition to supply us with the early history of this congregation, as there are few records extant of its origin and organization. It is believed that the first actual corporate body was formed in 1820 and from that date until 1840 most of the services were held in the German language by Revs. Adam Mohler, G. A. Reichert, Burnheimer and Stackfeld. From 1840 to 1858 the pastors who occasionally preached here were Revs. George F. Ehrenfeldt, W. A. Passavant, Asa Waters, Michael Sweigart and Michael Steck, the sermons being in both German and English.

The Germans and the English members separated in 1858, the English taking the title of St. John's and the Germans that of Trinity.

At the time of the division Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert was recalled as pastor, serving until his death in 1877. Rev. Michael Sweigert next served as pastor from 1878 till 1884, when he resigned because of advancing age. Following came Revs. Munsch, Gaudian, Coleman and Robert Barner, the last pastor, after whose time the congregation was merged into the English Church.

In 1830 the Lutherans united with the Episcopalians in the erection of a brick building, with a tower, on Water street, near Arch, where the residence of Mr. George Reese is now located. This was occupied by them until 1845, when the violent storm of that year almost destroyed the structure. After this the congregation worshiped in the old Methodist church, in the schoolhouse, and in the church now occupied by the Methodist Protestant congregation. They then purchased the frame building on Jacob street from the United Presbyterians and used it until their dissolution in 1905.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The history of this congregation dates from its separation from the German branch in 1858, the first pastor being Rev. J. A. Ernest, who remained until 1867, being succeeded by Rev. J. A. Kribbs in that year. Rev. Mr. Kribbs remained until and was followed by Rev. J. C. Kuntzmann, D. D., in 1879. The succeeding pastors were Revs. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, 1882-91; H. W. Elson, Ph. G., 1891-95; G. W. Spiggle, 1895-1903.

The pastor at present is Rev. George U. Preuss, who came in 1903 and to whom most of the improvements and advancement of the church are due. The present name of the church was adopted in September, 1866.

After the separation of the congregations the present church was built on the east side of North Jefferson street, between Arch and Vine, at a cost of \$10,000. In 1904 additions were made to the building at a cost of \$8,000, a large pipe organ having previously been installed in the auditorium, valued at \$1,500.

On Jan. 23, 1911, a commodious and artistic parish house was dedicated on the same lot as the church and parsonage, which cost \$11,000. Here are a gymnasium, library, pastor's study and rooms for various society meetings and physical culture classes. The sewing school for little girls was only in existence three weeks when the membership amounted to sixty-nine ambitious little future housewives. These social and industrial features are the only ones

in town in connection with a church, and are of great value in moulding the minds and bodies of prospective citizens and fitting them for a better and more Christian life.

The parsonage adjoining the church is comfortable and substantial and in harmony with the church's dignified and home-like appearance. The value of the parsonage is \$3,000.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

A number of persons belonging to St. John's Lutheran Church separated from their fellow members in 1899 and formed an organization under the name of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Their pastor has been Rev. Charles H. Tulp from the first, and meetings are held in the Odd Fellows Hall.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

With a membership of one hundred, the Baptists first organized in Kittanning, Oct. 13, 1896, the first deacons being J. H. Bowser and J. M. Hook, who have served in those positions ever since. The trustees were J. S. Claypool, J. C. Lamb, C. A. Shaffer, and George Rooney.

The first permanent pastor was Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, who remained with the congregation for two years. Rev. S. Shank came next for one year, being succeeded by Revs. J. H. Higby, four years; P. S. Calvin, four years; T. F. Taylor, three years. Rev. George M. Hulme is the present pastor.

The present trustees are C. A. Shaffer, E. E. Shaffer, Thomas Shaner, J. S. Claypool, John Snyder, W. A. Nicholson and John Henry. The membership is now 463, and the Sunday school (J. H. Bowser, superintendent) has a membership of 350.

The congregation upon organization purchased the building formerly occupied by the United Presbyterians and made extensive improvements in its exterior and interior. In 1913 they made the third addition to their home, which is now valued at \$25,000. Such has been the transformation of the edifice that the original owners would scarcely recognize it were they to see it. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 400 and there are six separate classrooms. The interior is artistic in decoration, comfortable in seating arrangement, and the acoustics are perfect. A spirit of enthusiasm and kindness prevails in the congregation and a welcoming hand is extended to the stranger at all times.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first member of this church to take up residence in Kittanning was Maurice Coleman,

who settled here in 1834. His death occurred in 1863 and he lies in the cemetery near the present church. The next known member was Mrs. John Golden, who settled here in 1842, and at her death in 1886 was interred in the same burial plot. After these two of the old membership arrived the Catholics slowly gained in numbers, the offering of the Mass being made in the home of Col. William Sirwell for the first time in 1847, by Father Cody, who had as a parish the entire district between Pittsburgh and Erie. Until 1851 Mass was celebrated in the old academy, the courthouse, and in the homes of Henry Rush and Colonel Sirwell, by the missionary Fathers Gray, Mitchell, Lopez, Morgan and Chilian.

In 1852 Rev. Eugene Gray bought lot No. 1 of the Armstrong tract, where the present church was founded by him and partially completed. The first members were: Maurice Coleman, Michael Henry, John Lambing, Patrick McGary, Thomas Casserly, George Kron, Patrick Hoey, John Steinmetz, Henry Rush, William Sirwell, John Shields, Hugh McGiven, Thomas McGiven, Patrick McManus, Edward McBride, George Schuey, Casper Easley, John Beck, Frank Byers, Frank Fritz and Thomas Nugent.

Once in two months visits were made to the congregation by Fathers Phelan and Hickey, until 1863, when Rev. J. O'G. Scanlon came as resident pastor. He carried the work of the church to completion and in 1864 it was dedicated by Bishop Domenic.

Father J. A. O'Rourke took up the work of the parish in 1865 and during his service the tower of the church was rebuilt, it having been blown off in a storm in 1856. John Gilpin, who was not a member of the church, generously donated a bell for the tower and paid most of the expense of reconstruction. At his death he left a fund of \$100 to provide for the ringing of the bell on the 8th of October of every year, in memory of his birthday, a request that is always followed by the church.

Rev. A. A. Lambing, who became pastor in 1871, completed the work on the church and the congregation grew to such an extent as to necessitate the installation of Father R. C. Christy as assistant pastor. Father Christy had been chaplain of the 78th Regiment, Pa. Vols. Father Rittich was also at one time assistant in the work.

The succeeding pastors were Fathers Thomas Howley, 1878 until his death here in 1883; P. Brady, 1883-88; John Conway, 1888-89; F. P. Kettle, 1889-91; J. Nash, 1891-92; F. J. McCabe, 1892-93; L. P. McEvoy, 1893 until

his death in 1895; R. J. Maloney, 1895-99; Patrick O'Neil, 1899-1903; L. A. Carroll, 1903-13. The present pastor, Rev. Father Charles F. Sullivan, came to this parish in the year 1913.

The church committee is composed of Messrs. John C. Carmody, B. P. Dunnigan, Walter Ellermeyer, Theodore Lehner, Charles Rhodes, A. L. Sheridan, Charles Welsh and Harry Cornman.

The building used by the congregation is the same first erected, but has been improved and repaired from time to time. The parochial school near the church was built and opened in 1906, while under the charge of Father Carroll. It has a similar curriculum as the public schools, as well as private classes for drawing, painting, music and the other arts for which the Sisters of St. Joseph are famous. The present number of scholars is 165.

The following children of the Church have taken up religious lives since the foundation: Kate Lambing (Sister Ildefonse), formerly at a mission in New Mexico; Sadie Kahler (Sister Petronella), missionary in Peru; Hannah Glenn (Sister Mary Claire); Kate Sheridan (Sister Salome), Allegheny, Pa.; Margaret Coyle (Sister Clare), Abingdon, Ky.; Mary Hirtenberger, in the foreign mission field; Ella Diamond, Pittsburgh; Katherine Kurst, Baden, Pa.; and Kate Kennedy, Pittsburgh.

The old cemetery which was beside the church was abandoned during the pastorate of Father Kettle, and the remains removed to the cemetery above Wickboro. The site of the old cemetery was used for the erection of a commodious parsonage.

The first priest ordained from this parish was Rev. A. A. Lambing, the historian at Wilkesburg, Pa., who was a native of Manor township. Others following were Father M. A. Lambing, the temperance advocate; Rev. John Hirtenberger, a missionary to Brazil, who recently visited Kittanning after an absence of many years, and Father William D. Fries, now stationed at Charleroi, Pa. The last priest to be ordained here was Rev. Charles H. Fries, now located at Cullman, Alabama.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

As early as 1822 efforts were made by the Episcopalians of Kittanning to secure aid in founding a church here. A letter was about that time written by Dr. Samuel Neale to the Society for the Advancement of Christianity at Philadelphia, asking that a missionary be

employed to serve the members of that denomination in Kittanning. Assisted by Robert Brown, Dr. Neale was successful in 1824 in establishing the first congregation of Protestant Episcopalians in the county.

Occasional preaching was had before 1824 by Rev. Mr. Thompson, who used the ever-ready courthouse. After 1830 the congregation occupied the joint edifice erected in partnership with the Lutherans, on Water street. When this building was destroyed by a storm in 1845 they prepared to build a home of their own, completing and dedicating it in 1846, Bishop Potter delivering the dedicatory sermon. This building was a small brick structure and stood on Water street, where the present church stands.

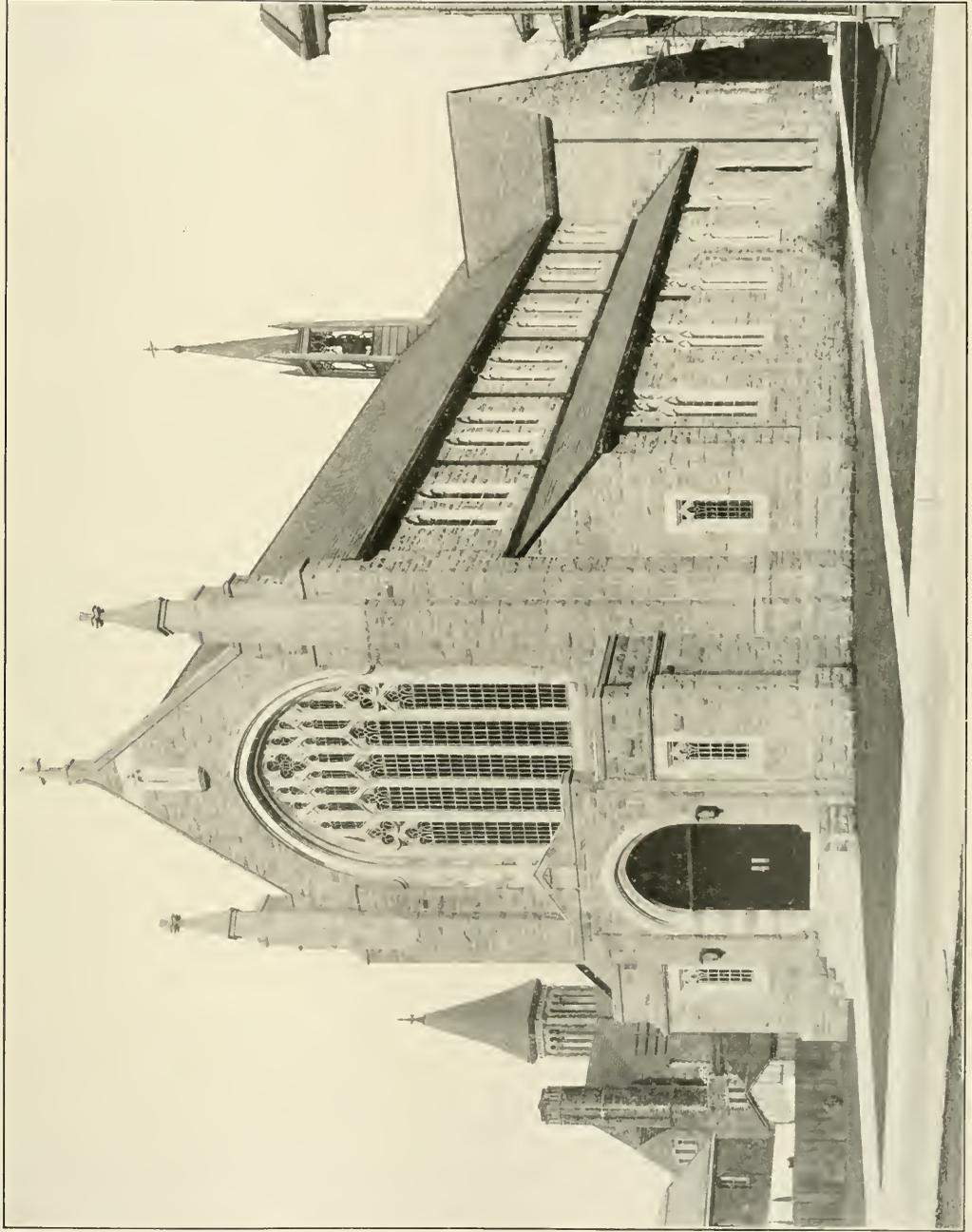
This church was incorporated in 1846, the wardens being David Patterson and Joseph Boney, and the vestrymen Robert Brown, Joseph Buffington, John Portsmouth, Ephraim Buffington and George W. Smith.

The first rector was Rev. Moses P. Bennett, from 1824 to 1827; followed by Rev. William Hilton, 1829 to 1832 and 1839 to 1871; Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D. D., 1834-39; Rev. O. S. Taylor, 1871-74; Rev. R. W. Micou, 1874-81. The following rectors were Revs. R. W. Gough, Edward Biddinger, W. W. Wilson, Charles Larosch, Charles Pardee, Francis C. Hartshorn and W. E. H. Neiler.

The present church, probably the largest and most artistic of the Protestant edifices in the county, was founded in 1911, but a fire in the stone cutting department of the firm engaged in the contract delayed the completion until 1913. The building is of two kinds of limestone, from Ohio and Indiana, and cost for the structure alone over \$42,000. The beautiful English memorial window in the rear of the pulpit cost \$6,000, being contributed by a member of the congregation, Mr. George W. Rohrer. The altar, choir stalls, pulpit and lectern were given by different members. The seating cost \$1,500 and the chancel furnishings \$4,000. Two choir robing rooms are on one side of the altar and a neat chapel on the other side. The total cost of the church and furnishings is estimated at over \$60,000. The manse adjoining the church was built in 1874 at a cost of \$6,000. The architecture of the new church is a modified Gothic, and the heating, lighting and ventilation are all that science could design for the comfort of the worshipers.

FIRST CHRISTIAN (CAMPBELLITE) CHURCH

This congregation, organized in 1853, had a short life. During the five or six years of



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their existence they succeeded in erecting a two-story building and holding occasional services there, but the membership was small and no inducements were offered that could attract additional ones, so they finally disbanded and sold their holdings to J. E. Meredith.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUE

Knesseth Israel Congregation was organized in 1912 with Rev. A. H. Dolgoff as the rabbi in charge. The services were held in various rented buildings.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the person of C. B. Schotte this borough was favored with a man of remarkable musical talents. Had he not been so retiring and devoted to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, Kittanning might have become a musical center. In 1858 he organized and drilled a band of twelve pieces, which was used by the recruiting officers in the organization of the 8th Reserves. For many years this band was present at all the different meetings and parades of the county. Disagreements occurring in the membership caused Mr. Schotte to withdraw, to the great loss of the organization, which soon thereafter disbanded.

A cornet band was organized in 1872 but did not have an extensive history. It was composed of fifteen pieces.

After 1872 several bands were organized, but were short lived, until the Kittanning Band came into being in 1895, under the direction of Charles H. Golden. They purchased a complete set of instruments in 1877 and became the leading organization of the county, making many trips to other parts of the State, being at their best under the direction of A. J. Bowser, in 1903-04. After Mr. Bowser left the band did not keep up its standard, and finally disbanded.

At present there are several bands of various degrees of proficiency in the county, the best of these being the Ford City Band, under the leadership of George W. Neurohr. This band includes many of the old Kittanning Band members.

The Kittanning Musical Club was organized in 1909 and included most of the leading musicians of the vicinity, but disbanded in 1913. At present there are several small orchestras, playing principally for dances.

POPULATION

The growth of Kittanning has been steady and not a year has passed without a slight gain

in numbers. The first national census of 1850 gave the population as 1,561. In 1860 it was 1,686; in 1870, 1,889; in 1880, 2,624; in 1890, 3,095; in 1900, 3,902; in 1910, 4,311.

First Ward—The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number mills, 5; value, \$99,360; houses and lots, 257, valued at \$425,705, average, \$1,656.44; horses, 75, valued at \$2,690, average, \$35.86; cows, 6, value, \$120, average, \$20; taxable occupations, 530, amount, \$25,160; total valuation, \$553,065. Money at interest, \$62,395.16.

Second Ward—The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of mills, 3, value, \$13,500; houses and lots, 550, value, \$1,066,189, average, \$1,938.52; horses, 98, value, \$3,475, average, \$35.45; cows, 9, value, \$180, average, \$20; taxable occupations, 947, amount, \$54,605; total valuation, \$1,137,949. Money at interest, \$119,195.

GEOLOGICAL

As is usual in this section, Kittanning is underlaid by the ferriferous limestone, 16 feet thick, filled with many minute fossils. Coal was mined by the Reynolds in earlier times in the upper part of the borough and brick is made from the shales and clays in the eastern part. Lime was burned on their farm by the Reynolds in the seventies. The elevation of Kittanning above the sea is 809.94 feet at the corner of Market street and Grant avenue.

GREATER KITTANNING

On Dec. 29, 1913, the voters of Kittanning and Wickboro decided by a majority of 469 to consolidate the two towns, thus making a city of 7,086, with every prospect of reaching ten thousand in the next ten years.

The consolidation of the towns will enable Greater Kittanning to issue bonds for a municipal water and lighting plant, a much needed department of the city's organization. It will also automatically reduce the fares of the trolley line between Ford City and Wickboro, as the electric railway charter provides for one fare between Kittanning and Ford City. Great opposition was experienced before the election from the electric lighting, waterworks and railway companies, who expected to lose revenue from the consolidation.

The vote was: Kittanning, first ward, for, 162, against, 22; Second ward, for, 313, against, 53. Total, 475 for, 75 against. Wickboro, 283 for, 14 against. Total in both boroughs, 758 for, 89 against.

The council of the consolidated boroughs will consist of thirteen members and the justices of the peace will be reduced to three, after the terms of two of the five at present expire.

WICKBORO

Almost all of the land upon which the thriving new town of Wickboro is located was formerly owned by Capt. John Armstrong. In 1872 George H. Fox and Valentine Neubert laid out the town of "Germantown" and sold forty-eight lots. By 1876 twenty-one dwelling houses were built here. The place did not gain much in population, however, as there were no manufactories here, except the Quigley sawmill and the brick works of Ross Reynolds, both of which were built some years previously.

Here, also, in 1866 were started the limekilns of Franklin and Ross Reynolds, who operated them until 1890.

The famous "Donaldson Nurseries" were located in the center of the plat on which Wickboro is now standing. John Donaldson here built three hothouses in 1843, and by 1878 was shipping 20,000 trees a year to all parts of the Union. He had 300,000 trees of many kinds on his farm, and operated a truck garden as well, employing twenty or more men in the season. But the march of progress overwhelmed his nursery, and it was leveled to make room for this industrial city.

The borough of Wick, or Wickboro, as it is called, was laid out in the year 1894 by John Wick, Jr., on a plat of 300 acres which he had acquired. Mr. Wick with characteristic energy put the project through to completion in a very short time and the sales of lots proceeded with encouraging speed. He donated the ground for a fine schoolhouse and not content with this contribution, in a short time added the sum of \$3,000 to the fund of the builders. He had in 1889 started the large pottery here as a foundation of the town's prosperity, and later, in order to increase the population and give it work, gave land for the Kittanning Plate Glass Company and the Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Company, both of whom have extensive plants here.

The china works were first organized as the Wick Chinaware Company in 1889. The plant, until closed down at a recent date, was operated by the Pennsylvania China Company. The plant employed several hundred workmen of the highest skill, producing the finest grades of tableware, plain and decorated jar-

dinières and ornamental vases. Seven different materials were used, two of the clays being imported from England and one coming from Florida. Another clay, as well as the feldspar and flint, are procured in Pennsylvania.

In the latter part of 1913 the pottery closed down indefinitely, all of the workmen being laid off without warning. This was a heavy blow to the men, as most of them had bought homes and made investments in Wickboro, and were compelled to sacrifice their property in order to leave for other cities where employment could be had. At this date the works were on the market for sale, with several buyers in sight. The W. H. George Pottery Company, of East Palestine, Ohio, was one of the bidders.

The Kittanning Plate Glass Company give employment to a large number of men, both in their plant in Wickboro and in the sand and coal works across the Allegheny in East Franklin township. The sand is conveyed across that stream by wire conveyor system. The officers of the company are: George W. Reese, president; Henry Moesta, secretary; H. J. Lindeman, treasurer; J. C. Gipe, superintendent; John Brymer, general sales agent.

The Kittanning Brick & Fire Clay Company produce several varieties of building and paving brick, employing over one hundred workmen and operating their own mines of coal and fire clay.

An interesting industry is the Wickboro Mirror Company, which was established here in 1901. The officers of the company, who are also the workmen, are: Christ. Bauer, president; John Bauer, vice president; William F. Bauer, secretary; Henry Bauer, treasurer. The glass is obtained from the Kittanning Plate Glass Company and silvered, beveled and polished by the firm. The plant employs about twelve men, and is capitalized at \$15,000.

Most of the residents of Wickboro are supplied with water by the Armstrong Water Company, of Kittanning, but a number of them, headed by Dr. Jay B. F. Wyant, decided to secure a more healthful and economical supply, so they formed an association of seventy-five shareholders and proceeded to install their own plant. Two wells, 55 feet deep, were drilled and fine water struck. An automatic pressure system was put in with a motor pump, at an individual cost of only \$81.00 to the stockholders. By this system they not only get the most healthful water supply, but at a large saving over the past charges of the Kittanning firm. Formerly they

paid an average of \$3.00 per month each. Now the per capita cost is 75 cents, 50 cents of which pays the expense of operation and 25 cents goes into a sinking fund to pay for replacement and repairs. In installing the plant they encountered the opposition of the Kittanning company, who went so far as to try to obtain an injunction against them, but the application was refused. Others of the citizens of Wickboro are preparing to install similar plants. The State Water Commission has asked for a description of this plant, as an illustration of a model semi-public water installation in the exhibits made at Harrisburg.

Two volunteer fire companies aid in extinguishing any incipient blaze, with the aid of the mains of the Armstrong Water Company, of Kittanning. The reservoir of that company is located on the hill just above Wickboro. Near it is the cemetery of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Kittanning, established herein by that church in 1873, owing to the crowded condition of the old cemetery in the heart of that town.

Near the site of Wickboro, in the year 1837, was located the "Doanville Seminary," under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Rev. B. B. Killikelly was principal, who was succeeded in 1839 by Mrs. Eliza Warren. Up to that time it had received State aid under the act of 1838. In 1849 Rev. Mr. Killikelly returned, and opening the school called it "Minnesota Point Seminary." Several annexes were made to the dwelling house in which the institution was housed and the number of pupils reached 160. Revs. Hall and Carter served as principals for varying terms from 1855 to 1863, when Rev. Mr. Killikelly again assumed the chair, and changing the name to "Glen Mary Hall" conducted the school till 1865. After that date Miss Bechton, Miss Lena Hughes and Rev. B. B. Killikelly, Jr., were principals, until finally in 1868 the school was consolidated with Lambeth College.

The first trustees in 1838 were: B. B. Killikelly, Joseph Buffington, Alexander Caldwell (Colwell), Robert E. Brown, George W. Smith, William P. Rupp and William F. Johnston of this, Charles C. Gaskill of Jefferson, and Daniel Stanard of Indiana county.

In 1913 the number of schools was 12; months taught, 9; male teachers, 3; female

teachers, 11; average salaries, male, \$76.66; female, \$56.99; male scholars, 290; female scholars, 297; average attendance, 587; cost of each scholar per month, \$1.63; tax levied, \$11,752.75; received from State, \$2,851.61; from other sources, \$13,643.91; value of schoolhouses, \$29,000; teachers' wages, \$7,535.63; other expenditures, \$5,337.30.

The school commissioners were: P. M. Enterline, president; Charles A. Wolfe, secretary; Armstrong County Trust Company, treasurer; W. A. Cook, E. H. Shaffer, David Foster.

Wickboro was incorporated in 1900. The first burgess was Robert L. Brown and his successors were: Thomas Bowen, E. T. Hutchins, E. E. Ritchey and Edward Starr. The present officials are: E. E. Seyler, burgess; George W. King, assessor; E. T. Crissman, tax collector; E. T. Hutchison, auditor.

The first census report made after the incorporation of the town is that of 1910, which gives the population as 2,775. In this year (1913) it is probably over 4,000.

Thus through the efforts and energy of John Wick, Jr., employment has been given to over 3,000 persons and a city brought into being in ten years that so far overshadowed Kittanning that the latter borough has made overtures for their consolidation, the proposition being put before the voters of both boroughs, with a unanimous vote of acceptance.

Mrs. John Wick, Jr., formerly Miss Ursilla B. Kinsey, was the first lady telephone operator in the United States, being located at the time at East Liverpool, Ohio.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 39½, valued at \$75,500; houses and lots, 799, value, \$418,885, average, \$524.13; horses, 50, value, \$2,030, average, \$40.60; cows, 6, value, \$140, average, \$23.33; taxable occupations, 921, amount, \$34,780; total valuation, \$620,085. Money at interest, \$84,027.14.

Wickboro has one drug store, one hotel and several stores. The population depend mainly upon the Kittanning stores for service.

Trinity Lutheran Church, organized in 1899, is served by Rev. W. Roy Goff. The Wickboro Free Methodist congregation is served in 1913 by Rev. W. G. Long. The Brethren in Christ Church is served by Rev. William Tantlinger.

CHAPTER XIII

FORD CITY BOROUGH

NATURAL GAS—CAPTAIN JOHN B. FORD—PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS WORKS—EARLY HISTORY—
GROWTH AND INDUSTRIES — BANKS — HOTELS, STORES, ETC. — PROFESSIONAL — SCHOOLS —
CHURCHES—MUNICIPAL—MISCELLANEOUS

Natural gas was the foundation of Ford City, and this abundant and clean fuel, together with admirable natural advantages and a supply of suitable materials, caused the late Capt. John B. Ford to select the site for the present immense plate glass works, around which the city has grown.

Captain Ford's first venture in the plate glass industry was at New Albany, Ind., where he became financially embarrassed, but although an old man then, he again established himself at Creighton, Pa. As there were no plate glass polishers in this country, he persuaded Matthias R. Pepper to come from England to take the position of chief of the polishing department, and with his help the business was put upon a firm foundation.

In 1888 he visited the portion of Manor township south of Kittanning and at once took steps to purchase the land on which Ford City now stands. With him were interested Hon. John H. Painter, Marcus D. Wayman and Matthias R. Pepper, and jointly they started the Ford Plate Glass Company. Mr. Pepper, who was the first plate glass polisher in America, was made superintendent of the works, while the machinery was designed and installed by Wayman. From this start arose the thriving and populous city which bears the name of its founder.

On Nov. 17, 1891, a statue of Captain Ford was unveiled in the park at Ford City, in honor of his birthday, by the contributions of 3,000 workmen connected with the plate glass works. Captain Ford, although eighty years of age, was able to attend the unveiling and deliver an address to his grateful employees. His death occurred in 1893, at the age of eighty-two, after a life of many ups and downs, finally crowned with success.

The works started to operate in 1889 with a few workmen and a moderate equipment, and now the plant is the largest in the world,

covering twenty acres of ground and employing over 2,000 men. The sand for the manufacture of the glass is secured from Kemmerton, Pa., and the rock in the quarries across the Allegheny from the town is transferred by wire rope transmission to the main plant, after being crushed to sand, and used for grinding the plate glass. Thirteen and one half million square feet of the finest grade of plate glass is produced here in one year and marketed in all parts of the world. The heart and life of Ford City is the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. The local manager is R. C. Beatty, and the superintendents are G. C. Taylor and H. A. Reynolds.

HOW PLATE GLASS IS MADE

In view of the fact that the largest plant for the manufacture of plate glass in the world is located in Ford City it is not inappropriate to give a description of the methods of manufacture, as there will probably be many a reader of this history who has never been in a plate glass factory.

Plate glass, although of the same composition in the main as ordinary window glass, is made by an altogether different process. The surface of window glass is wave-like in appearance, owing to having been blown like a soap bubble, while plate glass is ground to a level surface by machinery.

Glass was known to the Egyptians 4,000 years ago, but plate glass was first made in France about 200 years ago. The principal ingredients of modern plate glass are white sand, carbonate of soda, arsenic and charcoal, the proportions being variable, and the formulas are prized secrets of the different firms. To make the glass and grind it brings into use a number of materials, such as fireclay for the crucibles, sand for the mixture, coarse sand for grinding, limestone for fluxing, felt and

peroxide of iron for polishing, and coal and natural gas for melting. Were it not for the cheapness and nearness of the coal and natural gas there would not be a glass factory in Armstrong county.

POTS A COSTLY ITEM

Pots of fire clay take so important a part in the successful manufacture of plate glass that the subject deserves especial notice. The different clays after being mined are exposed to the weather for some time to bring about disintegration. At the proper stage finely sifted raw clay is mixed with coarse, burned clay, and water. This reduces liability of shrinkage and cracking. It then is "pugged," or kneaded in a mill; kept a long time (sometimes a year) in storage bins to ripen, and afterwards goes through the laborious process of "treading." Nothing has thus far been found in machinery by which the right kind of plasticity can be developed as does this primitive treading by the bare feet of men. The clay must be treated, not once or twice, but many times. The building of the pots is a slow, tedious, and time killing affair, but this is most essential.

Without extreme care, some elements used in the making of the pots might be fused into glass while undergoing the intense heat of the furnace; or they might break in the handling. The average pot must hold about a ton of molten glass, and the average furnace heat necessary is about 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The work is not continuous. Each workman has several pots in hand at a time and passes from one to another, adding only a few inches a day to each pot, so that a proper interval for seasoning be given. After completion, comes the proper drying out of the pots; and this is another feature in which the greatest scientific care is required. No pot may be used until it has been left to season for at least three months, and even a year is desirable. And after all this trouble, the pot has but twenty-five days' of usefulness. The pots form one of the heavy items of expense in plate glass manufacture, and upon their safety great things depend.

The pot, having first been brought to the necessary high temperature, is filled with its mixed "batch" of ground silica, soda, lime, etc. Melting reduces the bulk so much that the pot is filled three times before it contains a sufficient charge of metal. When the proper molten stage is reached the pot is lifted out of the furnace by a crane, is first carefully skimmed

to remove surface impurities, and then carried overhead by an electric tramway to the casting table. This is a massive, flat table of iron, having as an attachment a heavy iron roller which covers the full width, and arranged so as to roll the entire length of the table. The sides of the table are fitted with adjustable strips which permit the producing of plates of different thicknesses. The pasty, or half fluid glass metal, now is poured upon the table from the melting pot, and the roller quickly passes over it, leaving a layer of uniform thickness. The heavy roller then is moved out of the way, and by means of a stowing tool the red hot plate is shoved into an annealing oven.

SKILL AND SPEED ESSENTIAL

All of these stages of the work have to be performed with remarkable speed, and by men of long training and experience. The plates remain for several days in the annealing oven, where the temperature is gradually reduced from an intense heat at first, until at the end of the required period it is no hotter than an ordinary room.

When the plate is taken from the annealing oven it has a rough, opaque, almost undulating appearance on the surface. It is only the surface, however, for within it is as clear as crystal. First, it is submitted for careful inspection, so that bubbles or other defects may be marked for cutting out. It then goes to the cutter, who takes off the rough edges and squares it into the right dimensions, and thence to the grinding room.

The grinding table is a large, flat, revolving platform made of iron, 25 feet or more in diameter. The plate must be carried from the annealing oven to the grinding machines, and thence to the racks, by men skilled in the art. Twenty men are required to carry the large plates of glass, ten on each side, using leather straps and stepping together in perfect time. The lockstep is absolutely essential to prevent accident as the top of the glass waves like a sheet of cardboard.

The grinding table is prepared by being flooded with plaster of paris and water; then the glass is carefully lowered and a number of men mount upon the plate and tramp it into place until it is set. After this greater security is obtained by pegging around the edges with prepared wooden pins; and then the table is set in motion. The grinding is done by revolving runners which pass over every part of the table in concentric circles. Sharp sand

is fed upon the table and a stream of water constantly flows over it. After the first cutting by the sand, emery is used in a similar manner.

BIG WASTE IN MANUFACTURE

The plates are inspected after leaving the grinding room, and if any scratches or defects of any kind are found they are marked. Some of these can be rubbed down by hand. There also are not infrequently nicks and fractures found at this stage, and in such case the plate must again be cut and squared. Afterward comes the polishing, which is done on another special table. The polishing material is rouge or iron peroxide, applied with water, and the rubbing is done by blocks of felt. Reciprocating machinery is so arranged that every part of the plate is brought underneath the rubbing surface.

The grinding and polishing has taken away from the original plate half of its thickness, sometimes more. There is no saving of the material; it has all been washed away. When to this waste is added the fact that fully half of the original weight of lime and soda has been released by the heat of the surface, escaping into the atmosphere in fumes and acids, one may begin to understand something of the cost of converting the rough materials of sand, limestone, and soda into beautiful plate glass.

One of the serious questions in the manufacture and handling of plate glass is that of transportation, the greatest single item of carrying expense being that of the finished product. The carrying of large finished plates constitutes a difficult problem and a tremendous one. They must be packed and crated with the utmost care; the trucks for hauling them must be of special construction, and even special cranes are found necessary where an unusual amount of plate glass traffic exists.

To what extent the plate glass industry of the county has grown may be understood when it is stated that the Ford City works in the course of a single year will use 47,000 tons of white sand, 300,000 tons of grinding sand, 287,000 pounds of polishing felt, and 180,000 tons of coal.

The cost of the finished plate glass is explained when it is stated that at least ten cars of raw materials are used to make one car of the finished product.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CITY

On the site of Ford City many stirring scenes were enacted in the days of the settle-

ment of this county. Here was situated the Claypoole blockhouse in 1790-5, built upon a still more ancient fortification of the prehistoric mound builders. George Cook, a famous scout and soldier, was a resident of this section of the Manor, and others at that and subsequent dates were Richard Bailey, James McFarland, Jeremiah Cook, James Barr, John Monroe, Joel Monroe, Jonathan Mason and Parker Truitt.

The owners of the land on which the city was laid out were, in 1876, J. Fowler, D. S. Herrold, J. C. Herrold, C. Bailey, E. Herrold, A. B. Starr, George Shoup, J. Iseman and E. S. Golden.

The first house built on the site of the city was the brick store of Sam Nelson, in 1889. One of the first storekeepers was A. M. Ma-teer, who now conducts one of the most complete establishments in the city.

GROWTH AND INDUSTRIES

Ford City was incorporated in 1889 and in the space of less than twenty-five years has grown to greater numerical strength than any other borough in the county. Not only is it the largest borough in Armstrong, but it is also the most modern in construction and arrangement, everything necessary to keep it in the front rank of cities of its size in the State being carried out by the various successive burgesses and commissioners. With such a vast foreign population, it is wonderful how much has been done to improve the appearance and condition of the city.

The population of Ford City in 1890 was 1,255; in 1900, 2,870; in 1910, 4,850, and at present over 5,000.

The Ford City Potteries were started in 1898 by John Wick, Jr., of Wickboro, and Captain Ford, and in a short time became the greatest plant in the United States. Later on they came into the hands of the Pennsylvania China Co., who at the time of their suspension were manufacturing only insulators for all kinds of electric transmission lines, and fixtures. Formerly the product was chinaware and decorative tableware. The plant is valued at \$240,000.

The Fawcus Machine Company, with offices in Pittsburgh, are manufacturers of mill machinery, special gear wheels and general foundrymen. Their number of employes is usually 100 and the industry is of importance to the industrial life of the city.

The Ford City Brick Company, A. La Verne Ivory, president; E. D. Ivory, secretary and

treasurer, have a large and growing plant here. The proprietors are Kittanning men.

The Hileman Distilling Company is a development of the old Hileman works in Kittanning township, and does a good business with other States.

BANKING FACILITIES

The First National Bank was organized in July, 1898, with a capital of \$50,000. Business has greatly increased in the years that have intervened since that date and the present and this institution is now one of the strongest in the county. The officers are: D. B. Heiner, president; H. McD. McCue, vice president; Daniel D. Core, cashier; Calvin E. Miller, assistant cashier; A. W. Mellon, W. G. Heiner, H. McD. McCue, G. W. Larkins, D. B. Heiner, William Hileman and J. R. Christy, directors.

The People's State Bank of Ford City came into being in 1913, with a capital of \$50,000. The officers elected at the first meeting were: A. M. Mateer, president; N. L. Strong, I. T. Campbell, John Fox, William Jack, Abe Greenbaum, and Harrison Walker, directors.

HOTELS, STORES AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

The hotels of the city are: American, M. Paffrath; Ford City, F. J. Bellamy; Teddy, E. A. Burns; Commercial, W. H. Morrow, Joseph Schubert; Fifth Avenue, C. Stenger; Park, D. A. Goldman.

Adolph Heymers operates a wagon factory; H. F. Berndt & Son are the principal liverymen; Abe Greenbaum is the leading furniture dealer; the Plumbers' Supply Company are all their name implies; Geo. Hassinger and C. F. Huth are the bakers for the town; Frank Aschrel, Nick Keener and Schall Bros. carry on the meat markets; and Frank Gablas, Kavolsky Bros., Fritz Reitler, H. Shoemaker and George Szafran are the wholesale liquor dealers.

George E. Kettle, McClelland Bros. and E. J. Rihn are the leading druggists, and the storekeepers who carry various necessary commodities in stock are: A. P. Allen, Artman & Heilman, John S. Bryan, Nick Cieply, Thomas Flynn Company, Ford City Merchandise Company, I. Friedman, George Criss, T. A. Heilman, Conrad Krahe & Son, G. W. Larkins, I. Lefkowsky, N. Liberto, A. M. Mateer, Moore & McCutcheon, P. R. McGrann, H. Horowitz, David Pollock, W. S. Schrader, Mrs. C. M. Thiry, Zentis & Krahe.

PROFESSIONAL

The resident physicians are Drs. Jesse E. Ambler, Albert E. Bower, David I. Giarth, Carl H. Robensteen, Orin C. Campbell, D. S. Grant. The dentists are Drs. J. K. Beatty and W. A. Frederick.

A. L. Ivory & Sons are the leading real estate agents, August Klose is the justice of the peace, and J. F. McNutt is the city notary. The only photographer in the city is Walter G. Campbell.

SCHOOLS

Ford City is well supplied in the way of educational facilities, having a fine brick grammar school and a large high school. The principal of the grammar school is Prof. W. W. Irwin, and of the high school, Prof. C. D. Cook.

In 1913 the number of schools was 12; months taught, 9; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 14; average salaries, male, \$84.44; female, \$62.70; male scholars, 220; female scholars, 235; average attendance, 407; cost per month of each scholar, \$3.44; amount tax levied, \$26,130.40; received from State, \$3,477.50; from other sources, \$26,788.63; value of schoolhouses, \$13,500; teachers' wages, \$11,720; other expenses, \$19,111.76.

The school commissioners for that year were: John G. Shearer, president; F. Reisingen, secretary; E. E. Morrison, treasurer; John Seckinger, Dr. A. E. Bower.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

Ford City is well supplied with churches, almost all of the principal denominations being represented here. All of the buildings are new, and some of them are of the finest order of architecture and furnishing. When St. Mary's Catholic Church is completed it will be the largest and most artistic religious edifice in this part of Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh and the other large cities.

Ford Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1889, the first services being held in the Opera House by Rev. William Hall of the Oakland circuit. The present handsome brick building was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$12,000, the parsonage being valued at \$5,000. The membership is now 250, with 375 in the Sunday school. The present pastor is Rev. M. R. Hackman. The trustees are: William Gregg, Daniel Core, A. B. Mooney, Dr. R. G. Giarth, Noah Beatty, James Speakman and John Miller.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized May 3, 1891, with 52 members, and Rev. J. H. Sutherland as pastor. This building was erected in 1891-2 at a cost of \$20,000. The successive pastors have been Revs. S. R. Frazier, 1895-98; H. F. Kerr, 1899-1901; H. U. Davis, 1901-6; A. B. Mimmager, 1906-7; M. H. Bush, 1907-11. The present pastor is Rev. Clarke Hoon, who came in October, 1912. The membership of the church is 212 and of the Sunday school, 210.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was organized soon after the beginning of the city's settlement, and has a large membership of the English Catholics. A parochial school and convent are connected with the church, of which Father Benedict Baldauf is pastor. He is engaged in the great work of erecting the beautiful stone structure, of Gothic design, mentioned above, the cost of which cannot now be computed, but will be above \$160,000.

The Baptist congregation occupy a handsome pressed brick edifice, near the schoolhouse, the value of which is \$20,000. The present pastor is Rev. T. A. Lloyd.

The German Lutherans occupy the oldest church building in the city, opposite the schoolhouse, but are contemplating the erection of a larger and more modern building in the near future. The pastor in charge is Rev. Johannes E. Burgdorf.

Holy Trinity Slavic Catholic congregation are served by Father Marsalec, and have a neat and convenient church building.

St. Francis Polish Catholic congregation have Rev. Father Siatecki as pastor. Their home is a fine brick building in the centre of the town, dedicated in 1913.

A Greek Catholic congregation has been organized for some time, the present pastor being Rev. Stephen Waszlyshger.

CITY OFFICIALS AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The borough officials are: Amos T. Fair, burgess; A. B. Mohney, assessor; David Reynolds, Jr., tax collector; Amos A. Schaffer, auditor; Harry Drury, Walter J. Legg, Charles Stewart, Joseph Thery and Charles Vencel, councilmen. The present postmaster is W. J. Boggs.

The city is well supplied with water for fire protection and domestic use by the municipally owned plant, which takes its supply from the Allegheny. A reservoir is located on the lofty hill east of the town, and the pressure is ample without the use of engines to extinguish any fire.

The fire department is composed of one fire company of thirty members, who volunteer their services. The officers are: J. B. Weaver, president; John F. Bower, secretary; Frank McNutt, treasurer. The fire chief is D. A. Duff. In addition to this protection the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company have a paid fire department and a hose truck, on duty night and day, which responds to all alarms in the city. They have frequently been the means of saving the town from disastrous conflagrations.

The fire alarm system, just installed, is the Star Electric, and similar to those in most large cities. Boxes are located at convenient points and the pulling down of a hook automatically sounds the alarm.

Besides the waterworks, the city operates its own electric light plant, lighting the streets and public buildings and supplying the citizens with light and power also. It has been found necessary to increase the capacity of the plant, and the coming year the borough authorities will probably rebuild it entirely on a larger scale. Both the water and lighting rates are much lower than those of Kittanning.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 249, valued at, \$74,925; houses and lots, 824, value, \$572,602, average, \$694.90; horses, 79, value, \$2,665, average, \$33.73; cows, 33, value, \$500, average, \$15.15; taxable occupations, 1,862, amount, \$100,105; total valuation, \$1,224,197. Money at interest, \$62,069.87.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The State Highways Commission has surveyed a road from Kittanning to the lower limits of the city, which will cut the distance considerably and permit closer communication with the former borough. For years this road has been much needed, as the approach of winter almost cut off communication between the towns over the country roads, which were usually seas of mud.

A bond issue of \$50,000 has been authorized for the construction of a bridge across the Allegheny, at the lower end of town, below the glass works, and there is a controversy between the Pennsylvania, the glass company and the county commissioners regarding the height and span of the structure. The city proposes to build the approaches over the Pennsylvania tracks, in order to avoid the high water. The railroad objects. The span of the bridge is to be 400 feet in width.

Ford City has the distinction of having the

only public park possessed by any borough in Armstrong county. This does not speak well for the other towns. However, the forests and rivers surround all of the municipalities of the county and are of easy access to the tired workers.

SOCIETIES

Fraternal orders are well represented in Ford City. Among the prominent orders are: Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Modern Woodmen, Elks, Moose, Knights of the Maccabees, Order of Owls, Independ-

ent Order of Americans, Knights of St. George and Red Men.

POPULATION

The population of Ford City in 1900, the first enumeration since its incorporation as a borough, was 2,870. In 1910 the total population was 4,850. Of this 2,536 persons were native whites and 2,314 were of foreign birth and unnaturalized. This explains the many points of difference between this borough and those of the county whose history runs from the early days of settlement. Given years and opportunity Ford City will present an interesting history for record by future chroniclers.

CHAPTER XIV

LEECHBURG BOROUGH

PIONEERS—DAVID LEECH—MUNICIPAL—THE KISKIMINETAS RIVER—THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—FERRIES AND BRIDGES—MANUFACTURES—POSTAL—THE ROLLING MILLS—FIRST USE OF NATURAL GAS FOR METALLURGY IN THE UNITED STATES—WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—BANKS—MERCANTILE—POPULATION—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—INSTITUTES—SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES—MEDICAL—CEMETERIES

Located in a deep bend of the Kiskiminetas river, five miles from its junction with the Allegheny, Leechburg has all the advantages of geographical location and scenic beauty. Although this spot had all the necessary requirements for a townsite, there were but few settlers there before 1821. It was not until the building of the Pennsylvania canal from 1826 to 1829 that there were enough people living in the place to entitle it to the name of village.

"Oldtown," just one mile east, across the Kiskiminetas river, below Carnahan's run, and "Jacksonville," two miles west, each had more population than the settlement of "Friendship," as the site of Leechburg was then called. The first house here, a log one, was located near the site of the present Grace Lutheran church, back of the lot on which the high school now stands. It stood near a large spring north of Siberian avenue, near Spring alley. Addison Leech had the water of this spring piped to his residence on Market street, the present residence of Hon. Joseph G. Beale. For many years this spring supplied a large number of the citizens with water; in fact it was almost a public resort until the waterworks were built in 1891.

The site of Leechburg was for the most part patented by White Mattock, an Indian chief, in August, 1783, while John Vanderen had

also patented a parcel of land part of which Leechburg now occupies Feb. 10, 1773, ten years before. White Mattock's grant consisted of 192½ acres and the main business and residence portion of Leechburg is on this tract. Among the early owners of Leechburg's site was John Walker, to whom this land was surveyed in October, 1773, but he seemed never to have taken out title papers. Other later owners were William P. Brady, Jacob Mechling, Frederick Steif, Joseph Hunter, Matthew Shields and David Leech. The site was later called "White Plains," and the names of White Mattock and Matthew Shields appear in most all old deeds, especially those which came from David and his son Addison Leech. The first two settlers in Leechburg, as far as any history records, were Joseph Hunter, mentioned above, and Michael Moorhead, a drover by occupation. They owned cabins near the "Big Spring."

Leechburg was very prosperous in the past during the building of the old Pennsylvania canal, and was the headquarters of the promoters and builders of that famous connecting waterway between the Atlantic ocean and the waters of the Mississippi valley. This canal west of the Allegheny mountains was supplied entirely by the waters of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers (they being

the same stream under different names), and did more to develop the middle and western States than any other enterprise before or after. It paved the way for the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad and supplied a convenient and cheap means of transporting food and merchandise for the early inhabitants of the western part of the State.

David Leech came to this place in 1827, having the contract to build the Pennsylvania canal dam, in partnership with a man named Trux. The dam was 36 feet high and 574 feet long, and boats commenced to use the canal in 1829.

Leech used the water from this dam to run his flouring and saw mills and a woolen factory from 1829 to 1832. Thereafter he was engaged in building freight and passenger boats for use on the canal. His was the second boat to pass through the canal to Pittsburgh. In all, he had at one time eight boats in constant use on the canal, until it was superseded by the Pennsylvania railroad, the railroad company purchasing it from the State.

These mills, after David Leech's death, came into the hands of his son, Addison, and after him were operated by R. D. Elwood & Bro. The old mill building is now used by the Leechburg Oil & Paint Co. as a manufactory of paints and painters' supplies.

In addition to the above-mentioned enterprises the founder of Leechburg was, soon after he settled here, engaged in the mercantile lines of trade and together with his sons was afterward extensively engaged in the same business. He was, from 1853 till 1856, an active member of the firm of Leech, Chamberlain & Co., engaged in the construction of the Allegheny Valley railroad from Pittsburgh to Kittanning. His vigorous constitution began to yield to the weight of years, the numerous cares and responsibilities of his active life and to the approach of disease, in 1857, and he died November 3, 1858, regretted and esteemed at home and abroad.

The growth of Leechburg began with the completion of the canal. The first brick house was built in 1830 by Solomon Moore. It has long since been removed to give place to a more modern dwelling. Leech was a great builder himself, and there are several of the substantial brick homes of his construction still in use. The old Leech residence is still in a fine state of repair.

MUNICIPAL

The borough of Leechburg was incorporated by act of March 22, 1850, and the first elec-

tion, held on the first Friday in May of that year, resulted in the election of David Leech as burgess, and Addison Leech, J. T. Johnston, Jonathan Hetrick, Wm. R. Garver and Jacob Ulam as councilmen. Alexander Gordon was elected justice of the peace.

The officials of the borough in 1913 are: James B. Smail, burgess; R. E. Gosser, president of the council; Joseph Stanier, Frank Truxell, W. H. Ashbaugh, Frank Munshower, James Campbell, councilmen; John A. Hill, clerk; James B. Kifer and T. Lee Van Geisen, justices of the peace; Lee Bush and A. J. Elliott, overseers of the poor; C. J. Nieman, treasurer; C. O. Morris, solicitor; J. H. Stevenson, constable; J. M. Anderson, assessor.

The first separate assessment list of taxables in Leechburg was made in 1832, viz.:

John Brown, lot No. 87, land 125 acres (Martin's), one head of cattle, valued or assessed at \$833; Joshua Cooper, lots Nos. 78-79, one head of cattle, \$58; Samuel Dickey, one house and lot, one horse, one head of cattle, \$223; George Dupehorn, lots Nos. 83, 96, one head cattle, \$108; Daniel Freeze, lot No. 36, one head cattle, \$108; John Fee, blacksmith, lot No. 49, one head cattle, \$283; Wm. Hickenlooper, lot No. 117, one head of cattle, \$208; Jacob Hill, lot No. 10, two cattle, \$616; David Kuhns, lots Nos. 98-99, two horses, one tanyard, one head of cattle, \$286; Christian Grove, head of cattle, \$8; Malcom Leech, lots Nos. 38 and 31, \$225; John R. Long, lot No. 12, one head of cattle, \$408; James McBride, lot No. 84, one head of cattle, \$183; William F. Martin, hatter, \$100; Peter Nees, lot No. 3, one head of cattle, \$108; Samuel Philliber, lot No. 30, \$50; Matthew Taylor, tailor, lots Nos. 69, 101, one head of cattle, \$108; Peter Ulam, cabinet maker, lot No. 11, one head of cattle, \$508; Robert Walker, hatter, \$100; Peter Weaver, shoemaker, one head of cattle, \$33; David Weaver, one head of cattle, \$8. Total valuation, \$1,198.

THE KISKIMINETAS RIVER

Friday, May 18, 1838, was an important date in the history of Leechburg and of still greater economic importance to the residents of the various towns along the Kiskiminetas river, for it was successfully demonstrated on this day that the river was navigable for steamboats. The canal above Freeport having become obstructed, the captain of the steamer New Castle decided to steam on up the river. He had on board a large list of passengers and a quantity of freight, and without a delay or

mishap he piloted the vessel right up near to the big dam, and but for that obstruction would have probably gone as far as Apollo. Returning the same day, he carried back 150 passengers and a miscellaneous freight cargo.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES

The first proposed public structure was naturally a bridge. A stock company with \$5,000 capital was organized in 1832, but it was not until 1846 that the bridge was erected by Hugh Callen. It proved unsafe, was removed and a new one built, which, however, was carried away by the flood of 1861. Another was built in 1862 and swept away in March, 1875. The next bridge was built by the Kiskiminetas Bridge Co., at a cost of \$25,000, in 1876. This was afterwards destroyed by floods and replaced by the present steel bridge in 1889, which was made free to the public in 1890. In 1907 the bridge was raised above the flood level and the approaches extended across the railroad tracks to Market street.

In 1905 the work of elevating the bridge above the high water line was done by the railroad, the two counties agreeing to pay \$3,000 each for their share, but as the money was not claimed before 1913 the two counties have refused to pay the indebtedness, when the bills were presented in the latter year, claiming exemption under the law of limitation.

In 1886 the Pennsylvania Railroad purchased a quantity of land on the Leechburg side of the Kiskiminetas, built bridges at the upper and lower ends of the borough and expended \$2,500,000 in trackage and station houses and improvements. The trains ran through Leechburg, crossing the river twice, and connected at Anderson junction, on the Westmoreland side, with the former tracks, the tunnel on that side being used for freight trains only.

The year of the great Johnstown flood (1889) the upper bridge was carried away and the railroad was compelled to rebuild in 1901. This bridge was swept away by flood in March, 1904, and in this same year the grade on the Westmoreland side was lowered, the tunnel abandoned and the passenger trains again deserted Leechburg. The piers of the upper bridge are still standing but there is no prospect of the structure being rebuilt for the third time. The railroad, however, is preparing to widen and reopen the tunnel by a cut.

MANUFACTURES

A tannery was operated in 1828 by John Taylor on Spring alley and Main street. Brickmaking was also carried on at irregular intervals here. These were the only small industries of the town in early days.

The Leechburg Foundry & Machine Co. was built in 1887, destroyed by fire in 1888 and rebuilt in the following year. The capital of the company was \$100,000 and the officers were: W. A. Cochran, president; George Moesta, vice president; W. D. Rowan, secretary; R. R. Moore, treasurer. In 1900 the plant was moved to Homestead, Pa., to be nearer the source of their orders.

The Pittsburgh Shovel Co. was founded in 1898, with the following officers: H. P. Goff, president; W. S. Horner, vice president; L. V. Walsh, treasurer; George S. Phillips, secretary and general manager; L. W. Walker, superintendent. The factory is at the western end of the borough and employs 100 men, the product being shovels, scoops, spades and telegraph linemen's implements.

The Leechburg Flour Mills were established in 1879 by A. J. Elliott, D. B. Ashbaugh, H. H. Wray, John Young, John Williams and John P. Klingensmith. Here was made the first roller process flour east of the Mississippi river. The mills are now being operated by Harry May.

The Leechburg Lumber Co. has a fine planing mill and sash factory in the western end of the town, employing an average of twenty-five men. The manager and principal owner is P. A. McCracken.

LEECHBURG ROLLING MILLS

The most important industry in the town is the rolling mills, which, under different managements, have been in almost constant operation since 1872. In 1871 Rogers & Burchfield purchased the land on which the works now stand, and in 1872 the mills were built. The plant consisted of six single puddling furnaces, two knobbling fires, one refiner's fire, six heating furnaces, four sheet heating furnaces, three annealing furnaces, two pairs of muck rolls, two pairs of sheet rolls, two pairs of tin rolls, two pairs of cold rolls, one pair of muck shears, two pairs of sheet shears, one blast cylinder with engine complete, five cylinder boilers and one Allen engine of about 350 horsepower. The quantity of finished iron made per month was two hundred and fifty tons the quality of which was equal to

the Juniata charcoal iron and number one for stamping. All the other was equal to the best brands of sheet iron. The tin works, consisting of three stacks, were built in 1874. Their daily product was ninety boxes of excellent tin. The number employed in the manufacture of iron and tin was one hundred and fifty. They were suddenly thrown out of employment by the suspension of these works September 19, 1875.

Rogers & Burchfield, who also owned the works at Apollo, had strained their financial resources by the building of the Leechburg mill and the purchase of other property, and were unable to stem the panic of 1874, although they held out for a year, and were forced to make an assignment, Reuben Miller, Jr., of Pittsburgh being appointed assignee.

This failure of their chief source of income almost paralyzed the inhabitants of the town, which had just taken a new lease of life and grown from a village of 350 souls to a bustling trade center of 1,500. Although a new town, filled with enterprising citizens, the smaller business houses had not increased abnormally, and for a town with such a seemingly bright future the trade was not overdone and was to a large extent in conservative hands, so there were but few failures among local merchants and they faced the storm most heroically. Some of the skilled workmen went to the newly established tin mills at McKeesport, for Leechburg had been the first plant in the United States to make tin. Others went back to the coal mines which they had left for the seemingly more desirable work in the mills; and many returned to their farms or hired out as laborers. Most of the workmen were from England and Wales, and had never known other than the iron or tin trade, and to these strangers in a strange land the situation was dark indeed.

This failure was most disastrous to the members of the firm themselves, quite a number of local business men suffered severely by the suspension, and the loss in business could not be estimated. Mr. Rogers, only a year before, had gone to Russia to try to secure the secret of making "Russian" or planished iron and the result was such that he secured valuable patents which were after the failure bought at assignees' sale by DeWees, Wood & Co., of McKeesport, who also re-employed many of the idle workmen.

The DeWees Wood Company had attempted previously to manufacture planished iron, but had never been very successful, but after the purchase of the Rogers & Burchfield Com-

pany's patents they successfully produced a good quality of planished iron, under their old and newly purchased patents.

A fortunate thing for the working people of the town during the panic of 1873 was the fact that the Leechburg Colliery, then being operated by the late D. B. Ashbaugh, was running on full time and readily employed much surplus help that the mills had thrown out of work. This proved not only a boon at this time, but during the entire twenty-five years of its activity was one of the best assets of the town, although the mines were situated half a mile away, across the Kiskiminetas river. During the first twenty years these mines employed American labor almost exclusively, and a large number of the employes owned their own homes, paid for out of their earnings.

The iron manufactured had proved especially valuable for stamping and coating for the now famous graniteware which was then just coming into favor, having but recently been discovered. The St. Louis Stamping Company were among the largest buyers of this charcoal brand, and they had been greatly disappointed by the failure, as their business suffered for want of the material which they had so thoroughly tried out. The result was that when the plant was again put into operation they were among its first customers and sent an expert on, keeping him here several weeks testing the new output, which again proved satisfactory. Thus, through the agency of this and other stamping companies, Leechburg iron has been a household article in almost every home in America and its jingle can be heard in the kitchen of the lowly or the pantry of the more affluent.

The firm fortunately resumed activities at a most opportune time, as in less than a year from their start the business of the country began to recover from the effects of the panic and a most prosperous era in the iron business set in, sheets advancing from $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound to 7 cents within a few months, and the firm having quite a supply of raw material in pig-iron, blooms, etc., on hand, their profits were, for a time, something beyond their fondest dreams.

Coal was first used under the furnaces, but as stated in 1874 gas was substituted with success, the first use of this clean fuel in the United States. The wells were just across the Kiskiminetas river, and had been drilled by Major Beale in 1869. A line of pipe was run across the river and under the boilers, the pressure being reduced by a crude regulator devised for the occasion, and the gas was lit

by John Cole, the superintendent, who used a long pole with a torch on the end, fearing an explosion. The success of this experiment induced William Rogers to try the gas under the furnaces, and again success rewarded his enterprise. William B. Jack was the first man to apply the gas to boiler heating and James Saulters first adapted it to heating the puddling furnaces in the mill. Since the first use of gas here the works have been constantly consuming it under the furnaces, although considerable coal is now used also. The gas is much cheaper than coal, and being free from sulphur makes a much better quality of iron than can be made with bituminous coal. It was at first used for illuminating the town at night, which was done by means of a perpendicular gas-pipe extending upward sixty-five feet, more or less, near the rolling mill, from the top of which jets of burning gas made a large and brilliant flame, whose light was visible a great distance. That gas well was developed in 1869 by an oil company, composed largely, if not entirely, of citizens of Leechburg, who drilled for oil, having been induced to do so by the knowledge of the sandrocks and other strata which they gained from the geological articles written by Robert W. Smith, the historian, that had previously appeared in the *Union Free Press*. The depth to which that well was drilled is 1,250 feet, and that of the gas sand about 1,200 feet from the surface.

In the fall of 1876 the assignee of Rogers & Burchfield advertised the mill for sale and on the day named a number of prominent iron manufacturers were on hand and everything looked favorable for the starting of the wheels of industry. The property consisted at that time of the sheet mills and tin mills, puddling and knobbling furnaces and the new plant for the manufacturing of tin, together with 250 acres of farm land, most of which was underlaid with coal and was available for town lots, as it adjoined the town and was in fact mostly within the borough limits. The plant had cost, at the prices prevailing at that time, about \$225,000. When bidding commenced it was soon seen that no such figures would be realized and after fairly brisk competition the mill was sold for \$70,000 to a man named Criswell, who was bidding for himself and Rogers, and hoped to be able to reorganize the company for the old stockholders and thus retrieve their losses. He failed, however, to produce the cash and the property was again advertised a few weeks later.

A new company had meanwhile been organized by Major Joseph G. Beale, and when the plant was again put up at auction it was bid in for \$77,000 by J. G. Beale, J. C. Kirkpatrick and J. C. Wallace, of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of Kirkpatrick, Beale & Co.

After many repairs and improvements, the plant again resumed operation, scores of the old employes returned to work and the town again resumed its prosperous appearance. From this date to the present time the mills have run with but little interruption, although changing hands several times. In 1900 the plant was sold to the Pennsylvania Steel Co., which was later incorporated in the United States Steel Corporation. The works are now operated under the name of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and produce the finest grades of sheet steel.

The West Pennsylvania Steel Works were built in 1879 by Major Beale, and were the finest equipped in the country at the time, being the first steel plant in the United States to be operated entirely by American employes. It was later absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation, the machinery removed and the site sold.

Mr. Beale had at first built only an open hearth steel furnace for producing blooms or billets and it was the first outside the Edgar Thompson plants built in the State, he paying \$10,000 cash for permission to use the process, which was patented. When he later built the sheet mills as stated above he took in as partner B. F. Jennings, the firm being Jennings, Beale & Co. As stated this mill was later operated as the West Penn Steel Works and absorbed by the trust in 1900, wrecked and moved away.

Leechburg has furnished more managers, superintendents and promoters of sheet steel mills and steel furnaces than any town of ten times its size anywhere in the United States. The present manager of the American Sheet Steel & Tin Plate Company in the Kiskiminetas Valley, Addison H. Beale, who has charge of the thirty-eight mills at Vandergrift, eleven mills in Leechburg, five mills in Hyde Park and six mills in Saltsburg, is a son of Hon. Joseph G. Beale, of Leechburg, and first worked in his father's mill in this place. William Bonfield, of Follansbee, W. Va., learned the business in Leechburg mills, where he was later superintendent, and still later manager and owner at Irondale, Ohio, of the sheet mill. John McGurley, large owner and manager of the West Penn Steel Company, Brackenridge, learned the business here. Harry Sheldon and

Lester W. Walker, of the Allegheny Steel Company, and Elmer Hicks, of the same company, managers and superintendents, Tarentum, Pa., were from Leechburg, as were Elmer Cline, of the Canton (Ohio) Rolling Mills, and Edward Sohr, of the same company, superintendent and manager. Oliver Bardman, of the Chester (W. Va.) Mills, Robert Lock, superintendent, manager and large owner of the Apollo (Pa.) Steel Company, Charles Moesta, owner and manager of the Moesta Machine Company, Homestead, Pa., were from here. We could name twenty other prominent owners and superintendents from Leechburg originally, but will mention only J. E. Conohon, of Canton, Ohio, who built the Canton Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Captain Hicks is also a large mill owner as well as manager and part owner of twenty coal companies, the offices of fifteen being in Leechburg. John W. Kirkpatrick and Daniel M. Campbell are large owners in the West Leechburg Steel Company, employing 750 men, and both these are Leechburg men. This gives a slight idea of the importance of Leechburg as an educator in the business and manufacturing world.

WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION

Leechburg is well provided with an abundant supply of the best water in the country, from the Leechburg Water Co. reservoirs at Beaver run, in Westmoreland county. The pressure is ample to throw a stream over the tallest building.

A disastrous fire visited the town in the winter of 1889, and this moved the citizens to organize the volunteer fire company, now consisting of sixty-five active and thirty honorary members. The officers at present are: H. E. Bruce, president; J. D. Van Tassel, first vice-president; S. R. Saunders, second vice-president; M. F. Findley, secretary; James Saulters, treasurer; H. R. Thomas, chief; J. M. Stanier, first assistant; J. H. May, second assistant.

The fire fighting outfit in 1913 consisted of two hose trucks and two hook and ladder trucks of old design, but quite effective in use. A new auto truck will shortly be purchased. The borough building has been fitted up as a club room for the members of the company. There they have a fine room with the lower story for hose house. They also have hose house No. 2, in the northern part of the town.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Seeing the need for a first class hotel, Josiah Klingensmith in 1901 built a handsome three

story building in the center of the town, at a cost of \$40,000, the lower floors being designed in part for stores. The hotel has been named the "Twaddle." Since 1911 the lessee has been A. A. Gales. Another hotel, the "Graham," is conducted by D. T. Graham.

The present handsome Grand Opera House was built in 1908 by a stock company, headed by Dr. J. D. Orr, at a cost of \$47,000. The need of a building for lecture purposes by the Leechburg Lecture Association was the primary reason for the erection of this playhouse. It is the most complete and handsome theatre in the county. There are also two moving picture houses in the town. The postoffice is in the opera house building, together with store rooms, Masonic hall and the offices of the Armstrong Coal Company.

The borough building was erected in 1893 and is used by the town officials and the Leechburg Volunteer Fire Company as a meeting place. The hose and ladder trucks are housed in the first floor, and there are also three store rooms.

BANKS

The First National Bank of Leechburg was chartered in 1900 with a capital of \$50,000. In 1913 it is one of the few "Roll of Honor" banks in the United States, with a surplus and profits in excess of its capitalization. The officers are: Alfred Hicks, president; J. R. Long, first vice-president; Joseph Kepple, second vice-president; C. J. Nieman, cashier. The additional directors are: N. H. Slonaker, L. W. Hicks, James B. Smail, Josiah Klingensmith and Daniel Gosser.

The Farmers' National Bank was chartered in 1908, with a capital of \$50,000. The officers are: D. M. Campbell, president; J. D. Flude, first vice-president; P. A. McCracken, second vice-president; C. F. Armstrong, cashier; James W. Saulters, assistant cashier. These officers, with the addition of H. R. Sheffield, W. M. Swank, H. S. Zimmerman, S. R. Saunders, J. H. Parks, A. H. Beale and G. A. Hunger, form the board of directors.

MERCANTILE AND OTHER OCCUPATIONS

There were, according to the mercantile appraiser's list, of 1880, eighteen stores, of which seventeen were in fourteenth and one in the thirteenth class. Under this head are included drug stores, groceries and merchant tailor establishments.

Following is a list of the principal mercantile establishments of Leechburg in 1913: Druggists—Frederick T. Butler, J. H. Parks

& Son, M. Brechbill. Dry goods, clothing, shoes—J. A. McKallip, Stull-Hill-Coulter Co., L. N. Bush, Fiscus Bros., Sutton & Flude, Van T. Shepler Co., Long's Department Store, J. J. Long. Tailors—D. J. Fogel, C. R. Teeters, J. E. Anderson. Clothing, furnishings—Morris Liptz, Gusky & Bennett, L. N. Bush. Shoes—Frank Truxell. Jewelers—R. A. Cunningham, E. Willkow, J. F. Stoops. Crockery—J. A. Boyd. Furniture—Armstrong Furniture Co., Leechburg Furniture Co. Millinery—Miss Nell Doran, Miss Edythe Harvey. Confectioner—J. E. McDowell. Hardware—Smail & Hill Co., Hill Hardware Co., J. C. McGeary & Son, Leechburg Hardware Co., Ltd. Variety stores—J. C. Nolf, J. A. Boyd, Bright & Clark, J. Porgis, W. B. Miller. Grocers—A. C. Rose, Stull-Hill-Coulter Co., D. Gosser & Son, Aaron Ginzler, Fiscus Bros., Mrs. William Bucholz, Maridon Bros. Baker—F. P. Goryews. Real Estate—Leechburg Realty Co., Howard Thomas, W. B. Ryan & Co., T. L. Van Geisen. Newsdealers—Kifer & Bolar. Barbers—Raymond & Ross, A. E. Boucher. Pool parlors—C. A. Reeves, Culp & Anderson. Harness—A. O. Kinter. Fruit—Joseph Catalano, Martin Martininko. Restaurants—Long's, Cosey, Keystone. Livery—Leechburg Livery Co., J. A. Kirk. Butchers—Andrew Lewis, H. A. Cook, J. E. Knepschild & Son, A. Ginzler, Maridon Bros. Undertakers—C. A. Logan and J. M. and A. M. Armstrong.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Leechburg Electric Lighting Co. was organized in 1899 and operated until absorbed by the Leechburg & Apollo Electric Railways Co. in 1902. The borough is now supplied with light and power by the West Penn Electric Co., of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

POSTAL

The Leechburg postoffice was established in 1829, with David Leech as the official in charge. A long line of postmasters has followed him, the last two being N. K. Collier and John G. Duncan. I. P. Kerr, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, was postmaster for thirty years.

Since the installation of the rural routes the postoffice here has been greatly enlarged to accommodate the increase of business. Three of the rural routes center here in 1913, as well as one Star route.

POPULATION

The population of Leechburg in 1850 was 359; in 1870, 368; in 1880, 1,123; in 1890, 1,921; in 1900, 2,459; in 1910, 3,624.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number acres, 37, value \$4,455; houses and lots, 747, valued at \$531,070, average, \$732.93; horses, 141, valued at, \$6,015, average, \$42.80; cows, 4, valued at, \$80, average, \$20; taxable occupations, 1,082, amount, \$54,817; total valuation, \$673,367. Money at interest, \$101,827.79.

NEWSPAPERS

The Leechburg *Enterprise* was established in 1873 by J. T. Robertson, who retained ownership until 1875, when it was purchased by H. H. Wray, who sold out in 1880 to Charles A. Hill. The next owners were H. L. Gorman and John M. Schwalm, the latter changing the name to *Albatross*. From 1887 to 1901 the paper was held by Edward Hill and D. K. Hill, and after that time came into the hands of the present editor, H. H. Wray. The name has been *Leechburg Advance* since 1885. It is a six-column, eight-page paper, all home print, and independent, with a circulation of 1,700.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first Presbyterian families in this section had their membership at Freeport until 1843, when a subscription was taken to support Rev. Samuel Caldwell for part of his time here. The congregation organized in 1844, with John Christy, William James and James Paul as ruling elders. The first members were: Alexander Gordon, Sarah E. Gordon, William Moore, Mary Moore, Margaret Anderson, Elizabeth Bole, Mary Klingensmith, Hannah Metzler, Joshua Cooper, Sara Ann Cooper, Eliza Wingard, Anna Hawk. On a lot given by David Leech the first church was erected in 1851, at an expense of \$1,500. This being too small in 1882, the present building was put up at a cost of \$12,600. Since that date it has been improved and repaired frequently. The supplies of this congregation were: Revs. Levi M. Graves, Thomas Black, Watson Hughes, William F. Kean and Andrew McElwain, until 1850. After that date the pastors have been: Revs. Thomas S. Leason, 1850-58; James E. Caruthers, 1859-70; David H. Sloan, 1871-96; J. S. Helm, 1896-1913. Membership in 1913, 316; Sabbath school, 218. The superintendent of the Sunday school is Mr. Sydney J. McCabe.

HEBRON EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

One of the earliest denominations in Leechburg was the Lutheran. Before the town's

incorporation services were held by Revs. Michael Steck, Adam Mohler and Jacob Zimmerman. In 1844 the Hebron Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized and in 1845 the first brick building put up at a cost of \$1,500, on the north side of Back street, directly in the center of what is now Second street. It was dedicated in 1845. The pastors were: Revs. David Earhart, Louis M. Kuhns and Jonathan Sarver, until 1868. The first trustees were George Kepple, Jacob Trout, Thomas Van Tine, Abraham Heckman, Andrew Ashbaugh and Samuel Shuster. A division of the congregation occurred in 1868, which attracted nation-wide attention, and on the settlement of the case by the courts rested the fate of every Lutheran church in the two ruling bodies—the General Synod and the General Council. The adherents of the General Synod retained the original church building and the Rev. Jonathan Sarver organized the remainder into a separate congregation. After the separation the pastors were: Revs. Francis T. Hoover, Lewis Hay, John W. Poffinberger, J. C. N. Park, Geo. M. Heindel, D. D., and the present pastor, Rev. Edward E. Blint, D. D. The present fine brick building was erected in 1887, on the corner of Second and Main streets, the removal of the old building permitting the opening of Second street. The cost of the building was \$50,000, and the organ, one of the largest in the State, cost \$4,000. The church now owns the parsonage and another building adjoining, to be later used for necessary expansion, all free of debt. This church has been the meeting place of the Pittsburgh Synod during the years 1847, '58, '79, '88, '94, 1900, '02, '03, and '13.

The church council in 1913 is composed of Rev. Edward E. Blint, D. D., president; N. H. Slonaker, secretary; John A. Hill, treasurer; W. H. Ashbaugh, financial secretary; John A. Hill and John B. Sober, elders; R. E. Gosser, W. H. Ashbaugh, N. H. Slonaker and Welty S. King, deacons. The annual congregational meetings are presided over by Dr. J. D. Orr, president, and Lewis A. Hill, secretary.

The present church membership is over 600, the largest in the history of the congregation. The Sunday school, of which John A. Hill is superintendent, is attended by 350 members and children.

From this church in the past have gone forth two ministers, Revs. Braden Shaner and John J. Hill, and another is now completing his theological course, Frank E. Smith.

The deaconesses who have graduated from

this church are: Sister Elizabeth Kneppshield, St. John's Church, Des Moines, Iowa; Sister Edna Hill, St. Paul's Church, York, Pennsylvania.

For benevolent purposes last year this church contributed the sum of \$1,788, and for all purposes, \$5,498.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

The First Lutheran Church was organized in 1868 by Rev. Jonathan Sarver, who donated the lot on which the present edifice is standing. The first building was of brick and cost \$5,000, being built in 1872. Rev. Sarver resigned in 1883 and sold the parsonage to the congregation. He was followed by Rev. W. J. Miller, D. D., 1883-93; Rev. E. F. Krauss, D. D., 1893-1900; Rev. M. L. Zweizig, 1901-09. The present pastor is Rev. Frederick A. Reiter, who came Sept. 26, 1909. The present beautiful and modern church building was erected in 1909-10. It is of brown limestone, elegantly furnished, heated and lighted and is one of the finest in this part of the State. The chimes in the tower can be heard each Saturday eve and Sabbath, and are the pride of the residents of this quiet and picturesque town. Their clear, melodious tones roll over the lovely valley of the Kiskiminetas like a benediction and incline the hearer to a deeper reverence for the blessings of religion. The entire cost of the church, chimes and the modern and home-like parsonage adjoining was over \$63,000. The church membership is 500 and the Sabbath school has an enrollment of 350. At the end of 1913 the collections for missions and other purposes amounted to over \$1,400. Mrs. Flora Stevenson was the first contributor to the fund for chimes and is called "The Mother of the Chimes." She died this year, 1913.

THE METHODISTS

Up to 1830 the Methodists of Leechburg were served by itinerant preachers who came through on their tours of this county. The names of these pioneers are not all at hand, but among them were: Revs. Thomas McGrath, John Somerville, Simon Elliott, David P. Hawkins, James Henderson, M. L. Weakley, Israel Dallas, D. P. Mitchell.

Under the direction of Rev. F. S. DeHass the small congregation organized in 1830, and in 1846 a brick church was built on the site of the present church, on land donated by David Leech. Rev. DeHass was afterward appointed U. S. consul to Jerusalem.

From the last date the pastors were: Revs. H. S. Nesbitt, E. B. Griffin, Daniel A. Hines, Hiram Miller, Jack Lane, James R. Means, J. S. Bracken, J. Shaw, H. Borbage, W. P. Blackburn, Isaac Sadler, Theo. Coleman, William Steward, Wampler Mutersbaugh, Heaton, P. F. Jones, A. Scott Ray, Richard Jordan, Simpson, John Wakefield, Joseph Shaw, A. P. Leonard, John S. Lemmon.

Between 1866 and 1867 the old brick church, which had become unsafe, was replaced by a frame building, 35x45, which in turn was replaced by the present edifice in 1887. The old frame was torn down and the new church, of brick, cost about \$17,000. The trustees at the time of erection were: Joseph C. DeWitt, J. H. Fiscus, Israel Klingensmith, Aaron Hill, W. B. Jack, Andrew Grinder and Cornelius McCauley.

Succeeding pastors were: Revs. William Dallas, M. M. Eaton, E. B. Webster, Henry C. Beacon, J. F. Core, N. Davis, Thos. J. Kurtz, George Orbin, J. B. Risk, W. F. Conner, C. W. Miller.

After 1875 the Leechburg circuit was abolished and the charge was made a station. The subsequent pastors were: Revs. Jas. M. Swan, J. W. McIntyre, H. H. Pershing, B. Pugh, E. G. Loughry, until 1886.

To the earnest efforts and care of Rev. Loughry we are indebted for this complete record of Methodism in Leechburg. He devoted much time to gathering the data and entering it in the church records. After a life of good works and regretted by hundreds he passed away this year (1913) in Pittsburgh. His pastorate at Leechburg lasted five years.

The pastors from that date to 1913 were: Revs. J. B. Uber, O. A. Emerson, Thomas Patterson, Calvin Miller, P. C. Brooks, N. L. Brown, William Tannehill, Thomas Hicks and the present popular incumbent, Rev. Thomas Charlesworth.

The present church building is in fine condition and has a large auditorium and Sunday school. The Ladies' Aid Society, which is still in a thriving condition, assisted at the erection of the church in 1887, raising \$1,600 toward its cost.

In 1889 the membership was 123; in 1890 it was 257; and in 1913 it was 445. The Sunday school has a membership of 338.

The conference of the Methodist Church of the Pittsburgh district was held in Leechburg in 1904.

HOLY INNOCENTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

There is a tradition that some services of the Episcopal Church were held in Leechburg

as early as 1857-58 (but nothing permanent) by a Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

In 1885 the General Missionary of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Rev. Samuel P. Kelly, visited the town and found a former communicant of St. Paul's Church, Kittanning, resident in Leechburg, Mrs. Mary Weiser, with two young daughters (twins) whom she had taught to pray for the establishment of their beloved church in the place. There were also about twenty other Episcopalians resident here. So a mission was begun under the name of "The Holy Innocents," and Mr. George A. McKallip Dyess was appointed lay reader. A chapter of the "Guild of the Good Shepherd" was organized of which the officers were Miss L. M. Eckman and Mrs. Weiser.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh made his first visitation of the mission on July 2nd, 1885, held service in the Baptist Church, and confirmed one person.

Since that date he has administered confirmation in Leechburg a score of times, and has confirmed one hundred and thirteen candidates.

Since that time Rev. S. P. Kelly, other general missionaries and local ministers (sometimes resident), have had charge of the work, including the Revs. Charles A. Bragdon, J. H. Barnard, George Gunnell, William Coney, John King, Joseph Baker, A. S. Lewis, Thomas Lloyd, A. W. Kierulff, C. E. Ball, and G. A. M. Dyess, Ph. D.

A frame church was built and opened December 26, 1889. This was burned down in 1904, and another of brick was erected and opened for service June 22, 1905, consecrated November 5, 1913.

There have been since 1905 many removals and losses, and the present number of communicants is only forty-eight.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First United Presbyterian Church of Leechburg was organized in 1884 with 15 members, yet within that year they succeeded in erecting a \$4,000 brick church. The first pastor was Rev. James Dodds. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Browning. Rev. E. Z. Thomas, D. D., took charge in 1881, and during his pastorate to the present year (1913) repairs and additions to the amount of \$2,000 have been made to the church and the membership increased to 206. The Sunday school numbers 140. A new parsonage is being erected.

THE BAPTISTS

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1873, and that year a frame building erected on

the southwest corner of Third street and Siberian avenue. It is of a Gothic design and measures 40x40 feet. This church has been repaired and remodeled in 1913, the re-dedication services being held by Rev. Harry Bambridge, president of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association. An address was also delivered by Rev. H. G. Gleiss of Pittsburgh. Rev. Thomas Lambert, of Scotland, has accepted a call to fill the pulpit during the coming year.

HUNGARIAN PRESBYTERIANS

The Videke Reformatus Egyhaz, or Hungarian Presbyterian Church, was organized May 6, 1911, with a membership of twenty-seven, under the care of the Presbytery of Kittanning. For a time services were held in the Presbyterian Church in Leechburg, but the increase of membership enabled the congregation to erect a handsome brick building in the suburbs, the cost of which was \$5,000. This church was occupied on Christmas day, 1913. The dedication was postponed to May 30, 1914.

In connection with the church is a thriving Sunday school of thirty-four members, and a men's Bible class of twenty-three members.

The pastor, Rev. A. W. Kovacs, has been the father of his congregation from the first, and has expended his entire time in the up-building of the organization, even putting his hands to the labor of erecting the building. His services are held in the Magyar language and he is frequently called upon to address meetings of six nationalities in their native tongues. Rev. J. S. Helm, D. D., assisted largely in organizing this congregation.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church of Leechburg was established about 1872 and the membership has fluctuated since that date in proportion to the prosperity of the town. The present membership is quite large and is composed largely of the English speaking citizens of that denomination. They have a neat frame building in the upper part of the town with a handsome new brick parsonage opposite. Rev. F. A. Maloney has been in charge of the congregation for the past two years.

St. Martha's Roman Catholic Church of Leechburg has the unique privilege of administering to both the Greeks and Roman Catholics of the parish. Rev. Stephen Ulrich, the pastor, can converse with any member of the congregation, which includes Slovak, Magyar, Polish, Lithuanian, German and Italian nationalities. There are 100 families in the parish

and they worship in a \$2,000 frame edifice which they erected in 1910. The first Mass was said on September 22, of that year. They have also a \$10,000 lot and parsonage.

GRACE LUTHERAN

Grace Lutheran Church is another offshoot of the Hebron congregation, organized in 1900. They have a frame church on Siberian avenue just above the latter. The present pastor is Rev. T. A. Himes, D. D. Rev. J. C. N. Park was the first minister, and was followed by Rev. John Tressler and Rev. William Hesse, D. D.

FREE METHODISTS

The Free Methodist congregation is supplied by Rev. S. W. Ayers, who also serves the congregation at Bagdad. They have a neat frame house of worship. Their congregation is small.

LEECHBURG INSTITUTE AND ACADEMIES

The first session of the Leechburg Institute for both sexes was opened in April, 1853. Chiefly instrumental in founding the school were: Daniel Zimmerman, Rev. Jacob Zimmerman, Robert Thorn, Rev. David McKee, Mrs. Fitzgerald, William R. Trout. The first principal was A. S. Thorn, who remained in charge until 1854 and was followed by Rev. David McKee, who continued until 1862. For several years the sessions were held in an old log building belonging to Mrs. Fitzgerald, still standing in Westmoreland county, half a mile southwest of Leechburg, near Weinels Cross Roads. In 1858 a building was erected in Leechburg, in which the school was housed until 1862, when it was sold to the Presbyterian Church, and was named the Leechburg Academy. Later on this building was used as a boarding house by Mrs. Elizabeth Stitt, as it was the best adapted to that purpose in the then small town. It is notable that in 1861 fourteen students became soldiers in the first call for volunteers for the preservation of the Union. The old building was sold in 1873 for \$1,000 to J. H. Bergman, who converted it into a dwelling house. Finally in 1878 the old institute was burned.

Up to 1864 the school was jointly conducted by the Presbyterians and the Lutherans. In that year the Lutherans incorporated the Lutheran Academy. A three-story edifice, with a cupola and containing six school rooms, was built on the site of the Hebron church, which later took its place. This academy prospered for some years, Professor McKee continuing as the principal until 1867. Among the

instructors were Revs. David M. Kemmerrer, Samuel F. Breckenridge, and others. After the controversy in the Lutheran Church this institution languished and in 1869 was closed.

The Presbyterians continued their school for several years under the direction of Miss Martha Foley, Dr. T. A. McCurdy, S. A. McClung, Rev. Virgil Shirley, Rev. George W. Riggle, J. G. D. Findley, Rev. W. J. Bollman. With the charge of Rev. T. B. Anderson in 1869 the school ceased to exist.

SCHOOLS

The first school building in Leechburg stood on the south side of Main street, at the corner of Bridge alley. It was afterward used as a dwelling and moved across the street, where it now stands. The present schoolhouse was built in 1874 and is still in a fine condition, but will soon be too crowded by the children of this rapidly growing town.

The Leechburg High School was erected in 1910, and is a handsome two-story buff brick building of modern design, valued at \$22,000. S. M. Neagley is the supervising principal and his assistants are: Eliza McMullen, department of mathematics; Carrie Smith, Latin and history; Myrtle Foale, English; William McIlhattan, sciences; Amabelle Watson, music.

In 1869 there was one school; number of months taught, 5; female teacher, 1; salary per month, \$28; male scholars, 19; female scholars, 12; average number attending school, 23; cost per month, \$1.16; amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$177.28; received from tax collectors and other sources, \$218.28; from State appropriation, \$8.50; cost of instruction, \$140; fuel and contingencies, \$30.25; cost of schoolhouse, \$39.83; balance on hand, \$8.23.

In 1870 there was one school; number months taught, 4; one female teacher; salary per month, \$28; male scholars, 8; female scholars, 14; average attendance, 19; cost per month, \$1.48; received from State appropriation, \$8.16; from taxes and other sources, \$164.98; total, \$173.14; cost schoolhouse, etc., \$24; paid for teacher's wages, \$112; for fuel, contingencies, etc., \$18.30; resources, \$10.68.

The number of rooms in 1913 was 18; average months taught, 9; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 18; average salaries, male \$138, female, \$56; male scholars, 362; female scholars, 394; average attendance, 623; cost per month, \$2.02; tax levied, \$15,611.76; received from State, \$3,088.44; other sources, \$21,261.74; value of schoolhouses, \$81,000;

teachers' wages, \$11,904; fuel, repairs, etc., \$12,564.71.

The school directors are: J. D. Orr, president; A. B. Walker, secretary; C. F. Armstrong, treasurer; C. S. Hill, A. M. Armstrong.

SOCIETIES

Leechburg is supplied with several lodges, some of them existing since the early settlement and others of the more modern secret orders.

The Masonic order was established here in 1889, and has a very large membership, including the Shriners. Present organizations are: Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M.

The Odd Fellows were organized here in 1869 and now have a fine membership. The present lodge is No. 437. They own their building, a three-story brick on Market street, with offices on the ground floor. Number of members, 208.

The Knights of Pythias were instituted here in 1871. The membership now is 160.

The B. P. O. E. have a fine home of their own on Market and Second streets and a membership of 200. The number of the lodge is 37.

Eyrie No. 1910, Fraternal Order of Eagles, has a membership of 125.

The Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge No. 102, have a home in the town, and a membership of nearly 200.

The Fraternal Order of Owls has 250 members.

John A. Hunter Post, No. 123, Grand Army of the Republic, is composed of most of the surviving veterans of the Civil war, but its membership is becoming smaller each year, as the old soldiers pass way.

The William Marconi Lodge, No. 1, is an organization of Italians named after the inventor of wireless telegraphy and is the first organized in the United States. It has over 200 active members.

The Minetora is another foreign society, with 250 members, and the Magyar Hungarian Society, with 125 members.

MEDICAL

The first physician in Leechburg was Dr. George W. Marchand. Others resident here at different periods were: J. P. Pullard, William Wilson, J. Kiers, John T. Crawford, T. C. McCulloch, Washington Reynolds, W. L. Morrow, R. P. Hunter, J. A. Armstrong and J. A. Carson. The present ones are: U. O. Heilman, Joseph I. Hunter, Joseph D. Orr, Clarence C. Parks, David H. Riffer and Howard M. Welsh, V. E. Van Kirk.

CEMETERIES

The old Leechburg cemetery is located northwest of the town, on a commanding hill. The Leechburg Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1864. Evergreen cemetery was laid out in 1888, with all the skill that modern landscape engineers could exert. The main roadways have been worked out to advantage, and many beautiful and massive monuments bear witness to the respect in which the dead who sleep here were held by their surviving families and friends.

Part of this cemetery has been made into a park and set aside as a perpetual memorial to the soldiers of the various wars who were

natives of this and near communities. Here is a duplicate of the George B. Mead monument at Gettysburg, and a large cannon, a donation from the War Department, mounted, near the center of the park. This park is under the care of the Soldiers' Memorial Association, an organization of the citizens of Leechburg and surrounding territory.

The cemetery of St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church is near here, having been chartered and laid out in 1897. It is a peaceful and beautiful "Campo Santo," or rest of the saints. Pleasant Hill cemetery is also located near here on a hill overlooking the town and is a very beautiful burial place.

CHAPTER XV

APOLLO BOROUGH

LOCATION—"WARREN'S SLEEPING PLACE"—EARLY ASSESSMENT LISTS—FERRIES AND BRIDGES—TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS—INDUSTRIES—MERCANTILE—ROLLING MILLS—THE APOLLO STEEL COMPANY—BANKING—WATER SUPPLY—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—PUBLIC LIBRARY—WOMAN'S CLUB—W. C. T. U.—MILITARY—LAW AND MEDICINE—EDUCATIONAL—THE BOROUGH HORSE

The location of Apollo has many natural advantages, situated as it is on a sloping plain in a beautiful cove of the Kiskiminetas, with a fine outlook on every side. The recent rehabilitation of the iron industry will greatly increase the population.

Apollo was formerly called "Warren," from either a trader or an Indian chief who bore that name. It obtained the title through the location of a grave, said to be that of an Indian chief, about a mile below the town. On an ancient map this grave was given the name of "Warren's Sleeping Place."

John Cochran and Abraham Ludwig cleared the principal part of the land on which the town afterward was built. The first settlers before the Pennsylvania canal was built were: Joseph Alford, John Cochran, Abraham Ludwig, Isaac McLaughlin, Michael Risher, Robert Stewart and John Wort.

Before the establishment of the postoffice here, August 15, 1827, the points nearest to Warren for receiving mail matter were Freeport and Kittanning. Milton Dally was the first postmaster. The department gave this office a name different from that of the town, because there was another office in this State by the name of Warren. During 1913 there were two postmasters, Charles S. Hegeman

and J. Gallagher, the former resigning before his term had expired.

The town of Warren was surveyed off into lots, streets and alleys by William Watson, in November, 1816. These lots were fifty in number and respectively 66 by 165 feet, each containing a quarter of an acre. Water (now Canal) and Back (now Church) streets are parallel to the Kiskiminetas river—the former being from 90 to 100 and the latter 60 feet wide, and are intersected at right angles by North, Main, Indiana and Coal Bank streets, each 60 feet wide. An alley 30 feet wide intersects Water street between lots Nos. 20 and 21 and Back street between lots Nos. 11 and 30. Four other alleys parallel to Water and Back streets are respectively 12 feet wide. Two acres adjoining Back street and opposite the eastern end of Main street and lots Nos. 10 and 11 were laid out agreeably to the terms of sale of the town lots free of charge, as a location for a meeting-house, schoolhouse and cemetery.

Rev. William Speer and William Johnson laid out the town. The first houses built were four log structures on what is now known as Second street. The first one completed was the old McMullen house. The Guthrie, Chambers, Truby, Bovard, Jackson and Miller ad-

ditions have since been included in the town of Apollo.

The first separate assessment list of the town of Warren, then in Allegheny township, was made in 1830 thus: John Alford, lot No. 22, 1 horse, 1 head of cattle, total valuation, \$58; James H. Belt, lot No. 16, 1 house, 1 other lot not known, \$156; Catherine Cochran, lot No. 34, 1 house, 1 head of cattle, \$31; Robert Cochran, single man, lot No. 9, \$25; Andrew Cunningham, lot No. 48, 1 head of cattle, \$31; William Davis, lot No. 17, 1 house, blacksmith, \$91; Philip Dally, lot number not known, one house, \$225; Samuel Gardiner, lot No. 225; William Graham, lot No. 48, 1 house, 1 head of cattle, \$31; John Lewellyn, lot No. 4, 1 house, 1 horse, \$255; Robert McKissen, lot No. 15, 1 house, 1 head of cattle, \$106; Alexander McKinstry, lot No. 1, 1 house, \$252; William McKinstry, 1 lot and house, \$225.25; John McElwain, lot No. 3, 1 house, 2 horses, 1 head of cattle, \$601; Isaac McLaughlin, lot No. 38, 1 house, transferred to John McElwain; William Mechaffey, half-lot No. 24; Peter Risher, lot No. 18, 1 house, 1 horse, \$225; John Wort, lots Nos. 5 and 6, 1 house, 1 tanyard, 1 horse, 2 cattle, lot No. 12 unseated, \$247.

By act of Assembly March 15, 1848, Warren, then in the township of Kiskiminetas, was incorporated into the borough of Apollo. One reason for changing its name was because goods shipped from the East were often carried past it to Warren, in Warren county, Pennsylvania. The old boundaries have been repeatedly extended to meet the demands of this growing town.

The first borough election was held May 8, 1848, when Robert McKissen was elected burgess, and William Nichols, William Miller, George C. Bovard, John T. Smith, John Elwood and David Risher town councilmen. The population at that time was 359 whites and two colored.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES

The first ferry was kept by Owen Jones where the bridge across the Kiskiminetas now is. Increased facilities for crossing that river were afforded by the bridge across it, which was erected by a company incorporated by the act of March 15, 1844, called the Warren Bridge Company. In the course of six or seven years after the bridge was erected, indebtedness had so accumulated against the company that additional legislation was resorted to to enable it to discharge its liabilities

and after some litigation the bridge was sold in 1858. That bridge, which was a wooden structure, roofed over, had three stone piers. It was carried away by an ice gorge in 1881.

The present bridge is a steel one, erected by the Morse Bridge Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, and was jointly constructed by Armstrong and Westmoreland counties. The commissioners were: James White, John Murphy and L. W. Corbett for Armstrong; Henry Keeley, J. N. Townsend and William Taylor for Westmoreland.

Milton Dally is said to have been the captain of the first boat that made a trip on the Pennsylvania canal west of the Allegheny mountains. John B. Chambers was the captain of the first packet-boat that plied between Apollo and Pittsburgh.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

The first tannery was opened by John Wort in 1823. In 1839 he was followed by James Guthrie, and in 1850 Simon S. Whitlinger also began to handle hides and leather. The latter sold to John F. Whitlinger, who introduced modern methods, and it was in active operation until his death, about 1910. A harness shop had also been added.

The first tavern was opened in 1824; the making of pottery was introduced in 1832; of saddles and harness in 1837; cabinet-making in 1836; of wagons in 1840; coverlet weaving in 1841; stonecutting in 1842; chairmaking in 1843; coopering in 1844; making tinware in 1848; carding in 1848; dentistry, cigarmaking, making mill-wheels, etc., making copperware, in 1851; grocery business, as a separate branch, in 1855; teaching music, confectionery as a separate business, and butchering in 1858; coal merchant and druggist in 1860; coal merchant and milling in 1851; coal mining in 1863; brick-making in 1865; auctioneer in 1867; planingmill, foundry and salt merchant in 1868; stove and tin merchant, book agent and painter in 1870; oil merchant and broom-maker in 1871; undertaker and silversmith in 1873; oil dealer and photographer in 1874; lumberman, furniture dealer and brickpresser in 1875.

INDUSTRIES

A cooperage was established by Samuel Jack, at the foot of Indiana street, in 1854-55, and was continued in operation until 1864-65. The annual product was about ten thousand barrels, and the number of employes varied from eight to twelve.

The Apollo gristmill was erected by John

H. and Eden Townsend in 1849. For the ten years subsequent to 1876 it was owned by George Brenner. It was three stories, frame, with three runs of burrstones, smutmill, corn-cracker and sheller, and other modern improvements. It was situated on the southerly side and at the lower end of Mill street.

The Superior Roller Mills are operated by William H. Carnahan & Co. The lumber and planing mills of W. W. Wallace Company are of greater capacity than any others in this part of the county, and do a business of considerable extent in this and Westmoreland counties.

The Apollo Foundry Company, organized in 1889, is still in a thriving condition and caters to a trade coming from all points in the Kiskiminetas valley.

The Apollo Lime & Ballast Company have a crushing plant and quarry half a mile east of the town, where on an average ten men are constantly employed in producing fine building stone, and ballast for railroad track surfacing. The officers are: Walter George, president; Charles P. Wolfe, secretary.

The Apollo Woolen Mills Company was organized in April, 1908, with a capital of \$30,000, \$36,000 being paid in. The present officers are: T. E. Cunningham, president; J. M. Hankey, secretary-treasurer. They have a large factory building in the west end of the town, employing thirty persons, manufacturing cloth for the United States army and blankets for some of the largest department stores in this country, under various trademarks supplied by the customers. So great has the business grown since its inception that the firm find it impossible to accept additional orders, owing to lack of capacity. They contemplate shortly enlarging the factory.

MISCELLANEOUS

Apollo has two hotels, the Hartman House, formerly the Chambers, kept by C. A. Hartman, and the Arlington, of which William Troup is proprietor.

The mercantile establishments of Apollo are: Druggists—W. A. Gray, C. W. Bollinger, W. F. Pauly, Frank T. Wray. Jewelers—William Johnston, O. F. Neale. Dry goods, clothing—The Famous Department Store, Thomas F. Sutton, E. A. Townsend & Son, Shaw-Phillips Company, W. F. Devers, Sutton & Flude, F. Porrica, The People's Store. Shoes—Ritts & Cochran, R. F. Orr. Furniture—C. J. Kepple & Co. Photographers—N. H. Stewart, Charles Bellas. Hardware—G. J. Brooks, A. D. Stewart, H. S. Steel, C.

H. Truly. Tailors—George L. Teeters, S. Herman. Butchers—J. W. Whitlinger, H. W. Walker & Son. Confectioner—B. F. Bosworth.

There are in Apollo also one garage, kept by H. D. Bellas; a plumbing establishment, D. R. Hook, proprietor; one blacksmith, J. H. Snyder; one livery barn, kept by Joseph DeShong; and six general stores.

The Women's Exchange has a store for the sale of homebaking and fancy work; the five and ten cent store is owned by T. G. McCullough; S. C. Miller operates a one cent to one dollar store; the real estate agents are R. M. McLaughlin, J. C. Gallagher and Ira J. Wray; and the leading contractor and cement manufacturer is Preston Grim.

Apollo has three motion picture theatres which are liberally patronized by the people of the town and surrounding territory.

ROLLING MILLS OF EARLY TIMES

In 1854 Dr. James P. Speer, who had been interested in the Ramsey furnace, donated a plot of ground and in company with George W. Cass and Washington McClintock organized the Kiskiminetas Iron Company, for the manufacture of nails, using the water from the canal to operate an overshot wheel 20 feet in diameter with a 20 foot face, the fall of water being 24 feet. Owing to the unsuitability of the iron, which was of brittle quality, they failed to pay expenses, and the plant was sold by the sheriff in 1860 to Cass & McClintock for \$4,100. Under the management of Dr. J. S. Kuhn the mill was run until 1861, when the Civil war put a stop to operations. Dr. Kuhn had, however, succeeded in producing good nails. The mill was also operated by George W. Cass & Co. for eighteen months. In 1863 Washington McClintock, William Rogers, Sr., and W. E. Foale, under the title of McClintock, Rogers & Co., leased the works, abandoned the manufacture of nails in 1869 and produced a good quality of plain sheet iron, for which they received 16 cents a pound. There is in 1913 a better quality of iron on the market which brings but 3½ cents. The number of employees during this period averaged fifty. Until the destruction of dam No. 2 in February, 1866, water power was used, but after the ice carried away the wheel the mill suspended operations until August of that year, when steam was substituted and the firm reorganized. It then became known as Rogers & Burchfield, with Thomas J. Hoskinson as silent partner. Additional rolls were put in and the manufacture of cold rolled iron

begun. The property in 1874 consisted of two sheet mills, seven puddling furnaces, one heating furnace, two sheet furnaces, two annealing furnaces, one steam hammer, two gas wells, three engines, twenty-one tenant houses, one storehouse and bakery and a wire suspension bridge across the Kiskiminetas. The firm failed in 1875. From 1876 to 1893 P. H. Laufman & Co. owned the plant, having purchased it, and in the latter year the firm was changed to Apollo Iron & Steel Company, this company having bought the P. H. Laufman interests, and Mr. George McMurtry, of Pittsburgh, an experienced iron and steel manufacturer, was made president and general manager. After a few years of increasing success in making the "Apollo Brand" of blue sheets, in 1898 this company bought five hundred acres across the river from (and below) Apollo and built a new mill and new town, named Vandergrift after the largest holder of stock in this Apollo Iron & Steel Company. The name was changed to the Vandergrift Steel Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and Mr. McMurtry continued as president. In 1902 they moved the Apollo mill to this plant or practically wrecked it. Mr. McMurtry is now president of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who bought the plant in 1900.

THE APOLLO STEEL COMPANY

Ten years later, after many attempts to establish another mill to help the town, Robert Lock, formerly a superintendent in Kirkpatrick & Co.'s mills in Leechburg, and later with the Vandergrift mills and still later with the Allegheny Steel Company, at Brackenridge, went to Apollo and promoted a new company in conjunction with the business men of the town. The grounds were selected near the site of the oil mill.

When the citizens of Apollo decided they needed a mill to take the place of the one removed to Vandergrift they did not waste time in useless discussion, but went to work to form a company of their own. On February 16, 1912, the first citizens' meeting was held, a company formed and steps taken to build a plant for the manufacture of sheet steel. On June 3d of the same year the ground was broken for the mill, on March 20, 1913, the furnaces were fired, and on June 16th, exactly sixteen months after the first meeting, the first iron was rolled in the completed mill. The power was turned on by President Robert Lock, of the company, at 8:22 A. M., and the

mill was in operation at last. The first piece of iron was put through the soft rolls at 8:45 A. M. on No. 4 mill by roller W. E. Jones, John M. Fiscus, a veteran iron worker, taking the place of catcher, and President Lock running the screw. The first pair was broken down by rougher Ira Dodson at 9:05 A. M. and the first pack was finished by roller Jones at 9:21 A. M., when a great cheer went up from the large crowd of spectators and Apollo again took her rightful place among the iron producing towns of the valley, after a lapse of eleven years, lacking twelve days.

The ponderous machinery moved off without a hitch and worked more like a mill that had been in operation for some time than one making the initial start. This is most remarkable when it is understood that the big gear wheel was received into the works at 11:30 P. M. Wednesday of the week before, and that the spider and other parts of the great drive had arrived only a few days before. The work of installing the drive was begun on Sunday night at 10 o'clock under the personal direction of W. F. Monnich, erector for the United Engineering and Foundry Company, of Pittsburgh, and the machinery was turned over for the first time at 11:45 P. M. Thursday, June 12, 1913. The machinery ran idle from that hour until the start was made on Monday morning at 8:00 o'clock. This is considered a remarkable record.

The plant is housed in a building 156 feet wide by 432 feet long, with an extension runway 116 feet by 72 feet, partially roofed. The building is divided longitudinally into a main center span of 70 feet and 10 inches, with a furnace building 38 feet and 2 inches, and a stack aisle 6 feet and 7 inches wide on one side, and a shear building 40 feet and 2 inches wide on the other side. The equipment consists of six sheet mills, two cold mills and a galvanizing department, with the necessary accessories.

The drive for the mill is a double helical-cut tooth gear, the largest of its kind in the world, and was designed and built by the United Engineer & Foundry Company, the cutting being done by the Wm. Todd Company, Youngstown, Ohio. It consists of two cast steel half rims attached to a central spider. The pinion is 15 feet in length, with pitch diameter of 30 inches, 42 inches face, and weighs 12 tons. The pitch diameter on the big gear is 19 feet, 4 inches. The two solid web fly wheels measure 13 feet, 6 inches diameter each and are of 50 tons weight. The gear, spider, shaft and coupling weigh 85 tons. The

big gear rim is 40 tons weight and the spider 20 tons.

The large motor is of 1,400 h. p. 240 revolutions per minute, 235 full load, 60 cycles, 3 phase 2,300 volts induction motor, 332 amperes per phase, and was made by the General Electric Company. To protect the motor from the severe shocks encountered in sheet rolling, it was necessary to obtain an exceptionally large fly wheel effect, and on this account it was deemed advisable to place the fly wheels on the motor shaft, making them of cast steel. The peripheral speed of these wheels is approximately 10,000 feet per minute. The necessary fly wheel effect, if obtained from a single wheel, would have required excessive rim weight, and for this reason, and also to balance the pinion shaft, two fly wheels of equal weight were used.

The entire plant is equipped in the most modern manner and far excels any similar works in America. One of the splendid features of the construction is the electrical work, which is unsurpassed by any of its size in the country. The current is furnished by the West Penn Electric Company, and comes from their great power plant at Connellsville, Pennsylvania. The incoming lines carry 25,000 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles alternating current. This enters the transformer house or sub-station and is stepped down through three K V A transformers to 2,300 volts. This passes through conduits underground to the control pulpit located at the centre of the roll train and elevated about ten feet above the sheet floor. This location gives the operator an unobstructed view of the entire sheet floor.

The sub-station also contains three 75 K V A transformers which step the current down from 2,300 volts to 240 volts. This also passes underground through conduits to the mill switchboard, which is located beneath the control pulpit, and this voltage is used for all lights, cranes and small motors. The sub-station also contains all necessary meters for registering the power consumption on the large motor, small motors and lights. On the control pulpit, the switchboard which controls the starting and stopping of the 1,400 h. p. motor is located.

The furnace equipment, which consists of six combination sheet and pair furnaces and two annealing furnaces, was designed and built by George J. Hagan. All the furnaces are provided with American underfeed stokers. The galvanizing department consists of two pots, with necessary pickling and washing tanks, and the arrangement is of somewhat

novel design, being worked out along lines suggested by Robert Lock, president of the Apollo Steel Company.

As the plant is not provided with any regular boiler equipment, it was necessary to install a small low pressure boiler for heating the pickling tanks in the galvanizing department, and this is the only steam used in the plant. In order to avoid the use of high pressure steam, an air compressor was installed, which serves the power doublers, this being the only operation which could not conveniently be taken care of by electric motors.

The hoisting equipment consists of a 30-ton crane over the main mill building, and two 10-ton cranes in the furnace building.

An interesting fact in relation to this mill was that there was no shop in Pennsylvania large enough to cut the helical gears, and they had to be shipped to Youngstown, Ohio, to be finished. On the trip there and back the utmost care was necessary to prevent the great weight and height of the halves of the wheel from damaging the bridges and stations along the railroads. Several bridges were raised to permit the castings to pass, and the halves were sunk into the floor of the car to save height and prevent overturning.

The last iron made in Apollo by the American Sheet Steel Company was rolled by John Hanna on the 28th day of June, 1902. A. L. Zimmerman, then manager of the Apollo works, sent the last pack through the rolls.

BANKING

The Apollo Savings Bank was organized in 1870 and first assessed in 1872. Its capital stock was \$50,000. In 1896 it was made a State bank, and in 1901 the name was changed to Apollo Trust Company. The capital now is \$250,000. The officers are: J. N. Nelson, president; E. A. Townsend, vice president; John H. Jackson, secretary and treasurer; Walter J. Guthrie, solicitor.

The First National Bank of Apollo, chartered in 1901, with a capital of \$50,000, occupies the new building, just completed at a cost of \$35,000. The officers are: W. L. George, president; Andrew Gallagher, vice president; Charles P. Wolfe, cashier; S. M. Jamison, assistant cashier.

FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SUPPLY

Considering the size of Apollo and the facilities for fire protection in the past, the absence of any serious conflagrations, with the exception of that of 1876, is a credit to the

care of the inhabitants and the precautionary measures taken since that date. For a period of sixty years after the founding of the town only three buildings were burned. But this period of rest was rudely broken by the fire of 1876, in which twenty-nine buildings were wiped out, causing a loss of over \$32,000, with but \$12,000 insurance. This put the townspeople on their guard and they started the construction of the present excellent water system. Three volunteer fire companies are provided with hose carts and a hook and ladder truck, the pressure of the street mains being ample for all purposes. A box system of alarms, connected with the telephone lines, is provided, and has saved the place from repeated dangers.

The Apollo Water Company have lately added to their plant, and now have two impounding reservoirs across Beaver run, in Westmoreland county, with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons. Another reservoir and filter plant, on the Orr and Gilkerson farms, has a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons. On the Owens farm is the storage reservoir, from which the water goes direct to the mains. It has a capacity of 14,000,000 gallons. The old Allegheny gas engine of 75 horsepower is capable of lifting 1,000,000 gallons daily, and the new Westinghouse gas engine and pump can handle 1,500,000 gallons. A pressure of 115 pounds to the square inch is continually carried, and can be increased to double, but the necessity has never arisen. These reservoirs could supply the towns of Apollo and Leechburg for five months, without pumping, if necessary. Leechburg is supplied through mains six miles in length, from Beaver Run reservoir.

The most important point about this plant is the absolute purity of the water. No other towns in the county have such a clean water supply. The Beaver run is free from contamination by mines or factories, and no persons are allowed to foul the waters, which come from a strictly clear farming country. When the Public Service Commission rates went into effect in 1913 the Apollo company, although a private concern, did not have to alter its rates one cent.

The company is not overloaded with ornamental officials. The three gentlemen in charge have office hours alternately morning and evening, in Leechburg and Apollo. They are: W. C. Hawley, general superintendent; D. C. Shull, superintendent; W. J. Murphy, cashier.

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in Apollo was

the *Warren Lacon*, in 1835, owned and edited by Dr. Robert McKisson, who seems to have been the most prominent man in the town. He was the first burgess, the first doctor, the first editor, the only storekeeper, boat agent, was a poet and a Democrat. His paper was published for several years. It bore little news, save death notices and marriages, and was finally discontinued for lack of patronage in 1840. In 1875 Miss Jennie Stentz started the *Kiskiminetas Review* and after a short time transferred it to J. Melhorn. The name was later changed to *Herald* and in 1883 the plant was purchased by William Davis, who later sold it to M. H. Cochran. In 1883 Cochran died and his widow, who was left with two small sons and only the printing plant to make a livelihood, at once assumed the editorship and management of the paper. Remaining in Apollo for fifteen years, or until 1898, she then moved the outfit to the new town of Vandergrift, following the line of progress, and changed the title of the publication to *The Vandergrift Citizen* and was most successful as an editress, boosting the new town, which also stood by her and the paper, until in 1906 she married her second husband and sold the paper to E. H. Welsh. In 1894 C. W. Bollinger, now a prominent druggist of Apollo, started the *Advertiser*, his brothers conducting it till 1897, when it was sold and suspended. In 1895 a number of citizens formed a company and began the publication of the *News-Record*, but it was not a very successful venture until the present proprietor, Mr. T. J. Baldrige, took possession in 1908. Mr. Baldrige has made a newspaper out of the ruins of the past journalistic failures, and has added modern machines to the plant. He presents all the news in an interesting form, and is ever alert to advance the prosperity of Apollo.

The *Apollo Sentinel* was started in 1907 by R. V. Bentzell & Bro., who sold it in 1913 to E. W. and C. C. Hilderbrand. It is a weekly, and the new firm has only got under way.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

The early history of the Presbyterian Church in Apollo is somewhat indefinite as to date, but probably the first steps taken to place it upon a permanent footing were made at the time the town was laid out in lots, the Presbyterian plot, a donation of two acres from Messrs. Spear and Johnson, being received in 1814. The signers of the deed were Samuel Gordon, David Watson and George T. Crawford, trustees. Jacob McCartney, an

elder, rode over to Kittanning the day following the signing of the deed and had it recorded. At first the services were held in the open air, the congregation seated on logs and the preacher holding forth from a rostrum of logs covered with a board roof. Rev. Robert Lee was the first temporary pastor, and in 1824 Rev. Joseph Harper was chosen permanently. During his pastorate in 1826, a rough stone edifice was erected, and was for many years the only church in Apollo. Following Mr. Harper came the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, for about six months. Rev. Watson Hughes next filled the pulpit from 1830 to 1837, and for a year following there was no supply. Rev. Alexander Donaldson served for six months in 1838 and in 1840 Rev. Levi M. Graves took charge, remaining until 1843. Dating from 1846 Rev. Cyrus B. Bristol remained as pastor for twelve years, resigning in 1858. Following came Rev. Robert McMillan, until 1864, and in 1865 Rev. John Orr began a service which lasted until 1872. During his incumbency the third church, a brick, was founded, but not completed. It stood facing First street, a little further up the hill from the present one. Rev. Hezekiah Magill in 1872 took charge, remaining until 1879. After him came Revs. Samuel E. Elliott, J. Q. A. Fullerton, R. P. Daubenspecht, Leon Stewart, and the present pastor, Rev. William W. Brockway.

In 1906 the present building was erected. It is of the lantern dome style of architecture, the architect being J. C. Fullerton of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. It is built entirely of stone quarried near Apollo, and the total cost was \$33,000. There are nine classrooms and a fine auditorium, yet the congregation are already crowding the building, so fast have they grown in numbers. The present membership is 550, and the Sunday school has 348 on the roll. The superintendent is Charles W. Walker, and the organist is Eugene T. Baldrige, son of the editor of the *News-Record*.

The elders are: T. A. Cochran, W. T. Gilkerson, T. M. Willard, F. T. Wray, A. C. Hammit, John H. Jackson, W. E. Jones, R. F. Orr. The trustees are: Ira J. Wray, president; Adam Alcorn, secretary; E. E. Cochran, J. M. Jackson, George W. Steele, J. M. Spahr.

The United Presbyterian Church of Apollo was organized in 1868. The present church building was erected in 1885, and greatly remodeled in 1911. The present value of the church and parsonage is \$20,000. Rev. R. A. Jamison has been the pastor for thirty-five years. For eighteen years the church has sup-

ported Miss Fannie Martin as missionary to the Punjab, India. The church membership is 250, and the Sabbath school, 200.

THE LUTHERANS

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Apollo was organized in 1859, at a meeting in the old M. E. church, by Revs. Geo. C. Ehrenfeld and L. M. Kuhns, with the following members: Isaac Townsend, Mary Townsend, James Fair, Philip Long, Sarah Long, Peter Branthoover, Emeline Branthoover, Christian Kepple, Elizabeth Kepple, John Bair, Elizabeth Bair, Mary Martin, Frederick Dibler, Nancy Dibler, Bohemia Townsend, G. W. McMillen, E. C. McMillen, Levi Risher, Belinda Risher, Margaret J. Hunter, Sarah Uncapher, Esther Gumpert, Matilda McCullough, Deborah Starry.

Isaac Townsend and Philip Long were elected elders, and Christian Kepple and James Fair, deacons. A few weeks after the organization Rev. Mr. Ehrenfeld resigned. The old "Seceder" church was at first used as a house of worship.

The pastors have been: Revs. Lewis M. Kuhns, 1859-60; Rev. John A. Delo, 1860-64; Rev. John Welfley, 1864-68; Rev. M. Colver, 1868-76; Rev. G. F. Schaeffer, 1876-82; Rev. C. B. King, 1883-90; Rev. M. L. Culler, 1890-97; Rev. William H. Nicholas, 1897-1902; Rev. M. E. McLinn, 1903-10; Rev. H. E. Berkey, 1910 to date, 1913. The present adult membership is 515. The present church building was erected in 1863, and subsequently repeatedly enlarged and improved. The amount expended on it originally and later, including \$2,200 for pipe organ, was about \$10,000. The Sabbath school has 393 members.

THE METHODISTS

The Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated June 2, 1856, with Rev. Samuel Jones as pastor. Jacob Freetley, Daniel Risher, D. L. Byrer, Hugh Jones and Samuel Jack were trustees. The first church edifice, a frame, was erected on a lot adjoining the one where the present building is situated. The second church was a brick structure, with a lecture room in the basement, on the south side of Mill street, near Church. It was built in 1851. The membership in 1876 was 272; Sunday school, 150.

The present pastor is Rev. H. G. Gregg. The membership is 535; Sunday school, 850, the largest in the entire county.

THE BAPTISTS

The First Baptist Church was erected in 1873 on the canal and Maple street; incorporated December 21, 1874, William Reese, Thomas Reese, Hugh Evans, A. M. Hill, W. B. Ansley and John Morgan, trustees. The present new brick church was erected in 1895-96. The present pastor is Rev. W. S. Caron.

THE CATHOLICS

St. James Roman Catholic Church of Apollo had an unusual life story. The first Catholic resident of the town was Thomas Shorter, a colored man, in 1884. Soon after came James Mallon and family. In the autumn of that year Rev. James McTighe, resident pastor of Leechburg, took compassion on the little band of the faithful and in the house of James Reynolds the first Mass was said in Apollo. Later on a hall on North Fourth street was leased and occasional services held. As Father McTighe had already two congregations to serve, he was compelled to turn the work over to St. Vincent's Benedictine monastery, situated near Latrobe, who sent Father Fidelius to the scene. Under his care the congregation increased sufficiently to enable them to erect a frame church in North Apollo, which was dedicated in 1892. Following Father Fidelius came Father Constantine, and in 1895 Father Macarius Schmitt, who had the honor of being the last pastor. At that time the Apollo Rolling Mill was moved over to Vandergrift, and as the congregation were almost entirely from that source deriving a livelihood, they moved with it. They had increased to seventy-five families of over 450 souls, had outgrown the little frame edifice and had bought two lots for the purpose of erecting a brick building of larger capacity. However, they proceeded with their plans, and shifting the work to Vandergrift put up a neat brick church at a cost of \$5,000. To complete their history it may be said that they now worship in one of the largest and handsomest churches in western Pennsylvania, lately erected in that place.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

The Reformed Chapel was built in 1893, near the Hartman House. The pastor in charge is Rev. D. W. Kerr.

The Free Methodists are under the charge of Rev. R. B. Campbell, of the Pittsburgh Conference.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The only public library in Armstrong county at present is located in Apollo, in the W. C. T. U. building. Its foundation came about from a festival given by the ladies of the town, the proceeds of which were used to purchase the first twenty books. Other donations were later made by the citizens and friends in Pittsburgh, and the State now sends fifty books every six months to the library. At present there are nearly sixteen hundred volumes on the shelves. Miss Agnes Mullen, the librarian, is paid a salary by the borough, and attends to the issuing of books three times a week. The Woman's Club pays the rent of the upper floor of the W. C. T. U. building, where the books are kept.

WOMAN'S CLUB

The Woman's Club of the Kiskiminetas valley was organized in 1908, federated in the same year and united to the congress of women's clubs in 1910. Regular meetings are held twice a month in the W. C. T. U. building, where the most important topics of the present century and historical matters are discussed. For the coming year (1914) the topic will be "South America—The Land of To-morrow." The officers for the coming year are: Mrs. C. W. Bollinger, president; Mrs. H. G. Gregg, vice president; Mrs. Walter George, second vice president; Miss Grace McLaughlin, recording secretary; Miss Bella Glass, corresponding secretary; Mrs. T. J. Henry, treasurer.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The headquarters of the W. C. T. U. of Armstrong county is located at Apollo, where they occupy a building of their own, erected in 1907. This is also the home of the Woman's Club, making Apollo the center of feminine activities for the county. The officers of the Armstrong County W. C. T. U. are: Miss Laura Guthrie, president, Apollo; Mrs. Sarah Leslie, vice president, Slate Lick; Mrs. Ida Cowan, corresponding secretary, Apollo; Miss Jennie Gallagher, secretary, Manorville; Mrs. Jennie Butler, treasurer, Dayton; Mrs. M. J. Mechling, Dayton, and Mrs. J. M. Guthrie, Apollo, honorary presidents. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. They are making a strong campaign for national prohibition in 1920. It is proposed to publish the names of all signers

of petitions for saloon licenses, with their church connection, if any, and thus cause them to make a stand for or against the cause.

SECRET ORDERS

Apollo Lodge No. 437, F. & A. M., was instituted March 4, 1869. Membership, 42.

Mineral Point Lodge No. 614, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 14, 1867. Members, 75. Kiskiminetas Encampment, No. 192, was instituted Dec. 13, 1869. Membership, 30.

Conewago Tribe No. 228, I. O. R. M., was organized in 1875. Membership, 20.

MILITARY RECORDS

The Charleston Guards were organized in 1840, and were merged with the Independent Blues of Apollo, a volunteer company, in 1848. The first captain of the latter organization was Thomas C. McCulloch, afterward a practicing physician of Kittanning. After his removal from Apollo he was succeeded by Samuel Owens in 1855, A. J. Marshall in 1856, J. C. Crawford in 1858 and Samuel M. Jackson, immediately after the firing on Sumter in April, 1861. The services of the Blues were promptly tendered on President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 troops, but not in time to be then accepted. It was directed by Governor Curtin to be held in readiness for future service, and June 5, 1861, it left Apollo for Camp Wright, and was assigned as Company G to the 11th regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, in which it served valiantly during the war. Captain Jackson having been promoted to the rank of colonel Dec. 13, 1863, First Lieut. James P. Speer succeeded him as captain, and, on his subsequent promotion to the rank of major, was succeeded by First Sergt. James H. Mills, who continued to be its captain until that regiment was honorably mustered out of the service after the close of the war. The ranks of that company were filled by gallant and patriotic men, not only from Apollo but from the surrounding country. Among its heroic deeds was its participation in the notable charge upon the Rebel breastworks at Spottsylvania.

Charles S. Whitworth Post No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, has but twenty-four members in 1913, but the combined ages of these old veterans is 1,754 years. The youngest is sixty-seven years and the oldest eighty-two.

LAW AND MEDICINE

The first resident lawyer in 1855 was Jacob Freetley, who later united with John B.

Guthrie, their successor being Walter J. Guthrie. Horace N. McIntyre also practiced in 1883. The present resident members of the bar are J. Q. Cochrane and his sons, Earl F. and Alexander M.

The first resident physician was Robert McKissen, whose successors at different periods have been William Brown; William P. McCulloch, who was surgeon, or assistant surgeon, in the 78th Regiment, Pa. Vols.; Thomas C. McCulloch, Thomas H. Allison, William McBriar, O. P. Bollinger, J. S. McNutt, W. B. Ansley, J. W. Bell and Robert E. McCauley. A dentist was first assessed in 1851.

The members of the medical profession now resident in Apollo are Drs. Thomas J. Henry, James C. Hunter, A. Howard Townsend, William W. Leech and Robert E. McAuley, retired. The dentists now here are Drs. C. Cameron and J. W. Currie.

EDUCATIONAL

Prior to the incorporation of the borough schools were taught in two separate log structures a short distance east of the town, and then in another in a hollow near the forks of a run. The first stood above the old graveyard on the State road in what is now Owens' field. It was made of hewed logs, one story high, with a fireplace on one side wide enough to hold logs six feet long. Backless seats ran across the room, and desks were arranged along the sides, so that the scholars stood facing the teacher. Sliding windows at intervals gave some light. Samuel Owens (later an attorney and judge of court in California) and a Mr. Beacon were successively masters here. The late William McKinstry attended school there in 1825.

The second schoolhouse was erected on the run in the rear of the old Presbyterian church, the Owens farm at that time. It was taught by Jack Brown, grandfather of J. J. Brown and Mrs. Henry Bowers, now living in Apollo.

Soon after the organization of the borough, in 1850, a frame schoolhouse was erected on Church street. After seeing good service, this building was purchased by Alexander Henry, remodeled and used as a dwelling. It still stands on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Third street, and is owned by William Kirkwood. The bell that swung in the little tower is now doing duty in the new building. In 1863 a two-story frame schoolhouse was erected on Mill street near Wood, well furnished, and containing six schoolrooms.

The first board of school directors was

elected at the spring election in 1850, and consisted of William C. Bovard, John B. Chambers, John T. Smith, Thomas Cochran, Samuel Owens and H. M. G. Skiles.

In 1860 the number of teachers was 2; scholars in attendance, 119; amount of State appropriation, \$48.71; from collector of township, \$264.61; general expenses, \$228.60.

In 1876 the number of schools was 5; average number months taught, $4\frac{7}{8}$; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 4; average salary of male teacher per month, \$60; average salary of female teachers per month, \$42.50; male scholars, 129; female scholars, 134; average number attending school, 211; cost per month for each scholar, 86 cents; total amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,299.40; received from State appropriation, \$292.95; from taxes and other sources, \$2,526.18; cost of schoolhouse, \$646.19; paid for teachers' wages, \$820; paid for fuel, collector's fees, contingencies, and other expenses, \$1,335.42.

In 1913 the number of schools was 14; average months taught, 9; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 14; average salaries, male, \$110; female, \$48.93; male scholars, 324; female scholars, 348; average attendance, 580; cost per month, \$2.00; tax levied, \$9,775.69; received from State, 3,231.52; other sources, \$41,446.57; value of schoolhouses, \$18,000; teachers' wages, \$8,145; fuel, fees, etc., \$7,831.61.

The school directors are: A. D. Stewart, president; C. H. Truby, secretary; J. N. Nelson, treasurer; W. M. Biehl, Milo D. Shaw, W. J. Henry.

POPULATION

In 1850 the number of white inhabitants was 329; colored inhabitants, 2. In 1860,

white, 449. In 1870, white 762; colored, 2. The number of taxables in 1876 was 315.

In 1876 the population was 1,449; in 1890, 2,156; in 1900, 2,924; in 1910, 3,006.

The assessment list of 1876 showed the various avocations to be: Clergymen, 4; lawyer, 1; physicians, 3; teachers, 2; dentist, 1; laborers, 90; carpenters, 10; blacksmiths, 6; shoemakers, 3; saddlers, 2; painters, 3; tailors, 2; clerks, 12; cashier, 1; wagonmakers, 2; tanners, 2; timbers, 2; weaver, 1; watchmaker, 1; cigarmakers, 3; miller, 1; plasterer, 1; barber, 1; tollkeeper, 1; printer, 1; rollturner, 1; rollers, 2; puddler, 1; miners, 6; engineers, 3; heaters, 4; manager, 1; agent, 1; haulers, 2; stonemasons, 3; butchers, 3; bookkeeper, 1; farmer, 1; planingmill, 1; planer, 1; foundry, 1; foundryman, 1; old gentlemen, 4.

In 1913 the assessment returns were: Number of acres, 9, valued at \$12,500; houses and lots, 804, valued at \$538,475; average, \$672.88; horses, 126, value, \$5,215; average, \$45.88; cows, 11, value, \$345; average \$28.85; taxables, 1,077; total valuation, \$606,335. Money at interest, \$89,245.71.

THE BOROUGH HORSE

One of the interesting residents of the town is the "Borough Horse." A newspaper controversy arose over his purchase and under the above caption many a witticism was printed, aimed at contemporary occurrences. John Marshall raised him and in 1893 sold him to Joseph Owens for \$85. Owens sold him to the borough of Apollo for \$180. Some persons claimed at that time that he was defective, yet in 1913, when he was twenty-four years old, he was still pulling a wagon every working day for the street cleaning department.

CHAPTER XVI

FREEPORT BOROUGH

PREHISTORIC REMAINS—BLOCKHOUSES—FIRST SETTLERS—THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—IRISH IMMIGRANTS—INDUSTRIES—MERCANTILE—BANKS—PROFESSIONS—NEWSPAPERS—Y. M. C. A.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—MILITARY—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—FIRE PROTECTION—LANEVILLE—TODD'S ISLAND—NOTED CHARACTERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

From undoubted evidences in the shape of mounds, clearings, fortifications and other prehistoric remains there is no doubt that the site of Freeport was once as densely populated as at present, although by strange and unknown races, whose history we can only con-

jecture. But of the history of the present population and their immediate ancestors we have very definite information of most interesting character.

Some time prior to the establishment of permanent peace by Wayne's victory over and treaty with the Indians, a blockhouse was erected on the Allegheny, about 120 rods above the mouth of Buffalo creek, which is now on Water, below Fifth street, Freeport. Its commandant was Capt. John Craig, whose command consisted of forty or fifty men, most of whom were inexperienced soldiers, "raw recruits," and were addicted, before they had been tried, to boasting how easily they could defeat the Indians. They were "brave in words," and continued to be until they were tried. Gordon and Mehaffey, two old rangers, determined to test their pluck. With the consent of the commandant, they were marched one day to the spring on the hillside north of the blockhouse. Gordon and Mehaffey, disguised as Indians, having posted themselves among some rank ironweeds just below the spring, yelled and whooped and shook those weeds, which so frightened those raw soldiers that they hastily threw their guns down in the road and rushed pell-mell into the blockhouse, to which Gordon and Mehaffey returned in the evening by the way of the "eddy" and over the river bank, and were refused admittance by those soldiers because they feared the presence of Indians below the bank, who would rush into the blockhouse if it were opened. The commandant finally ordered Gordon and Mehaffey to be admitted. When those soldiers learned from them that they were the only Indians in those ironweeds near the spring—when they realized how readily they had allowed themselves to be alarmed by that piece of "bushwhacking"—that they had so needlessly proved themselves "cowards in the field," they hurriedly left the blockhouse. Craig said a regiment couldn't have kept them there after they saw how easily they had been scared.

In those early war times there was a place of refuge on John Reed's farm on the left bank of the Allegheny, about two and a half miles below the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, called "Reed's Station," which was named after "Uncle Johnny Reed," as the owner of the ground on which it was situated was called.

FIRST SETTLERS

James McCormick, the second sheriff of this county, settled here, probably in 1797, and

opened a hotel and established a ferry. By the act of April 4, 1798, such parts of Allegheny county as were then within Elder's district, being part of Deer township, were made an election district, and the place fixed for holding the elections was "at the house of James McCormick, in the town of Freeport," which was the first house built on Water street.

Some time during that year Charles Duffy and his family arrived here from Ireland and stopped at McCormick's, where his daughter Barbara, then in her eleventh year, remained several months. Her father located on the headwaters of one of the western tributaries of Buffalo creek, then in the wilderness.

The town was laid out in 1796 by William and David Todd, and was at first called "Toddstown," but from the fact that David Todd insisted that it should always remain a free port for water craft, the name was later changed to its present one.

The first house in Freeport was built beside the old blockhouse by Andrew Patterson.

Among other later arrivals at this place were Jacob Mechling, formerly of Greensburg, and afterward of Butler, and his co-commissioners, Hamilton, Lane, Morton and Weaver. Mechling, in his "journal of proceedings to fix the seats of justice in the counties of Armstrong," etc., notes their arrival at the mouth of Puckety, June 3, 1802, and then "eleven miles to Freeport, where we lodged that night," which is all he noted in his journal respecting this town, in which there were then but a very few log houses, besides McCormick's tavern, where he and the other commissioners probably lodged.

In 1805 there were only eight indifferent houses of hewn logs. The first one was McCormick's tavern; the second one, built by Thomas Johnston, adjoined McCormick's; the third, by one of the Thornburghs on or near Water, above Fifth street; the fourth by Henry A. Weaver, on the north side of Market street; the fifth on the second lot above the last-mentioned one; the sixth, by Alexander Hunter, on Water, between Second and Third streets; the seventh, by David Porterfield, on Water, between Third and Fourth streets; the eighth, on Water, near Fifth street.

The assessment list of Buffalo township for 1805 shows the valuation of lots, personal property and occupations in Freeport to have then been: Alexander Hunter, one house, one lot and four cattle, \$102; the next year, \$96; Thomas Johnston, one house, one lot, two horses, two cattle and 400 acres elsewhere in the township, \$262; the next year \$150; James

McCormick, one house, five lots, one horse, one cow and one ferry, \$216; the next year, \$222. Jacob Weaver, who was the first post-master, was the first assessed here in 1806, with one house, one lot, one horse, one cow, and as storekeeper, at \$111. Henry A. Weaver settled here before Jacob Weaver did; he had a Frenchman as a partner in trade, who was an interpreter to the Indians; Peter Clawson, who was raised near Greensburg, lived for years on his father's farm at Rumbaugh's ferry on the Kiskiminetas, and was well versed in early events, used to relate that about 1806 a considerable quantity of wheat and flour was transported from Greensburg or Hannastown to Rumbaugh's ferry, thence to Freeport, and shipped thence by Weaver and his partner to Blennerhasset's island for the use of the expedition fitted out by Aaron Burr, and that Weaver in consequence of being engaged in that shipment was obliged to be absent for a while.

The first separate assessment list of Freeport, in 1826, bears the names of Philip Bohlen, Hugh Gillespie, John Drum, John Fullerton, Matthias Folcake, William Gibson, George Helterbrand, William Painter, Andrew Sterrett, Thomas Regan, John Dougherty, James Cain, Patrick Pree, Hugh Carson, Jacob Weaver, Henry S. Weaver, John Wodison.

The building of the Pennsylvania canal and the construction of the aqueducts across the Allegheny and Buffalo creek, in addition to the boring of several salt wells, gave an impetus to the growth of the town in the years 1827-28. The work on the canal commenced here in the summer of 1827, and boats made their first trips on it in 1828-29. The "Benjamin Franklin" was the first packet-boat, said to have been a very neat one, that plied regularly between Freeport and Pittsburgh. Her first trip was on Feb. 6, 1829, with about thirty passengers. Her speed was five miles an hour.

While the canal was being made there were two settlements of Irish laborers, called "Garry Owen" and "Mullengar," one above and the other below Freeport. The inhabitants thereof occasionally came to patronize, at least they did patronize, the three taverns which then flourished here, and seldom failed to enliven the town with their boisterous hilarity. There was a racecourse on the lower flat on which some of the best blooded horses from Kentucky and Virginia evinced their wonderful speed. Jumping and foot races were common. Betting was brisk, and large sums were won and lost on the

quadruped and biped races. John Karns on a certain occasion jumped from one side of the canal lock to the other, a distance of sixteen feet. It is related that Simon Shields won \$50 by jumping three "stand-and-jumps." Other noted jumpers were Elliott and Samuel D. Karns and Henry Gass. On St. Patrick's day, 1828, the Irish from "Garry Owen" and "Mullengar" had a large procession. They were decked with pine and laurel to represent the shamrock. After marching through town regaled by strains of music, they closed their celebration with real Irish joviality at Neil Gillespie's tavern. There were then about thirty houses in Freeport.

Freeport was incorporated as a borough in 1833, and the first election of that year resulted as follows: Jacob Weaver, burgess; James McCall, assistant burgess; Andrew Easley, James Milligan, William Moorehead, William Painter, David Putney and Henry Weaver, town councilmen; David McCall, high constable; John Drum, street commissioner; James Ralston and Joseph Shoop, overseers of the poor; Jacob Alter, assessor; William Painter and James Ralston, assistant assessors.

The first meeting of the burgess and town council was held May 10th, when William W. Gibson was appointed clerk.

The assessment list for 1833 shows that the borough contained the year its charter was granted 107 taxables. The only occupations given in that list were: Merchants, 4; carpenters, 3; blacksmiths, 2; tailor, 1; laborers, 2; hatters, 2; shoemakers, 4; innkeepers, 3; tanner, 1; mason, 1; limner, 1; teacher, 1; joiner, 1; wagonmaker, 1.

ANCIENT AND MODERN INDUSTRIES

Benjamin King's sawmill was the pioneer industry of the town, in 1843. J. N. Nesbitt operated a fulling mill in 1835. Several sawmills were also in operation in that year. David Scott was a tanner in 1836, Henry Helerich ran a pottery in 1838, Robert Martin was assessed as a weaver in that year, George McCain's gristmill was operated in 1839, and in 1840 T. P. & S. C. Williamson started a foundry, the remains of which still stand as an eyesore near the railroad depot.

Hope Woolen Mills were started in 1841 by Samuel and William P. Fullerton. The same year Jacob K. Rupp made windmills. David Putney was the father of the brick business in the town in 1832. J. P. Stuebgen started his brewery in 1866, running it until 1889. The

first photographer was Dr. David Alter, who took pictures not as a business but for his own amusement. J. H. Douglas had a room here and took pictures before the war, and Charles Tuxford was also engaged in the business about the same time. J. D. Stewart and a man named Kelly were in the business during the late sixties and in 1870.

The Freeport Planing Mill was incorporated in 1875, with a capital of \$20,000. The firm is still in a thriving condition. A. King & Sons also operate a large planing mill, near the center of the town.

The Freeport Clay Products Company was organized in 1910 with a capital of \$200,000. The plant consists of two brick machines and twelve kilns, and the daily product is 50,000 faced building brick, made from the fireclay mined on the company's extensive landholdings. Although a new company, the firm is thriving and is considered the most important in the township. About fifty men are employed the year round. The officers are: T. O. James, president; James DeWitt, vice-president; A. L. Chapman, secretary-treasurer. The directors are: J. H. Oppenheimer, James A. Grant, A. J. Fulton, G. L. Rutherford, Francis Laube and T. G. Hill.

The Buffalo Milling Company was incorporated in 1881 and commenced business in the next year. It was operated until 1900. The owners were the same as those of the planing mill, of which it was a part.

Guckenheimer Brothers' distillery, which was started in 1855, by Williamson & Rhey, was begun to be operated by the present owners in August, 1866. In 1912 the firm of A. Guckenheimer & Bros. was formed into a corporation, and they now operate the largest distillery of rye whiskey in the United States, consuming 2,100 bushels of grain per day. They operate their own cooorage and employ 125 men. A 310,000-bushel grain elevator, a malthouse, a stillhouse and nine bonded warehouses, with capacity for 150,000 barrels, constitute their complete plant. Part of the plant is located in Laneville.

MERCANTILE

The merchants of Freeport are: Merchant tailors—J. O. Ralston & Son, J. H. Shoop & Sons, and Frank Maxler. Dry goods—H. Breneman and J. H. Moss. Jewelers—H. Rumbaugh, R. V. Marshall. Druggists—E. N. Gillespie, Louis N. Berube. Shoes—G. W. Benevitz, Jos. Gianotti. Hardware—E. H.

Wallace, Fred Sarver. Newsdealer—H. W. Rowley. Furniture—S. Turner & Son. Baker and confectioner—F. A. Seitz. Flour, grain and feed—Smith & Zahniser, W. A. Noble. Livery—Joseph Thomas, Ewing Bros.

Freeport has seven grocery stores, one 5 and 10 cent store, three milliners, four meat markets, two liverymen, and four barbers.

HOTELS

The hotels of Freeport are well known in the county as models of comfort and good living. They are: Central, T. G. Hill; Zone; Commercial, M. C. Mohr.

BANKS OF FREEPORT

The Freeport Bank was organized in 1868, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It has weathered all the financial storms of the past without springing a leak, and is established firmly in the financial life of the town. The present officers are: Isaac Guckenheimer, president; Beynard Way, vice president; A. M. Johnston, cashier; C. E. Hild, assistant cashier; Hugh G. Ralston, teller.

The Farmers' National Bank of Freeport was chartered in 1904, with a capital of \$50,000. The present officers are T. G. Cornell, president; W. A. Jack, vice president; W. F. Turner, second vice president; F. K. Weaver, cashier; W. E. Phillips, assistant cashier.

PROFESSIONS

The first resident clergyman appears to have been Rev. Hugh Kirkland, who, as is elsewhere noticed, engaged extensively in buying and selling town lots, and who was first assessed here in 1830, and was the first pastor of the Associate Church. Rev. William Galbreath was first assessed here in 1843 for the next year, though not as a clergyman until a year or two later. He was pastor of what is now the First United Presbyterian Church from then until 1845. Following on the assessment list of 1846 was Rev. Mr. McKee, who occupied lot No. 2, Rev. Mr. Hawkins in 1849, and others at subsequent times, as mentioned in connection with their respective churches.

Dr. Charles G. Snowden was the earliest resident physician, who was first assessed as such for 1832. Dr. J. B. Williamson was first assessed here the next year; Dr. D. M. Bor-

land in 1841; Dr. David Alter in 1843; Dr. Henry Weeks in 1844; Drs. Thomas Galbreath and Samuel T. Redick in 1849; Dr. James A. Donaldson in 1850; Dr. N. E. McDonnell in 1851; Dr. William P. McCulloch in 1859; Drs. Charles B. Gillespie and Thomas Magill in 1860; Dr. Robert L. McCurdy in 1862; Dr. Christopher Krumpe in 1867; Dr. A. G. Thomas in 1868; Dr. William Plank in 1871; Dr. W. L. Morrow in 1872; Dr. A. M. Hoover in 1876.

Dr. Alter's scientific discoveries deserve in this connection a special notice, for it was here in Freeport that they were made. In the latter part of the summer or in the early part of the autumn of 1847 he invented the method of manufacturing bromine in large quantities. He obtained a patent for his apparatus used in making it July 5, 1848, and soon afterward commenced its manufacture in company with Edward and James Gillespie, whose works were situated on the right bank of Buffalo creek opposite the upper part of the island, or about 120 rods above the mouth of the creek.

In the latter part of 1853 and the beginning of 1854, he discovered the bands in the spectrum of the elementary bodies, which was the foundation of spectrum analysis, and published some of his observations in the numbers for July, 1854, and 1855, of Silliman's *American Journal of Science*.

A signal service station was established here April 16, 1873, under the charge of Dr. Alter, which was afterward in charge of his son, Dr. Myron H. Alter. The present mode of making monthly reports, showing the relation between the quantity of rain and the rise in the river, is the work of the latter. High water here, March 17, 1865, reads 31.42 feet. Ice, Feb. 28, 1875, was 17½ inches thick in the river.

The resident physicians in 1913 are: Drs. William H. McCafferty, James R. McDowell, Charles H. McLaughlin, Charles A. Rogers, Lewis W. Schnatterly and John L. M. Halstead.

The earliest resident lawyer assessed here was James Stewart, United States commissioner in bankruptcy, in 1843. The next were James Donnelly and J. Noble Nesbitt, in 1846; Lawrence S. Cantwell, in 1848; James B. Fullerton, in 1849; James A. McCulloch, in 1850; J. G. D. Findley, in 1869; Thomas N. Hathaway and George G. Ingersoll, in 1871.

The resident lawyers are S. F. Clark and D. R. Nulton. Drs. J. W. Held and Harry McCulloch are the local dentists.

The real estate dealers are Barrett & Llewellyn, Findley & Taylor.

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in Freeport was the *Olive Branch*, of which William Badger was the proprietor and editor, who had previously published and edited the *Armstrong Advertiser and Antimasonic Free Press* at Kittanning, the type and material of which he transferred thither in August or September, 1833. Its publication continued for about two years. The *Freeport Columbian and Leechburg and Warren Advertiser* was established here by A. J. Foster in 1839, and was transferred in April, 1842, to John and Samuel McCulloch, by whom it was published as a Democratic paper until about 1845. The *Visitor*, after making divers visits to the domiciles of its patrons here and round about, departed. The *Freeport Ledger* was published by A. J. Gibson from 1853 until 1855-56. The *New Era* was established by Simon Shoop in the spring of 1872, who, in a few years afterward, transferred it to James A. McCulloch, and its name was changed to that of the *Valley Times*, which, in the early part of 1876, was transferred to Oswald & Simpson, and removed to Kittanning.

The *Freeport Journal* was published first by a company organized in 1876, the original members being Rev. J. J. Francis, W. J. Murphy and Thomas C. Nicholson. The first number was issued May 18th of that year. In 1877 R. B. McKee, at that time in the grocery business, took hold of the plant, formed a stock company and in a few days raised \$1,200. After trying several managers until 1878, Mr. McKee took up the task himself, and from that time to the present the paper has been a decided success. "Bob" McKee has become one of the institutions of Freeport, his name and influence being used to further every matter of importance in the social or industrial life of the town. So well is he thought of in the town that not a single rival publication has been able to knock him out. In 1902 C. H. McKee was taken into partnership by his father.

Y. M. C. A.

The only Young Men's Christian Association in the county is that of Freeport, organized in 1907. The membership is gradually increasing and they hope in the near future to

build a home of their own. The secretary is P. A. Brenneman.

FREEPORT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Freeport Building and Loan Association was organized and incorporated in January, 1887, and went out of business in 1913. It helped a number of people to secure homes, made money for the non-borrowers, never distressed a borrower, never lost a dollar by bad loans, and closed up business to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THE METHODISTS

Unfortunately there is no complete history of the beginning of Methodism in Freeport. All the official records of the church previous to 1867 are lost. In October, 1833, Freeport was taken into the Butler Circuit, which then took in parts of Butler, Armstrong and Allegheny counties. The first preachers were Revs. William Carroll and H. Bradshaw. In November of the same year a class was formed composed of Joseph Ford and wife, John Atkinson and wife, and John A. Sterns. Worship was held in a frame house on Third street, afterward in a schoolhouse on High street, between Second and Third streets. Then a currier's shop, which was somewhere near the intersection of Market street and the old Pennsylvania canal, was used for church purposes. Still later, near where the Pennsylvania railroad station now stands, the Baptist congregation kindly granted the use of their church at communion seasons, and other special occasions.

A church edifice was erected in 1840 on lot No. 1 on the corner of Fourth street and Mulberry alley, where the present church stands.

Especial honor is due to Wesley Bowman and Peter Ford for the energy and self sacrifice with which they pushed the enterprise to success. These were days of struggles and sacrifices, and right nobly were they made by all those who laid the foundation of Methodism in Freeport. The church organization was incorporated Dec. 26, 1846, the trustees provided for and named in the charter being Jacob Alter, John Atkinson, Wesley Bowman, Peter Ford, Leonard Leidy, Daniel Richards, John A. Sterns and Robert C. Williamson.

In 1877 the old building gave place to the present highly artistic example of religious architecture. The enterprise was carried to completion under the pastorate of Rev. M. McKendree Garrett, being dedicated in 1879.

It is of red brick, with a lofty tower, and is a creditable monument of old-time church construction. So well was the work done that few repairs and no alterations have been necessary in later years. The cost at the time of building was \$13,257. A substantial parsonage is located near the church, having been built in 1899 at a cost of \$3,500.

The church has been blessed during its history by having two honored superannuated ministers reside in the town. For some years Rev. Richard Armstrong, a Methodist minister of the old school, resided in Freeport, and frequently occupied the pulpit of the church with great acceptability. He died Aug. 19, 1859, aged eighty-four years, and was buried in the old cemetery on Fourth street. In 1899 Rev. J. W. Kessler, having served forty-two years in the active ranks of the Pittsburgh Conference, took up his abode in Freeport. He was ever ready to render any help to the church that he possibly could and was a blessing to the whole community. He died Feb. 15, 1903, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in the Freeport cemetery.

The pastors have been: With Butler Circuit—W. Carrol and H. Bradshaw, 1833. A. Jackson and L. Janney, 1834. A. Jackson and E. J. Kinney, 1835. W. C. Henderson and L. Whipple, 1836. J. McLean, 1837-38. P. M. McGowan, 1839. P. M. McGowan and W. Cooper, 1840. J. Ray and J. S. Patterson, 1841. P. M. McGowan and J. Philips, 1842. C. C. Best and W. C. Morris, 1843. J. White and J. L. Williams, 1844. J. L. Williams and W. Cooper, 1845. R. J. White, 1846-47.

With Tarentum Circuit—J. Murray, 1848. B. F. Sawhill, 1849. E. B. Griffin, 1850-51. M. L. Weekly, 1852. A. G. Williams, 1853. D. Hess and A. W. Butz, 1854. D. Hess and I. Aiken, 1855.

Freeport Station—W. Cooper, 1856-57. A. G. Williams, 1858-59. A. H. Thomas, 1860-61. J. W. Shirer, 1862-63. R. Morrow, 1864-66. E. M. Wood, 1867-68. E. B. Griffin, 1869. J. B. Uber, 1870-72. N. P. Kerr, 1873-75. M. McK. Garrett, 1876-77. S. T. Mitchell, 1878. M. M. Sweeney, 1879-81. C. W. Miller, 1882-83. A. P. Leonard, 1884-86. J. E. Wright, 1887-88. D. L. Johnston, 1889-91. D. J. Davis, 1892-94. Solomon Keebler, 1895-97. John Connor, 1898. M. M. Hildebrand, 1899-1901. F. A. Richards, 1902-07. A. H. Davies, 1911. S. Elmer Rodkey, 1911-13.

The trustees are: Wilson Daugherty, John Atkinson, J. E. Myers, S. P. Dixon, Newton

Cuthbert, William Bowden, Joseph Beaumont, Joseph Todd and E. M. Keebler. The membership is 300, and of the Sunday School, 350.

PRESBYTERIANS

The first Presbyterian services in Freeport were conducted occasionally from 1827 to 1830 by Rev. John Redick, and afterward by Rev. John Wilson. In 1833 the formal organization was made, and we fortunately can present the complete list of original members: James Bole and wife, Isaac Bole and wife, James Ralston and wife, William Hill and wife, Nancy Hill, Maria Hill, Margaret Hill, Andrew Ralston and wife, Jane Weir, Elizabeth Weir, Mary Weir, Mary Woods, James McCall and wife, Mary Murray, Elizabeth Roeny, Margaret Stewart, William Laughery and wife, Margaret Girt, Betsy Girt, Mary Girt, James Bole, Mary Ann Bole, Michael Moorhead and wife. In 1838 Mr. Johnston resigned in favor of Rev. Samuel Caldwell, who remained until 1845. During the period from 1846 to 1849 Revs. John K. Cornyn and D. D. McKee supplied the pulpit and in 1849 Rev. William F. Kean became pastor. After nineteen years of faithful service he resigned, in 1868. After a vacancy of one year, Rev. J. J. Francis became pastor, resigning in 1879. Then came another vacancy of three years, after which Rev. T. M. Thompson took charge, severing his connection in 1890. The succeeding pastors were Revs. William L. McClure and A. B. Elliott. The present pastor, Rev. H. W. Hanna, came in 1912. The first house of worship was a communistic one, erected on a lot donated by James Armstrong for the use of the Presbyterians, Seceders and Episcopalians, which afterward became the property of the Presbyterians. It was a frame edifice, erected in 1833. In 1850 a brick church was put up and in 1885 replaced by a modern brick structure, costing \$12,500.

The ruling elders are: H. S. Smith, Dr. W. H. McCafferty, Capt. H. P. Hudson, S. H. Crawford and W. B. Alter. The membership of the church is 325, and of the Sunday School, 225.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

The Associate Presbyterian—commonly called Seceder—Church was organized about 1826. The original families of the congregation were the Brewers, Colmers, W. W. Gibsons, Millers, Pattersons and Painters. Rev.

Mr. Dickey, pastor of the Rich Hill and Slate Lick Churches, preached here occasionally, before the labors of the first pastor, Rev. Hugh Kirkland, began. His successors were Revs. William Galbraith and R. B. Robertson.

The church was located on the south side of Fourth street, where the present parsonage stands. The congregation was incorporated in 1866, the trustees being: John S. Dimmitt, Robert A. Hill, Thomas Magill, Joseph B. Miller, William Moorehead and James Ralston.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterians organized about 1850. Their first pastor was Rev. John Jamison, his successor being Rev. E. N. McElree. During the latter's pastorate the union of the Associate and Reformed Churches was accomplished. The first services of the latter were held in a hall above Peter S. Weaver's store, on Market and Fifth streets. In 1858 the title of the congregation was made United Presbyterian, and in 1865-66 a brick church was built on the corner of Market and Fourth streets, the same now occupied by F. A. Seitz as a store and meeting hall. The present church was built in 1902 at a cost of \$13,500.

After 1878 the pastors have in succession been Revs. A. E. Linn, A. F. Kirkpatrick, W. E. Purvis, J. R. McFarland and T. C. McKelvey, the latter being the present pastor, having been installed in 1912. The ruling elders are: H. N. Miller, George Ralston, I. Linn Miller, W. M. Dougal and N. M. McIntyre.

EPISCOPALIANS

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Freeport was organized about 1833. Rev. Moses P. Bennett had preached to the people here in 1823, and Rev. William Hilton in the years following, Rev. B. B. Killikelly served the congregation as missionary from 1833 to 1838. That year the present building was erected near the Catholic Church. Rev. William White and Rev. William Hilton were his successors.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was established in Freeport between 1834 and 1845, by Rev. B. B. Killikelly, from Kittanning. The present church was erected in 1868, and has lately been extensively repaired. Many of the interior furnishings were donated by friends from Kittanning and Pittsburgh. There is no rector resident here now, but services are held by pastors from Pittsburgh. The congregation is small.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES

A few persons of the Lutheran faith were residents of the vicinity of Freeport before 1800, but they had no regular organization, attending services in the old Eisaman settlement, several miles distant. No attempt was made to establish a Lutheran Church in the town until 1834, when Rev. John H. Hohnholz, of the Ohio Synod, began to hold occasional services in the schoolhouse. He was followed by Rev. G. A. Reichert in 1836. The last sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Reichert in western Pennsylvania was in the Freeport schoolhouse in 1837. His successor, Rev. John H. Bernheim, entered the field in 1838 and soon organized a regular congregation, by 1841. He was very popular. His successors, up to the time of the Lutheran controversy, were Revs. George B. Holmes, 1844-48; George F. Ehrenfeld, 1848-51; Lewis M. Kuhns, 1851-56; Jacob H. Wright, 1856-61; Jeremiah H. Brown, 1861-65; J. K. Melhorn, 1865-68.

In 1848 St. John's purchased the old Baptist church for \$400, but it soon proved inadequate to hold the rapidly growing congregation, and in 1862 a substantial frame church was erected at a cost of \$2,100. In 1868 the great controversy separated the congregation into two parts, Rev. J. K. Melhorn adhering to the General Council, the courts later giving him possession of the building. Subsequent pastors of St. John's have been Revs. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, 1871-81; H. K. Shanor, 1882-90; William A. Laub, 1891-1900. The present pastor is Rev. Herbert Martens.

Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran congregation was formed from 69 of the members of St. John's who adhered to the General Synod in 1868. The first pastor after the separation was Rev. H. H. Hall, who remained until 1870, being succeeded by Rev. D. R. P. Barry in 1875. The following year the courts decided against the congregation using the old name of St. Paul's and the name Emmanuel was selected. A lot was then purchased on Buffalo street, and a church was built at a cost of \$4,000. The pastors from that date were: Revs. Max Lentz, 1881; A. C. Felker, 1881-82; Isaiah Irvine, 1882-85; Luther M. Kuhns, 1886-87; J. W. Breitenbach, 1887-88; J. E. F. Hassinger, 1889-93; H. C. Reller, 1893-1901; John H. Diehl, 1901-02; H. C. Erdman, 1902. The present pastor is Rev. J. Walter Shearer. The church membership is 145, and the Sabbath school, 131. The church property is valued at \$7,000.

Zion's German Lutheran Church was incor-

porated by the proper court April 23, 1862, as the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church of the borough of Freeport. Its charter officers were Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert, pastor; George Eppler, and David Kraft, elders; John Mangold and George Pfaff, deacons. The charter requires "the German language to be used forever in preaching the doctrines of the church among this association." The congregation is small in numbers, and is served by Rev. Johannes E. Burgdorf of Ford City. They occupy a small old-fashioned church, built in 1860.

THE BAPTIST

The Baptist Church was organized Dec. 11, 1830, by Revs. William Shadrack and George I. Miles, with the following members: Samuel Logan, Robert Lowry, Rhoda Lowry, William Critchlow, David Robinson, George Montgomery, John Robinson, Silas Ramsey, Benjamin Harbison, Daniel Howe, James Harbison, James McWilliams, Jacob Robinson, Elizabeth Bowser, Hannah Longwell, Margaret Given, Sarah Evans, Harriet Critchlow, Julian Hickenlooper, Rachel Myler, Martha J. Leonard, C. G. Snowden, Sarah C. Snowden, John Conglton, Samuel Foreman, John Haney, Andrew Wilson, Elizabeth Ulam, Abigail Howe, Adaline Rowley. The house of worship of this congregation was built in 1849. The succession of pastors has been as follows: Revs. William Shadrach, George I. Miles, William Penny, John Thomas, W. Rockafellow, Benoni Allen, J. A. Davis, Edward M. Miles, William A. Barnes, Peter M. Weddell, Thomas J. Penny, L. L. Still, D. W. C. Hervey, J. G. Penny, David Williams, J. E. Dean, J. P. Jones, F. H. Jones, J. W. Ewing and S. Drummond.

Within the last ten years the congregation has gradually reduced in numbers and at present there is no regular pastor occupying the pulpit. Supplies are had from other towns.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized about 1826. The original families of this congregation were Philip Bohlen's, Patrick Blacke's, Donnelly's, Andrew Farley's, Neil Gillespie's, Magrand's, McKenna's, O'Reiley's, Patrick Shara's, and others. The first pastor was Rev. Patrick O'Neil, who was educated in France and came to this country as a missionary. The succession of priests after

Father O'Neil included Revs. Patrick Rafferty, Joseph Cody (neither of whom were resident pastors), M. J. Mitchell, R. Phelan, J. Hackett, James Holland, A. A. Lambing, W. A. Nolan, G. S. Grace, Frederick Eberth, C. McDermott, James Canivan, P. M. Garvey and James McTighe.

The church edifice or chapel, situated on in-lots Nos. 132 and 133, southwestern corner of High and Sixth streets, was among the first brick structures built by David Putney, after his removal to Freeport in 1832. A portion of the ground on which this chapel stood was devoted to burial purposes until a new cemetery was elsewhere laid out. This structure was replaced in 1849 by a neat brick building, now located west of the site of the old church, on High street, the cost of which was \$25,000. It has recently been repointed and repaired by the congregation, under the present pastor, Rev. James A. Garrigan, at an expense of over \$4,000.

A convent building, occupied as a school by the Sisters of St. Joseph, stands across the street from the church. It has also recently received extensive repairs.

MILITARY COMPANIES

The Freeport Blues were organized in 1818, John Drum, captain; James Patterson and Benjamin F. King, first and second lieutenants. They were reorganized in 1831.

The Freeport and Leechburg Dragoons were organized in 1832, with James T. McKaig, captain; Alexander Scott and Alexander Sharp, first and second lieutenants.

The Freeport Artillery Company was organized in 1850, William F. Logan, captain; Samuel Lane and James D. Torbett, first and second lieutenants.

The Washington Guards were organized in 1849, Alexander Anderson, captain; John J. Long and William S. Ralston, first and second lieutenants. They were reorganized in 1854.

The Freeport Zouaves were organized in 1860, Charles B. Gillespie, captain; William B. McCue and Henry Torbett, first and second lieutenants. The name was later changed to Freeport Cadets.

The Duncan Karns Rifles were organized after the war, being uniformed and equipped by S. D. Karns.

Most of the members of the companies existing at the opening of the war enlisted in the 78th Pa. Vols.

The Soldiers' Aid Society was organized Jan. 31, 1863, and its officers were: President,

Mrs. Mary Galbraith; secretary, Miss Mary Kennedy; treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Weaver; committee on work and expenditures, Mrs. Mary Murphy, Misses Selima Gibson, Hannah McClelland and Nannie Woods, and seventy-three members, besides eighty-four "gentlemen who were always at hand in any emergency."

H. S. Weaver Post No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, is composed of most of the local survivors of the Civil war, and the officers are: R. B. McKee, commander; A. H. Clawson, adjutant; H. H. Schwietering, quartermaster. This post built the only monument to the soldier dead in the county, at a cost of \$1,800. The stone was contributed from his farm near Freeport, by L. W. Patterson.

BURIAL GROUNDS

The first white person buried within the limits of Freeport was Miss Fails, who was drowned in crossing Buffalo creek in 1794. The old cemetery is located opposite the present Presbyterian church, next to the schoolhouse, and many of the pioneers of the town are laid in its narrow confines. Here lie the bodies of Massey Harbison and her relatives, as well as many of the prominent citizens of later days. Most of the bodies have been removed to the new cemetery, and the rest will soon be taken away to permit the extension of the school building.

The Freeport Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1864, the trustees being Robert Morris, John Ralston, David Alter, Samuel Fullerton and John Turner. The property is ample in size to accommodate the interments for many years to come, and is owned on the communistic plan, every lot purchased being a shareholder in the company.

SOCIETIES

The Armstrong Lodge of Ancient York Masons, No. 239, was constituted here in 1852, when its charter officers were William F. Logan, W. M.; Alexander Anderson, S. W.; Charles G. Snowden, J. W.; George W. Syphax, treasurer; Reuben Mickel, secretary. This lodge met in Anderson's hall on the fourth Monday of each month, and numbered about seventy-five members.

Freeport Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 379, was organized Oct. 1, 1849, at Freeport. The charter members were the following, who

were also officers: Samuel Shafer, N. G.; J. D. Torbett, V. G.; J. W. Redpath, secretary; J. Welshans, assistant secretary; Henry White, treasurer. Members in 1880, 34; present enrollment, 160.

There are also in Freeport lodges of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Eagles and Loyal Order of Moose.

SCHOOLS

There was no school within the limits of Freeport for nearly a quarter of a century after it was laid out. The most accessible educational facilities to its inhabitants were then afforded at the Hall school, about half a mile distant. P. R. Bohlen is said to have taught the first school here, in a log dwelling house on Water street. According to Peter E. Weaver's recollection the first one was taught by a man of the name of Woodford in a house on Market street, above Fifth. The next teacher was of the name of Lee, who taught but one quarter. Those were what used to be termed "pay schools," in which some of the common English branches were taught—arithmetic, reading in the Testament, spelling and writing.

In 1832-33 James Pneuman, reputed to be a good mathematician, taught a pay school on High street, between Fourth and Fifth. Such schools were more or less liberally patronized until the adoption of the common or free school system a few years later. Dr. Thomas Galbraith was the first teacher here under this system. A frame schoolhouse was erected soon after its adoption on in-lot No. 101, the southwest corner of Fourth and High streets.

Rev. Hugh Kirkland, soon after his advent here in 1830, erected an academy at the corner of High and Fourth streets, in which the classics and the common and higher English branches were taught by him and Samuel Wallace.

Some time between 1843 and 1850 Rev. William Galbraith, of the United Presbyterian Church, started a classical school in Freeport, which he conducted with encouraging success for several years. Other teachers were M. H. Ryerson and Thomas Magill. It has not been in operation for many years past.

1860—Schools, 4; average number of months taught, 4; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 3; monthly salary of male, \$30; monthly salary of female, \$18; male scholars, 170; female scholars, 168; average number attending school, 267; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 28 cents; levied for school

purposes, \$674; levied for building purposes, \$674.60; received from State appropriation, \$108.10; received from collectors, \$1,136; cost of instruction, \$336; fuel, etc., \$40; cost of schoolhouse, etc., \$1,100.

1876—Schools, 6; average number of months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 5; average salaries per month—male, \$80; female, \$40; male scholars, 201; female scholars, 173; average number attending school, 322; cost per month, 85 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$2,318.28; received from State appropriation, \$418.50; received from taxes, etc., \$1,900.25; cost of schoolhouse, etc., \$35.52; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,680; paid for fuel, etc., \$691.48.

In 1913 the number of schools was 11; months taught, 9; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 12; average salaries, male, \$177.77; female, \$60.42; male scholars, 245; female scholars, 266; average attendance, 408; cost of each scholar per month, \$1.92; tax levied, \$8,409.18; received from State, \$2,514.56; from other sources, \$10,883.43; value of schoolhouses, \$23,000; teachers' wages, \$8,071.43; other expenditures, \$5,088.11.

The school directors were: A. L. Strause, president; F. K. Weaver, secretary; J. J. Daniels, treasurer; E. M. Keebler, T. A. Taylor.

POPULATION

The inhabitants of Freeport numbered 1,073 in 1850; in 1860, 1,691; in 1870, 1,640; in 1880, 1,614; in 1890, 1,637; in 1900, 1,754; in 1910, 2,258. The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 20; valued at \$4,225; houses and lots, 593, value \$518,175, average \$873.80; horses 66, value \$2,800, average \$42.42; cows 19, value \$285, average \$15; taxable occupations, 798; amount \$35,985; total valuation, \$670,270. Money at interest, \$142,207.91.

The present burgess is C. A. Rogers; J. H. W. Miller is justice of the peace; Charles Mardorf, tax collector and assessor.

FIRE PROTECTION

A contract was made, Aug. 12, 1842, to purchase a fire engine, which was then here, for \$250; the council, Aug. 30th, directed an engine house to be erected on the south side of Market, at the intersection of Fourth street, and that not less than twenty yards of rope or cable, with requisite crossbars, be attached to

the engine. It was determined, Sept. 10th, that the engine house should be frame, 12 feet square and 12 feet high.

A resolution was adopted by the council, March 3, 1843, turning over the fire engine, engine house, ladders, fire-hooks and other equipment to the Allegheny Fire Company in consideration of their organization and the services rendered and to be rendered, which in the course of time vanished, so that in 1880 there was no fire company, no engine, no means of extinguishing fires, except water buckets, and what may be called a water brigade, improvised as fires occurred.

Freeport is still rather deficient in the way of fire protection, there being no volunteer company, and only two small hose carts. The water supply is obtained from the Allegheny, after all the large towns have sent into its waters their filth and sewage. The local water company within late years have sold their plant to an outside corporation, who have applied for permission to increase the capital stock to \$100,000. It is to be hoped that the town will secure through the new company an ample and pure water supply.

LANEVILLE

This village adjoins Freeport on the southwest, and is located just across Buffalo creek. It has a population of 130 and the principal industries are the Kerr Coal Company and the distillery of the Guckenheimer Distilling Co. There are about sixty-eight dwelling houses there and but a few small stores.

The town was laid out in 1871 by John Boyd and named after Abner W. Lane, the former owner. The first separate assessment for the town was in 1871, when it contained about a dozen taxables, one tannery, one miller and four laborers. The number of taxables in 1876 was nearly 40; laborers, 26; tanners, 2; carpenter, 1; cooper, 1; miller, 1; old man, 1; tinner, 1. Michael Coward was this year first assessed with his brickyard on what was known as the brickkiln lot, about forty rods above the Freeport flouring mill. This mill, with sixty-three acres of circumjacent land, became vested in C. M. Bird, after Lane's sale

to Milnes and Kurtz, from whom it passed by sheriff's sale, March 5, 1873, to Joseph B. Way, for \$5,300, who conveyed it the same day to Adolph Fisher for \$5,500. It was then a three-story frame steam and water mill, with three runs of stone. The mill is still running and doing a good business.

Just north of Laneville was the gristmill of John Harbison, the husband of the famous "Massey" Harbison, who often tended the mill in her husband's absence.

The bridge over Big Buffalo creek, which separates Freeport and Laneville, was erected in 1878 by the county commissioners, W. Buffington, B. Henderson and C. Handcock. It is an iron one, the two preceding wooden ones having been swept away in different freshets of the past. The first one was built in 1840 at a cost of \$500.

Four counties, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Butler, corner at the junction of Buffalo creek and the Allegheny river.

The bridge across the Allegheny at the lower end of the town was erected jointly in 1890 by the counties of Westmoreland and Armstrong.

TODD'S ISLAND

Todd's Island was at one time separated from the mainland by a small by-pass of the Allegheny, but the Guckenheimer Distillery has filled in most of the channel and attached the former island to the mainland. From 1830 to 1855 this island was the home of the Bohlen brothers, Philip and Edward, who cut and shipped ice by means of flatboats to the South. So great was their trade at one time that they established an agency at Memphis, Tenn., where they removed after the invention of artificial ice machines, and in that city established a large wholesale business under the name of Bohlen-Huse Ice & Coal Company.

On this island was also the home of Jacob Williams, an Indian, who for years acted as the town grave digger of Freeport. His two sons have since become the proprietors of the well known Williams Piano Co., of Chicago, Ill., where they have amassed a fortune.

CHAPTER XVII

PARKER CITY

SMALLEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES—THE PARKER FAMILY—BEAR CREEK FURNACE—LAWRENCEBURG—PARKER'S LANDING—THE OIL BOOM — "THE FLOATING PALACE" — DECLINE OF PROSPERITY—TRANSPORTATION—INDUSTRIES—WATERWORKS—LIGHTING—BANKS—MERCANTILE—THE PRESS—PROFESSIONS—FAIRS—SOCIETIES —, SCHOOLS — DENOMINATIONAL — THE PRESENT CITY—OFFICIALS

In this little, almost forgotten town on the Allegheny, in the northernmost part of the county limits, Armstrong can claim the credit of possessing the smallest city in the United States. Yet at the date of its incorporation every evidence was given that Parker would one day stand in the class of the average metropolis of from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. But that hope is now past, and Parker has only her charter as evidence of her once mighty population.

The name of this city was adopted as an honor to the Hon. John Parker, who surveyed most of the land now included in the counties of Armstrong and Butler in 1786. In 1797 he was granted several hundred acres of land for his services, most of it being on the present site of Parker City. He settled here and built a house on a hill in the edge of Butler county, where he resided until his death. He was associate judge of Butler county for thirty-five years. He left a large family, all of whom later became identified with the history of Parker City and the surrounding territory.

William Parker, father of Judge Parker, moved from Washington county with his family about the year 1798, settled upon Bear creek and erected a gristmill there. It was of logs and contained only the rudest machinery, but it was a great convenience to settlers for many miles around. It was the first mill erected in the northern part of the county.

BEAR CREEK FURNACE

One of the pioneer industries of Armstrong county was a charcoal blast furnace for the reduction of iron ore, erected at a date probably not later than 1820. The old stack was torn down years ago, and now nothing remains of

the once important industry save the memory existing in the minds of old residents. The furnace stood on the north side of Bear creek, about three fourths of a mile from the mouth of the stream. It was built by Whiting & Stackpole, who failed after conducting the business for a time. Colonel Robinson, Henry Baldwin (afterward Judge Baldwin), and a Mr. Beltzhoover were the next managers. They also failed, and were succeeded by John and Alexander McNicoll. A Mr. Davis, of Pittsburgh, next tried the business and failed. Samuel and Reuben Leonard became the owners of the furnace, and carried on a successful business until about the year 1840, when they ceased operations on account of the scarcity of timber and the increased cost of conducting the business. The furnace was run by steam, and had a large capacity for those days. The product was frequently seventy-five tons of pig iron per week.

LAWRENCEBURG

This village was brought into existence by the Bear Creek furnace, and consisted mainly of rude dwellings occupied by employees of the company operating the furnace. The closing up of the business of the Leonards was the death-blow of the place, which steadily declined until at the commencement of the oil excitement, only three or four houses and two churches remained.

Lawrenceburg was laid out by Judge Parker about the year 1819. John Conway, a wheelwright, built the first house, and was the first settler. He was soon followed by William Cartwright. The old stone house erected by him was used while he owned it as a blacksmith shop, and also contained a card-

ing machine. It is now the oldest building in Parker.

The first store in Lawrenceburg was established about 1820, and was conducted by Judges Parker and Bovard, of Butler county. It was run on the coöperative plan and many settlers of the neighborhood were interested. It flourished a number of years. James Reed opened the first tavern. The number of stores and taverns increased as the village grew, and it was not long until there were three stores and three taverns, each doing a thriving business for those days, and attracting customers from points many miles distant. There was a large amount of traffic and travel upon the river, by means of canoes and keelboats, and all who had business to transact at Parker's Landing naturally came to Lawrenceburg to do their trading, as there was no village at the former place.

Besides those already mentioned, Michael McCullough, John Andrews, Edward Carleton, Dr. Beggs and John McCaslin were among the first residents of the place. McCullough kept store and built the first brick house. John Marshall came to the place in 1825, and bought twenty acres of land at \$1 per acre. His land was not included in the original plot of the village, but was adjacent to the northern line of the town. When his land was found to be valuable oil territory, \$45,000 was offered for it, but Mr. Marshall concluded not to sell.

From the closing up of the furnace business in 1840 until the discovery of oil, in 1865, Lawrenceburg continued to exist in name, but was a place of no importance. At the latter date there were, at a liberal estimate, less than fifty inhabitants. By 1870 thousands of people had located here either as permanent or transient residents, while all the surrounding oil fields were thickly populated. No one who has not witnessed the rapid upbuilding of towns in the oil region can form an adequate idea of the growth of the place. The importance of the oil discoveries was not fully realized until midsummer of 1869, and that date really marks the beginning of Parker City. Lawrenceburg became a part of the second ward of Parker City in 1873.

PARKER'S LANDING

In the early years of the settlement of this part of the country, Parker's Landing was an unimportant station, occasionally visited by the canoes and keelboats plying upon the river. Subsequently it became a steamboat landing and a lumber station. A store was kept at

the landing many years, but no village ever sprang up around it. In 1824 Judge Parker erected a large building which was used as a warehouse. It passed unscathed through the many fires since its erection and is still standing and is the oldest house in this part of the city. It has been converted into a hotel, and is now known as the Parker House.

From 1843 to 1869 W. D. Robinson ran a store at the Landing. In 1851 Samuel Craig opened a blacksmith shop. Fullerton Parker was the proprietor of the warehouse, Peter McGough and William Rogers acting as his storekeepers; Thomas P. Parker ran a hotel and James P. Parker was the ferryman. These conditions remained unchanged up to 1869. But a new act was soon to be placed on the stage. Within a few years that spot became the center of enormous activity. Lawrenceburg was swallowed up by its formerly tiny neighbor and the city of Parker was the result. Stores, hotels, banks, daily newspapers, a railroad and hundreds of industries sprang up as from the lamp of Aladdin, and this great transformation was the result of petroleum.

THE OIL BOOM

In 1858 oil was discovered in Venango county and in 1860 the first successful well at Oil Creek was put in. This caused Thomas McConnell, W. D. Robinson, Smith K. Campbell and Col. J. B. Finley to purchase two acres of Elisha Robinson in 1860, on the Allegheny river, ninety rods north of Thom's run, on which they drilled a well 460 feet deep. However, the war came on and for a time their operations were abandoned. This proved fortunate for them as well as for the future of the oil industry, as at a later date this territory was proved to be "dry." In 1865 they returned, organized the Foxburg Oil Company, bought 100 acres of the Thom's run tract from Robinson and put down the well which was the first of hundreds that later on studded the hills and lined the hollows of that section. The well was called Clarion No. 1, and at first produced eighteen barrels a day, but four years later yielded twenty-five barrels. By that time at least twelve test wells had been sunk and the craze had commenced. In July of 1869 there were 25 wells, producing 310 barrels a day, and in November of the same year 1,056 wells were either completed and producing or in process of drilling. Lawrenceburg became a thrifty village and Parker's Landing rapidly became a center of intense activity. Rude shanties were con-

structed, in which business was commenced before the carpenters could remove their tools. Saloons, stores, hotels, eating houses and machine shops soon crowded every available space along the base of the bluff, and even encroached on the river bank. Repeated fires destroyed these "shacks," but the loss was unnoticed and they were replaced as soon as the fires died down. In a short time the population became metropolitan as well as cosmopolitan, and in 1873, by a special act of the Legislature, Parker City was incorporated.

A period of unexampled prosperity then ensued. Fortunes were made and lost in a day. Handsome residences were erected by men who were formerly day laborers, and imposing business structures lined the lower flat. At one time the Parker Oil Exchange did the largest trading in oil of any body in the petroleum fields, and they possessed a \$5,000 library and lavishly decorated clubrooms. So great was the traffic from the lower part of the city to the upper bluff that an elevator was constructed which carried the wearied speculators to their homes on the beautiful hilltop for the price of a gallon of oil—five cents.

"THE FLOATING PALACE"

As vultures are attracted by the carnage of battlefields, so there came to Parker in her boom days all the scum of the cities, and for a time crime flourished. Among the noted characters of those days the most conspicuous, not only for his crimes but from his remarkable personality, was Ben Hogan. Prize fighter, bounty jumper and blockade runner during the Civil war, he combined versatility in crime with great physical strength and courage. In partnership with the notorious "French Kate," he bought several flatboats and moored them in front of the town. On one he kept a saloon and gambling joint; on another he promoted a series of weekly prize fights, and on the third he kept a large "maison de joie," filled with women of evil character and great physical attractiveness. When business slackened he frequently paraded the water front with his "stock" to attract the spendthrifts.

This caused the better class of residents to finally drive Hogan away by cutting the mooring ropes of the flatboats one dark night and causing them to drift down the stream before the owner could halt their progress. Hogan took the hint and continued on to Pittsburgh, where the authorities finally drove him out of business. Some years later the late Dwight

L. Moody, of Chicago, converted Hogan and he started out as an evangelist, visiting the places of his former misdeeds and preaching the gospel to many of his former evil companions. He is now dead.

THE DECLINE OF PROSPERITY

A directory of the oil region in 1875-76 placed the population of Parker at 4,000. At the height of the boom there were probably 15,000 to 20,000 residents and a floating population of 5,000 more. Many large business establishments catered to the wants of this mushroom populace, and every other house was either a saloon or an eating house.

But the decline came at last. Oil, which in 1874 was \$4.00 a barrel, dropped at one time to ten cents, and even the tremendous output of the wells could not make the production pay. By 1878 the wells were beginning to be exhausted and the price had not increased to a paying level. In 1879 almost the entire river front was fire-swept and the depression was so great that little attempt was made to rebuild.

The lowest point of the scale was reached in 1880, when homes that cost thousands were sold for hundreds and the population was less than a thousand souls. So in the brief space of ten years Parker had seen the heights and depths of existence and had grown from a simple landing-place to a city and descended again to a minor village.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Until 1872 there was no means of reaching Parker station on the Allegheny Valley railroad except by ferry. In that year, owing to the accumulation of business incident to the oil boom, a fine iron bridge was erected across the river at a cost of \$80,000 by S. D. Karns, H. R. Fullerton and Fullerton Parker. In 1873 it was used by the Parker & Karns City narrow gauge road to connect with the Allegheny Valley. Ice in April, 1885, carried away the two western spans, but they were replaced and in 1897 Butler and Armstrong counties jointly purchased it and made the passage free to the public. The price paid to the heirs of James E. Brown, who finally owned it, was \$35,000.

Railroad facilities became an important item to the town in the days of its prosperity, and in 1874 the Parker & Karns City road was pushed as far as Karns City, and in 1876 completed to Butler. S. D. Karns, H. R. Ful-

lerton and Fullerton Parker were the promoters. In 1881 the road became a part of the Pittsburgh & Western. That road was financially embarrassed in 1879, but was reorganized and the old Karns City line was made standard gauge in 1887. The Baltimore & Ohio leased the road in 1892 and at present operates it as a through line to the East. The total length of this line through the two townships of Perry and Hovey is but seven miles. For a time the repair shops were maintained in Parker, but no vestige of them now remains.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

The most important enterprise ever undertaken in Parker was the glass works, which were organized as a stock company in 1879, with John B. Leonard, president; William Morgan, James P. Parker, A. Sheidemantle and C. P. Hatch, directors. Buildings were erected in 1880 and for a time coal was used as fuel. Gas becoming plentiful and its value recognized, it was substituted within a short period. The product, which has been strictly high-grade bottles and druggists' containers, was valued at \$100,000 the first year. Twenty-six blowers, twenty-five laborers and forty boys were employed in that year. In 1882 the Thomas Wightman Glass Company of Pittsburgh bought the plant, and in a few years the name was changed to its present title, The Wightman Glass Company. At the death in 1910 of J. Smiley Wightman, his sons, W. K., A. R. and J. S., continued the business under the last name. In 1913 a bottle machine for the rapid manufacture of gallon and half-gallon containers was installed, but smaller bottles are still blown by human lungs. The works give employment to two hundred workmen and produce an average of nine carloads per month. The company arranged to remove the works to Punxsutawney, where better shipping facilities could be had, and have begun the erection of a fine factory building there. The citizens of the town, however, did not relish seeing the removal of their chief industry elsewhere so they organized a company and purchased the principal part of the works for \$15,000, the Wightmans retaining the bottle machine and some private molds. It is proposed by the townspeople to repair and refit the factory, and run it on a modern system. With the near advent of the extension of the Shawmut road, the branch line of the B. & O. already here and the Pennsylvania just across the river, the projectors of the new company

are not worried about lack of shipping facilities.

In the fall of 1869 the first machine shop was opened by Bradley & Duff in Lawrenceburg, and continued in successful operation until 1882. One machine shop is at present located in the first ward. John Sweeney's machine shop and foundry and James McNutt's foundry were in operation from 1872 to 1882, as was also the Evans & Foster carriage factory.

An important industry of the early seventies was Wilkins & Fullerton's sawmill and box factory, which did a business at one time of \$150,000 per year.

A small factory for the manufacture of oil cups for the oil well pumps, an invention of Elliott Karns, brother of the famous "Dunc" Karns, has been in operation since 1880.

WATERWORKS AND FIRE PROTECTION

The Parker waterworks were set up in 1872 by Miller & Vesey, who later sold out to Coulter & Overy. In 1874 H. R. Fullerton purchased the works, enlarged their capacity and laid several miles of pipe. In 1882 Tinsman & Russell acquired the works and replaced the old Cameron pumps by a large triple-action Fleming, run by a gas engine. Water is taken from the Allegheny by a pump built from the two old ones, and lifted into a tank, whence it is forced to the top of the bluff into a filter plant before delivery to consumers. The plant requires but one man to run it and has cost but \$13 for repairs since 1880. For fire protection hose reels are pulled to the scene by a volunteer force, and the pressure is sufficient to control an ordinary fire. The water is suitable for fire protection, but is far from desirable as a source of drinking water, owing to the fouling of the river and its shallowness the greater part of the year. The plant is now owned by M. T. Pew and T. A. Kerr.

LIGHTING

A stock company, in which W. C. Mobley, William Smith, M. Naylor and J. Dougherty were interested, built the gas works in 1887, and manufactured gas from crude oil under Smith's patent. Later a way was found to utilize the vast stores of natural gas underlying the town, the works were closed and the natural flow turned into the pipes. So cheap is the gas that the street lights are allowed to burn all the time and only extinguished when replacing the mantles on burners. Gas is sup-

plied to private houses at 25 cents a thousand cubic feet.

BANKS

The rapid growth of the town and the increase of business soon rendered a bank necessary and in 1869 the Parker Savings Bank was opened and did business till 1882, when it failed, causing large losses to its depositors. The old Exchange Bank was established in 1871 and ceased business in 1880. In October, 1882, Parker, Fullerton & Co. revived the Exchange Bank and remained in business until 1901, when they, too, went under.

The First National Bank of Parker was organized December 11, 1901, with \$25,000 capital. It now has a surplus of \$25,000 and ample resources. The officers are: Dr. A. M. Hoover, president; G. A. Needle, Sr., vice president; D. B. Heiner, vice president; E. C. Griffith, cashier. Directors: Dr. A. M. Hoover, S. J. Ervin, G. A. Needle, Sr., W. G. Heiner, E. C. Griffith, W. P. Parker, D. B. Heiner, Daniel Galey, Alex Affolter, I. G. Smith and M. T. Pew.

The State Bank (Incorporated) of Parker's Landing was organized December 6, 1911, with a capital of \$25,000, and now has a surplus of \$7,500, which is rapidly increasing. The officers are: A. S. Wightman, president; T. A. Kerr, vice president; A. E. Butler, vice president; C. W. Wick, cashier. Directors: A. S. Wightman, T. A. Kerr, A. E. Butler, S. W. Harrison, Charles E. Say, S. A. Hetrick, G. M. Slaughnhaupt, R. A. Robinson and W. A. Wick.

MERCANTILE

Among the prominent merchants of Parker are William Leslie, T. H. McCamey, William P. Parker, E. F. Dunlap, Thomas A. Kerr, J. T. Overheim, P. M. Ramsey, Charles Feicht and H. C. Elder.

THE PRESS

A number of unsuccessful newspaper enterprises originated in Parker during the prosperous period of the city's history. A daily paper was established by Johns & Jackson, and published a short time in 1871-72. Clark Wilson conducted the *Oilman's Journal* several years. These papers, and several others which were started, were never financially successful.

The *Parker City Daily*, however, had an exceptionally prosperous career. Established in

September, 1874, by G. A. Needle, it soon became recognized as one of the most reliable and influential journals of the oil regions, and its circulation rapidly increased. The *Daily* was started as a rival of the *Oil City Derrick*, and was of the same size as the latter journal. It was controlled by able editors, who were assisted by a staff of enterprising reporters and correspondents. The *Daily* contained the Associated Press dispatches and much general information, in addition to its careful digest of news from every part of the oil region. It was published as a morning paper until 1879. The office was destroyed by fire in that year, and the paper ceased to exist as a daily. Mr. Needle, who had for some years been issuing a weekly edition of his paper, at once procured new quarters and on Christmas Day began the publication of the *Phoenix*, which like the fabled bird arose from the ashes of the *Daily*. The *Phoenix* is still prosperous under the direction of a son of the proprietor, G. Alfred Needle, and occupies the building once occupied by the famous Standard Oil Company when in the first throes of organization.

PHYSICIANS

For many years Dr. Simeon Hovey was the only medical adviser for the entire northern region of Butler and Armstrong counties, as well as considerable portions of Venango and Clarion counties. Some account of his services will be found in the history of Hovey township.

The first physician who settled in Lawrenceburg was Dr. Joseph Beggs, who came from Ireland and located at this place about the year 1824. He was accounted a good and skillful doctor, and won many friends and a most excellent reputation. He practiced in Lawrenceburg several years, and died at Miller's Eddy.

Dr. James Goe, a cousin of Dr. Beggs, came from Ireland a little later, and joined his uncle in the practice of his profession. After the death of Dr. Beggs he moved to Callensburg, Clarion county, and thence moved West and died.

After 1869 physicians became so numerous in Parker that it would be useless to attempt to catalogue their names. Scores took up their abode here, some of whom remained a few days, others a few weeks or months. The principle of "the survival of the fittest," however, appeared to prevail, and the number of those whose stay lengthened into years was not

large. We mention the names of those who practiced longest and most successfully: Dr. A. M. Hoover, who has been a resident physician of Parker longer than any other member of the profession in the city, located at this place in 1870, coming from Freeport. Dr. Hoover is a native of Butler county, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He is still practicing in 1913 and conducting a prosperous drug business.

Dr. Joseph Eggert was the second oldest physician in Parker, coming in 1870, after having practiced for several years in neighboring towns. His son was associated with him after his arrival.

In 1880 the following physicians were located in Parker: Drs. George L. Eggert, Joseph Eggert, J. R. Murray, J. E. Hall, B. F. Goheen, J. Y. McCulloch, A. M. Hoover and W. B. Wynne.

In 1913 the registered practitioners were: A. M. Hoover, N. S. Reed, B. H. Brewster and J. E. Stute.

ANNUAL FAIRS

In 1881 a fair association with the original title, Parker Petroleum Agricultural Association, was organized by Elisha Robinson, Samuel M. Robinson, G. A. Needle, J. P. Parker, W. J. Parker, Henry Kohlmeyer, Ira D. McCoy, John M. Shira, J. S. Grant, William Crawford, Dr. J. W. Wick and William Dee. They leased thirteen acres of land, erected suitable buildings and held three successful fairs, with creditable exhibits of the products of the surrounding country. However, lack of interest and decreased population finally caused the abandonment in 1889 of the association project and the grounds for some years have reverted to their original use for agricultural purposes.

SECRET SOCIETIES

Parker Lodge No. 521, F. & A. M., was instituted October 28, 1873, with fourteen members. In 1880 there were seventy-five, and in 1913 over one hundred.

Parker Lodge No. 761, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 30, 1871, with twenty members. In 1880 there were thirty members in good standing and in 1913 the number had increased to one hundred.

Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 782, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 22, 1871, and the membership in 1880, as at the present time, was sixty-four.

Parker Council No. 179, Royal Arcanum, organized October 17, 1878, with thirty-two members. In 1880 there were forty-six members and in 1913, sixty-eight.

At one time almost every secret order was represented in this city, but their names are now only recalled with the memories of the city's former greatness.

SCHOOLS

The first school building erected within the present limits of Parker was a little log structure which stood in Lawrenceburg. It was supported by subscription and presided over by the itinerant schoolmasters of the pioneer days. Later a union school district was formed and the expenses divided between Armstrong and Butler counties. In 1880 three buildings were used, conducted at a cost of \$3,400 annually. The buildings were valued at \$5,000 and seven teachers were employed, T. J. Moffitt being principal. In 1882, after much opposition, the school board erected a two-story brick schoolhouse at a cost of \$11,000. It contained eight schoolrooms and housed 497 scholars.

In 1913 the number of schools was seven; average months taught, eight and one-fourth; male teachers, two; female teachers, five; average salaries, male, \$82.50; female, \$55.00; male scholars, 137; female scholars, 110; average attendance, 247; cost per month, \$1.97; tax levied, \$3,737.66; received from State, \$1,460.50; other sources, \$3,986.03; value of schoolhouses, \$16,000; teachers' wages, \$3,915; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,553.01.

The school directors are: E. W. Allen, president; J. E. Stute, M. D., secretary; treasurer, Parker State Bank, depository of funds; David Burt, S. A. Hetrick.

CHURCHES

THE PRESBYTERIANS

The first church organized in the northern part of Armstrong county was the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceburg in 1819. William Redick and Gideon Gibson were the first ruling elders and the congregation was largely composed of residents of Butler county. A meetinghouse was erected in 1822. It was of brick, with a high peaked roof, and was not plastered until twenty years after its erection. In 1867 it was removed and a frame structure built at a cost of \$3,200, which in 1876 was remodeled at a cost of \$3,500. For

several years the church had no resident pastor, but in 1821 Rev. Alexander Cook entered upon a service divided between Ebenezer and Bear Creek churches. He remained until 1827. Rev. John R. Agnew was the next pastor, from 1838 to 1839. For a time the church again was supplied, and in 1845 and 1846 record is made of the pastorates of Revs. Louis L. Conrad and John K. Cornyn. From 1847 to 1856 Rev. Ebenezer Henry served, and was followed for one year by Rev. John V. Miller. From 1860 to 1869 Rev. James Coulter was pastor, and from 1870 to 1877 Rev. Samuel A. Hughes. Next in order were: Revs. John M. McGonigle, 1878-80; Houston W. Lowry, 1881-85; Clark B. Gillette, 1885-86. The pastors between 1887 and 1913 were Rev. J. W. Miller, Rev. James A. Cunningham and Rev. Paul Slonaker.

The United Presbyterians also were located here for a time, but they never gained much following, and at present there is no congregation in existence in the city.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

At the first session of the Erie Conference in 1836, Lawrenceburg was missionary territory, and Rev. D. Richey was appointed to take charge of it. He was followed by Rev. H. Elliott in 1837, Rev. N. S. Hitchcock in 1838, Rev. Stephen Hurd and Rev. H. S. Winans in 1840. That year, owing to the closing down of the Bear Creek Furnace, upon which most of the congregation depended for a livelihood, the appointment was dropped from the list, and for the eighteen years following no history can be traced.

In the winter of 1858-59 M. S. Adams, a local preacher, held a series of meetings which aroused interest, and, assisted by Rev. John McCombs of the North Washington Circuit, a society was organized and Lawrenceburg returned as one of the appointments of that charge. For ten years it continued to be one of the appointments, and was served by the following pastors: S. A. Milray, 1859; William R. Johnson, 1860; S. K. Paden and R. B. Boyd, 1861-62; E. Bennett and William A. Clarke, 1863; George Moore and Stephen Hubbard, 1864; A. J. Merchant and A. H. Domer, 1865-66; J. Perry, 1867; William Hays and J. P. Hicks, 1868; J. K. Mendenhall, 1869.

In the beginning of the oil development the society, which numbered but forty-seven, began to build, and in 1871 completed a neat frame edifice at a cost of \$1,400. At this time the charge was made a station, Rev. R. W. Crane being the first pastor in the new home.

The dedication services were held by Rev. Dr. Pershing. Following came as pastors: R. M. Bair, 1873-74; R. N. Stubbs, 1875-76; J. S. Lytle, 1876-79; E. D. McCreary, 1879-80; J. M. Bray, 1882-83; Dr. John Lusher, 1883-86; Dr. W. W. Wythe, 1886-87; P. J. Slattery, 1887-90; E. K. Creed, 1890-92; J. B. Neff, 1892-93; Manassas Miller, 1893-96; A. J. Merchant, 1896-98; D. C. Planette, 1898-1901; T. J. Hamilton, 1901-03; J. C. Gillette, 1903-05; C. H. Quick, 1905-07; J. E. Iams, 1907-08; Dr. John Lusher, 1908-13. The present pastor is Rev. A. D. Stevens.

In 1904-05 the first church was replaced by a handsome brick edifice, which on the night of May 13, 1912, was burned. Dr. Lusher at once planned to replace it, and on July 27, 1913, the present magnificent structure was dedicated. It is made of native sandstone, donated by W. H. H. Piper, president of the Bear Creek Oil Company, and taken from their quarry. The memorial windows are of Pittsburgh plate glass and practically all the interior fittings are of home production. The building is a spacious one, and is a monument to the Lord which gives evidence of the energy and perseverance of Dr. Pershing and Dr. Lasher and the loyal congregation, at a time when the city of Parker is at a low ebb in the tide of its progress.

LUTHERANS

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Parker City was organized in the fall of 1897, just at the time when the town was starting to decline in prosperity. R. M. Zimmerman, a theological student, aroused the people with a series of sermons, and the formation of a congregation of twenty-one members resulted. Rev. W. A. Passavant became the first pastor and a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$3,300. In 1880 Rev. J. H. Kline took charge and served one year. The reduction of membership and business depression then caused the congregation to convert the church into a mission and occasional supplies were their only dependence until 1903, when the building was sold and for a time used as a dancing hall. Finally in 1913 the old church was purchased by A. E. and J. O. Conn of Emlenton, who conduct a woolen and knitting mill, employing quite a number of persons. The last pastor of whom any record is made was Rev. George Stitsell.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The first Catholic services in Lawrenceburg, so far as there is any record, took place Sep-

tember 6, 1831, when Bishop Kenrick visited the place and confirmed eighty-three persons, gathered from a wide extent of surrounding country. Few if any Catholics were residents of the place until the discovery of oil. In 1869 Rev. Joseph Haney, of Murrinsville, visited Lawrenceburg and conducted services. He continued his labors until July of the following year, when lots were purchased and the work of erecting a church was begun. Though the building was not completed until the summer of 1871, it was occupied in October, 1870. It was then a frame building 45 by 30 feet. In March, 1871, Rev. J. Stillerich became pastor. He remained until November of the same year, when he was succeeded by Rev. James P. Tahany. To Father Tahany's labors much of the temporal prosperity of the church was due. He built a neat house to be occupied as a parsonage; and after the congregation had increased, enlarged the church by additions. The belfry was added and the interior of the church finished. The edifice was dedicated by the bishop as the Church of the Immaculate Conception, November 24, 1874. Father Tahany also organized a church in Petrolia, and the two formed one pastorate. In December, 1875, Father Tahany was succeeded by Rev. James Donnelly, who acted as pastor until October, 1877. Rev. P. M. Garvey then became pastor, and in August, 1879, was succeeded by Rev. F. X. McCarthy. Father Melady was pastor in 1880. The church was then in a prosperous condition, although its membership had been greatly diminished by the decline of the town. At present the church, which bears the name St. Mary's, is served occasionally by priests of the Butler diocese.

THE BAPTISTS

While Parker was most flourishing a Baptist congregation was organized, which during 1875-76 enjoyed great prosperity. A church was erected and the attendance was large, but the decline of the town affected the church, and it soon ceased to exist.

PARKER IN 1913

After an eventful life, Parker's Landing is now enjoying a quiet old age. From their sun-kissed bluffs the residents can look down upon the peaceful "flat," once the scene of violence and passion, and across the winding Allegheny to the dark hills of the farther shore, secure in the thought that out of waste and dissipation of the past have come some material benefits and many needful warnings against extravagance.

The soil is more fruitful than ever before, the coal and gas underlie every portion of the country, new railroads are being projected toward her borders, and the water power and carrying capacity of the Allegheny have not yet been fully exploited. Compared with less naturally favored locations, Parker has a bright future before her.

Although the smallest city in the State, Parker is so large that she laps over Perry township into Butler county. The population in 1900 was 1,070 and in 1910, 1,244. There are 217 qualified voters in the two wards.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 229, valued at \$17,095; houses and lots, 450, valued at \$216,620, average, \$485.20; horses, 83, value, \$3,860, average, \$46.51; cows, 30, value, \$595, average, \$19.86; taxable occupations, 505, amount, \$20,720; total valuation, \$268,370. Money at interest, \$76,733.

At this date there are four hotels, sixteen stores, two livery barns, two butchers, three saloons, two pool rooms, one tailor, one clothier, one stationery store, one furniture store, two jewelers, two drug stores, three millinery establishments, two plumbers, three shoe dealers, three barbers, three restaurants, two blacksmiths, one lumber dealer, one machine shop, one photographer and two dentists.

Borland & Corso conduct the motion picture theatre that is a necessity in every town in this country, and their auditorium has a seating capacity of 135. They manufacture current for the electric lights by means of a dynamo and gas engine, owing to lack of a city lighting plant.

George S. Kelly, Samuel Craig and W. B. Ramsey are the present justices of the peace.

A neat iron bridge connects the two divisions of the bluff. It was erected under the supervision of Mayor G. A. Needle in 1906, and J. A. Foster and W. G. McLaughlin were the commissioners.

OFFICIALS

The mayors of the city have been as follows: J. W. McFarland, 1873-74; George S. Kelly, 1875-76; H. R. Fullerton, 1877-78; E. H. Randolph, 1879-80-81-82. E. F. Dunlap, S. J. Ervin, Frank Ottinger, George A. Needle and William Leslie were the successive officials, the latter being the present incumbent. J. H. Borland is treasurer; C. S. Overheim and W. J. Speer, directors; the former also street commissioner.

In the oil boom days a number of peace

guardians were required to preserve order, but at the present time one lone officer is all that the town needs.

Records of the earliest postmasters are not obtainable, but for some years before and during the oil excitement Miss Tillie Olden

looked after the mail for the residents of Parker. She was succeeded consecutively by A. T. Pontious, P. Bracken, Capt. W. S. Barr, Abner Carson and S. M. Turk, the present official, who has at this date (1913) been in service for sixteen years.

CHAPTER XVIII

GILPIN TOWNSHIP—JOHNETTA BOROUGH

A DIVISION OF ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES — SCHENLEY — BAGDAD — CHURCHES — GRANGERS—POPULATION—SCHOOLS — GEOLOGY — JOHNETTA BOROUGH — THE BRICK PLANT—MINES—A MODEL TOWN

The area of old Allegheny township having become too unwieldy for practical operation and supervision by the time the settlements had grown into towns and the farms developed to productive capacity, it was decided in 1878 to cut it up into three separate sections. In this process Gilpin was formed, and by reason of being the most important of the trio, will receive the most extended mention.

By reason of its proximity to the headwaters of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, the advantage of location at the junction of the two most important streams in the county and the early construction and operation of the Pennsylvania canal, Gilpin has developed faster and more permanently than any other township of the twenty-six in Armstrong county.

EARLY SETTLERS

Besides those in the list of land owners and settlers in the sketch of Bethel township, the following were located in this division before 1814: Philip Bolen and James Coulter, on Elder's run; John Klingensmith, on the hill below Lecchburg; Philip, Peter and Nicholas Klingensmith, farther down and back from the Kiskiminetas; William Hill, along the river near the three above mentioned; William Hum, near Hill; Conrad Houck, senior and junior, southeast of Johnetta; John Hawk, on the farm later owned by Henry Truby.

PREDECESSORS OF MODERN INDUSTRIES

Probably the earliest industries of this township were the sawmills of Michael Barrickman and Philip Klingensmith, the former on Elder's run and the latter on the same run, but higher up. The first was built in 1812 and the last in 1817.

John Hill's sawmill was on a run midway between Lecchburg and Donley, and the date

of its erection was 1819. Jacob Riggle's mill was at the forks of the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers in 1839-58. Levi Klingensmith's was near Donley after 1855.

This township is, so far as manufacturing is concerned, possibly ahead of any other in the country, it being right at the junction of the Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers, so giving drainage to manufacturing sites which can scarcely be excelled by any township in the several counties adjoining.

Just at the forks of these two rivers, in 1856, an oil works was erected, by what was known as the North American Oil company, which made oil from cannel coal, a vein of which is found under the Freeport bituminous stratum at this place, being found in but a few other localities in the State. The same vein is found across the Kiskiminetas river to the west, and there also large oil works were in operation from 1857 until 1864, but the discovery of petroleum put them out of business about that time.

The Penn Oil Works were established on the Allegheny, about one hundred and twenty-five rods above the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, in 1865. Their capacity for refining crude petroleum was about 5,000 barrels per month.

A carding machine was established by Joshua Cooper in 1824, at what is now Donnelly's station. It is notable that Isaac David was assessed in 1807 as a bookbinder, but where his place of business was is not known.

SCHENLEY (ALADDIN)

There was a ferry established at Schenley in 1878 to make a better connection with Freeport and the northern side of the Allegheny river. Its location was just above where the old Pennsylvania canal aqueduct crossed, parts of the piers still standing. Among the pro-

moters of this enterprise and charter members were Col. F. K. Patterson, Billy Ratigon, Joe Gugenheimer, R. F. Turner and Hugh Forester of Freeport, Pa., J. E. Harrison, Joseph G. Beale, H. H. Wray, and the late D. B. Ashbaugh and John M. Schwalm of Leechburg. James Kelly, a noted fisherman and canalboat man of Saltsburg, was the first ferryman, and was later succeeded by Silas Eackman, a coincidence being that both of these navigators were classed among the best of old-time fiddlers in their day; and even only a few years ago the latter engaged in an old fiddlers' contest in Leechburg. This was quite an interesting form of entertainment during the days when these old-time musicians were in the great reunion with "Old Rosin the Bow." Mr. Kelly is dead, but Mr. Eackman is still living in Freeport. His son, Peter Eackman, was the first postmaster here, in 1862.

Mrs. Susan Patton is the oldest inhabitant in the place, if not in the county. For many years she kept a store, hotel, and also the postoffice, having succeeded the late H. C. Pavitt in the store about the time the oil refining works closed down. Mrs. Patton has therefore been identified with the interests of Schenley, Aladdin and Lucesco for over fifty years. Her daughter, Emma, was postmistress at Lucesco after Schenley was abandoned, up until five years ago. This old lady, Mrs. Patton, now over ninety years of age, was a daughter of the late Richard Lanning, a farmer of Parks township, who lived to be 104 years of age.

In 1888 the Schenley Distilling Company was established at the junction of the Allegheny and the Kiskiminetas rivers, in Gilpin township and the village has been called after the company ever since. They have five warehouses, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels per year, and employ thirty men, who, with their families, compose the population of the village of Schenley—about 150 souls. The capitalization of the company is \$400,000. The place also has two stores and a school. One of the large warehouses was burned here in July, 1912, entailing a loss of \$350,000, over one hundred barrels of whiskey being burned.

In 1894 a coal works was started at Aladdin to work the Freeport vein of coal, which can be mined by "drifting," as it is termed. A company composed of miners undertook to run this, but were unable to finance it, and in 1898 the works were purchased by Joseph G. Beale, of Leechburg, who was already in the coal business at that place. He is still operating the works, the opening being on the Buffalo & Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly known in Armstrong

county history as the Allegheny Valley Railroad. This company is chartered as the Aladdin Coal Company.

In 1890 a Greek named William Porterie came to Schenley, having in some way heard of the pitch or waste from the cannel coal oil and for several years made a considerable sum distilling and melting the residue, which he dug up on the grounds of the old North American Oil Works. In the meantime he built quite a large candy factory at Aladdin station, and having acquired some lands from the Schenley estate, owned by Mary Schenley of England, who was still living at that time, he drilled for gas and was rewarded by striking a good flow. He put down other wells and for several years furnished the Enterprise Gas Company of Freeport, and also the Leechburg Gaslight and Fuel Company of Leechburg, with gas, so that this little point right at the junction of the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas has been one of the most important for its area of any place in the county.

BAGDAD

About 1888 or 1890 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company constructed a branch from Leechburg to Schenley connecting with the Allegheny Valley road, in which they had a controlling interest, thus opening up the vast coal fields in Gilpin township, every acre almost of which is underlaid with coal of a fine quality, the Freeport vein being on top, and as it can be "drifted" it is the one now being worked.

Four miles above Schenley, on the Kiskiminetas river, and two miles below Leechburg is the old village of Bagdad, famous in canal days and since. It was at this old town, or a short distance below it, that a point on the Pennsylvania canal known for years as "Wherry's Defeat" was located. The following incident or disaster gave rise to this name. When building this section of the canal the late James Wherry, of South Bend township, this county, had the contract, and it was found necessary to build an extensive riprap or retaining wall sloping from the edge of the towpath to the river. Just when it was nearing completion the Old "Kiski" got on one of her "tears" and swept away the work of months and with it several thousand dollars of the contractors' hard earned and not too plentiful money. The wall was rebuilt and stands to-day as a monument of what determination and skill can do under the right kind of leaders and skilled workmen.

Bagdad, about the middle of the last century, became prominent as a salt producing community, and some of the best wells along this river, famous then for this industry, were drilled at this place and above and below it, most of the salt boilers and miners living in the little village. Among the old-time salt manufacturers were the late Daniel Hill, David Lynch, Daniel Kistler, Capt. Samuel Kistler and his brother John, the latter being one of the few yet living; his home is in Freeport. There were also the Clines, Stulls, Shusters, Sherbondies, Shirys, Klingensmiths, and Walters and a host of others, the long roll of which it is impossible now to record; it is regrettable they were not recorded earlier.

Capt. R. D. Elwood was among the last to engage in the business, having bought a salt works from Jonathan Stoops. He traded these works to a man named Parker, who sold to a Mr. Rowan. The last salt made here was produced by Ashbaugh & Wray (B. B. Ashbaugh and H. Wray constituting the firm), who leased the works from Mr. Rowan. David Lynch, then in his seventy-eighth year, managed the works and acted as salt boiler. This was in 1882, and the salt was the last made on the river, except at Gamble's works, near Roaring run in Kiskiminetas township, which ran about one year longer. Thus closed an industry for which the entire valley, from Saltsburg to White's station, had long been famous. New discoveries of great salt beds in Louisiana and the West reduced the price so that this territory could not compete.

NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT

To a great extent credit is due the citizens of Leechburg and vicinity for the use of natural gas in lighting homes and business establishments. When William Porterie, a Greek, came to Aladdin in 1890 to work over the waste from the oil works, he and some associates from Freeport organized the Consumers' Gas Company, and drilled several wells, all of which were successful. A pipe line was laid to Leechburg and for some time they supplied gas to the Leechburg Gas Light & Fuel Co., the first natural gas company chartered in Pennsylvania. The latter company also drilled several wells, so that this district soon sprung into prominence as a center of the gas industry. The Gilpin Gas Company was later chartered by local men and is still in operation. S. C. Bole, a noted gas well

operator, next organized the Good Luck Gas Company, and put down several wells in the exact center of Gilpin township. He was successful and the company is a prosperous concern in this year of 1913.

The lines of the Carnegie Gas Co. are across the township near Leechburg, and they have a pumping station near the borough limits. It is not an exaggerated estimate to say that in the last twenty years this section of the county has produced over \$250,000 worth of fuel gas, and the field is still not overcrowded.

The Great Seaboard Oil Co. pipe lines also cross the county near Leechburg, carrying oil from far-away Oklahoma to the Atlantic ocean ports.

CHURCHES

The only church outside of the towns in this township is the Zion's Lutheran, also called "Forks Church," from its location at the forks of Elder's run. The congregation incorporated in 1849, the officers named in the charter being Rev. Henry Isensee; John Torney, Henry Wanamaker, elders; Griffith Baker and Jonathan Moyer, deacons; John Allshouse and Henry Klingensmith, trustees. The members at that time were few, but in 1880 the total was over one hundred.

Their first edifice was a frame one. It was destroyed by fire in 1869 and the present frame home was built at a cost of \$3,000.

Among the ministers of fifty years ago was Rev. Charles Ehrenfeld, whose home was in the township on the banks of the Kiskiminetas river, overlooking Westmoreland county, and is still occupied by one of his sons, while two other sons live near. A large and beautiful cemetery, or what was formerly called the "Burial Ground," adjoins the church lot, where lie many of those who helped to make our county's history, among them being many brave men who fought in the Civil war, in the war with Mexico and in 1812. This congregation has a fine parsonage, built in 1905, with large grounds and most delightfully situated. Rev. John Ashe, the present pastor, also serves St. Paul's in Park township, formerly known as "Highfield's."

This township has nearly two miles of macadam road which almost covers the stretch from Forks Church to Leechburg on what is known as the Leechburg and Kittanning road, making it very convenient for the farmer, traveling man and market gardener.

LODGES

While there are a large number of persons who belong to various secret societies, the only organization owning its own buildings and having local lodges is the Patrons of Husbandry, and the Mt. Joy Lodge has a comfortable hall near Forks Church, with a large membership.

POPULATION

We will have to include in the estimated population of this township previous to 1878, the number of residents of old Allegheny township. The first separate census was that of 1880.

Allegheny's population in 1850 was 2,506; in 1860 it was 2,406; in 1870, 2,539. Gilpin's population in 1880 was 1,190; in 1890, 1,156; in 1900, 1,875; in 1910, 2,334.

The population of Gilpin township by the census of 1910 was 2,334. However, in the year 1904 the borough of Johnetta had been incorporated from the district comprising the above township and the population of this borough was given by the census of 1910 as 662, so that only for this severance of a large number of her citizens the number of her population would have been 2,996, or the second most populous in the county. Gilpin township's population showed a gain of 41 per cent in the last ten years, even after losing Johnetta, or over 6 per cent, including that borough, which shows as healthy a growth as any township in the county or in fact the western part of the State. A large part of this increase is in the Georgetown district, adjoining or bordering on Leechburg borough and at the various coal works.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 9,787, valued at \$208,614; houses and lots, 274, value, \$73,600, average, \$268.61; horses, 242, value, \$5,055, average, \$20.88; cows, 208, value, \$3,135, average, \$15.07; taxable occupations, 557, amount, \$17,330; total valuation, \$427,474. Money at interest, \$49,377.74.

SCHOOLS

About 1812-14 a log schoolhouse was erected west of the present Kittanning and Leechburg road, opposite the mouth of a short branch of Elder's run, and about one hundred rods from the schoolhouse near Abraham Klingensmith's residence. Among its first teachers, if not its first, was James Stitt. The only other school before 1835, when the free

school system was adopted, was kept in a schoolhouse about two miles north of Jacksonville, or Bagdad, in or near the forks of the run that empties into the Allegheny, a little below the head of the island, near Donnelly's station. The branches taught were generally those mentioned in the general sketch of the county.

In 1860 the number of schools was 15; average number months taught, 4; teachers all male; average salaries, \$22; number male scholars, 442; female, 319; average number of scholars attending school, 437; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 48 cents; amount tax levied for school purposes, \$1,826.70; amount levied for building purposes, \$304.45; received from State appropriation, \$155.04; received from collectors of school tax, \$1,730.46; cost of instruction, *i. e.* whole amount of teachers' wages, \$1,320; fuel and contingencies, \$135.07; cost of schoolhouses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, etc., \$428.92.

In 1876 the number of schools was 16; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 5; female, 11; average salaries of males per month, \$34.80; of females, \$34.40; number of male scholars, 400; of female, 314; average number attending school, 344; cost per month, 86 cents; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$4,039.80; State appropriation, \$567.13; total receipts, \$4,687.92; paid for teachers' wages, \$2,914.50; fuel, collectors, contingencies, etc., \$1,041.53. Total expenditures, \$3,956.03.

These figures above cover the townships of Bethel, Parks and Gilpin, which before 1878 were included in the territory of Allegheny.

In 1913 the number of schools in Gilpin township was 11; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 10; average salaries, male \$50; female, \$44; male scholars, 177; female scholars, 189; average attendance, 318; cost per month for each scholar, \$2.04; tax levied, \$3,633.64; received from State, \$2,118.64; from other sources, \$4,932.56; value of schoolhouses, \$8,250; teachers' wages, \$3,461.50; other expenses, \$1,653.31.

The school directors are: A. W. Smith, president; John L. George, secretary; E. J. Nieman, treasurer; E. M. Lookabaugh, D. E. Shutt, Frank Stull.

GEOLOGICAL

One and one half miles above the mouth of the Kiskiminetas are fine exposures of the Freeport sandstone, dipping both west and

north. Two and a half miles above its mouth, the Upper Freeport coal is about one hundred and eight feet above the canal, due east and twenty-five feet higher than at Freeport. Four miles above the mouth the Freeport sandstone has passed the fourth axis and descended below water level, dipping southeast. There the Upper Freeport coal is sixty-nine feet above the canal, all the strata below it being shales. At the canal level are black shales from four to five feet thick. The mass of shales dips up the river rapidly, and at the same time changes into sandstone beds still interstratified with shales.

A fourth of a mile below Leechburg the following section exhibits the coal at a much lower elevation than there: Descending from the surface—shale, 9 feet; Upper Freeport coal, 3 feet 3 inches; shale, 22 inches; coal, 7 inches; shale, 3 feet. Freeport limestone, blue, 2 feet; soft sandstone, 1 foot; shale, 17 feet to bed of Pine run, not much above slack water.

At Leechburg, five and a fourth miles above the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, above which is a gentle undulation of the strata, the following section of rocks was obtained at the quarries: Sandstone and shale, 16 feet; Upper Freeport coal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 63 feet above slack water; blue-black shale, 14 inches; light shale, 6 inches; coal, 4 inches; light shale, 14 inches; iron ore, 3 inches; Freeport limestone, 1 foot; calc slate, shale, 3 feet; shale and large chunks of limestone, $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet; limestone, 32 inches; shale, with calcareous nodules and flags, 5 feet; calcareous shales, 6 feet, 8 inches; shale, sandstone, etc., 3 feet; sandstone, 1 foot; shales, a little bituminous, 1 foot; blue ferriferous shale, 7 feet; shale and sandstone, 6 feet; massive Freeport sandstone, 42 feet; Lower Freeport coal, interstratified with slate, 4 feet.

The Freeport sandstone, near the water's edge, is a fine quartzose conglomerate, containing vegetable impressions and pebbles of nodular carbonate of iron, of all sizes, and so numerous as to compose the whole mass of the rock for a thickness of 6, 8 or even 10 inches. A slip appears to combine with the original oblique bedding of the sandstone to express to the eye of the spectator an unconformity of stratification at the upper limit of the sandstone, and upon its apparently upheaved edges rest the calcareous slates and coal above. Something similar may be ob-

served elsewhere along the Kiskiminetas, at a point seven miles below Saltsburg.

In the northern portion of the township, east of Johnetta, is located the highest point, a hill 1,430 feet above tidewater.

JOHNETTA BOROUGH

The town of Johnetta, established in 1892, is located at one of the most beautiful points in the Allegheny valley, the houses being built on a high bluff overlooking the river. Each house is surrounded by a large plot of ground suitable for gardening, and fruit and shade trees have been planted along the streets.

The town depends entirely upon the operations of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, controlled by the Jones interests, John H. Jones, president of the company, residing there all the year round. He is unusually popular with the employees and takes a strong personal interest in their welfare.

The town is thoroughly sewerred and supplied with good water, so that a more picturesque and healthful manufacturing location could not be imagined.

The amusement hall is an interesting feature of the town. This contains standard bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables, refreshment stand, and a large roller skating rink, which is also used for a meeting place and for popular entertainments. There is also a playground for the children.

The town consists of 140 frame houses, sixteen brick residences, a store, schoolhouse, and the Johnetta Memorial Church, presided over by Rev. Walter Kennedy.

The houses are heated by gas taken from the company's own wells, which have a pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch.

The population is 662, of which about 500 are employees of the company.

THE BRICK PLANT

The Johnetta Plant of the United States Sewer Pipe Company utilizes the famous Kittanning clay for the manufacture of refractory products. This clay immediately underlies the Kittanning coal, which is mined in advance of the clay, and which finds a ready market at the northern lake ports. The clay seam is about 15 feet in thickness, of exceptional purity, and adapted to the manufacture of pavers, high-grade face brick and sewer pipe.

The clay is hoisted from the same shaft which handles the coal, the clay cars being

run across the coal tipple and dumped into a bin, in the bottom of which is a crusher. This crusher reduces the clay lumps to pieces of about one inch diameter. From the crusher, the clay is fed into dry pans, where it is ground to the size required for brick and elevated to the screens. After being screened, the ground clay is dropped into the pug mills, where it is tempered with water and then pressed through the brick machine. This machine forces out the clay in a long column the exact size of the brick. A wire cutting apparatus separates the bricks, which are borne away on a belt. Three represses are located near this belt. With these machines the better grades of paving bricks are finished. The dryers are built on the waste heat principle, and are of ample capacity to handle the largest day's run. The bricks are burned in improved down draft kilns, both the round and the rectangular types being used. The circular kilns are used for burning both brick and sewer pipe. Repressed and wire cut waterproof face brick are made in all shades and the greatest care is taken in all the operations to produce first-class bricks, packed and shipped so that they may reach the buyer in the best possible condition.

It is evident from the constantly increasing demand for a road material that will stand hard service without heavy maintenance cost, that all principal county roads will soon be built of brick. For such purpose the paving brick and block made at this plant are unsurpassed, as they are tough without being brittle, and are vitrified, and consequently impervious to water and unaffected by frost. The great capacity of this plant, over 100,000 per day, makes it possible to fill the largest orders for all grades of brick at short notice. In the yards, all building brick are stacked according to their shade and quality, and in such manner as to be convenient to the cars for loading. This arrangement is of great service in filling large orders promptly.

JOHNETTA MINE

The property consists of about 2,400 acres, underlaid with the coals of the lower productive measures, of which the Upper Freeport and Lower Kittanning are workable. The latter vein is reached by shafts at a depth of about 100 feet below the surface and is a fine gas and domestic coal.

All mining and hauling is done by electric-

ity, the power being furnished by two 200 K. W. generators in parallel.

The steam generating plant consists of six 150 horse-power tubular boilers, equipped with underfeed stokers fed from overhead bins.

The Johnetta Foundry & Machine Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania on Oct. 29, 1906, with a capital of \$5,000.00, for the purpose of operating a machine shop for the general repair of mining and brick works equipment and the reconstruction of railroad cars. Upon the opening up of the Ten Mile field in Washington county, and the projection of the new town of Marianna and the location of the new mines at that point, the old building at Johnetta was sold, the capital stock increased to \$50,000.00, and a new property acquired at Marianna upon which a large shop building of steel and brick has been erected and new machinery installed.

The superintendent of the plant is Mr. L. E. Allen. The resident physician is Dr. D. O. Thomas. W. A. Reed is the postmaster and storekeeper; Joseph Walbert, hotelkeeper.

SCHOOLS

Johnetta is a separate school district. The returns of the commissioners show that the number of schools in 1913 was 2; average months taught, 8; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 1; average salaries, male, \$55, female, \$55; male scholars, 68; female scholars, 53; average attendance, 98; cost per month, \$1.05; tax levied, \$1,867.40; received from State, \$435.56; other sources, \$1,728.33; value of schoolhouses, \$6,300; teachers' wages, \$962.50; fuel, fees, etc., \$366.71.

The school directors are: Dr. D. O. Thomas, president; S. B. Pierce, secretary; Samuel Wilson, treasurer; H. W. Smith, Alex Hoffman, James A. Iddings.

POPULATION

Johnetta was incorporated as a borough in 1904, and the next census, in 1910, showed the population to be 662.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 567, valued at \$44,054; houses and lots, 34, valued at \$10,150, average, \$298.52; horses, 17, value, \$1,190, average, \$70; cows, 8, value, \$200, average, \$25; taxable occupations, 202, amount, \$11,180; total valuation, \$81,774. Money at interest, \$1,425.

CHAPTER XIX

PARKS TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—PIONEERS—STITT'S MILL—NORTH VANDERGRIFT—OLD SETTLERS—THE PARK FAMILY — SCHOOLS — RELIGIOUS — ELECTRIC RAILROAD — POPULATION — GEOLOGY

As was the case with Bethel and Gilpin, this township was formed from the territory of the original Allegheny township, now obsolete. It is bounded on the north and east by Bethel and Burrell, on the southeast and south by Kiskiminetas township and the Kiskiminetas river, and on the west by the same river and Gilpin township, giving it a fine water front. It is also drained by Carnahan's run and Guffy's run. It has very fertile farm lands with towering hills bordering some of the streams, also some beautiful valleys and fine table-lands running for two or three miles at a stretch, especially from the first river branch back of "Farmer's Delight," owned by Robert Parks, past Laurel Point through the Hill, Parks and William Crosby lands, all this being formerly known as the "Martian" or old "Dutch Martin" tract, but later purchased by the late Hon. Jacob Hill, who represented this county in the Legislature in 1847; he served for two terms. His son Winchester still occupies a large tract of the land.

The entire valley for five miles up Carnahan's run is a rich farming country. It is on this run and only one mile from its mouth that for years was located one of the most famous old flouring mills in this part of the State, known as "Stitt's Mill." The building was a log one, most of which is still standing, and the mill race and dam are well defined. It was built in 1847 by Frantz and Levi Stitt, two famous old-time millwrights, whose father John had owned the site before them. For nearly seventy-five years the expression "As good as wheat in Stitts' Mill" has been used, quoted and requested from Pennsylvania to California, and wherever an Armstrong county man located. One of the builders, Frantz Stitt, met with a sad death by falling off the railroad bridge at Leechburg, in his old age, in about 1895. His son

Levi seems to have inherited his ability and has for many years been a master mechanic, or held other positions requiring skill in mechanism, first with the Apollo Iron & Steel Company and later with their successors, the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Another son, Thomas, lives with his mother on part of the old farm. The other builder, Levi Stitt, died a few years ago, after having opened coal mines at North Vandergrift only a mile south of the old mill.

We may say just here that North Vandergrift is the only town in this township and has been built up in the last ten years, owing its existence to the locating, in 1904, of a large plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at Vandergrift, Westmoreland county, just across the river. The town has now about one thousand inhabitants.

Settlers in this township were few before 1814, among them being Samuel and David Hill and John Carney, who located on Carnahan's run; Jacob and William Hesselgesser and Robert Hanna, who had their homes on the Kiskiminetas; John, Samuel and William Stitt, who settled on and near Taylor's run, and Elijah Eakmon, in the eastern part, near the river.

Peter Le Fevre kept the first ferry just below the mouth of Carnahan's run, from 1800 to 1825, when he left for other fields.

Among the names of later settlers were those of John Guthrie, Samuel Crosby, Philip Kearney, Greenberry Wilson, Thomas Foster, Jesse Graham, Jacob Painter, the Eakmons, Girts, Wyants, Gourleys, Bowmans, Heckmans, Stitts, Altmans, Shaners, Kepples, McIntires, Hawks, Lannings, and others. We want to add here that Richard Lanning, the head of that family, lived to be one hundred and four years old, notwithstanding the fact that he had a leg broken when he was one

hundred and one years of age. The Stitts were the most numerous of the residents, having descended from several sturdy old pioneers, who early in the last century settled near here. On one of their old properties, a large plot was set aside as a burial place, the site overlooking Carnahan's run, in a most beautiful location, shaded by old sugar maples and oaks, which, if they could speak, could tell us the history of from two to three hundred years. It is bordered by spruce and pine and laurels, that keep the memories of the dead seemingly in evergreen remembrance. The cemetery is well kept and many besides the Stitts and their kith and kin lie buried here, beautiful monuments betokening the sacredness of the place.

Perhaps the most important of the first landowners was Robert Park, after whom this township was named. He came here in 1814, purchased the John Montgomery farm, naming it "Farmer's Delight," cultivating it and working at his trade of shoemaking. So popular was he that the name of the township was accepted without dissent, when suggested. He left a large number of descendants, who in the coming year (1914) will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of continuous residence of some member of the family in the handsome brick home that stands near the Kiskiminetas river.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in this township was located on a branch of Carnahan's run, about 1812, and was taught successively by John Criswell and Samuel Taggart. Mrs. Alexander Gordon was the last surviving pupil in 1880.

Another school was near St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on the eastern branch of Carnahan's run. Townsend Adams was its teacher in early days.

Parks township was famous as having the first graded school in this section of the county. As far back as 1866 there was a schoolhouse near Stitt's Mill, also known as "Laurel Point," from being on an elevated location just at the edge of the stretch of table-land referred to in the first of this sketch. The directors, having been petitioned to build another school in a distant part of the township, decided to double the capacity of the one here by building another room and grading the school. Strange to say, the citizens did not appreciate their foresight, and haled them to court. But the court very justly decided in the directors' favor.

In 1913 the number of schools was 7; months taught, 7; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 6; average salaries, male, \$50, female, \$45; male scholars, 120; female scholars, 111; average attendance, 171; cost per month, each scholar, \$2.15; tax levied, \$2,980.56; received from State, \$1,204.38; other sources, \$3,227.67; value of schoolhouses, \$13,000; teachers' wages, \$2,230; other expenses, \$1,292.82.

The school directors are: H. F. Stitt, president; S. W. Wetzler, secretary; W. F. Hill, treasurer; J. G. Smail, Lee Crebs.

RELIGIOUS

The Lutherans were the first to have a home of their own in the limits of this township, building it in 1848, or later. The location is east of Dime post office, on a branch of Carnahan's run. The membership in early days was about 75, and the scholars of the Sabbath school numbered probably the same. The Zion's congregation is now under the care of Rev. J. Ash.

Another church was built in 1912 at North Vandergrift, in the southeastern end of the township. It is called Brethren in Christ Chapel, and the membership is about one hundred.

DIME

The village with this low-priced name is situated near the border line of Bethel township. The first postmaster here was Amos Altman. His successors have been Josiah W. Klingensmith and his son, Frantz W., the present one. All of them were storekeepers, this place having a country-wide reputation. This is the only settlement or post office in the township. Two blacksmiths are located here, E. P. Darbaker and J. I. Leller.

TROLLEY LINE

In 1906 an electric railway for carrying passengers and freight was promoted and built from Leechburg to Apollo, a distance of eight miles, following the seven-mile level along the old towpath of the Pennsylvania canal, over almost the entire route, the road skirting along the southern end of this township. This level received the name from the fact that the dam at Leechburg backed the water of the Kiskiminetas up to what was known as the outlet locks, one mile west of the center of the business district of Apollo, so that the

boats were locked out of the canal into the lake-like waters of this beautiful stream and for seven miles had clear sailing through a most romantic valley, but recently vacated by the Indian tribes. This road has given the people of this township, or at least the southern end, a most convenient means of transit to and from Leechburg, Vandergrift and Apollo, at all of which places may be found a fine market for any produce of the farm, garden or dairy. It is now under the control of the West Pennsylvania Traction Company.

POPULATION

Statistics of this township before 1878 are to be found in the sketch of Gilpin. The population, according to government reports, in 1880 was 715; in 1890 it was 704; in 1900, 572; in 1910, 936.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 1,305, clear, 7,007, valued at, \$146,559; houses and lots, 192, val-

ued at \$59,310, average, \$308.90; horses, 187, value, \$4,095, average, \$21.88; cows, 200, value, \$2,034, average, \$10.17; taxable occupations, 417, amount, \$11,265; total valuation, \$246,319. Money at interest, \$6,015.

GEOLOGICAL

The following is the part of Rogers' report on the geology of Pennsylvania that refers to this section of Armstrong county:

At the salt works, half a mile above Leechburg, the upper Freeport coal, three and a half feet thick, covered by sixteen feet of shale, is sixty-two and a half feet above slackwater and sinks to an altitude of fifty feet for the next two miles up the river, and is there three and a half feet thick, covered by two feet of black slate and this by eight feet of sandstone.

The highest point in the township, on the border of Burrell, is 1,561 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XX

KISKIMINETAS TOWNSHIP

AN INDIAN NAME—POST'S EXPEDITION—SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES—OLDEST FURNACE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SALT WORKS—RIVER IMPROVEMENT—ANCIENT LANDMARKS—MAYSVILLE—SPRING CHURCH—SHADY PLAIN—HICKSVILLE—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGICAL

This township was named from the river which forms its southern border. Heckewelder, a Moravian missionary, who was well versed in Indian dialects, says Kiskiminetas means "make daylight" and is corrupted from the Indian word *Gieschgumanito*. It was probably the word of command given by a chief to his comrades to arise and resume the journey at daybreak.

The township was formed in 1831 out of the upper end of Allegheny township, and the boundaries are the Kiskiminetas river on the south, Indiana county and South Bend township on the east, Burrell township on the north and Parks township on the west. Apollo is the only borough within its borders. Spring Church, Equitable, Shady Plain, Maysville, Hicksville and Edmon are villages of varying sizes distributed over the township.

This section was visited in 1750 by Christopher Post, an emissary of the Ohio Company, an association organized by Lawrence and Augustine Washington for the purpose of settling the wild lands west of the Alle-

ghenies. He states in his journal of that year that on "Wednesday, 14, set out north to Loyal Hannon, an old Indian town on a creek of the Ohio, called Kiskeminetas, to an Indian camp on said creek."

SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS OF OLDEN TIMES

The owners of the seventy-five original tracts of land in the territory of this township were: John Montgomery, James Watson, Joseph Campbell, John Criswell, John Clark, Peter Yarnall, Hugh Bingham, Christopher Hays, John Henderson, James Biddle, William Jackson, Jacob McCartney, John Jackson, John Miller, Jacob Miller, Robert Clark, James Jackson, Robert Watson, Robert Ralston, William Kerr, James Armstrong, Joseph Irwin, Samuel Hutchison, John Martin, John Reighley, Isaac Warner, Alexander Black, John Pirn, T. Shoemaker, James Alexander, John Larner, Michael Campbell, Joseph Eakman, John Burghy, Robert Kilgore, Jonathan Nesbitt, John Wilson, Reese Meredith, John

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FIRST IRON FURNACE WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES



OLD MILL AT COWANSHANNOCK CREEK NEAR KITTANNING
(See page 227)

Ewing, Daniel O'Brian, Jacob Burghy, Philip Schellhamer, Peter Van Gelder, Andrew McKee, Evan Evans, Andrew Boner, Henry Walker, John Steele, John Swift, Joseph Swift, John Schoemaker, John Kline, Andrew Scott, Thomas Duncan, Barnabas Bloss, James Wallace, John Fuller, Jacob Mechlin, Christopher Hayes, Thomas Allibone, Peter Yarnell, Isaac Townsend, Adam Johnston, Jacob Stilley, James Guthrie, Jacob Wolf, Michael Anderson, Samuel Guthrie, William Todd, Samuel Coulter, Joseph Shields, Henry Horn, Michael Anderson, Michael Sauerwalt, John Dornmoyer, George Clymer, George Reading, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Matthew Lampton, William Sampson, Moore Furman, Joseph Shirley, John Musser, Samuel Gray, John Swift, Frederick Foulk, Isaac Morton, John Barr, Henry Lyle, James Kerns, Benjamin Shermer, Nicholas Weitzel, Alexander Todd, Andrew Cunningham, Henry Bech, George Morgan, Robert Shirley, Abraham Schoemaker, Christopher Eiseman, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Handcock, Isaac Allen, John Leasure, Barnabas Steer, Solomon Dornmoyer, Benjamin Couch, William Ball, Samuel McClelland, John Laughlin.

In 1805 the various tracts in Kiskiminetas township were rated at from twenty-five cents to one dollar an acre.

Some of the warrants and patents for the tracts of land in this township are dated as early as 1773, but the country was not settled very rapidly until after 1810.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

The first miller of note in this township was William Hess, who ran a gristmill in 1810. Michael Anderson, James Findley and Robert Watson built and operated sawmills between 1811 and 1830.

The assessment lists show the following industries in the several years mentioned: Benjamin Couch, grist and sawmill in 1818; Jacob McCartney, fulling mill, 1820, gristmill in 1826, and a factory in 1843; Isaac Townsend, sawmill in 1824; John Fuller, grist and sawmill in 1830; Joseph McQuery, sawmill in 1831.

For many years after the first settlers came they patronized the famous Stitt's mill, in Allegheny (now Parks) township. They even began a road to that mill, but did not complete it.

In 1876 there were one gristmill and two sawmills in the township. A woolen mill was located on a branch of Rattling run, operated

by Cooker & Moore. It is long out of use now. Most of the sawing is now done by portable mills.

The tanneries in this township were those of Raymond Dentzell, 1829; John Keely, 1834; Philip Hines and Philip Ventzel, 1850 to 1860; and R. M. Barr, 1865 to 1876. There are no tanneries in Armstrong county in 1913.

ROCK FURNACE

This township has the honor of being the home of the first iron furnace in western Pennsylvania, and the remains of this ancient "tea-kettle" stone structure are a point of interest to picnic and hunting parties from Apollo and all the surrounding towns. Views of the ruins and of other later examples of furnace construction in this county are shown elsewhere.

Rock Furnace was established by James W. Biddle in 1825, near the Big Falls, on the Kiskiminetas river, who announced in his advertisement for woodchoppers and other laborers, dated Oct. 5th, that it would "be in blast on Christmas day." It was a steam cold blast furnace, eight feet across the bosh by thirty feet high. The fuel used was charcoal. The number of employees is said to have been from fifty to seventy-five. It was located on the Christopher Hays and John Henderson tract, between the mouth of Roaring run and its junction with Rattling run. It did not prove to be a pecuniary success either to its first or subsequent owners. It was finally sold by the sheriff. The last owners were Sharp, Woodard & Bro. That was the first and last furnace for the manufacture of pig iron in this township.

SALT MANUFACTURE

Eight different saltworks appear to have been assessed from 1836 till 1845, respectively, to Robert F. Stewart, John Laughlin, Bridget Trux, William H. Richardson & Co., John Johnston, H. Ridenour, J. McCauley and McCauley & Gamble. Those owned by Gamble & Son, about a hundred rods below the mouth of Flat run, continued to be operated after 1876. The mode and expense of drilling the wells and manufacturing the salt need not here be repeated. The barrels in which the salt was put up were at first brought to the wells on pack horses, and, after being filled were transported to Pittsburgh down the Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers in canoes and flatboats. Considerable quantities were

sent to Clarion and Jefferson counties by sled and wagons. Those modes of transportation of course ceased after the completion of the Pennsylvania canal, which also increased the activity in various other branches of business.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

The improvement of the Kiskiminetas was commenced in 1811 by the removing of rocks and other obstructions as far up as the "Packsaddle." For years before that it had been dangerous boating over Big Falls, and several persons had been drowned there. By the act of 1821 the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated to improve the navigation of the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers, and George Mulholland, Peter Wallace, Andrew Boggs, John Hill and Jacob Drum were appointed commissioners to supervise the expenditure.

After the completion of the Pennsylvania canal, about 1828, a dam was built known as Dam No. 2, at the foot of Big Falls, making slackwater navigation up to Dam No. 3, in Indiana county.

Boats in the canal were locked into the river just above Apollo, the ruins of the old locks being still visible near the mouth of Roaring run. From Apollo to Dam No. 1 at Leechburg there stretched a great artificial lake which covered what is now the roadbed of the West Penn trolley line with three feet of water. At that time there was good fishing in the Kiskiminetas, but at present, owing to the pollution of the mills and mines, not even an insect can live in its waters. Yet it is still unlawful to fish in the waters with seines, although there is not the slightest possibility of catching anything but a severe cold or being suffocated by the foulness of the stream.

ANCIENT LANDMARKS

In 1862-63, on the farm of widow Coulter, Samuel Lack cut down a white oak tree, near a small run that empties into the Kiskiminetas about fifteen rods above the gravel bar, whose diameter was three and a half feet. In sawing and splitting the trunk for barrel heads, he discovered a blaze which appears to have been made with the bit of an ax, when the diameter of the tree was ten inches. Between the blaze and the bark were 246 rings or annual growths.

About three miles above Apollo, on the right bank of the Kiskiminetas, is a sandstone rock projecting out over the bank about nine feet.

The space between the ground and side of the rock at the front is about nine feet. The rock slopes back to the ground a distance of about twelve feet. It gained considerable notoriety in that region by reason of a strange family by the name of Dunmire, who claimed to be part Indian, having resided there under the rock more or less of the time during several years, from whom it is called "Dunmire's Rock." There is about it considerable pebblestone, in which is something resembling lead, which can be cut with a knife.

MAYSVILLE

This little village is situated on Long run, three miles above its junction with the Kiskiminetas near the borough of Avonmore, Westmoreland county, and is in the southeastern part of the township. Its early records showed a population of seventy-five in 1876. The Long Run post office was established here in 1857, with Samuel Orr as the official in charge. In 1880 there were 4 laborers, 3 merchants, 4 farmers, 2 carpenters, 1 shoemaker, 1 blacksmith and 1 miner in the village. John McAwley and James McAdoo were the storekeepers.

The Lutherans of this community attended service for some years at "Yockey's Church," in Westmoreland county, but in 1853 they organized and called Rev. J. N. Burket as pastor. There were nineteen original members, most of whom came from the Spring Church congregation. Their first church was erected in 1854 and dedicated by Rev. David Earhart, who afterward served them in the course of his travels over Armstrong and Indiana counties. The subsequent pastors were Revs. John A. Delo, 1860-64; John Welfley, 1864-68; Michael Colver, 1869-70; A. W. McCullough, 1870-72; J. F. Tressler, 1872-75; G. F. Schaeffer, 1876-82; C. B. King, 1883-90; T. J. Frederick, 1890-95; E. B. Burgess, 1895; O. F. Sanders, 1895-98; W. A. Hartman, 1898-99; J. C. Nicholas, 1900-01; M. S. Kemp, 1902-12. The present pastor is Rev. William A. Logan, who also serves the Avonmore congregation. The membership in 1913 is 100, and the Sunday school has 120 members.

The present house of worship was erected in 1886, and cost \$2,247. It is a large frame building and the town is justly proud of it.

SPRING CHURCH

This settlement is named from the boiling spring and the Presbyterian Church of that

name located here. The first postmaster here in 1852 was Robert M. Beatty. His grandson, W. W. Beatty, is the present one. The only merchant here is Alvin Fiscus.

There are two churches here, the Lutheran and the Presbyterian, both of which, together with a Reformed congregation, were occupants until 1873 of the same edifice.

About 1839 the three bodies cooperated in the purchase of a plat and the erection of a log church, which was not completed until 1842. In the following year the Presbyterians sold their interest and after a few years the Reformed members were absorbed by the Lutherans. In 1871 the present building was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The pastors have been: Revs. Jacob Zimmerman, 1842-49; John Rugan, 1849-51; J. N. Burket, 1851-53; David Earhart, 1854-60; John A. Delo, 1860-64; John Welfley, 1864-68; Michael Colver, 1868-72; J. F. Tressler, 1872-75; D. R. P. Barry, 1875-76; G. F. Schaeffer, 1876-82; C. B. King, 1883-90; T. J. Frederick, 1890-1910. Rev. T. J. Frederick resides near the church, but he has retired, and the pulpit is supplied by Revs. C. G. Leatherman and T. G. Himes, D. D., from nearby churches. The church membership is now sixty-nine, and the Sunday school is one hundred.

Rev. Jacob Zimmerman is still living in this year of 1913, at the age of ninety-five, and is in good health. He resides with his son Harry, near Leechburg.

Boiling Spring Presbyterian Church was organized in 1840 at the house of Charles Means, with twenty-five members. Among them were: William James, Isaac Warner, Raymond Dentzel, Hon. Robert M. Beatty, Hugh Graham, John Leech, Adam Ashbaugh, William Ashbaugh, Daniel Deemer, Mrs. Margaret Scott, Samuel Martin, Andrew Miller, Sr., David Risher, Joseph Wilson, William Wilson, John Wilson, Charles Means, William Gallaher and Joseph McGeary. Rev. Levi M. Graves was the first pastor, serving until 1843. "Union Church," a frame structure, erected that year, was jointly used by the German Reformed, Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations. In 1870 the building was sold and separate edifices erected by the different congregations; the Presbyterians built in 1872, the Lutherans in 1873. Poverty and privation were endured by the attendants in those early days. Some of them came to services on horseback, but many walked the long distances from their homes, generally carrying their "Sunday best" shoes in their hands, only donning them when in sight of the sacred edi-

fice. Communions were held twice a year, tokens bearing the letters "B. S." and made of lead being distributed the Saturday previous and taken up on the Sabbath by the elders at the communion table. Rev. Cyrus B. Bristol in 1846 became the second pastor, continuing until 1856. Next came Rev. James E. Caruthers in 1859, and then for eight years the pulpit was filled only occasionally. During this time another and larger church was built. Rev. Perrin Baker then in 1875 began a two years' service, followed by Rev. Hezekiah Magill, 1877-79; Rev. Samuel E. Elliott, 1880-84, and Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, 1885 to 1890. Following this the congregation has been occasionally supplied by the pastors of the Presbyterian Church at Apollo. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Brockway.

SHADY PLAIN

This settlement has a schoolhouse, a store and the Zion's Valley Reformed Church, where occasional services are held. The first postmaster here in 1868 was David P. Alexander. The people are now supplied from Apollo by the rural routes.

HICKSVILLE

This village is across the river Kiskiminetas from the borough of Avonmore, a thriving town of Westmoreland county. Just west of Hicksville the Pennsylvania road crosses to the north side of the river, from this point using the old bed of the Pennsylvania canal, which has been abandoned by them from Leechburg to this point. This gives Hicksville more direct railroad connection than Apollo, but the place has not benefited by it, having become overshadowed by its neighbor, Avonmore. The only distinction claimed for Hicksville is that of being the most southern village in Armstrong county, the boundaries coming almost to a point here.

SCHOOLS

As was the case in other parts of the county, Kiskiminetas township had no regular school teachers in early times, but had to depend upon the few educated persons who could be induced to take up this unremunerative and often distasteful task. The first schoolhouses were of the usual log construction, very poor in their furnishings, and were run on the subscription plan.

The first schoolhouse, built about 1810, was

situated at or near the present site of Maysville, and soon after another one was built near Flat run. Another and later one was in the Watson settlement. Most of these were served by William Watson, James Jackson and Jacob Miller. Before 1822 a log school stood on the Benjamin Schirmer tract, called "Scara," owned by Robert Wray and afterward by his son, the late David Wray. Among its earliest teachers were James Craig and Samuel Scott. The number of scholars ranged from fifteen to twenty. The building stood about twenty rods from the present Shady Plain school. Craig also taught at times in a dwelling house on the same tract, near which in 1820 stood an old hunting lodge.

The free school system was readily adopted. Among its most devoted and persistent supporters was the late Joseph Shoemaker, who was for many years a school director, and a model one, so far as a prompt, cheerful and conscientious discharge of official duties was concerned. The old log schoolhouses, even of the second series and better class, have given place to comfortable frame ones, distributed at convenient distances over the township, and they are supplied with the most thoroughly competent teachers it is possible to obtain.

In 1876 the number of schools (exclusive of those now in South Bend township) was 13; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 9; female teachers, 4; average salaries, males per month, \$34.55; average salaries females, per month, \$32.50; male scholars, 253; female scholars, 223; average number attending school, 372; cost per month, \$1; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,587.15; received from State appropriation, \$400.83; from taxes and other sources, \$2,474.34; total receipts, \$2,875.17; cost of school houses, purchasing, renting, repairing, etc., \$62.71; paid for teachers' wages, \$2,309; paid for fuel, fees of collectors, etc., \$486.66; total expenditures, \$2,858.37.

In 1913 the number of schools is 18; average months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 17; average salaries, male, \$40, female, \$46.94; male scholars, 337; female scholars, 336; average attendance, 524; cost per month, \$1.76; tax levied, \$5,293.74; received from State, \$3,281.70; other sources, \$6,110.87; value of schoolhouses, \$30,800; teachers' wages, \$5,870; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,328.27.

The school directors were: John H. Wilson, president; G. E. Van Tine, secretary; C. P. Fiske, treasurer; J. R. Lambing, J. W. McAwley.

POPULATION AND VALUATION

The general, the almost universal, occupation of the people of this township, has, from its earliest settlement, been agricultural. As to those engaged in other occupations the assessment list of 1876 shows, exclusive of Maysville: Laborers, 68; carpenters, 9; miners, 15; teachers, 6; blacksmiths, 4; shoemakers, 2; saltboiler, 1; miller, 1; cigar manufacturer, 1; professor, 1.

After its erection several attempts were made to divide the township, those creating Burrell and South Bend being the only successful ones. In 1840, before its dismemberment, Kiskiminetas township had a population of 2,287. In 1850 it was 2,230; in 1860, after a part of Burrell township had been taken from it, 2,080; in 1870, after South Bend township was formed, 1,728; in 1880, 2,005; in 1890, 2,452; in 1900, 2,620; in 1910, 2,845.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 4,274; cleared land, 22,468; value of land, \$415,246; houses and lots in the township, 444, valued at \$93,647; average value, \$210.91; number of cows, 442, valued at \$6,645, average value, \$15.03; number of horses, 478, valued at \$17,710, average value, \$37.05; taxable occupations, 996; amount, \$22,580; total valuation, \$646,411. Money at interest, \$62,547.92.

GEOLOGICAL

Reference is made to the sketches of Gilpin township for the southern portion of this township, and South Bend and Burrell townships for the northern portion, in regard to the geological formation of the region in which Kiskiminetas is included. The Roaring run anticlinal, named from this stream in the southern part, runs from northeast to southwest through the center of the township.

The highest point in the township is located in the northern portion, between Spring Church and Shady Plain, and is 1,543 feet above the level of the sea.

CHAPTER XXI

BURRELL TOWNSHIP

FORMATION—LANDOWNERS—ASSESSMENT LIST OF 1805-06—INDUSTRIES—GUNPOWDER FACTORIES
—A "PAPER" TOWN—SALT WORKS—SCHOOLS—BRICK CHURCH—GEOLOGICAL

Burrell township, which was formed in 1855 out of parts of Kittanning, Kiskiminetas and Plum Creek townships, was named after the late Judge Burrell, who was president judge of the Tenth Judicial district, composed of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland counties. Its boundaries are Plum Creek and South Bend townships on the east, Kiskiminetas, Parks and Bethel on the south and west, and Kittanning township on the north. The principal stream running through the township is the Crooked creek, which amply justifies its name. The Indians called it *Wook-hanne*, the stream with large bends.

There were thirty-six tracts in the present limits of this township in the period of settlement, and the landowners and settlers were: Reading Beatty, Jacob Hart, James Shields, Robert Finney, William Palmer, Robert Carnahan, John Wagle, James Vanhorn, Adam Fiscus, Jacob Beer, William Kerr, Thomas York, George Elliott, John Brown, John Beck, James Renwick, John Pitts, James Clark, John Schall, William Sykes, Michael Schall, William Eckhart, John Salter, Christopher Hoover, Agnes Kyle, Robert Adams, Isaac Wagle, David Sloan, Joseph Shoemaker, Henry Davis, Malcolm Campbell, George Shoemaker, William Clark, Robert Cogley, Adam Wilhelm, John Craig, George Helfreich, Michael Schall, George P. Scheffer, Francis Cooper, John Davison, George Risler, Andrew Beck, Isaac Mechlin, John Robb, George A. King, Michael Huffnagle, James Arnold, Valentine Shallus, Thomas Milliken, Joseph Sansom, Isaac Mather, Peter Rupert, John Vanderen, Michael Hillegas, James Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, James Hall.

Michael Huffnagle was one of the captains of volunteers raised in Westmoreland county for the defense of the frontiers in 1779, and was afterward commissioned lieutenant. In 1783 he had charged of the timber and re-

served land of the tract opposite Pittsburgh. He was later prothonotary of Westmoreland.

Michael Hillegas was for several years before the Revolutionary war United States treasurer.

Warrants for several of the tracts of the settlers mentioned above were dated as early as 1776.

OLD ASSESSMENT LIST

The following were the assessments made in this township in 1805-06, when it was a part of Allegheny: George Beck, 160 acres, three horses and four cattle, appraised at \$210 in 1805, and \$205 in 1806; John Henry, 63 acres and three cattle, \$33.90 in 1805, and \$18 in 1806; James Hall, 250 acres, one distillery, two horses and two cattle, \$242.50 both years; Christopher Hoover, 200 acres, one horse, two cattle, \$120 both years; George Helffreid (Helffreich), one horse, one head of cattle, \$15 in 1806; George Painter, 98 acres, one gristmill, one sawmill, one head of cattle, \$119 in 1805, and \$10 in 1806; George Peter Shaef-fer, 400 acres, one horse, one head of cattle, \$315 in 1806; Michael Schall, Sr., 400 acres, one head of cattle, \$305 in 1805, and \$233 in 1806; Michael Schall, Jr., 275 acres, two horses, two cattle, \$167.50 each year; John Schall, blacksmith, \$10 in 1805; Jacob Schall, schoolmaster, single man; George Shoemaker, 225 acres, two cattle, \$178.75 in 1805, \$183 in 1806; Adam Wilhelm, 160 acres, one horse, two cattle, \$100 each year; Isaac Wagle, 50 acres, \$75 in 1806. There must then have been a population of about sixty. The valuation of these tracts of land then varied from twenty-five to fifty, sixty-nine and seventy-nine cents an acre. The portion of that list showing the returns of unseated land for those years is not accessible—it is probably lost. Such land, a few years later, was generally valued at fifty cents an acre.

COCHRAN'S MILLS

The only settlement of importance in this township is Cochran's Mills, which is the oldest mill-site in the township, having been located in 1800 by George Painter. He was assessed with a gristmill and sawmill in 1804. These mills through various periods have been known as Wagle's, Richards', Craig's, Davis', and Wright & Thompson's mills. Michael Cochran became possessed of them in 1858 and his name has stuck to this locality ever since. John Schwalm and W. H. Carnahan bought the land and mills from the executors of Cochran in 1871 for \$17,000. The present proprietor is H. A. King.

In 1822 Irwin & McClelland were assessed with fulling mills at this point. In 1826 Anthony Helffreich announced that he had everything necessary to full, dye and dress cloth in the best manner. Isaac Kinnard started a fulling mill here in 1834, subsequently converting it into a woolen factory, which was operated by him and his son until 1880.

The first store was opened here by Michael Cochran in 1849. A Grange store was also operated there for a number of years by Schwalm & Carnahan.

The first bridge at this point was a wooden one with stone piers, built in 1865. The present one is of steel.

Pitts' Mill post office was established in 1843, with Joseph Miller as postmaster. It was changed to Cochran's Mills in 1855, with Robert A. Paul as the official in charge. Francis T. McKee is the present postmaster.

O. J. King and F. T. McKee are the storekeepers at Cochran's Mills in 1913, and J. W. Riffer is the village blacksmith. The resident dentist is Dr. A. J. Elliott.

Mateer is a small settlement in the southern part of the township named from the original owner of the tract, and has a few houses and a store kept by J. A. Klingensmith, who is also the postmaster.

ANCIENT POWDER MILLS

About 1811 George Beck, Sr., commenced to manufacture gunpowder on Pine run, near its mouth, and continued to carry on the business in partnership with his sons until 1826, when an explosion which killed one man, and partially destroyed the buildings, caused a cessation of the work. His powder was made with willow charcoal and enjoyed a high reputation in Pittsburgh and Kittanning, as well as further east.

Another powder-mill was operated in 1817 on Crooked creek just above Cochran's Mills by George Beck.

John R. Schaeffer erected the third powder-mill on Pine run, near the extreme northern line of the township, in 1822. An explosion occurred there in 1824, just after all the employees had left, which badly damaged the works. It was soon afterward converted into a linseed oil mill, and later into a distillery, which has long since been closed.

A "PAPER" TOWN

"Williamsburg" was laid out in 1818 by William Fiscus, Sr., on the Hoover tract in the southern part of the township, and the streets given various names. This was as far as the town ever went, for in 1823 the assessor stated that there were no residents and the lots were so low in value that "the tax could not be got off them." He therefore assessed the plot as six acres at the valuation of \$6.

SALT WORKS

Some time prior to 1820 a salt well was bored on the banks of Crooked creek in the southern part of the township by James Richards. Another well was bored on the creek below Cochran's Mills by Michael Townsend in 1824. Later on this works was operated by John Parks. None of these wells was very profitable and they were afterward abandoned.

In 1876 there were in this township 127 farmers, 62 laborers, 4 blacksmiths, 3 carpenters, 3 teachers, 2 preachers, 2 physicians, 2 wagonmakers, 1 civil engineer, 4 merchants, 1 miller and 1 shoemaker.

The census of 1860 gives the population of Burrell township as 833. In 1870 it was 964; in 1880, 1,047; in 1890, 922; in 1900, 893; in 1910, 833.

The 1913 assessment returns of Burrell township show: Number of acres of timber land, 3,334, cleared land, 10,209, valued at \$212,900; houses and lots, 23, value \$6,489, average, \$282.13; 263 cows, valued at \$3,809, average value, \$14.48; 245 horses, valued at \$7,303, average value \$29.80; total valuation, \$237,000. Taxables, 282. Money at interest, \$77,146.

SCHOOLS

One of the old log schools of the early days of settlement in this county was built several miles up Crooked creek, thus placing it about

in the territory of Burrell. It is not known who was the first teacher. There were three assessed in Allegheny township at that time—James Shall, William Smith and James Moore. Isaac Kinnard and Samuel Murphy were later teachers in this township.

In 1860 the number of schools was 8; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 8; average salaries per month, \$16.88; male scholars, 172; female scholars, 114; average number attending school, 177; cost of instructing each scholar per month, 49 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$664.87; received from State appropriation, \$60.62; from collector, \$500; cost of instruction, \$540; fuel and contingencies, \$24.

In 1870 the number of schools was 8; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 2; average salaries of males per month, \$31.55; average salaries females per month, \$30.69; male scholars, 185; female scholars, 131; average attendance, 224; cost per month, 83 cents; amount of tax, \$1,164.60; State appropriation, \$209.25; taxes, \$1,283.74; cost of schoolhouses, \$64.75; teachers' wages, \$1,254.72; paid for fuel, fees, etc., \$135.45.

In 1913 the number of schools was 8; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 5; average salaries, male, \$40; female, \$42; male scholars, 111; female scholars, 113; average attendance, 148; cost per month, \$2; tax levied, \$1,726.65; received from State, \$1,462.66; other sources, \$1,784.34; value of schoolhouses, \$5,200; teachers' wages, \$2,310; fuel, fees, etc., \$842.91.

The school directors were: T. J. Lemmon, president; E. E. Shaffer, secretary; J. A. Myers, treasurer; J. F. Riggle, W. M. Knepshield.

BRICK CHURCH

The name of this little settlement arose from the fact that at this point was built one of the first brick churches in the county. Most of the early edifices were of plain frame construction and a brick building was a luxury in those days.

The first Evangelical Lutheran Church within the present limits of this county was St. Michael's, which was organized in 1806, by Rev. Michael Steck, Sr., of Greensburg. The original members of the church were twenty-four, namely: John George Helfferich and George Peter Shaeffer, elders; John Philip Shaeffer, Michael Schall, Sr., Isaac Wagley, Sr., Jacob Waltenbaugh, Henry Davis, Jacob George, Sr., William Heffelfinger, Adam Wil-

helm, Philip Hartman, George A. King and their wives. The number increased rapidly. At least two other Lutheran churches have sprung from this one.

Before the regular organization of churches in this region, clergymen, chiefly Lutheran and German Reformed, itinerated and held religious services at private houses, one of which, in what is now Burrell township, was George Peter Shaeffer's, frequently mentioned in Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert's diary, which was in the vicinity of the mouth of Cherry run, near which Mr. Reichert resided several years before he was called, in 1837, to the pastorate of Christ's and Immanuel Churches in Philadelphia. Previous to his removal thither, his itinerations had extended east to the Allegheny furnace, then in Huntingdon, now in Blair county, north to Venango and Crawford counties, and through the western and southern parts of this county, so that his ministrations occurred at Shaeffer's but once in four weeks. He preached a trial sermon there, July 6, 1823. A congregational meeting was held there August 3d, when St. Michael's Church was reorganized, and it was determined that his salary should be paid from the 1st day of July. The officers were installed August 31st. His diary shows that on April 11, 1824, he baptized four children, two of whom were John Householder's, and then or about that time confirmed twenty-five persons, the youngest of whom was fourteen years of age, and the oldest fifty-five. Of that number Peter George was known to be still living in 1876. There were then sixty-four church members.

The first church edifice, 30 by 40 feet, was constructed of square hewed logs, about 1820. Its site was about a mile and a half northeast of the mouth of Cherry run.

It was announced in the Kittanning *Gazette* that the Evangelical Lutheran church, near George P. Shaeffer's, was consecrated on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1832, when Revs. Steck and Hacke, of Greensburg, Pa., officiated—the former a Lutheran, and the latter a German Reformed clergyman. The Lutheran church was then under the charge of Rev. G. A. Reichert.

St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church was incorporated in 1850. The charter officers were: Rev. George F. Ehrenfeldt, pastor; Isaac Kinnard and George King, elders; Peter Hileman, Samuel Woodward and George Riggle, deacons. The second church edifice, brick, 44 by 60 feet, height of ceiling 14 feet, was erected in 1852, at the crossroads on Anthony Helfferich's land about a mile

north of the old site, and was dedicated soon after its completion, by Rev. Daniel Earhart and others. It was razed to the ground by one of the violent storms in the summer of 1860. The present brick edifice was soon after erected, through the exertions, in part at least, of Rev. Michael Swigert, on the same site. Members in 1876, 225; Sabbath school scholars, one hundred.

Rev. J. N. Wetzler was pastor in 1913. The officers are: Fred Held and E. E. Schaeffer, elders; J. E. Kinnard and J. E. Yount, deacons. The little settlement which surrounds the brick church possesses one store, kept by H. A. King, who is postmaster, and a blacksmith shop, operated by F. J. Works.

The Church of Christian Brethren was organized about 1852. The edifice was a one-story frame. It was incorporated by the proper court June 7, 1853. The charter officers were: Joseph Shoemaker, elder; Joseph B. McKee,

Thomas A. McKee, deacons; Samuel Wilcox, Jr., John Carnahan, Daniel Shoemaker, Daniel Keefer, David Rarich, trustees. The church is now abandoned.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was also organized about the same time as the last-mentioned one. Its edifice is one-story frame.

GEOLOGICAL

The Apollo synclinal runs directly through the center of this township, from northeast to southwest. The general structure of the strata is similar to that of Plum Creek. Crooked creek winds its tortuous way through the middle of the township and forms a maze of short and steep valleys, diverting the roads into many twists and turns.

The highest point in the township is almost on the border of Parks township, in the southwestern portion, and is 1,561 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXII

SOUTH BEND TOWNSHIP

ORIGIN OF NAME—SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS—FIRST INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGY AND ALTITUDE

The name of this township naturally occurred to the original signers of the petition for its formation in 1867, because of the sharp southward bend of the creek which is rightfully named "Crooked." The separation of the township was made from those of Kiskiminetas and Plum Creek, the boundaries being stated as: "Beginning at a corner of Burrell township, on land of Jacob Hart; thence south 29 degrees east 1 mile and 120 perches to A. Walker's; thence south 2 miles to the top of a hill on I. Horn's land; thence south 34 degrees east 1 mile and 108 perches to the Indiana county line, on or near to land of Robert Elder; thence by Indiana county line north 37½ degrees east 6 miles and 172 perches to a point on land of John Ramsey; thence north 40 degrees west 220 perches on the banks of Crooked creek, near Reuben Allshouse's (Idaho) mill; thence down said creek north 80 degrees west 150 perches; thence across said creek north 50 degrees west 3 miles on land of Isaac Rowley, deceased; thence south 87 degrees west 1 mile and 97 perches, on land of M. Davis; thence by the line of Burrell township south 15 degrees east 1 mile and 258 perches to Linsbiger's run;

thence down said run south 70 degrees west 110 perches; thence south 56 degrees west 64 perches to Crooked creek; thence 31 degrees west 1 mile and 308 perches to the place of beginning, containing about 23 square miles."

Along that portion of Crooked creek in the southwestern part of this township, near the Indiana county line, some of the earliest settlements made by whites in this county were made. There were thirty-five original tracts in this township, the warrants for them being dated as early as 1773.

The early landowners and settlers were: James Gray, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Hancock, James Elder, James Smith, Robert L. Hooper, William Forbes, Stephen Duncan, Joseph Speer, Ann Kirk, Samuel Fleming, Daniel Drinker, Charles Hancock, Alexander Todd, Andrew Cunningham, John Bringhurst, Jacob Snow, Walter Finney, Peter Henry, Samuel Sloan, Samuel Massey, William Heffelfinger, Christopher Miller, Joseph Saunders, John Finney, Henry Allshouse, Matthew Irwin, Jacob George, John Wherry, John Walker, John Household, James Davis, Erasmus Beatty, Nicholas Fulmer, John Rightor, William Eakman, George Woods, George Rupert,

John Levering, Christopher Rupert, Samuel Dixon, James Skullknot, George Smith, Robert Dick, Elizabeth Pile, Hannah Gregory, John Sloan, David Todd, William Wasson, Philip Rearigh, Joseph Lowrey, Alexander George, Rowland Chambers, Hugh Neeley, Anthony Montgomery, John L. Howell.

FIRST INDUSTRIES

On the tract originally owned by Howell in 1776, on Crooked creek, near the present town of South Bend, Charles Campbell, in 1805, erected a grist and saw mill, it being for many years thereafter the only mill for settlers from miles around in this and Indiana counties. It was called Frantz' mill, from Jacob Frantz, who owned it in 1813. It is now operated by W. E. Fryor.

Absalom Woodward was assessed with a grist and saw mill in 1811, which he had built on the south side of Plum creek, near its junction with Crooked creek. Reuben Allshouse, who owned these mills in 1876, called the settlement around them "Idaho," from the fact of his having made a fortune in that western State. This settlement is still called by the same title. Two miles below here was the store of Hugh Brown in 1805.

Besides the saw mills at Idaho and South Bend there were in pioneer days four others. One was a short distance west of Olivet, another on Craig's run, about fifty rods from its mouth, one on a run emptying into Crooked creek above its mouth, and another on the same run, higher up.

In 1874 James McNeese started a pottery on Crooked creek near Girty. For a time he made crocks, but in 1876 he formed the firm of McNeese & Co., and began the manufacture of stone pumps and pipes for wells and cisterns. This finally was abandoned and the works closed. George W. McNeese, his son, is now manager of the Kittanning Clay Products Company.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of South Bend township, was incorporated in 1875. They have been in business ever since, doing a good business among the farmers.

The assessment list of the year 1805 showed one weaver, Peter Rupert; one blacksmith, Joseph Thorn; and one stonemason, Barnard Davers.

In 1876 there were five stores in the fourteenth and one in the thirteenth class. There were 27 laborers, 7 blacksmiths, 4 shoemakers, 2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 wagon-makers, 1 preacher, 1 book agent, 1 clerk, 1

cooper, 1 apprentice and 26 single men. (And it was leap year.)

In 1913 the merchants were T. C. Bair at Olivet, D. B. & L. A. Townsend at South Bend, Fred W. Meyers at Idaho, and U. S. George at Girty.

EARLY POSTMASTERS

The only post office between Kittanning and Indiana one hundred years ago was that kept by Absalom Woodward at the point now called Idaho. The office was discontinued when that at Elderton was opened. The Frantz' Mills post office was established in 1843, with James Mitchell as the official in charge. This latter office was at the point on the creek now known as South Bend. James Johnson, Jr., was postmaster there in 1848. Harry H. Hanna is the present one. The Olivet postoffice was established in 1850, with John McGeary in charge. The postmaster there now is Torrence Bair, also storekeeper. The postmaster at Girty is J. A. Coulter.

Dr. John A. Lowrey is the physician at South Bend, Dr. J. T. Shutt at Girty and Dr. C. M. Ewing at Olivet.

CHURCHES OF EARLY DAYS

For many years after the settlement of this region the only church edifice was the log one built in 1818 by Absalom Woodward and generously donated to the public at large. In this and in private houses and barns itinerant missionaries conducted services for many years.

The Associate Reformed Church was organized in 1840 and in 1842 erected a building in the extreme southeastern part of the township on Big run, calling it "Olivet." The present settlement of that name is located here in 1913. The original membership was twenty. The name of the church was changed to United Presbyterian when the two church bodies united. Some of the early pastors were: Rev. Alexander McCahan, 1843-46; M. H. Wilson, 1848-57; Samuel Anderson, 1859-67; John C. Telford, 1868-78. The Methodists have a church at Girty, built in 1870. Rev. E. H. Rodkey is the pastor.

Zion's Valley Reformed Church is situated one mile east of the western end of the township on the bank of a run which empties into Crooked creek. It was built in 1868, the same years that the congregation was organized. William G. King, Absalom Klingensmith, H. G. Allshouse and Joseph Heisley were trustees,

and the first pastor was Rev. H. N. Hoffmeier. Rev. A. S. Lenhart now supplies the pulpit.

St. Jacob's Evangelical Lutheran Church is located half a mile north of the village of South Bend, and is sometimes known as the "Hill" or "White" Church. Jacob Frantz in 1817 donated the ground on which the cemetery and church building stand, for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. This harmonious relation has been continued to the present time, without a single disagreement, even after the German language was supplanted by the English. The first pastor here was Rev. Michael Steck, who served the Lutherans from 1817 to 1823. Services were first held at the old gristmill of Jacob Frantz, but after 1820 the two congregations worshiped in a log house. In 1823 the Lutherans were served by Rev. G. A. Reichert and the Reformed by Rev. William Weinel. Rev. Mr. Reichert was succeeded by Rev. John H. Bernheim in 1837, and after that period the successive pastors were Revs. Jacob Zimmerman, David McKee, Jacob H. Wright, J. W. Hutchison, Thomas J. Frederick, C. M. Wachter, J. A. Flickinger, Jacob M. Hankey, C. L. Wisswaesser, and the present pastor, Rev. C. F. Miller. Membership 100, Sabbath school, 65.

The second structure used by the congregations was erected in 1842, and served for thirty-eight years. It was replaced in 1881 by the present neat edifice, which cost \$2,365. Later the Reformed congregation built a church in South Bend, and the old community building was sold at auction. The Reformed pastor is Rev. A. S. Lenhart.

SCHOOLS

For a while after the first settlement of this region, pay or subscription schools were taught in private houses in different parts of the then settled part of the township, which was chiefly along and in the vicinity of Crooked creek. The first schoolhouse, a primitive log one, was erected probably about 1803, near the present site of St. Jacob's Lutheran and Reformed Church edifice, in which the first teacher, or at least one of the earliest, was James Allison.

In the earlier settlement of the southern part of the township there was an ancient schoolhouse about 200 rods southwest of Olivet, on the farm of Joseph Coulter, and another about a mile and a half a little west of north from Olivet, on the farm of David

Finlay. The first schoolhouse at Olivet was built in or about 1820, on the site of G. W. Steer's old blacksmith shop, and was known as the "Big Run schoolhouse," which continued to be used until 1834-35.

About a mile distant from Olivet, across the Indiana county line, is Elder's Ridge Academy, whose beneficent influence in promoting educational interests in this region has for many years been effective.

The first school year in which this was a distinct school district was 1868. Its first annual report was for 1869, when the number of schools was 6; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 4; female teachers, 2; average salaries of male per month, \$38.25; average salary of female per month, \$35; male scholars, 288; female, 244; average number attending school, 433; cost of teaching each per month, 64 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$902.84; minimum occupation, 211; total amount levied, \$1,113.84; received from collectors, unseated land, etc., \$1,200.44; cost of instruction, \$892; fuel and contingencies, \$152.72; repairing schoolhouses, etc., \$55.66; balance on hand, \$100.06.

In 1876 the number of schools was 6; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 6; average monthly salaries, \$35; number male scholars, 182; number female scholars, 179; average number attending school, 298; cost per month, 64 cents; amount levied for school and building purposes, \$1,179.30; received from State appropriation, \$237.15; received from taxes and other sources, \$1,233.71; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,050; paid for fuel and contingencies, collectors' fees, etc., \$196.25.

The number of schools in 1913 was 8; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 5; average salaries, male \$46.16; female, \$45; male scholars, 64; female scholars, 85; average attendance, 142; cost per month, \$3.12; tax levied, \$1,648.75; received from State, \$1,307.81; other sources, \$2,376.03; value of schoolhouses, \$8,000; teachers' wages, \$2,477.50; fuel, fees, etc., \$845.34.

The school directors were: A. J. Kunkle, president; J. G. Kinnard, secretary; J. R. Coulter, treasurer; E. T. Smith, J. D. Miller.

POPULATION

The population of South Bend township in 1850 was 1,266; in 1860, 1,571; in 1870, 1,633; in 1880, 1,151; in 1890, 1,116; in 1900, 875; in 1910, 798.

The assessment rolls for 1913 show: Timber land, 970 acres; cleared land, 12,338 acres; value of land, \$224,069; houses and lots, 35; value, \$9,992; average, \$285.48; horses, 277; value, \$13,948; average, \$50.39; cows, 254. value, \$4,115, average, \$16.20; taxable occupations, 284, valuation, \$4,250. Total valuation, \$297,044. Money at interest, \$29,284.17.

GEOLOGY AND ALTITUDE

The geological formation of this township is fully treated in the sketch of Plum Creek township. There is a sharp break in the Roaring run anticlinal in the northeastern portion of this township, near Girty.

Close to the western line between this and Kiskiminetas township is the highest hill, 1,443 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXIII

PLUM CREEK TOWNSHIP

FORMATION AND BOUNDARIES—BLOCKHOUSES— FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY—EARLY LAND VALUES—INDUSTRIES—NOTABLE EVENTS—WILITESBURG—"GREEN OAK"—ELDERTON BOROUGH—ELDERTON ACADEMY—SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGY

The name of this township was derived from the Indian name *Sipuashanne*, of which Plum Creek is a liberal translation. It was also called Alum creek on an old historical map of the county. The names were adopted from the creek which flows through the eastern end of the township.

Plum Creek was formed in 1809 from the division of the six original townships into which Armstrong county was divided, and included, until they were separated from it in 1821 and 1848, the townships of Wayne, Cowanshannock, Burrell and South Bend.

The original limits of the township, previous to its division in 1821, were as follows: "Beginning at the fording on Mahoning creek, where the road leading from Kittanning to Reed's mill crosses said creek, thence southward along said road to the top of the creek hill, about one mile thence south 640 perches to a hickory; thence south 3 degrees west 800 perches to a post; thence south 3 degrees east to a W. O. 450 perches; thence south 43 degrees east 40 perches to a W. O. at Peck's house; thence south 5 degrees west, 1,293 perches to Cowanshannock, about 20 perches below the mouth of Huskins' run; thence south 23 degrees west 2,265 perches to the west branch of Cherry Run, about 80 perches above the mouth of Long run; thence down Cherry run to where the same puts into Crooked Creek."

The many beautiful streams with their abundant waterpower and the considerable scope of level and productive land in this section of the county early attracted settlers, and permanent settlements were made in this

part before the more rugged and broken sections of the northern and western portions were populated.

Being subject to attacks from the Indians, the first settlers of Plum Creek erected the ever necessary blockhouse on the land of William Clark in the southeastern part, not far from the present line of Indiana county. Another building, perforated with portholes for defense, but not originally erected as a blockhouse, stood on the road leading from Elderton to the old Crooked Creek Salt Works, on the then named Downs' farm. Both of these interesting edifices have long since passed into oblivion.

George Miller was the earliest white settler in the township in 1788. He located where the Kittanning and Indiana turnpike crosses Plum creek. Twenty years later John and Peter Thomas settled about a mile and a half north of that point at "Elder's Vale," where the latter built a grist mill, afterward owned by Robert Woodward.

Among the earliest emigrants to this section was Absalom Woodward, who came with his wife and two children in 1788 from Cumberland county. He was an energetic and public-spirited citizen. When the first petition for a county bridge was presented to the first county court and refused from motives of economy, he voluntarily offered to build it at his own expense and wait indefinitely for the money. His generous offer was not at once accepted, and after much red tape has been unwound and finally refused. The bridge, which crossed Crooked creek not far from Elderton, was finally built by private subscription, and was

washed away in 1818 by a February flood. Another of his acts was the building and donation of a church near South Bend. It was a simple log one, but, considering the limited means of the pioneers, was a liberal offering to the service of God in those days.

David Ralston, whose wife, Agnes, the second daughter of Capt. Andrew Sharp, was the first white child born in this county, was one of the early settlers in 1800. He purchased and resided on several tracts in the township, finally meeting an accidental death in 1809.

Some of the original land owners and settlers within the old boundaries of the township were: William Cowden, Jane Elliott, Benjamin Leshar, Joseph Dunlap, Peter Deshong, Benjamin Lowrey, John Magot, Andrew Dormeyer, William Sanson, Church Smith, Samuel Dilworth, Hugh Watson, William Nolder, John Young, Jacob Rowley, John Allison, William Hurton, Joseph Burden, Peter Altman, Robert Cooper, John Willis, George Smith, Christopher McMichael, James Clark, George Campbell, John Findley, John Biddle, James Kean, John Smith, John Davidson, John Cooper, Michael Rupert, R. McKinley, Hugh Elgin, John Nolder, Isaac Henderson, R. J. Elder, James Blakeney, Samuel McCrea, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Moses McLean, Thomas Shields, Arthur Chambers, John Eakey, Samuel Dixon, Thomas Taylor, Ann Parks, Jacob Amos, Mary Semple, Robert Semple, Walter Templeton, Charles Leeper, Joseph Mather, John Fitzer, Israel Morris, Larken Dorsey, Samuel Morris, Thomas Hutchinson, George Meade, Absalom Herschberger, William Ewing, Andrew Milligan, Philip Rearigh, Alexander Nelson, George Boyer, Joseph Ogden, Robert Cogley, Christopher Miller, Thomas Hyde, Robert Towers, Stephen Lowrey, Robert Sturgeon, Andrew Craft, Riley Coe, Jacob Ruffner, Tobias Long, Archibald McIntosh, Jacob Stein, Nathan Burns, Patrick Robb, James Burnside, John Garrett, John Carney, Samuel P. Moore, Henry Hill, Jacob Evermonde, Samuel George.

EARLY LAND VALUES

The first assessment list of this township, made in 1811, shows that the valuation of the occupied lands varied from 25 cents to \$1 per acre. One small tract of thirty acres was assessed to William Dotty at 12½ cents an acre. The valuation of the unseated lands varied generally from 50 to 75 cents per acre, a few tracts at a dollar, and those of Timothy Pickering & Co., in what are now

Wayne and Cowanshannock townships, at \$2 an acre.

The order for the survey of the Jane Elliott tract is dated April 3, 1769, and that for the William Cowden tract May 16 next ensuing. The dates of a number of the other original warrants are as early as 1773.

These and other tracts were sold 140 years ago at the rate of five shillings for three hundred acres, as expressed in the deeds. No comparison can be made with present values, as these portions of the township are not for sale now, and are valued according to their location, agricultural and mineralogical importance.

INDUSTRIES

The first assessment list of Plum Creek township, while of course its territory was intact, indicates that there were in it then, 1811, two gristmills and sawmills, owned respectively by James and William Clark and Peter Thomas; seven distilleries, owned respectively by William George, William Johnston (two), William Kirkpatrick, James Kirkpatrick, Church Smith, George Smith, and John Willis; one hatter, William Fiscus, and one innkeeper, Absalom Woodward; number of taxables, 120; population, 598. The mills owned by Peter Thomas, on the Robert Elder tract, were the only ones then within the present limits of the township. There were in 1876 four grist mills in this township: J. Graham's, on Cherry run, a little north of west from Elderton; the Peter Thomas mill, then owned by Prince & McGerry, on Plum creek, nearly a mile in an air line northeast from Elderton; the Fleming mill, on the north branch of Plum creek, a little more than half a mile above its junction; and James Johnston's on Plum creek, a few rods west of the Indiana county line. The township map of that year indicated the number of sawmills to be three: J. Ralston's about one hundred and sixty-five rods above Crooked creek, on the first run west of Plum creek; T. A. McKee's, on Cherry run, about three fourths of a mile below Graham's gristmill, and J. A. Johnston's, on the longest eastern branch of Plum creek, about one hundred rods west of the Indiana county line.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In July, 1837, heavy rains along Plum creek destroyed the thriving crops of wheat, timothy and clover and drowned large numbers

of hogs. Two bridges, a new and an old one, were washed away.

A few days after Christmas in 1838 the steam gristmill, originally built by Peter Thomas, but then owned by Robert Woodward, was burned, together with two carding machines owned by James C. Fleming, and 1,800 bushels of grain belonging to the farmers of the surrounding country.

The Plum Creek Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated in 1874. It still transacts business.

WHITESBURG

This little village in the northwestern corner of the township is named after Maj. James White, who laid out and surveyed the lots in 1828. It is noted for the remarkably picturesque scenery in that vicinity. It is still about the same size as in early days, when Drs. J. K. Park and J. A. Kelly served the people of that section. Dr. J. A. Kelly is still practicing there. John A. Blaney was the first postmaster in 1861. The present one is James Blaney, who is also storekeeper.

This village is on the Kittanning and Elderton pike, and is one of the stopping points of the last stage line operating in the county, in 1913.

"GREEN OAK"

was a little settlement at one time in the forks of Plum creek, almost on the northern line of the township. It promised to be a town, but the promise was never fulfilled, for its namesake in Cowanshannock township, just above it, soon overshadowed it. Since 1878 it has not even been on the maps of the county.

ELDERTON BOROUGH

This borough is located on a tract formerly called "Wheatfield," originally owned by Sarah Elder, to whom a patent was issued in 1786. Robert J. Elder in 1822 laid out a town on the site, calling it "New Middletown," and it is so designated in some of the early court records and assessment lists. The first house erected in it was a small log one, which was kept as a tavern by William Elgin, whose sign was about 18 by 8 inches, nailed to a stick stuck in a stump with this inscription on it: "Oats and whiskey for sale." Mr. Elder then lived in a house afterward occupied by John R. Adams, on a farm now owned by Matthew Pettigrew.

The first assessment list of the town was in 1824 and bore the following names: Thomas Armstrong, William D. Barclay, William Coulter, Daniel Elgin, Samuel George, John George, Dr. Leonce Hoover, John Kees, blacksmith, William McLaughlin, Moses Miller, Samuel Sturgeon and Robert Woodward.

Among the earliest citizens of this town were Thomas Armstrong, tailor, afterward justice of the peace; Zack Kerr, chairmaker; Hamlet Totten, shoemaker; Joseph Klingenberg, saddler; William Lytle and William D. Barclay, merchants; Daniel Elgin and William Coulter, innkeepers, the latter of whom was justice of the peace for nineteen years; John and William Elgin, Robert Richey, George Shryock, A. W. Clark, George Smith, James Clark, later of Indiana, Pa., who established the tannery afterward owned by Charles Rosborough. John Ralston traded a horse with the late Robert Woodward for the lot on which he lived in 1880. He and William Lytle entered into partnership in the mercantile business in 1831, which they carried on in the room afterward occupied by Dr. J. M. St. Clair.

Among the later settlers were Andrew Kimmel and Drs. Meeker, Kelly and Allison. The last named was an army surgeon in the Civil war, and with his son later moved to Kittanning. It was at Elderton that the famous Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, first experimented with the telegraph.

Elderton was incorporated as a borough in 1859 and the first officers were: William Lytle, burgess; Robert Martin, William S. Cummins, Robert T. Robinson, Bryson Henderson, Joseph Henderson, councilmen; John Ralston, street commissioner; Henry Smith, R. M. Gibson, assessors; D. W. Hawk, auditor; Elias Kepple, constable; William Alexander, Noah Keifer, overseers of the poor; John H. Morrison, Joseph Klingenberg, Anderson Henderson, William Haslett, G. W. Burkett, Charles Rosborough, school directors.

The Ebensburg and Butler pike was built through the town in 1865, the authorities supplying the part under their jurisdiction. This was the first good road through this part of the county. Paving of the sidewalks of the borough was begun in 1872 and at present the inhabitants are well provided with those evidences of municipal enterprise.

Robert M. Gibson opened a store here in 1832, continuing until his death in 1884, when his son Addison H. inherited the business and has carried it on ever since. John Heckman

opened a store here in 1888. His successors are Heckman Brothers.

J. R. Dunmire was postmaster here for several years. His successor in 1913 is Mrs. Lizzie Miller, who is also the leading milliner.

The resident physicians are Drs. Jesse W. Campbell, Charles E. Keeler and William S. McCreight.

CHURCHES

The United Presbyterian congregation of Elderton was organized Dec. 25, 1854, as an Associate Presbyterian congregation, with thirty-two members, as follows: William Lytle, Mrs. Mary Lytle, Miss Elizabeth Lytle, Mrs. Nancy Henderson, W. S. Cummins, Hugh Elgin, Mrs. Mary Elgin, James Elgin, Mrs. Mary Elgin, Jr., Samuel George, Mrs. Eliza George, Miss Sarah McCreight, Mrs. Elizabeth Rupert, Mrs. Jane Clark, Mrs. Eliza Montgomery, Mrs. Martha Martin, John Ralston, Mrs. Jane Ralston, Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, Miss Nancy Mitchell, David McCullough, Sr., Robert McCullough, Mrs. Nancy Cullough, David Rankin, Mrs. L. A. Rankin, Mathew Rankin, Mrs. Margaret Rankin, Mrs. Mary Rankin, Sr., John Rankin, Mrs. Mary Rankin, Jr., Mrs. Jane Henderson, James McCreight.

William Lytle and James McCreight were elected ruling elders at the time of the organization. Rev. Byron Porter, the first pastor, was installed in July, 1856. For three years Mr. Porter preached at Elderton one third of his time, and from that until his death, which occurred Nov. 28, 1876.

Rev. J. B. Jackson was the pastor from 1877 to 1889. Rev. Thomas Patton is the present pastor.

The first house of worship was built in 1862, and cost \$3,000. Previous to then the congregation had worshiped in a building owned jointly by them and the regular Presbyterians. Robert McIntosh and David Rankin were the ruling elders in 1856; Brice Henderson, W. S. Cummins, Robert McCullough and William Smith in 1861; S. B. Neal, 1864; Alexander Hunter, 1865; Thomas Sturgeon, John M. Hunter, 1879.

The Presbyterian Church at Elderton was organized in 1885, with the following members: Robert Woodward, Mrs. E. Woodward, Mrs. M. A. Klingenberger, Mrs. E. Rosborough, Mrs. Caroline Martin, Mrs. Mary Shannon, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, Mrs. Polly Woodward, R. M. Gibson, Charles Rosborough, Robert Martin, John Shannon, Joseph Thomas, Robert Coch-

ran, R. T. Robinson and Sarah Smith. The first lot was owned in partnership with the Associate Congregation and upon that ground a brick edifice was jointly erected in 1862. Later, the building becoming defective, it was torn down and each congregation put up a separate house of worship on lots side by side, in 1863. The Presbyterian edifice was a frame and cost \$2,200. Rev. William F. Morgan preached the first sermon in the brick church in 1855 and served faithfully until 1873. Rev. Jacob L. Thompson came in 1874 and remained until 1876. Rev. Lycurgus Mechlin became pastor in 1877. Rev. William Offutt is the present pastor, serving the Whitesburg congregation also.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here in 1870 and the present handsome frame edifice in the center of the town was built in that year. Rev. A. Cameron was the first pastor and during his term the congregation attained the remarkable membership of 230, while 280 children and adults were on the roll of the Sabbath school. The present pastor is Rev. O. E. Rodkey.

SCHOOLS

As early as 1826 an organization existed in Elderton called the "New Middletown Schoolhouse Stockholders," who built in 1828 a schoolhouse, the first teacher being Josiah Elder. On the site of this frame school is located a fine brick public schoolhouse.

In 1860 the number of schools was 1; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$20; male scholars, 31; female scholars, 34; average number attending school, 53; cost teaching each per month, 39 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$175; received from collector, \$175; expended—cost of instruction, \$150; fuel and contingencies, \$25.

In 1876 there was one school; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$40; male scholars, 30; female scholars, 35; average number attending school, 56; cost per month, 66 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$281.92; received—from State appropriation, \$75.33; from taxes, etc., \$315.92; cost of schoolhouse, \$14; teacher's salary, \$280; fuel, contingencies, etc., \$32.94.

In 1913 the number of schools was 2; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teacher, 1; average salaries, male, \$50; female, \$50; male scholars, 30; female scholars, 32; average attendance, 48; cost per month of each scholar, \$1.87; amount tax levied, \$583.80; received from State, \$311.38; from

other sources, \$583.84; value of schoolhouses, \$1,600; teachers' wages, \$700; other expenses, \$132.83.

The school directors for that year were: James G. Pew, president; W. C. Linsenbighler, secretary, E. S. Ralston, treasurer; A. A. George, N. S. Rupert.

ELDERTON ACADEMY

This school was founded in 1865, chiefly under United Presbyterian auspices. During most of the time until 1876 it was in charge of Rev. Byron Porter, at that time pastor of the U. P. Church there. He was very successful, the enrollment one year reaching eighty pupils.

He was succeeded by his daughter Elizabeth, now Mrs. Rev. R. F. Smith, Pleasant Unity, Pa., who taught during three terms. Among those who succeeded her were: Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Duncan, since deceased; Rev. J. H. Cooper, Congruity, Pa.; Rev. H. F. Earseman, Knox, Pa.; Bruce Earhart, M. D., Saltsburg, Pa.; William J. Christy, Esq., Kittanning, Pa.; A. P. Gibson, Beaver, Pa.; Mr. C. DeLancy, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Then after a period of inactivity, the life of the Elderton Academy was resuscitated during the spring of 1895, by the earnest efforts of W. H. Bleakney, Elderton, Pa., now of Pendleton, Oregon, his labors extending through a period of almost two years. He was succeeded by J. D. Chisholm, Pittsburgh, Pa., who taught almost one year. A. Bruce Gill, A. B., West Sunbury, Pa., next took up the work, followed by Dr. A. W. Nichols, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The school attained its highest point of proficiency and scholarship under the supervision of Prof. W. A. Patton, the present superintendent of Armstrong county public schools. He here displayed such qualities of scholarship, both as instructor and organizer, that he became the county's choice for superintendent. He was succeeded by Earnest B. Lawrence, W. L. Austin, A. R. Ackerman and J. H. Lauffer, who came in 1911, and is in charge of the school at the present time. The Academy is duly chartered and controlled by a board of trustees, elected by stockholders, to serve for a period of four years.

MISCELLANEOUS

A brass band, consisting of fifteen pieces, organized in 1872, was one of the best in the county.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY

On the reception of the news of the first great battle in the war of the Rebellion, and on the first intimation given that various articles were needed to make the sick and wounded Union soldiers comfortable, the ladies of Elderton and Plum Creek immediately, even on the Sabbath day, commenced preparing lint and bandages and collecting delicacies to be forwarded to the suffering with all possible dispatch, and this was continued for a considerable time before an association was regularly organized. Much—there is no record of how much—was thus done, some sending their contributions to individual soldiers whom they knew. Toward the latter part of the war an account was kept of the money and articles contributed. The aggregate of the former was \$169.99, which the society expended for material on which they expended their labor. Thirteen pages, thirteen by eight inches, are filled with entries of shirts, drawers, packages of bandages, dried fruits, canned fruits, vegetables, etc., received and forwarded through the sanitary commission to the army. The money value of all the contributions made by this society from first to last cannot now be estimated, but it is fair to state that the gross amount, if accurately known, would appear to be highly creditable to the humanity and patriotism of those by whom it was contributed.

POPULATION

The population of Elderton in 1860 was 196; in 1870, 235; in 1880, 299; in 1890, 243; in 1900, 293; in 1910, 285.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres, 94, valued at \$4,894; houses and lots, 139, value \$40,730, average, \$293.02; horses, 49, value, \$1,536, average, \$31.34; cows, 14, value, \$226, average, \$16.14; taxable occupations, 120, amount, \$3,740, total valuation, \$51,126. Money at interest, \$41,575.51.

CHURCHES IN THE TOWNSHIP

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in Gastown at an early date, a union church, occupied jointly with the United Presbyterians, having been built in 1818. Judge Robert Woodward donated the ground for the building. For a number of years the building was used by the Lutheran, Presbyterian and Reformed congregations, but one by one they grew larger and each moved into homes

of their own. The first to go were the United Presbyterians, and for years the other two sects used the old stone building. Finally they also outgrew the building and in 1867 erected a larger frame structure, 45 by 50 feet. The Lutherans were represented in the work by George Rearich, John Sell and Luke Bierer. The Reformed by Abraham Jewell, Jacob Thomas, Herman Rearich and Nicholas Reeper.

The Lutherans in 1893 decided to separate from the Reformed congregation, and in 1894 dedicated a building of their own which cost \$2,037. On that day they gave their old-time partners a quit-claim deed to the old stone building.

The first pastor to preach in the old stone church was Rev. G. A. Reichert, in 1828. After his term Revs. John H. Bernheim and Jacob Zimmerman served from 1838 to 1847. A long vacancy then ensued until the coming of Rev. Michael Swigert in 1858, who remained until 1864. This section of the county was inclined to oppose the Civil war, and Rev. Mr. Swigert was forced by the aggressiveness of the people to resign his charge in favor of Rev. Jacob H. Wright, who served them from 1864 to 1881. After him came Revs. R. B. Starks, 1881-85; Samuel Krider, 1886-89; J. W. Hutchison, 1889-90; S. V. Dye, 1891-92; William Hesse, 1893-97; J. W. Tressler and J. A. Flickinger, 1899-1900; J. M. Hankey, 1900-03; C. L. Wisswaesser, 1903-10; and Rev. C. F. Miller, the present incumbent.

The present membership is 67, and the Sabbath school, 55. Three churches are in the charge of Rev. Mr. Miller.

Plum Creek Presbyterian Church was organized by the "Old Redstone Presbytery" prior to 1830. The congregation, about that year, erected a stone edifice two miles northeast of Elderton, between Plum creek and one of its western branches, now the site of the thriving village of Gastown. The facts of its early history are obscure. Rev. E. D. Barrett, a graduate of Williams College, and a classmate of William Cullen Bryant, gave one half his time to that church for one year, while he was pastor of Glade Run Church. He, Bryant, and Charles F. Sedgwick, of Sharon, Conn., were the only surviving members of their class in the centennial year. That church was demitted in 1839 on account of the dilapidated condition of the edifice, its remoteness from Elderton and the organization of another church, so that it seldom afterward had even supplies. The Blairsville Presbytery dis-

banded it in 1845 and attached its members to other churches.

The Cherry Run Presbyterian Church was organized by the Blairsville Presbytery in 1844. Its edifice is a neat frame, situated about a hundred rods southeast of Whitesburg, on the Kittanning and Indiana turnpike. This church was supplied by the late Rev. John Stark until 1858, he having dissolved his connection with the Associate Reformed and having been ordained as an evangelist in the Presbyterian church. After his labors ceased Rev. M. M. Shirley was its pastor until 1866; Rev. G. K. Scott from 1867 to 1869. It has since been occasionally supplied. Members in 1880, 92; Sabbath school, 85.

Mount Union Reformed and Lutheran congregations were organized in 1869 at the McCullough schoolhouse, by Rev. Frederick Wise of the Reformed, and Rev. J. H. Wright of the Lutherans. The congregations incorporated jointly and erected a frame building in 1870. During communion service in 1873 the church was burned, and the present brick structure was built in 1874 at a cost of \$3,000. The first church council of the Lutherans consisted of John Schaeffer and Adam Linsenbigler, elders, and David and Philip Rupert, deacons. The members of the first Reformed consistory were Aaron Smith, Obadiah Rupert and Adam Smith. The Lutheran pastors have been: Revs. J. H. Wright, 1869-81; R. B. Starks, 1881-85; Samuel Krider, 1886-89; S. V. Dye, 1889-93; William Hesse, 1893-95; C. M. Wachter, 1895-98; J. E. F. Hassinger, 1899-1902; J. M. Hankey, 1902-03; C. L. Wisswaesser, 1903-10; C. F. Miller, 1910 to the present time. The membership is 87 and the Sabbath school has 65 scholars.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, two miles northeast of Whitesburg, was under the charge of Rev. A. H. Kline in 1876 and had one hundred members.

St. Thomas' Church, Reformed, six miles north of Elderton, had about fifty members in 1876.

The German Baptist or Dunkard Church separated from the Cowanshannock church in 1863 and built a home one mile southeast of Elderton, naming it Plum Creek church. It was first under the care of Rev. Lewis Kimmel and had over one hundred members in 1876.

The Methodist Episcopal have a church at Whitesburg, under the charge of the Rev. William Hamilton.

SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP

The first schoolhouse within the present limits of Plum Creek township was erected in 1792 on the old John Sturgeon farm, in the northeastern part of the township, half a mile from an old blockhouse that stood just over the Indiana county line. It was similar to most of the original temples of knowledge built by pioneers of the county, and the first teacher was Robert Orr Shannon.

The second schoolhouse was located on land of Absalom Woodward, in the southeastern part of the township, being taught by a Mr. Donahoo, who remained as late as 1802.

Schoolhouses were located after these at various convenient points, the teachers of which were: Henry Ruffner, Cornelius Roley, William St. Clair, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Miss Ann Fulton, John Sturgeon and Anthony O'Baldwin. All of these schoolhouses were primitive log ones. The free school system was readily adopted in 1835, and the requisite number of a rather better kind of log houses were erected, at suitable distances, throughout the township, which have since been replaced by comfortable frame ones.

In 1860 the number of schools was 14; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 3; average salaries of male, per month, \$12; average salaries of female, \$12; male scholars, 387; female scholars, 325; average number attending school, 396; amount levied for school purposes, \$1,100; for building, \$300; received from State appropriation, \$176.61; from collectors, \$1,057.79; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 31 cents; cost of instruction, \$672; fuel and contingencies, \$195; building, renting, repairing schoolhouses, \$310.

In 1876 the number of schools (exclusive of three in that part of South Bend taken from the Plum Creek township) was 14; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 3; average salaries, male, per month, \$30.45; average salaries, female, per month, \$27; male scholars, 310; female scholars, 248; average number attending school, 375; cost per month, 77 cents; amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,644.57; received from State appropriation, \$407.34; from taxes, etc., \$2,827.71; cost of schoolhouses, \$771.05; teachers' salaries, \$2,080; fuel, contingencies, collectors' fees, etc., \$384.

The number of schools in 1913 was 16; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 10; female teachers, 6; average salaries, male, \$42,

female, \$40; male scholars, 191; female scholars, 221; average attendance, 315; cost per month, \$2.09; tax levied, \$3,574.66; received from State, \$2,511.54; other sources, \$4,155.67; value of schoolhouses, \$14,400; teachers' wages, \$4,620; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,413.77.

The school directors are: D. E. Montgomery, president; G. A. Harkleroad, secretary; N. G. Clark, treasurer; James Nelson, A. L. Johnson.

ASSESSMENT LISTS

The chief occupation of the people of this township has been agricultural. The assessment list for 1876 showed the number of clergymen to be 4; physicians, 2; laborers, 52; blacksmiths, 3; millers, 3; wagonmakers, 2; peddlers, 2; mason, 1; saddler, 1; shoemaker, 1; gentleman, 1. Mercantile—Number of stores, 5; in twelfth class, 1; in thirteenth class, 1; in fourteenth class, 3.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres, 26,091 $\frac{3}{4}$, valued at \$399,500; houses and lots, value, \$10,735; horses, 402, value, \$21,345, average, \$53.09; cows, 472, value, \$8,265, average, \$17.51; taxable occupations, 598, amount, \$5,680; total valuation, \$496,141. Money at interest, \$37,530.10.

GEOLOGICAL

An approximate idea of the geological features around Elderton and throughout Plum Creek township is derivable from the following compilation from "Rogers' Geology of Pennsylvania":

On Crooked creek, two and a half miles below Plum creek, the upper Freeport coal is seen 12 feet above the creek, and 42 inches thick as exposed; it soon dips under the stream. In the bend of Crooked creek the red and variegated shales of the Barren measures, with nodules of hematitic ore, occur 45 feet above the stream and fragments of green fossiliferous limestone 30 feet above it. The Pittsburgh coal occurs upon the upland surface three quarters of a mile southeast of this point on Crooked creek.

The black limestone strata are seen rising west under the greenish strata, one quarter of a mile below the bend, and 20 feet above the creek. Over a dark greenish stratum 10 inches thick lies a nodular limestone 5 inches thick; this, again, is capped by green shales. Half a mile below this the upper Freeport coal rises to a height of 51 feet above the water level, and is opened 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; roof bituminous shale, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.

The ferriferous limestone rises from the creek at Heath's; it is full of small bivalves (*terebratula*, etc.), is flinty, thinly stratified, dark blue, and 5 feet thick. A quarry of silicious sandstone, greenish-gray and splitting into slabs, has been blasted in the strata, 20 feet above the limestone, which slabs are used for tombstones in Elderton. Sandstones are largely developed in the bed of the creek below the old sawmill. A coal bed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick is there, from 20 to 25 feet above the water; the limestone is nowhere visible. A section made in the lofty sides of the valley at that place is as follows: Mahoning massive sandstone, 50 feet; upper Freeport coal, irregular (estimated to be 200 feet above the creek), 3 feet; unknown, 15 feet; Freeport limestone, 18 inches; unknown, 10 feet; sandstone and shale, 40 feet; Freeport sandstone, 50 feet; coal, a few inches; shale, 16 feet; sandstone, $\frac{1}{4}$ feet; unknown, 41 feet; Kittanning coal (possibly the ferriferous coal), $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; un-

known down to the creek and full of fossils, 6 feet thick.

The depth of an old salt well at this point was said to be 500 feet. A little to the east of this appears to run the highest or axis line of the Roaring run anticlinal flexure. The Freeport limestone, bearing its characteristic minute fossils, has fallen so far in its level by the time it has reached Cochran's Mills, 300 yards above the next saltworks, that it is but 24 feet above the dam; it is seminodular, and 2 feet thick. The upper Freeport coal overlies it $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is itself 3 feet thick. It is a thicker bed some hundred yards southwest, and the coal outcrop is 10 feet above it. A coalbed is seen at a level 100 feet higher in the hillside. Beneath it is seen a massive sandstone. At the lower saltworks is a coalbed 3 feet thick and 60 feet above the stream.

The highest point in the township is at the headwaters of Cherry run, about a mile northeast of Elderton, and is 1,547 feet above the level of the sea.

CHAPTER XXIV

BETHEL TOWNSHIP

NAMED FROM OLD LUTHERAN CHURCH—PIONEERS—FIRST INDUSTRIES—LATER IMPROVEMENTS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGICAL

This division of Armstrong county takes its name from one of the oldest Lutheran churches in this part of Pennsylvania, situated on an eminence overlooking Crooked creek, and commanding a lovely view of the entire surrounding territory. Bethel was formed at the same time with the townships of Parks and Gilpin, out of the old Allegheny township, in 1878. It is a rich farming community and has no large towns within its bounds.

PIONEERS

When the three townships were included in that of Allegheny the real settlement of Bethel began, so it will be necessary to give the names of the early land owners and settlers who took up the territory included at that time. In the list below will be found names of those who obtained warrants for the land as well as those who occupied and improved it:

John Elder, John Collier, David McKee, Peter Shaeffer, J. Heckman, P. Heckman, John Barrickman, James Beatty, Matthew

Maris, Hugh Glenn, John Wigton, William Highfield, James Glenn, John Morrison, Jacob Williams, Nicholas Bray, William Kelly, George Wolf, Samuel Cochran, Alexander Craig, John Pinkerton, George Bartram, Robert Alexander and Samuel Walker, Alexander Clark, Thomas Burd, Enoch Westcott, Samuel Waugh, Samuel Stitt, Charles Vanderen, Henry Girt, John Steele, Joseph Parker, Francis Bailey, William Stitt, George Risler, Griffith Jones, Henry Klingensmith, James Campbell, William Campbell, Jeremiah Pratt, John Hawk, Sebastian Fisher, John Vanderen, George Ingram, Philip Klingensmith, Thomas Campbell, John Hill, George Isebuster, James and John Jack, Charles Campbell, James Anderson, Hugh Cunningham, Archibald McKatten, Michael Barrackman, James Crosby, James Fitzgerald, John Montgomery, Isaac Vanhorn, John Klingensmith, John Conrad, Samuel Stitt, Robert Caldwell, Thomas York, George Elliott, John Brown, Jacob Beck, Bernard Macho, William Smith, Thomas Hood, William McAllister, Jacob Reese, Lambert Cadwallader, James Mease,

George Clymer, Samuel Meredith, William Jack, Thomas Cadwallader, Robert Hanna, John Montgomery, Robert Parks, Samuel Crosby, Assemus Boyer, Adam Moyer, John and James Waltenbaugh, Thomas Barclay, Samuel Printz, Philip Schutt, John Scholl.

Most of the settlers in this township came between 1792 and 1806, the earliest ones being Alexander and Samuel Walker, on the south side of Crooked creek; James Cunningham, at the junction of that creek and the Allegheny; William Beatty, on land adjoining the Manor; and Thomas Gallagher, who kept a distillery in the northeastern part.

FIRST INDUSTRIES

The first mill in the township was that of Alexander Walker, on the second bend of Crooked creek, built in 1805. As the current of this creek is exceedingly swift, the mill could be operated all the year round, without freezing up, so the settlers from many miles came here for their grist. His successor was John Walker, in 1830.

The increasing trade at this mill by 1836 induced Robert Walker to build a mill at the sharp turn of the creek, about a mile and a half east of the first one. This mill was a most remarkable one, from the manner in which it was built. The stream here almost doubles on itself, and in the center of the loop is a steep hill. With great originality of conception the builders tunneled through the hill, putting the mill on the lower side and the dam on the upper. By this means they obtained not only a great head of water, but located the mill upon the slope of the hill, far above high water. This plan was probably the first actual adoption of the tunnel headrace for mill purposes in this country, and was a forerunner of the vast power tunnels of the present day. The contractors who blasted the tunnel were two enterprising Englishmen named Allison and Porter, who "just happened along." They occupied six months in the work and received \$1,600 for the job. So well did they do their task that the old headrace and the mill foundations are plainly to be seen at the present time.

S. B. Wolf opened his blacksmith shop in Center Valley in 1849 and after his death, in 1872, his son D. E. Wolf continued the business. He has, however, now retired from this strenuous vocation.

LATER IMPROVEMENTS

Kelly Station, established in 1860, for many years a noted shipping point on the old Alleg-

heny Valley railroad, was named after Sheriff Hamilton Kelly, an old steamboatman, who was for years station agent and postmaster here. His sons were also famous on the Allegheny as boatmen. Near this place was formerly located the "Old Pickles Tavern" near the banks of the river at Pickle's Eddy, when in old rafting days it was not unusual for them to feed two hundred raftsmen and store them away as best they could while they united their rafts into fleets. One mile east of Kelly's were situated the old Beatty flouring mills, built in 1855, which for many years were a source of great convenience to the surrounding country. The place was named "Neale" a few years ago in honor of the late Judge Neale, and it has long been noted for its ideal country store, which has been handed down from one owner to another for more than fifty years and is now owned by Mr. S. S. Blyholder, who is a prominent officer in the State Grange, and was postmaster till 1900. The Gormans formerly owned a store near this place, which, aside from the postoffice name, has been known as Center Valley.

There are a large number of fraternal societies in this township, but the only one that has built and owns its own hall, a fine frame structure, is the Odd Fellows, who for years have had quite an organization at Center Valley.

This section, like the others, in the southern townships of the county, has the Freeport and other veins of coal, the former having been opened by a drift bank over thirty years ago to furnish coal for engines on the old Allegheny Valley Railroad. With the exceptions of some mines in and near Center Valley, this was the only works in operation until in 1902, when a large company was organized by John Achison and chartered as the "Provident Coal Company." After shipping coal and burning coke for a time, owing to financial and other reasons arising from the condition of trade the miners suspended operation until 1912, when, with other business interests in a most flourishing condition, operations were resumed, there being about \$100,000 new capital contributed. A prosperous period set in for the country in the neighborhood of Kelly Station and Neale, and in fact the whole of Center Valley and surrounding country. A brisk mining town sprang up which, in 1913, promises to add greatly to the importance of Bethel township on the map and the interests of this part of the State, as it opens up a coal field of almost unlimited extent, which affords opportunity for a score of good sites for openings

and tipples and siding facilities. T. G. Kelly is the storekeeper and postmaster now.

LOGANSPORT

An important point in this township is Logansport, on the Allegheny river. For many years this was only a railroad station, but within the last ten years a large distillery has been erected there and created quite an industrial impetus, giving work to a large number of people. The distillery is owned by Pittsburgh capitalists, who located here largely on account of the fine quality of water which is so essential in their business. The place was named after the late Squire Thomas Logan, who died in 1909, and occupied the famous old brick dwelling that for so long marked the landing for steamboats here. John W. Miller is the postmaster and storekeeper at Logansport.

Most of the names we have designated as early settlers of Gilpin township would apply to this and many other nearby localities, as their descendants have intermarried until they form one great family, reminding one of a composite picture where a hundred or more faces are blended into one.

A store is kept by T. A. Fiscus near the schoolhouse, between Center Valley and Kelly Station.

The resident physician is Dr. Thomas L. Aye, who has his home at Kelly Station, but is almost always traveling over the township on healing missions or in the course of his duties as school commissioner. He is one of the busiest and most popular citizens of the township.

CHURCHES

Crooked Creek (St. Paul's) Presbyterian church is located on that stream, not far from the site of the old Robert Walker mill, and its history is lost in the obscurity of the early times. In 1825 Alexander Walker started to construct a meetinghouse, but did not complete it, for in the summer of 1834 Dr. Joseph Painter came through that part of the county and noticed that the structure was simply a wall, and cattle used it for shelter from the winds. He took steps to render it habitable, giving the congregation, which was formed some years previously, half of his time until 1838. Then it was supplied by Rev. John Kerr until 1840. The pastors following him were Revs. Levi M. Graves, William College, G. K. Scott and Perrin Baker. Rev. J. P.

Calhoun was pastor in 1884. From that date supplies have been the rule. A second log house followed the first and was replaced by a frame in 1869. It still remains in a good state of preservation. The present pastor is Rev. J. Ash.

Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1846, under the pastorate of Rev. David Earhart of Leechburg. The first church officers were: Joseph Snyder and Samuel Mansfield, elders; Peter Wareham and Jacob Keiffer, deacons. At a later meeting it was decided to build and the following chosen as a building committee: Solomon King, Samuel Mansfield, Jacob Wolf, Samuel Bruner, Lewis Orner, Mathias Wolf and P. Stewart. Samuel Mansfield sold the ground to the committee and they awarded the contract to P. Stewart for \$400, the church to build the stone work and furnish all the heavy timbers, as well as the furnishings. The cornerstone was laid in 1847 and the building dedicated in 1850. Many different customs were adopted at times in this church's history. The second charter of 1848 did not permit the women of the congregation to vote, so in 1894 this clause was amended in their favor. In 1851 the custom of renting pews was adopted, and in 1852 a choir of eleven men was elected.

Rev. David Earhart closed his pastorate in 1859 and Rev. Jacob H. Wright was called. After his departure in 1867 the following pastors served here: Revs. Michael Colver, 1867-68; John A. Ernest, 1869; G. F. Ehrenfeld, 1870; J. B. Miller, 1871; A. S. Miller, 1872-77; G. W. Leisher, 1877-85; J. W. Tressler, 1886-89; J. E. F. Hassinger, 1899-1903; E. F. Dickey, 1903. The present pastor is Rev. Elmer Kahl. Membership, 100; Sunday school, 115.

In 1877, after being in use for thirty years, the old church was razed and a new one, costing \$2,217, replaced it, being dedicated in 1879. The building committee was: S. B. Wolf, James Beatty, William Hileman, John Wareham and A. R. Wolf. At the time the burial ground was enlarged and laid out in walks and drives. In the summer of 1901 extensive repairs were made to the church at a cost of \$1,000, making it almost new. The women of the congregation are given the credit of these improvements to a great extent. The church is financially strong and the membership is larger than most country charges.

Homewood Baptist Church, at Kelly Station, is under the charge of Rev. J. W. Schumaker, who is in the Clarion Baptist Association.

SCHOOLS

This township furnished several teachers who have attained eminence, and one county superintendent—J. D. Wolf.

The first schoolhouse in this township was that of Henry Girt, not far from Kelly Station, erected about 1821. Statistics of the schools previous to 1878 can be found in the sketch of Gilpin township.

Number of schools in 1913, 7; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 2; average salaries, male, \$44; female, \$40; male scholars, 114; female scholars, 113; average attendance, 125; cost per month, \$1.95; tax levied, \$1,998.21; received from State, \$1,072.86; other sources, \$2,501.49; value of schoolhouses, \$7,000; teachers' wages, \$2,104; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,007.83.

The school directors are: L. P. Dunmire, president; Dr. Thomas L. Aye, secretary; S. S. Blyholder, treasurer; W. R. Miller, David Wareham.

POPULATION

The population of Bethel in 1880 was 871; in 1890 it was 788; in 1900, 839; in 1910, 952.

In 1913 the assessment returns were: Num-

ber of acres, 9,357, valued at, \$149,895; houses and lots, 94, valued at, \$16,335, average, \$173.77; horses, 172, value, \$6,655, average, \$38.69; cows, 163, value, \$2,090, average, \$12.20; taxables, 345; amount, \$8,735; total valuation, \$264,399. Money at interest, \$68,233.15.

GEOLOGICAL

At the mouth of Kiskiminetas, the slaty cannel coal is separated from the bright bituminous bed by from six to eight feet of slate. The cannel stratum averages five feet in thickness. The Freeport sandstone beneath forms massive ledges along the railroad. On the east side of the Allegheny the coals are at a much higher level than on Buffalo creek, owing to a local rise in the strata, but there can be no difficulty in identification. A proximate analysis of Dodd's cannel coal by Dr. Alter, developed thirty-four per cent of volatile matter. From twenty-two pounds of the coal he obtained thirty-three ounces of crude oil, a gallon of which yielded one ounce of paraffine, besides coal tar, lighter oils, benzole, etc.

A hill on the Allegheny, a short distance above Kelly Station, is the highest point in the township, being 1,420 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXV

MANOR TOWNSHIP

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL "MANORS" OF PENN FAMILY — FIRST SETTLERS — HARDSHIPS — PIONEER PRICES — AN ORIGINAL GENIUS — ROSSTON — MANORVILLE — SCHOOLS — APPLEBY MANOR CHURCH — POPULATION — GEOLOGICAL

This division of Armstrong county was formed in 1849 from the western portion of Kittanning township. The first township election was held in March, 1850, at which the following officers, were elected: Judge of election, George M. King; inspectors of election, John Christy and Michael Isaman; constable, Isaac Bouch; assessor, David McLeod; justice of the peace, William Copley; supervisors, George Bouch and John Hileman; township auditors, Richard Bailey, John Shoop and John Williams; township clerk, A. J. Bailey; overseers of the poor, Josiah Copley and William Truby; fence viewers, John Davis and John R. Shoop. The record shows only five school directors to have been then elected, Matthew (Matthias) Bowser, John Christy, William Ehinger, Rev. Levi M. Graves and John Robinson.

The name of this township originated from one of the proprietary manors, which was a part of the territory within what are now its boundaries. The word manor is derived from *manere*, to remain, because, in England, the usual residence of the owner. It was a piece of land generally consisting of several thousand acres, owned and held by a lord or some great personage, who occupied as much of it as was needed for the use of his own family, and leased the remainder to tenants for certain rents or services. This is said to have been the origin of copyhold estates, which were those held by copy of the court roll, or a tenure for which the tenant had nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the manor, who was the registrar of the *court-baron*, and who held that court when business relating to tenures and tenancies, was before it.

The charter granted in 1681 by Charles II. to William Penn vested in the latter and his heirs the absolute ownership of all the land in Pennsylvania, with comparatively slight exceptions. From then until July 4, 1776, all titles to that land were derived either from Penn himself or some of his family. Though a manor had not been granted in England since the reign of Edward III., which began in 1327, the surveyor general under the Penns surveyed to them forty-four manors in the eastern, western and other parts of Pennsylvania, aggregating 421,015 acres, 82 perches. One of them was "The Manor of Kittanning," which was surveyed, March 28, 1769, on a warrant dated February 23d next preceding. Its boundaries, as given in certain quit-claim deeds and releases, were: "Beginning at a black oak on the east or southeast side of the Allegheny river, which was about 125 rods below the mouth of Garrett's run, and running thence by land surveyed to Rebecca Smith, south 72° east 391 perches to a 'Lynn' (linden tree); thence extending by hilly poor land south 18° west 977 perches to a white oak; thence by vacant land south 45° west 500 perches to a white oak; thence extending by hilly poor land north 35° west 560 perches to a birch at the side of Crooked creek, at the first bend above its mouth; thence down said creek, the several courses and distances thereof about 170 perches to a hickory at the side of said river; and thence up the said river the several courses thereof, crossing the mouth of said creek, 969 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3,960 acres, and allowance of six per cent for roads, but, according to later surveys, 4,887 acres and 86 perches."

Neither records nor the oldest inhabitants solve the question why, by whom and just when the name of this manor was changed to "Appleby."

John Penn, of Stoke Pogis, and Richard Penn, of Queen Anne street west, in the parish of Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, England, by John Reynal Coates, of Philadelphia, their attorney in fact, conveyed this entire manor to Frederick Beates, of the last-mentioned place, by deed dated June 26, 1804, in which it is mentioned as "all that tract of land called and known by the name of 'The Kittanning Manor,'" for the sum of \$6,400. Beates, by his deed, dated the next day thereafter, conveyed "the undivided moiety or half of the Kittanning manor" to Thomas and Robert Duncan for \$8,000, and the other undivided moiety to Alexander Cobeau for an equal sum, a gain of \$9,600 in the brief space of twenty-

four hours. The Duncans and Cobeau mutually agreed upon a partition of this manor tract, by which the former took 2,367 acres, 130 perches of the upper or northern part, and the latter 2,458 acres of the lower or southern part, as mentioned in their quit-claim deeds. The division line between their purparts began at a witch-hazel, on the left bank of the Allegheny river, about 200 rods above the mouth of Tubmill run, and extended thence south 52° east 98 perches to a post; thence south 48° west 69 perches to a post; thence south 53½° east 245 perches to a white oak; thence north 33° east 9 perches to a post; thence south 55° east 324 perches to a post, on the line between the manor and the John Biddle tract.

The quit-claim deeds or releases of the Duncans to Cobeau, and of the latter to them, are respectively dated the 11th and 12th July, 1805, in which the land thus divided is still mentioned as "The Kittanning Manor." Cobeau conveyed 681 acres, 151 perches in the southwestern portion of his purpart to Samuel Cochran, by deed April 25, 1807, for \$4,086, in which it is mentioned as a tract of land situate in "the Manor of Appleby," this being the first instance in which that name occurs in the old records. "The Kittanning" is an expression almost invariably used in the old records and documents, and it must have included a much longer stretch of territory along the left bank of the Allegheny river than was included in the extent of the site of the old Indian town destroyed by General Armstrong. The idea that the borough of Kittanning is located on this manor is erroneous, for the borough is a mile or more north of the manor's northern limit.

The Duncan portion of the manor remained undivided about eighteen years after the death of Robert Duncan. By his will, dated April 5 and registered May 2, 1807, he directed that the residue of his real and personal estate, after paying his debts, should be divided into fifteen parts, nine of which he devised and bequeathed to his wife, Ellen Duncan, and six to his daughter Mary.

Thomas Duncan's part was sold to John Christy, Moses Patterson, John R. Johnston, William Ehinger, Rev. Gabriel Reichert, Mary and Eliza Sibbett, David McLeod and John McGraw. Ellen and Mary Duncan sold their parts to John Mechling, Daniel Torney, John Houser, Jacob and Joseph Hileman, and Jacob Wolf. The Cobeau portion of the manor was sold to the late Judge Ross and Jonathan Smith of Philadelphia, who later divided it

into smaller tracts and sold it to various parties.

FIRST SETTLERS

One of the earliest settlers in the upper part of the manor, in fact in this region, was Jeremiah Cook, Sr., who emigrated from Virginia, having moved up to Crooked creek in 1769. He was the father of Conrad, George and Jeremiah Cook, whose names are on the assessment list of Allegheny township for 1805, within whose limits the manor tract was then included. Others were James Barr, one of the associate judges of this county, James Claypoole, John Monroe, Joel Monroe, Jonathan Mason and Parker Truitt. John Mason volunteered in Captain Alexander's company, and was killed by a bombshell. What induced Claypoole, and probably the others, to settle here was their impression that the manor bottom would be divided into tracts of about 100 acres each, and sold at moderate prices. But when the Duncans became the owners they determined not to sell in small tracts. Barr and Claypoole purchased elsewhere. Some of the others remained as renters.

Among the first, if not the very first, white settlers on the southern part of the Manor were William Green and his sons James, John and Samuel, who emigrated from Fayette county, in the spring of 1787, and took up their abode above the mouth of Crooked creek, on what is now the site of Rosston. They brought with them a quantity of cornmeal, which, for want of shelter, became wet and was spoiled. The nearest points of supply were Pittsburgh and Brownsville, and as food was very scarce, they lived for about six months on milk, venison and ground-nuts. They boiled the ground-nuts in milk, which imparted to them a taste somewhat like that of potatoes. John Green said that he and the rest of them became quite weak on that kind of food, so much so that it required two of them to carry a rail. Deer were caught by means of a large steel trap set in a deerlick, with a chain to which three prongs were attached, which left their marks on the ground, whereby the deer were traced and captured.

Wolves, bears and deer were numerous. Samuel Green, Sr., killed a very large bear with a club. He shot and killed a panther on Green's, now Ross' island, which is said to have been the largest one ever killed in this county. It measured eleven feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.

The pioneer settlers here experienced the

want of a mill for grinding corn and other grain. For a few years they used handmills for that purpose. In 1789, or the next year, William Green erected a small tubmill, about sixty rods from the river, at a short turn on the stream still called Tubmill run. The forebay was constructed from the trunk of either a gum or sycamore tree, and a pair of small millstones, from material near the run, which were moved by the stream that flowed through the millrace and forebay falling on fans attached to the shaft. That was the only mill for grinding grain in this region, until Alexander Walker's mill in Bethel township was erected.

William Green and his sons removed, prior to 1804, to the west side of the river, and Judge Ross became thereafter the first permanent white settler in this southwestern portion of the Manor, as he is first assessed in Kittanning township in 1808. He and his family occupied for a while one of the cabins near Fort Green. In the course of a few years he built the stone house now owned and occupied by Margaret, the widow of his son, Washington Ross, which was the first one of that material erected in this region, on the east side of the Allegheny river, except the one in Kittanning borough. He was then assessed with 100 acres, valued at \$4 per acre. He was first assessed with a gristmill and sawmill in 1820, so that they were probably erected in 1819. They were situated on the right bank of the Crooked creek, about 200 rods above its mouth. In the former were two runs of stone. Grist was brought to it at times from a distance of from twenty to thirty miles. It is said that this portion of the Manor tract was once called "Egypt," on account of the abundant quantity of grain which it yielded.

Lieut. Samuel Murphy related in his lifetime that a man by the name of McFarland had a store about fifty rods below Fort Run, between 1787 and 1790, and carried on a considerable trade with the Indians, with whom he was apparently on friendly terms. They finally captured and took him to Detroit. McFarland was a brother-in-law of General Andrew Lewis, of Virginia.

Among the white settlers near the mouth of Garrett's run, in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century, was James Henry. Jeremiah Lochery, a singular and somewhat noted character in those times, lived with him. Lochery was reputed to have accompanied General Armstrong in his expedition to Kittanning, and

to have been wounded in one of Capt. Sam Brady's raids.

Alexander Hileman, is still manufacturing grain cradles in Manorville.

AN INDIAN TRADER

The original tracts outside of the Manor appear to have been unoccupied for many years after they were surveyed, except by those who seated them and a few others who were transient residents. Patrick Daugherty, however, settled on the northwestern part of the Davison tract, a short distance below where the rolling mill now is, and above the small run, in 1790, where he resided twenty-two years, during a part of which period he traded with the Indians and others, and transported freight to and from Pittsburgh in a canoe capable of carrying twelve barrels of flour, according to the statement of one of his descendants.

His accounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence, in Pennsylvania German, probably by his wife, who was a daughter of the elder Jeremiah Cook, elsewhere mentioned. It appears from the entries that Daugherty was trading there as early as October, 1793. On the fourth day of that month, Stephen Allen was charged with sundry quantities of cherry, walnut and poplar boards, and about the same time Gollit and Himmig were also charged with divers quantities of the same materials. Those parties, perhaps, resided in Pittsburgh, whither Daugherty transported these articles in his large canoe. The reader may be curious to know the prices which those kinds of lumber then brought. The following items are therefore given: 450 feet cherry boards, £1 10s. 6d.; 400 feet walnut boards, 16s.; 700 feet poplar boards £2 5s. 6d. The price of liquors, probably whisky, appears to have been two shillings a quart in 1799. Daugherty also kept a ferry between his place and Sloan's on the opposite side of the Allegheny river. The ferriage for one person was sixpence, and the same for one horse.

AN EARLY GRAIN CRADLE MANUFACTURER

One of the earliest small industries of the Manor was the manufacture of grain cradles by Thomas Montgomery, who began business at the age of twelve with a drawing-knife, a shingle nail and a fire poker. His first cradle was in use for several years and was quite a success. This induced him to make others and he soon became a manufacturer. He continued the work until his death, having built up a fine business. One of his former workmen,

ROSSON

This village was laid out in 1854 by Washington Ross, who soon thereafter built a saw-mill. His home, a neat stone structure, was the first of that kind in the Manor and still remains the home of his descendants.

The first postmaster here in 1858 was Thomas McConnell. The first storekeeper was John C. Christy. The village is at present perhaps even smaller than in the beginning, as it has only one store and no industries. The present storekeeper and postmaster is Lewis P. Rearich.

MANORVILLE

John Sibbett in 1854 laid out the town of Manorville, which lies between Kittanning and Ford City. It was incorporated as a borough in 1866.

The following borough officers were elected at the first borough election: Burgess, Joseph M. Kelley; town council, Jesse Butler, Calvin Russell, David Spencer, Peter F. Titus and Samuel Spencer; justices of the peace, John McIlvaine and A. Briney; school directors, for three years, David Spencer and Dietrich Stoolzing; school directors, for two years, A. Rhoades and M. A. Lambing; school directors, for one year, R. C. Russell and Jesse Butler; high constable, Jonas M. Briney; borough auditors, Robert McKean, Milton McCormick and W. M. Patterson; judge of election, Joseph M. Kelley; inspectors of election, William Copley and H. M. Lambing; assessor, David Spencer; overseers of the poor, James Kilgore and George W. Shoop.

The first resident in this part of the Manor was William Shearer, who established a tannery in 1803. He was a resident here until 1807. The Lambing brothers settled here in 1830, engaging in milling and other occupations. One of their descendants, Father A. A. Lambing, is a Catholic priest of high reputation as an historian and man of letters, and now resides at Wilkinsburg, near Pittsburgh. Josiah Copley began the manufacture of fire-brick here in 1847, the business being carried on after his death by his sons, Andrew Arnold had the largest tannery in the county here in 1878. This industry was started by him in 1850.

An oil refinery was operated here from 1861 to 1875 by various firms. The founder

was J. C. Crumpton and the last owner was the Standard Oil Company.

The first storekeeper was Henry J. Arnold, in 1855. The present ones are Lesser & Baker, E. M. Shaul, and Charles Bovard.

The Manorville post office was established in 1862, James Cunningham holding the office for twenty years. Miss Mollie Shearer is the present one. Dr. James G. Allison is the resident physician.

The Lutherans secured a foothold first here when Rev. G. W. Leisher canvassed the town in 1878 and succeeded in organizing the Manorville Evangelical Lutheran Church. F. S. Shoop and William Truby were elected elders, and Alex. Hileman and G. W. Crytzer, deacons. The members were: Alex. Hileman, Laura Hileman, John Wolf, Sarah Wolf, William Truby, Christina Truby, W. S. Heffelfinger, Catherine Heffelfinger, Levi Crawford, Sarah Crawford, Kate R. Leisher, Elizabeth Shoop, Mary McClarren, Nancy A. Schall, Christina Marks, Elizabeth Truby, John A. H. Crytzer, Margaret Crytzer, F. S. Shoop, Rebecca A. Shoop, John A. Fry, Lucinda Fry, George W. Crytzer, Turnie Neal, Ella Neal, Caroline Otto, Susannah Truby, Amelia Euchler, Susannah Mansfield.

The first services were held in the Manorville school and also at other times in the No. 9 schoolhouse, north of there. In 1882 the present church building was erected at a cost of \$1,659. It was dedicated in 1884.

The pastors have been: Revs. G. W. Leisher, 1878-85; J. W. Tressler, 1886-99; Franklin J. Matter, 1900-10; and the present pastor, Rev. J. G. Langham. Membership, 100; Sunday school, 200. The title of the church has been changed to Grace Evangelical Lutheran, since the date of organization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church here is under the charge of Rev. Samuel M. Cousins.

The Phoenix Firebrick Works were established in 1880 by Isaac Reese, who was the inventor of the first silica firebrick, for furnace linings, in the United States. He obtained a patent on the process and amassed a fortune from the business. The average daily production was 8,000 bricks per day. The plant was sold in 1905 to the Harbison-Walker Company, of Pittsburgh. They found it unremunerative to operate the works, owing to the cost of shipping the clays used in the process from Brookville and other points, so they shortly thereafter dismantled the works and moved the machinery to Templeton.

The Ford City Fertilizer Works are located at Garrett's Run, a suburb of Manorville.

Here also are the shops and power house of the West Penn Electric Company, operators of the trolley lines through Kittanning, and who now supply that city with light and power.

SCHOOLS OF MANORVILLE

The first school in what are now the limits of Manorville was opened in a log dwelling house, built by James Kilgore, probably a year or two before the adoption of the common school system. That house was situated between the railroad and the hill, a few rods below the brickyard. It was a pay or subscription school, taught by William Stewart. The next one, nearest to Manorville, was a one-story dwelling, converted into a schoolhouse, on the lower side of the Leechburg road, near its intersection with the river road. In 1853 a frame schoolhouse was erected by the school board of Manor township, at the head of School or Butler street, near the hill, which was several years afterward moved from its base by a landslide. The next school building was a substantial frame, with a cupola and bell, erected by the board in 1862. The present schoolhouse is brick. The first annual report of Manorville was for the school year ending June 1, 1868, for which year the statistics are:

School, 1; number months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$50; male scholars, 40; female scholars, 39; average number attending school, 49; cost per month, each, 77 $\frac{13}{100}$ cents; levied for school purposes, \$315.18; levied for building purposes, \$121.22; received from collector, etc., \$355; from State appropriation, \$21.08; cost of instruction, \$250; fuel and contingencies, \$54.94; repairs, \$4.82.

Statistics for 1875 are here given: School, 1; number months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$50; male scholars, 37; female scholars, 28; average number attending school, 51; cost each, per month, 92 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$339.99; received from taxes, etc., \$430.78; from State appropriation, \$38.69; teacher's wages, \$250; fuel, collector's fees, \$86.98.

In 1913 the number of schools was 3; months taught, 8; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 2; average salaries, male, \$60, female, \$50; male scholars, 47; female scholars, 60; average attendance, 99; cost of each scholar per month, \$1.95; tax levied, \$1,767.99; received from State, \$544.84; from other sources, \$1,900.74; value of school-

houses, \$6,000; teachers' wages, \$1,280; other expenditures, \$919.66.

The school directors were: H. C. Richards, president; J. B. Klingensmith, secretary; George Fitzgerald, treasurer; William Copley, H. W. Hileman.

A lodge of the Odd Fellows has existed here for many years, and is still in a thriving condition. John Householder, who died in 1913 at Rosston, aged eighty-two years, was a member of this lodge for nearly thirty years.

POPULATION OF MANORVILLE

The population of Manorville in 1870 was 330; in 1880 it was 327; in 1890, 392; in 1900, 453; in 1910, 545.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: One sawmill, valued at \$1,800; houses and lots, 173, valued at \$82,190, average, \$475.14; horses, 8, value \$330, average \$41.25; cows, 4, value, \$65, average, \$16.25; taxable occupations, 188, amount, \$6,630; total valuations, \$91,015. Money at interest, \$29,545.30.

SCHOOLS OF THE MANOR

The first schoolhouse within the limits of the Manor was located on the site of the present one near the Manor Church, in 1803. The first teacher was Harrison Cook and his successors were a Mr. Conklin and Edward Gorrell. Gorrell's pupils say he wrote a very fine, neat and beautiful hand.

That primitive temple of knowledge, in the course of several years, was abandoned and another log one was erected about sixty rods southwest of it, on the opposite side of the last-mentioned road, which continued in use after the adoption of the common school system until 1866, when a frame one was erected, about forty rods east of it, a few rods below the church, which is still used for school purposes.

In 1860 the number of schools was 7; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 7; average monthly salaries, \$20; male scholars, 179; female scholars, 143; average number attending school, 191; cost of teaching each per month, 46 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$646.82; amount received from State appropriation, \$87.51; amount received from collectors, \$317.01; cost of instruction, \$560; fuel and contingencies, \$31; repairs, etc., \$11.

In 1876 the number of schools was 9; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 7; average salaries per month of male teachers, \$32; average salaries per

month of female teachers, \$33.29; male scholars, 247; female scholars, 202; average number attending school, 283; cost per month, 65 cents; total amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,380.68; received from State appropriation, \$298.53; from taxes and other sources, \$2,791.75; cost of schoolhouses, viz., purchasing, renting, etc., \$996.20; teachers' wages, \$1,320; fuel, contingencies, etc., \$588.16.

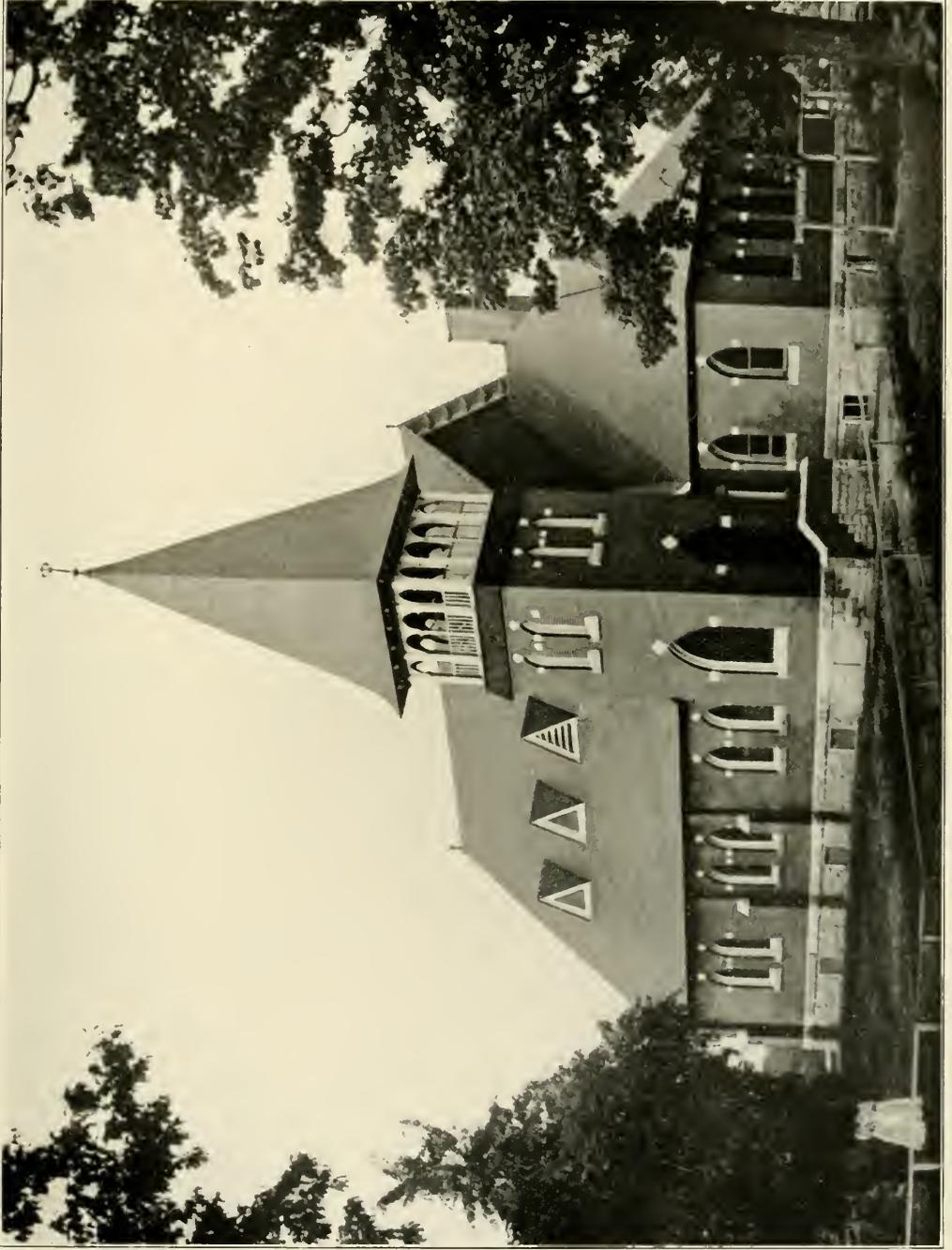
In 1913 the number of schools was 19; months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 14; average salaries, male, \$50.10; female, \$47.50; male scholars, 295; female scholars, 373; average attendance, 489; cost of each scholar per month, \$1.73; tax levied, \$6,952.02; received from State, \$3,787.66; from other sources, \$7,518.40; value of schoolhouses, \$28,000; teachers' wages, \$6,327.50; other expenditures, \$4,574.72.

The school directors were: J. K. Hobaugh, president; Clarence Wolfe, secretary; J. G. Allison, treasurer; J. Arthur Hileman, Tomer J. Iseman.

APPLEBY MANOR MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—1843-1892-1908. Appleby is an old English name, and was given to one of the Manors set apart by William Penn and his heirs, the titles to which were never vested in the State of Pennsylvania. This manor comprised about five thousand acres of the most beautiful and fertile land in Armstrong county, extending four miles along the eastern bank of the Allegheny river, near the center of which there stood for fifty years the old Manor Church, and now stands the Appleby Manor Memorial Church to perpetuate the name.

We are told that when George Ross, son of Judge George Ross, lay on his deathbed, he requested his parents to bury him on that spot, assigning as a reason that it was the best site for the church which he believed would some day be built in that part of Appleby Manor.

When Josiah Copley, a well-known editor and writer, removed from Pittsburgh to the hill above what has since become the village of Manorville, he and Mr. Hamlet Totten, of Rural Village, instituted Sunday school and prayer meeting services in the log schoolhouse which then occupied the site of the present parsonage, these good men walking from their homes, three to five miles distant, for this pioneer missionary labor. In this they were joined by John Christy, on whose farm the



APPLEBY MANOR MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
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schoolhouse stood. Later he gave the land for a church building and graveyard.

The history of the organization from the inception of the church life will be best told by extracts from an address at the dedication of the Appleby Manor Memorial Church in 1892. This church building was destroyed by lightning in 1907 and was again erected without expense to the congregation, but to their comfort and great satisfaction.

"The first log schoolhouse built at Appleby Manor was of that primitive sort which marks the first efforts of the early settler. Of its beginning there is neither tradition nor recollection; of its end a few witnesses still remain to tell.

"The house was about twenty feet square, built of unhewn logs of various lengths, with clapboard roof, weight poles, and the renowned greased paper window extending the entire length of the side. Inside, the puncheon floor, backless unhewn benches, together with the stern master of the district school, make up a picture already immortalized in American history.

"It was in this rustic house, standing to the south and within a few rods of the present beautiful and enduring temple made sacred to his memory, that Josiah Copley, together with Hamlet Totten, of Rural Village—both members of the First Presbyterian Church, Kittanning—on a Sabbath day in the summer of 1835, organized the first Sabbath school in Armstrong county outside of Kittanning."

From the address of Rev. J. H. Sloan, D. D., at the dedication of the First Memorial Church building, Jan. 5, 1892:

"Just when the first public proclamation of the gospel took place in this vicinity, I cannot tell. Tradition says that Elisha McCurdy preached in this region. It is safe to say that previous to the time when religious services began to be held here, the Presbyterians of the neighborhood would worship with their brethren at Kittanning on the one side, and Crooked Creek on the other. To Kittanning, as early as 1806, supplies began to be sent by the Presbytery of Redstone; and this was done year by year until Aug. 21, 1822, when the church there was formally organized. In 1829 Rev. David Barclay was appointed by the same Presbytery to preach a day at Crooked Creek; but it has been claimed that the church there dates from about 1825.

"But by and by the people desired to have the gospel preached nearer their own homes. And so it is on record that in 1839 Mr. John

Kerr, then a licentiate of Washington Presbytery and engaged in teaching in Kittanning, held services in the schoolhouse at this place. At times, on pleasant days—as was the custom in bygone years—'worship was conducted in the open air under the forest trees.' 'The groves were God's first temples.'

"These local services naturally suggested thoughts of a local organization. Accordingly application was made to the Presbytery of Blairsville, then having ecclesiastical jurisdiction here, and a committee consisting of Rev. Joseph Painter, Rev. L. M. Graves, Rev. Alex. Donaldson, and Elders Robert Walker and Joseph Harbison was appointed to attend to the matter. Accordingly the committee met and on the 20th of November, 1842, the organization was effected, and Appleby Manor took its place as a separate star in the great galaxy of churches.

"As reported to Presbytery, the church began with nine members, one of whom was chosen as a ruling elder. This elder was John Christy, and for twenty years or longer he had no associate in office."

Few in numbers but earnest in their religious allegiance, the first members of this little congregation were occasionally favored with services by Rev. Elisha McCurdy from 1839 to 1842. These services were held in the schoolhouse on the farm of John Christy, in the winter, and if the weather was propitious in the open air in summer. At the latter date the membership was only twenty, but they felt financially able to support a pastor for part of his time, Crooked Creek sharing the expense and his ministrations. The first organized congregation was composed of the following persons: John Christy and wife, George Ross, Margaret Ross, Josiah Copley and wife, Elizabeth Ross, Mary Ross, Samuel Slaymaker and wife, Richard Bailey and wife and William Wolf.

The first pastor was Rev. Levi M. Graves, and during his term the first church edifice, a plain frame building, was erected on land donated by John Christy. Rev. Mr. Graves's term was from 1842 to 1852. His successor was Rev. William College, who remained until 1858. Following as pastors came Revs. George R. Scott, 1867 to 1871; William McLean, stated supply until 1873; Perrin Baker, 1874 to 1883; Samuel J. Glass, 1885-86; Dewitt M. Benham, 1887-89; J. H. Sutherland, 1890-92; S. Robinson Frazier, 1895-98; J. D. Humphrey, 1899-1903; Edwin P. Foresman, 1905-1912.

This membership was larger at one time

(1854), but the number has remained at an average of one hundred, as it is at present. The Sunday school is conducted by Mr. Henry King, and has a membership of about seventy-five. The ruling elders are: J. H. Huston, J. R. Christy, J. C. Rhea and Solomon King.

About 1890, owing to the condition of the old frame church, it was decided to rebuild. This resolution came to the notice of Mrs. Mary (Copley) Thaw, of Pittsburgh, who immediately took the matter into her own hands and provided the entire expense of erecting the first brick church, on the lot adjoining the old one. This building was dedicated in 1892 in memory of Mrs. Thaw's parents, Josiah and Margaret Copley. For fifteen years this pretty rural church stood, and then in 1907 a severe stroke of lightning set it on fire, and notwithstanding the efforts of the surrounding neighbors it was completely destroyed.

Undismayed by this casualty, Mrs. Thaw at once had plans drawn, and in the following year the congregation were enabled to worship in the present artistic and commodious edifice, an illustration of which will be found on another page. This present building, also of English design, is of brick, with a tower, and spacious Sunday school room attached. The bell in this tower was placed in the first church by Henry Kendall Thaw, and after the fire was so damaged as to necessitate recasting; this expense was again defrayed by him.

For further particulars concerning this church, see sketch of Josiah Copley in biographical section.

THE MANOR'S POPULATION

The census of 1850 shows that the population of this township was 775; in 1860 it was 1,210; in 1870, 1,071; in 1880, 1,508; in 1890, 1,604; in 1900, 2,583; in 1910, 3,195.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres timber, 1,219; clear, 8,451, value, \$230,099; houses and lots, 712, valued at, \$218,215, average, \$306.48; horses, 293,

valued at \$8,080, average, \$27.57; cows, 349, value, \$5,185, average, \$14.85; taxable occupations, 1,121, amount, \$32,310; total valuation, \$509,989. Money at interest, \$107,180.

GEOLOGICAL

Near the mouth of Crooked creek, the Freeport limestone is within fifty feet of the Allegheny river.

According to the first geological survey of the State, cutting on the railroad, one third of a mile below the Kittanning rolling mill, well exposes the small coalbed next above the Kittanning seam, from 9 to 18 inches thick, divided in the middle by a thin band of slate, immediately underlaid by a band of impure, somewhat indurated, fireclay, 2 to 10 feet thick, through which are scattered nodules of rough iron ore. Beneath the fireclay is an irregularly stratified mass of highly micaceous sandstone, the natural color of which is blue, but when weathered is chiefly light olive-green and reddish brown, containing regularly marked vegetable forms, over which are dark-blue shales, 25 feet thick, weathering rusty brown, in some places curiously distorted, become more compact and silicious toward the top, and a thin layer of bituminous shale and coaly matter is interstratified with the mass.

The small coalbed above specified as being next above the Kittanning seam, from 9 to 18 inches thick, because of its insignificant size was not known to be persistent throughout the county, as has been shown in the course of the second geological survey. It has been proved by J. C. White, who had charge of the district composed of Beaver, North Allegheny and South Butler, not only to be persistent but to increase in bulk westward, culminating as the great Darlington cannel coalbed, in Beaver county.

The highest point in Manor township is located on the line of Kittanning township, in the northeastern corner, and measures 1,383 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXVI

KITTANNING TOWNSHIP

BLANKET HILL—OLD SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—POPULATION—SCHOOLS — HUMBOLDT GARDENS—GEOLOGY—ALTITUDE OF BLANKET HILL

This township has so often been depleted of territory to supply the demands of those who desired to construct other townships of smaller dimensions that a description of the original boundaries is unnecessary in this section of the history of Armstrong county. A full resume of the old divisions will be found in the first chapters on townships and divisions. The only things left to the township in this year of 1913 are its historic name and an honorable record.

The earliest event of note in this township's history was the desperate fight between Lieut. James Hogg and a superior force of Indians in 1756 at the eminence in the northern portion of the present limits of the township called "Blanket Hill." A complete sketch of this fight will be found in the general history of the county. Later Indian outrages in this historic section are also treated in that chapter.

OLD SETTLERS

The owners of the original tracts within the present limited territory of this township were: George Gray, William Hurtman, Michael Huffnagle, Robert Smith, John King, Charles Uhl, John Phillips, William Stewart, John Schall, John Serfoos, James Todd, John Altman, Thomas Smith, Jacob Hankey, Jacob Waltebough, Philip Hartman, Robert S. Steele, John Shotts, Jacob Rudolph, Michael Hartman, Jacob Neninger, Charles Grubb, John Hileman, Jacob Lindeg, Daniel Hileman, Henry King, George Wensel, Martin Dubbs, James Patton, Peter Thompson, Charles Betts, John Schenck, George Olinger, Christian Signitz, Daniel Yundt, Nathaniel Lewis, Hugh Blaney, Isaac Franks, William Cooper, Samuel Smith, Robert Lafferty, Thomas Hutchinson, Henry Bowers, John Ewing, William Henderson, Sebastian Bowers, Frederick Rohrer, John Cravenor, Jonathan Shoemaker,

Thomas Salter, Philip Clemburg, John Guld, Andrew Lopeman, Moses Bartram, Jacob Schrecongost, Christopher Oury, Richard Graham, Abraham Fiscus, Frederick Kuhl, Adam Olinger, John Pomeroy, George Williams, Francis Rupp, Benjamin Hogan, Daniel Fitzgerald, John Carson, Daniel Bouch, Tobias Long, Adam Waltenbough, Benjamin Schrecongost.

Moses Bartram, above mentioned, was a son of John Bartram, for a long time botanist to Queen Caroline of England, before the Revolution, and a brother of William Bartram, who was well known in Pennsylvania, and who published a journal of his travels through the Creek country and among the southern Indians.

John Guld, who settled in this section in 1786, was a noted man of his age, having been a ranger, scout and hunter. He served as dispatch bearer, and for a time carried the mail from Fort Pitt to Great Meadows in what is now Fayette county. In the early days of his residence here he was often forced to seek refuge from the Indians in the blockhouse on the Allegheny, below the mouth of Fort run. He was a frequent visitor to Kittanning borough in the latter part of his life, and his Indian-like appearance attracted much attention. He died in 1818.

AN OLD ASSESSMENT LIST

The only information obtainable regarding most of the early settlers is to be had from the following copy of the assessment lists of 1805-06:

George Beer, gunsmith, 140 acres of land, valued at \$115 in 1805, and \$126 in 1806, his trade being valued or assessed at \$10. Samuel Beer, 30 acres, 1 gristmill and 1 sawmill, 1 horse and 1 head of cattle—total valuation, \$69 in 1805, and \$74 in 1806. John Beer, 53 acres, 1 head of cattle, \$31.50. Daniel Fitz-

geralds, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, \$160 in 1805, and \$155 in 1806. John Guld (often written Gold), 245 acres, 1 horse, 1 head of cattle, \$198.75. Daniel Guld, 76 acres, 4 cattle, \$77 in 1805, and \$77.50 in 1806. Michael Hurtman, 2 cattle, \$10 in 1805, and \$15 in 1806. Peter Hileman, 200 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle, \$170 in 1805, and \$180 in 1806. John Hileman, single man, \$5 in 1806. Daniel Hileman, single man. John Howser, 400 acres, 1 head of cattle, latter \$5 in 1805, both in 1806 \$220. Jacob Howser, 135 acres, 3 cattle, \$116.25 in 1805, and \$121.25 in 1806. Jacob Hankey, joiner, 92 acres, \$61 in 1806. John King, tailor, 50 acres—trade \$10—land \$37.50 in 1806. Jacob Lafferty, single man, 150 acres, \$75 in 1805, "married a wife," \$85 in 1806. Christopher Oury, 300½ acres, 1 distillery, 3 horses, 3 cattle, \$345.50 in 1805, and \$350.50 in 1806. Adam Oury, 3 cattle, \$15 in 1805. Francis Roop, 157 acres, 1 horse, 4 cattle, \$187. Adam Waltenbough, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 head of cattle, \$65. Thomas Williams, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle in 1805, \$70; no horse, 1 head cattle in 1806, \$55. Jacob Waltenbough, 1 head cattle in 1805, \$5; 163 acres in 1806, \$86.50. Peter Waltenbaugh, 80 acres, 2 horses, 1 head of cattle in 1805, \$85; only 1 horse in 1806, \$75. Daniel Yount, 341 acres in 1805, 1 head of cattle, \$175.50; 152 acres in 1806, 2 cattle, \$86.

How long before the assessment of the mills above to Samuel Beer was the date of their erection is only a matter of conjecture. It is possible they were built by Daniel Guld, the previous owner of the tract on which they were situated. After Beer they were successively owned by John Howser, Benjamin Schrecongost, George Howser and Joseph Frantz. They have been idle and decaying since the comparative exhaustion of the forests.

In 1849-50 John Hileman was assessed with a sawmill and thereafter Daniel Hileman. It was located at the site of the present settlement of "Hileman," in the central-western part of the township, on Garrett's run. Jacob Hankey was assessed with a sawmill in this section in 1852 and several years thereafter. George Loyster's grist and sawmills, on Spruce run, in the northeastern part of the township, were erected in 1868. Martin V. Remaley's steam flouring mill, near Hileman, was built in 1872. It is in an abandoned condition now.

Several distilleries flourished at various periods of the township's history, noted among

them being the Hileman plant, which is said to have produced a fine brand of goods.

A notable point in early times was on the Christopher Oury tract, where Richard Graham settled and kept an inn, which was a favorite resort for pleasure parties from Kittanning and elsewhere.

"Benton" was the name of a projected town, which Abraham Fiscus laid out in 1836 on the Armstrong and Indiana turnpike, five miles southeast of Kittanning borough. He advertised it extensively, but failed to sell a single lot.

There are no towns of note in this township, and the assessment list for 1913 shows only two merchants, one of them being W. W. Wright at Pyrra. One blacksmith seems to be able to care for all the plow sharpening and odd jobs in this section.

CHURCHES

Christ's, also known as Rupp's, was the first church organized in the township. It was located four miles east of Kittanning borough and one fourth of a mile north of the Indiana pike. The early records were destroyed in the fire which consumed the home of Francis Rupp in the eighties, so tradition is the only resource for a history of the church. It was probably organized in 1811 by Rev. Mr. Lampbrecht, a Lutheran clergyman, who dedicated the log edifice the next year.

The first Lutheran settlers in this section were Peter Heilman and Francis Rupp, who invited Rev. Michael J. Steck of Greensburg to visit them once or twice a year and hold services in their homes. He continued these visits from 1796 to 1813, when Rev. John G. Lampbrecht came as pastor. He preached for them two years and during his term assisted in the erection of a union church, used by the Lutheran and the Reformed congregations. Rev. William Weinel was the Reformed pastor. The subsequent pastors of the Lutheran congregation were Revs. John A. Mohler, M. C. Ziefels, G. A. Reichert, John H. Bernheim, George F. Ehrenfeld, John A. Earnest, John B. Miller, A. S. Miller, George W. Leisher, John W. Tressler, Franklin J. Matter, and the present pastor, Rev. J. G. Langham.

Christopher "Ure" donated the land for the second church, which was of logs, and was built in 1815. The Reformed members were by that time completely absorbed into the Lutheran denomination. In 1852 the log home was replaced by a neat frame church, which was burned within two weeks of its dedica-

tion. The fourth church, a stone edifice, was built in 1854 and used until 1897, when it was replaced by the present handsome brick and stone building, one of the finest of the country churches of the county. Its total cost was \$7,000. The present membership of the church is 125, and of the Sunday school, 160.

The first members of the church were Christopher Uhre (also spelled Oury and Yure), Peter Heilman, Francis Rupp, Michael Blose, Adam Ohlinger, Daniel Gould, Daniel Fitzgerald and George Williams.

Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert was pastor of this church from 1826 to 1830. Conrad Schrecongost and George Wilt were elders and George Farster and John Cravenor, deacons. Preaching in English began here in 1850, when Rev. Mr. Bernheim was pastor. The congregation was incorporated in 1853 as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Christ, the charter officers being Rev. George Ehrenfeldt, pastor; Benjamin Schrecongost and George Williams, elders; Isaac Fitzgerald, John Cravenor, deacons; George Williams, trustee. The charter members were: Michael Kunkle, John Bouch, Elias Bouch, George Shuster, Isaac Schrecongost, David Rupp, Lewis Koon and Israel Rowley. The later pastors were Revs. J. A. Ernest, S. S. Miller and A. S. Miller.

Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church is located about four miles east of Manorville, on the Garrett's run road. It has sometimes been called "Hileman's," from the family of that name who were among the first settlers of this township. For many years the Lutherans of this section of the township attended services at "Rupp's" Church, nearer Kittanning borough. In 1840 Rev. John H. Bernheim established the Emmanuel congregation and the first frame church was erected. During his pastorate all the preaching was in German. The second pastor was Rev. Jacob Zimmerman, and after his resignation in 1858 the pulpit was supplied by Revs. Henry Reck and Jacob S. Lawson. After 1859 the pastors were Revs. John A. Ernest, John B. Miller, A. S. Miller, George W. Leisher, John W. Tressler, F. J. Matter and J. G. Langham. Membership, 100, Sabbath school, 97.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (also called "Schotte's") is located two miles south of Emmanuel, east of Horny Camp run, and was probably organized about 1843. The first church was erected on land secured from John Schotte, hence the name sometimes given it. The first regular pastor was Rev. Henry Esensee, who served until 1851. In the year previous he had dedicated the church build-

ing, a square log structure, with the usual tall pulpit. The succeeding pastors were Revs. Michael Sweigert, 1852-58; David Earhart, 1858-59; G. F. Ehrenfeld, 1859-65; Jacob H. Wright, 1865-67. Then came the following General Council pastors: Revs. Jonathan Sarver, Josiah B. Fox, Philip Doerr, G. A. Reichert and W. A. C. Mueller. Rev. G. W. Leisher, a General Synod pastor, came next, and in his time a lot was purchased from Jacob Waltenbaugh in 1877 and a church erected on it and dedicated in 1880. In 1881 Rev. Robert B. Starks entered the pastorate, remaining until 1885. Next came Rev. Samuel Krider, 1886-89; Rev. J. W. Tressler, 1889-90; Rev. S. V. Dye, 1890-95; Wilson Yeisley, 1904; J. N. Wetzler, Ph. D., 1913.

At the time of the permanent division of the church, one party retained the name St. John's, being under the General Council, and the other, under the General Synod, reorganized as St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in 1894.

St. Matthew's is located at Rockville, on the north branch of Cherry run, a short distance east of St. John's, and was erected in 1894 at a cost of \$2,300. The first church council was composed of Simon Schaeffer, Jacob Kunkle, Reuben Hileman and G. A. Schall. Rev. William Hesse was the first pastor after the separation, until 1894. He was followed by Rev. C. M. Wachter, who was succeeded in 1898 by Rev. J. E. F. Hassinger. Following were Rev. E. F. Dickey and Rev. W. Roy Goff, the present pastor. Membership, 127; Sunday school, 89.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized prior to 1860, and a frame building put up the same year. It was blown down the next year, and the present frame reared on the foundations. It is supplied from Ford City now.

POPULATION

In 1850, before the last curtailment of its territory, the township had 1,175 inhabitants; in 1860, 1,237; in 1870, 1,504; in 1880, 1,681; in 1890, 1,393; in 1900, 1,396; in 1910, 1,103.

The assessment list for 1876 shows that there were in this township, besides the great body of agriculturists, laborers, 31; tenants, 18; hucksters, 6; blacksmiths, 4; shoemakers, 4; carpenters, 3; stonemasons, 3; painter, 1; and stores appraised, 5 in the fourteenth class.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 18,302, value, \$295,250; houses and lots, 7, valued at \$1,330, average,

\$190; horses, 286, valued at \$12,205; average, \$42.63; cows, 342, value, \$5,160, average, \$15.08; taxable occupations, 427, amount, \$4,785; total valuation, \$320,605. Money at interest, \$18,731.

SCHOOLS

The facts relative to schools which existed before the adoption of the common school system, which the writer has been able to collect, are meager. There was, as he is informed, one of those early schools in a log schoolhouse situated about fifty rods south of Garrett's run and about a mile and fifty or sixty rods east of the Manor township line, and another about a mile and a half southwest of the former and two hundred rods east of the above-mentioned line, in the Hileman settlement, or about a hundred rods south of Emmanuel Church. The names of early teachers met with are those of George Forster and George Leighley.

After the adoption of the common school system the requisite number of log houses were erected, at the usual distances from one another, over the township, which have finally been replaced by frame ones.

In 1860 the number of schools was 8; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 6; female teachers, 2; average monthly salaries of male teachers, \$16.67; average monthly salaries of female teachers, \$16.00; number male scholars, 155; number female scholars, 158; average number attending school, 251; cost of teaching each per month, 45 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$715.53; received from State appropriation, \$89.89; from collector, \$715.53; cost of instruction, \$528; fuel and contingencies, \$43.76, repairs, etc., \$10.

In 1876 the number of schools was 9; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 4; average monthly salaries of male teachers, \$27.20; average monthly salaries of female teachers, \$25.50; male scholars, 264; female scholars, 199; average number attending school, 288; cost per month, 61 cents; amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,138.55; received from State appropriation, \$332.94; from taxes and other sources, \$1,357.25; cost of schoolhouses, \$78.23; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,272.50; for fuel, collector's fees, etc., \$197.58.

In 1913 the number of schools was 12; average months taught, 7; female teachers, 12; average salaries, female, \$43.33; male scholars, 122; female scholars, 98; average attend-

ance, 177; cost per month, \$285; tax levied, \$3,020.47; received from State, \$1,961.60; other sources, \$3,583.53; value of schoolhouses, \$6,300; teachers' wages, \$3,640; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,352.12.

The school directors were: H. B. Faith, president; S. E. Hileman, secretary; J. E. Hileman, treasurer; O. T. Miller, D. A. Graham.

Blanket Hill postoffice was established May 1, 1850, and John M. Daily was appointed postmaster. He kept it at "Graham's," on the Christopher Oury tract, whence it was afterward removed to the settlement of that name on the Elderton and Kittanning Pike. This is the location of the famous fight of Lieut. James Hogg with the Indians, in 1756, in which he was mortally wounded. Many relics of that event have since been plowed up in this vicinity. Mrs. Mary J. Blose was the last postmistress here in 1890, before the rural routes were established.

HUMBOLDT GARDENS

In 1861-62 Charles B. Schotte began to extensively enlarge and improve the culture of fruit and garden products on his farm, which he purchased in 1855 and which consisted of parts of the John Pomeroy and Frederick Rohrer tracts. He planted from eight to ten thousand fruit trees of various kinds, among which were many imported from the largest nurseries and gardens in Europe. Among his importations were different kinds of apple trees from Russia, which he received through the kind offices of Andrew G. Curtin, who was the minister of the United States to that country; various kinds of fruits, including the small fruits, from the Botanical Gardens, at Berlin, and numerous other specimens of novel productions from abroad, obtained through the Agricultural Department at Washington for experimental purposes. The various fruits of California and Oregon were also well represented in the Humboldt Gardens.* The enterprise, thus inaugurated, lasted only during Mr. Schotte's life. The gardens were sold in 1898 to George F. Rohrer, who sold the land and gardens in 1913 to Andrew Hartman, who is engaged in general farming.

Mr. Schotte was also noted as one of the greatest musicians in Armstrong county.

GEOLOGY

The geological features of this township are similar to those of Cowanshannock and Plum

Creek. The Greendale anticlinal, the fifth, which is the axis of the fourth, basin crosses this township diagonally from northeast to southwest, striking the northern boundary line nearly two miles west of its eastern terminus and its western boundary a mile and a half north of its southern terminus. The major

part of the township is, then, on the northern slope of the fourth basin, and the rest of it on the southeastern slope of the fifth basin.

It is interesting that the highest point in this township should be Blanket Hill. It is almost in the center of the township and is 1,609 feet above the level of the ocean.

CHAPTER XXVII

COWANSHANNOCK TOWNSHIP

LARGEST IN AREA—ORIGIN OF NAME—EARLY SETTLERS—FAMOUS LANDOWNERS—"BRADFORD," A MEMORY — ATWOOD BOROUGH — GREEN OAK—SAGAMORE—BARNARD—"TOTTENHAM"—RURAL VILLAGE—YATESBORO—EARLY MANUFACTURERS—PIONEER CHURCHES—ROADS AND SCHOOLS—POPULATION—VALUATION—GEOLOGY

This is the largest township in the county and was formed in 1848 out of parts of Kit-tanning, Plum Creek and Wayne townships. The first election occurred in 1849 and the result was: Justice of the peace, Samuel Cas-sady; constable, John Adams; assessor, Samuel Black; assistant assessors, Jacob Beer and James Stewart; supervisors, John Whittaker and John Stoops; school directors, Samuel Elgin, John McEwen, Samuel Fleming, Samuel R. Ramage, William McIntosh and Joseph Elgin; overseers of the poor, Alexander P. Ormond, William Rearich; judge of election, George Stewart; inspectors of election, James Reid, Robert Neal; township auditors, Joseph Kirkpatrick, William Sloan, Samuel Potts; township clerk, David Hill.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

The township was named Cowanshannock from the beautiful creek which flows through the center of a picturesque valley, cutting the township almost into two equal parts. The name is of Indian origin and was supposed by some to mean "banks of flowers." That pretty conception of the meaning of Cowanshannock is, however, spoiled by the reality, for Heckewelder says: "Cowanshannock, a branch of the Allegheny in Armstrong county, corrupted from Gawansch-hanne—signifying green-brier stream, or brier creek. Gawunschige—briery." So it must be inferred that the Indians found this now lovely valley more thorny than rosy.

The purchase line of 1768, or the old purchase line, as it is often called, traverses the township from the chestnut tree mentioned in the boundaries at the angle south of the north

branch of Plum creek in the line between this and Indiana county, north 79 degrees west, passing through the brick house of John Boyer about twenty-five rods east of Huskins' run, and crossing the western boundary of the township a little above the angle therein. All that portion south of that line was taken from Plum Creek township, and was included in the old purchase of 1768, and it constitutes about one third of the territory of Cowanshannock township.

EARLY SETTLERS

Some of the earliest settlers were: Alexander Dallas, John D. Mercer, David McCausland, James Dundas, Parsons Leaning, John Byerly, Jacob Amos, Mary Semple, Joseph Fisher, Joseph Nourse, Patrick Farrell, Samuel Fisher, James Guthrie, Thomas Bradford, Elizabeth Henderson, Andrew Henderson, George McLaughlin, Robert Semple, William Finney, John Black, William Wistar, John Dealing, Isaac and Samuel Morris, John Lart, Daniel Wampler, George Snyder, John Gill, Jacob Beer, Benjamin Davis, George and Michael Somers, Jonathan D. Seargeant, Richard Wells, Henry Shade, John Foyle, James Kirkpatrick, T. W. Hiltzheimer, John Simpson, John Denniston, John Sloan. All of these were above the aforementioned "purchase line." One of them, Richard Wells, was a spy in the Revolutionary war.

Settlers south of the "purchase line" were: James Oliver, Alexander McCreary, Hugh Elgin, John D. Mercer, James McGranahan, Finney Templeton, William Wistar, Benjamin Davis, James Dubbs, Charles S. Cox, James Abercrombie, John Vanderen, Richard Wells,

Daniel Wampler, Samuel F. Peters, Samuel Brown, John Black, David Reynolds, Alexander Reynolds, Martin John, Daniel Devinney, Thomas Bradford, Daniel Fyock, Richard Coulter, William McLaughlin, John Fitzer, John Vanderen, Joseph Spicher, George Harkelrode, Henry D. Foster, John Young. One of the owners of a large tract in this township, south of the "purchase line," was Thomas Bradford, a printer of Philadelphia.

One of the oldest settlers of this section of the county was James Simpson, who removed in 1807 from Indiana county to the part of this township near the present village of Meredith. Soon after he settled there he was offered as much land as he could see from his residence for a cow, but was too poor to make the trade. Another old settler was Smith Neal, a veteran of the Revolution, having been present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He settled east of Rural Valley in 1833, dying in 1863, almost a centenarian.

The early settlers were chiefly agriculturists. Those following other occupations were very rare. The nearest gristmill was Peter Thomas', built in 1803, until Jacob Beer, Sr., built his on Huskins' run, in or about 1819.

Other mills were Andrew Ormond's on Cowanshannock creek, Early's mill on Big run, and Sloan's mill on Plum creek, which latter included a sawmill and fullingmill. A sawmill was built in 1840 by Samuel Black in the southwestern part of the township, near Huskins' run. The first store was opened by the Roberts Brothers in 1831.

"BRADFORD"—A MEMORY

The town of Bradford was laid out in 1818, at the junction of a small stream with a larger one; at the cross roads, where the old Franklin and Indiana road crosses the Elderton and Martin's ferry road on the Samuel Fisher tract between Atwood and Green Oak. In 1820 it consisted of twenty lots, assessed at \$100. In 1823 William Coulter kept a hotel there and was assessed with four lots and two houses. He resided there three years. John Kier, blacksmith, was assessed the same year with one house and three lots, and William McLaughlin with the same amount of property. Thereafter "Bradford" disappeared from memory and the assessment list.

ATWOOD BOROUGH

The site of this little town in 1860 was covered with the primeval forest when Dr.

Thomas H. Allison came here. He was the first to clear away the forest and found a home. Robert W. Smith, the historian and at that time county superintendent of schools, describes the primeval appearance of the scope of country around Atwood, when he was there on his tours of official duty in 1866. He says the town was fittingly named, for it had just begun to emerge from the woods. An unbroken wilderness stretched for miles around it. It had been suggested to name the place after Dr. Allison, but he refused absolutely to permit it, so the present appropriate name was selected. In 1876 the town contained twenty-four houses, one hotel, three stores, two blacksmiths, one cabinetmaker and two wagonmakers. The population was about 193. The only physician was Dr. John W. Morrow, who had settled there in 1873.

The number of acres of land in the borough in 1913 were 1,527, valued at \$22,516; houses and lots, 38, value, \$6,850, average, \$180; number horses, 44, value, \$1,230, average, \$27; number of cows, 32, value, \$445, average, \$14; taxables, 62; total valuation, \$34,169. Money at interest, \$13,671.84.

The first congregation organized here was the United Presbyterian in 1815, Rev. Mr. Jamison holding the first services under the white oak trees near the home of Samuel Sloan, Sr. It was called the Associate Presbyterian Congregation of Concord and the membership was thirty-five. For a time Rev. David Barclay preached and finally Rev. John Hindman entered upon a pastorate which lasted from 1832 to 1840. Following came Rev. William Smith, from 1851 to 1859, when the name of United Presbyterian Church of Concord was adopted. In 1876 Rev. David K. Duff became pastor, remaining until 1882. The present pastor is Rev. W. E. M. Cope-land.

The first church was a log house, put up in 1826. The second, a frame edifice, was built in 1852 at a cost of \$2,000. The third edifice, also frame, was erected in 1873.

Early in March, 1873, Rev. Andrew Virtue began to preach to the Presbyterians in the schoolhouse at the village of Atwood, and in September, 1874, the church was regularly organized with the following members: A. A. Marshall, Sarah Marshall, Alexander Guthrie, Nancy Guthrie, Mary McCausland, Margaret McCausland, Washington McLaughlin, Mary O. McLaughlin, William McCausland, Elizabeth McCausland, Mary A. McCausland, Andrew Campbell, Emma L. Campbell, John Guthrie, Fanny Guthrie, Jesse Henderson,

Jane Henderson, James Campbell, Rachel Campbell, Sarah H. Guthrie, George Campbell, Catherine Campbell, Moses Foreman, Rachel Foreman, Violet Foreman, William Lewis, Matilda Dodson, Charlotte Jamison, John Blystone, Mary Blystone, Horace Harding.

Rev. N. B. Kelly was the first pastor after Rev. Andrew Virtue, beginning his pastorate in 1887. His time was divided equally between Atwood and Rural Valley.

In 1879 a frame building was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and this, with several alterations, has served the congregation ever since. The present pastor is Rev. L. H. Shindelicker.

A schoolhouse is located opposite the church. At one time a private school was held in the building but it is now included in an independent district. In 1913 the number of months taught were 7; one male teacher was employed at a salary of \$50. There were 21 male scholars and 22 female, with an average attendance of 34. The total cost per month of each scholar was \$1.45; tax levied, \$130.72; received from State, \$199.32, from other sources, \$319.74; value of schoolhouse, \$600; teacher's wages for year, \$350; expended for fuel, fees, etc., \$145.67.

The school directors are: A. L. McCullough, president; John A. McLean, secretary; D. C. McCoy, treasurer; W. H. Rankin, S. A. McLean.

J. W. Marshall was the first postmaster in 1868, John A. Johnston the second, and Dr. John W. Morrow the third. The present one is John Hoover.

Atwood was made a borough in 1884, the first burgess being J. C. Cuddy, who was also the hotelkeeper. Dr. C. P. McAdoo was located here from 1883 to 1890. Dr. D. T. McKinney is the present physician, coming here in 1898. Porter M. Clark is the present burgess.

GREEN OAK VILLAGE

In the summer of 1869 Washington Crisman laid out the town of Green Oak in the southeastern part of the township on the Elderton and Martins Ferry road, just on the line of Plum Creek township, so that about half of the town is in each township. It was surveyed by John Steele into lots respectively 60 by 120 feet. One of the lots was sold for \$40, and eleven for \$30 each. This new town contained one store (Josiah J. Shaefers), through the center of which passed the

township line, one blacksmith shop, and seven dwellinghouses. It is presumed, from the large number of arrowheads found here, that this was formerly an Indian encampment, hunting-ground, or battlefield.

The sawmill assessed for the first time to William Sloan in 1837, and the carding-machine and fullingmill assessed to him for the first time in 1843, were on the run emptying into the north branch of Plum creek, within the limits of Green Oak.

An extension of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad from Sagamore is expected to pass through this village.

SAGAMORE

This mining town was the result of the opening of coal mines and the extension of the Buffalo & Susquehanna road from Dubois. The Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Company operate five mines, employing 806 men, and produce an average of 600,000 tons of coal yearly. H. A. Moulder is the superintendent. The company store is kept by A. R. McHenry.

The town has one hotel kept by M. I. Hay, seven stores, and a number of other taxable professions. W. L. Buchanan is postmaster and Charles V. Starr principal of the school. The resident physicians are Drs. Ralph K. Mead and Charles F. Seaton.

The Presbyterian Church here is served by Rev. L. H. Shindelicker.

Numines is a settlement clustered about the mine of the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company, and the storekeeper is J. L. Snedden.

BARNARD VILLAGE

This place is located on the old turnpike from Smicksburg to Kittanning, in the extreme northeast corner of the township, and is named after George A. Barnard, who kept a hotel there in 1845. David Kirkpatrick built a gristmill here in 1837, which he sold to Barnard in 1845. John McFarland had a brickyard here in 1842. John T. Kirkpatrick was the first postmaster and storekeeper here in 1858. Hugh Rutherford was a tailor here in 1837. The village now contains one blacksmith shop, one store and six houses. The rural route has superseded the post office.

Near here were the famous fish ponds of Jacob Lias in 1875, located in the forks of the two branches forming the fifth northern tributary of the Cowanshannock creek, west of the

Indiana county line. The three ponds were well stocked with trout and perch and supplied with fresh water from a large spring.

“CENTERVILLE” OR “TOTTENHAM”

was laid out by Hamlet Totten in 1859 or 1860. It was called Centerville on the attest township map, and contained eleven dwelling houses, one cabinet-maker, one carpenter, one sewing machine agent and about forty inhabitants. It was near the site of the present settlement of “Meredith.”

RURAL VALLEY BOROUGH

John Patterson settled in the central part of this township on Cowanshannock creek, and gave the name of “Rural Valley” to the homestead, from the quiet beauty of this natural rural landscape. The postoffice of Rural Valley was established here in 1830 at his residence, he being postmaster. In 1835 Ebenezer Cross erected here a gristmill.

In the summer of 1836 John Patterson laid out the old plot of the village, consisting of forty lots on each side of the turnpike. This portion of the valley proved attractive to settlers and the sale was quite successful. Thompson Purviance, the pioneer merchant of the new village, opened his store in 1836, and David Patterson the next year. Their successors were Robert A. Robinson, John McElroy and Joseph Alcorn, who for some years kept a cooperative store which was not a success. Other later merchants were George B. McFarland, James E. Brown, George A. Gourley, Andrew Gallagher, Joseph K. Patterson and James McFarland. The second innkeeper was Zachariah Knight.

In the fall of 1839 Alexander Foster and his son of the same name laid out the new plot of the village adjoining the old one on the west. Their sales were as successful as that of the old plot.

Purchasers of the old plot were: Joseph Buffington, Samuel Cassaday, Samuel Fleming, Alexander Foster, William W. Gibson, James Gourley, Zachariah Knight, Andrew McCloskey, Samuel Potts, Samuel Ramage, Archibald L. Robinson, Martin Schreckengost, Samuel Smith and James Strain.

Purchasers of the new plot: William Aitkins, Jacob Beer, James Boyd, Peter Brown, Richard Crim, Archibald Finley, Alexander Foster, James Gibson, Wesley W. Knight, Benjamin Schreckengost, Robert Stoops, John Uplinger.

The first resident doctor was William Aitkins, the first blacksmith, James Gourley.

A select school, for the teaching of Latin, Greek and mathematics, was opened by Rev. James D. Mason in 1845 in the Presbyterian church. He was succeeded in the work by Rev. Cochran Forbes, and he by Mr. John McElroy in a building erected by him on his own premises. Other teachers during a period of twenty-five years were H. C. Fouke, Mr. Talmage, T. R. Ewing, Louis Kimmel, Joseph Beer, L. M. Belden and others. The school was not opened continuously and is now closed.

CHURCHES

The first church in the village was the Presbyterian. A number of persons of this denomination had been meeting in a schoolhouse two miles west of the village, and in 1835 they issued a call to Rev. Joseph Painter to preach to them for \$500 a year. The original members were: Ebenezer Smith, Maria Smith, Richard Caruthers, Elanor Caruthers, Lyly Kerr, Ann Kerr, Samuel McGorkle, Eliza McGorkle, William McIntosh, Margaret McIntosh, John Alcorn and wife, Alexander Foster, Martha Foster, John Stoops, Catharine Stoops, Arabana Hanegan, William McCain, Isabella McCain, James White, Robert McIntosh, William Powers, Mary Powers, Elizabeth Reed, James Elgin, Martha Elgin. The original building was of logs, 24 by 24, heated by a single stove. It was as square as the character of its builders. “Well, do I remember it, when a boy,” says an early writer. “In winter, going to church was to me an ordeal. The chilly atmosphere, scarcely affected by the solitary stove, was an unfavorable condition for the development of piety in a boy.” Within two years the removal to the village was decided upon and Alexander Foster gave an acre on high ground a little out of the town for the site. Here was erected in 1838 a brick building, 30 by 40 feet, but it proved defective, the walls bulged badly and it was abandoned in 1849. In 1850 a frame edifice was built on the lots first given by John Patterson, which was replaced in 1890 by a more modern church. Rev. James D. Mason came as pastor in 1843, remaining until 1848, being succeeded by Rev. Cochran Forbes, 1849 to 1854; Rev. William F. Morgan, 1855 to 1875; Rev. J. H. Kerr, 1876 to 1885; Rev. Newton B. Kelly, in 1887. Rev. Charles Halliwell is the present pastor.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church was

organized in 1901 by the Missionary President of the General Synod, and Rev. J. M. Hankey of the Pleasant Union Church began to preach at the schoolhouse in the adjoining village of Yatesboro. The first members were: John F. Rupp, Mrs. E. M. Rupp, L. E. Selvis, Mrs. L. E. Selvis, N. H. Selvis and wife, J. M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. N. J. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Hannah Kirkpatrick, W. D. Smith and wife and David Stoops. John F. Rupp and W. D. Smith were the first elders, and L. E. Selvis and J. M. Kirkpatrick, deacons. For a time services were held in Sheftigs Hall every two weeks, and a Sabbath school, of which L. E. Selvis was superintendent, met weekly in the same place. In 1902 a new pastorate was formed of this and the Pleasant Union congregation, with Rev. J. W. Tressler in charge. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. F. Gephart, in 1912. In 1903 the church bought two lots in Yatesboro and erected a combination store building, in part of which they held services. But in 1913 they sold the building and removed to their new church, a fine brick building, valued at \$5,000, located at Rural Valley. The present membership is twenty-three; Sabbath school, forty-eight.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1851, and was incorporated in the Dayton circuit. It occupies a frame structure, built in 1852, and the pastor is Rev. William Hamilton.

The postoffice was removed to the village by John Patterson, who was succeeded by Thompson Purviance, Robert A. Robinson, Joseph Alcorn, John Colwell, Zachariah Knight, Henry Keck, Dr. William Aitkins, George A. Gourley.

Rural Valley Lodge No. 766, I. O. O. F., was instituted here in 1871, with twenty-one members. It is still in a flourishing condition.

FIRST ASSESSMENT

The assessment list for the year 1876 shows: Merchants, 4; mason, 1; physician, 1; tinsmith, 1; peddler, 1; printer, 1; blacksmiths, 5; carpenters, 2; justice of the peace, 1; wagon-makers, 3; laborers, 4; shoemakers, 2; tailor, 1; artist, 1; innkeepers, 2. The number of taxables is 43, giving a population of 197. The first school within what are now the limits of this village was taught before 1836, in the first log cabin built here, by Thomas McElhinney, afterward a member of the bar of this county, and the author of several treatises and a biography of Martin Van Buren.

The population of Rural Valley, after its

incorporation as a borough in 1900, was 763 in 1910.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres of land, 2,503, valued at \$44,035; houses and lots, 213, value, \$97,066, average value, \$455.70; number of horses, 124, value, \$3,690; cows, 53, value, \$716; taxable occupations, 322, amount of tax, \$11,960; total valuation, \$160,007. Money at interest, \$80,512.18.

The village now consists of eleven stores, one druggist, one baker, one harnessmaker, two undertakers, three liverymen, three barbers, one blacksmith, one dentist, one milliner, one hotel and a restaurant.

Drs. S. E. Ambrose and Thomas F. Stockwell are the resident physicians and O. S. Marshall is an attorney living in the village. C. H. Huber, also a resident, is a veterinarian.

The Rural Valley National Bank was organized in 1902 with a capital of \$55,000 and now has a surplus of the same proportions. The officers are: R. M. Trollinger, president; J. A. Bowser, vice president; C. C. Farren, cashier.

The present flouring mill would hardly be claimed as a successor of the old gristmill of Ebenezer Cross in 1835, for it is decidedly an up-to-date plant in every respect. W. P. Lauster is the proprietor and the plant is valued at \$22,000.

The local paper, the *Advance*, was started about 1894 by O. S. Marshall, the present attorney of this section, and was a success from the beginning. At present it is ably conducted by H. O. Peters, who is somewhat more prosperous than the usual country editor.

P. T. Ammond is the burgess for the term of 1913.

SCHOOLS

In 1913 there was one school in Rural Valley; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 4; average salaries, male, \$75; female, \$50; male scholars, 102; female scholars, 94; average attendance, 165; cost per month, \$1.82; tax levied, \$2,521.80; received from State, \$833.01; other sources, \$4,453.61; value of schoolhouses, \$8,900; teachers' wages, \$1,025; fuel, fees, etc., \$3,123.69.

The school directors for that year were: S. E. Ambrose, president; H. C. Shea, secretary; R. M. Trollinger, treasurer; H. S. Schlemmer, J. E. Richards, J. J. Johnson.

YATESBORO

This mining town, founded in 1900, is practically a part of Rural Valley, being less than

half a mile from it. The mines of the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company practically support the town, and most of the residents are unnaturalized foreigners.

The Catholic Church here was served last by Father C. Federici, who died this year in the town and is buried there.

The Lutherans had a store building, which they used in part for religious services, but in 1913 they removed to Rural Valley.

A very good hotel, the Central, is kept by D. E. Tracey, and the coal company's store is managed by W. G. Miller. Dr. John A. James is the resident physician.

The mines are the largest in the county, employing 1,075 men, and producing 825,000 tons of coal in a year. James Craig is the resident manager. Railroad branch lines connect all of the five mines with the Rural Valley railroad. The mines are assessed at \$108,550.

Blanco is a small settlement in the southwestern part of the township, on Huskins' run. It has one store and a church, the latter used by various denominations.

EARLY MANUFACTURERS

John Schrecongost, Sr., and Martin Schrecongost, brothers, were each first assessed with one hundred acres in the year 1814, and John Schrecongost, Jr., with one thousand acres in 1819. The elder John began the manufacture of plows with wooden moldboards, soon after he settled here. He was called "Gentleman John" because of the comparative neatness of his apparel, polished manners and gentlemanly bearing.

Two military companies—the Wayne Artillery and the Pine Creek Infantry—and a large number of citizens celebrated the Fourth of July, 1837, at Martin Schrecongost's house. The Declaration of Independence was read, and some remarks were made by Mr. A. L. Robinson. The other features were the parade and evolutions of those military companies, and volunteer toasts of a decided partisan tone given by members of both of the political parties, Whig and Democrat.

PIONEER CHURCHES

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Plum Creek is located on that stream in the eastern part of the township, near the line of Indiana county, a short distance from the town of Sagamore. The nucleus of this church consisted of the families of Conrad Lukehart,

Andrew Weamer, Andrew and Philip Harmon, Philip Bricker, Christian Hoover, Philip Whitesell and John Byerly, residing in that vicinity in 1829. Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert preached to them in German and English in the barn of Philip Bricker, close to the county line. The church was organized in 1830, and until 1833 services were held in the log barn in the summer and in dwelling houses in the winter. In the latter year Philip Bricker gave half an acre for the site and others contributed logs, rafters and other building materials.

The resultant edifice was a hewed log structure, 28 by 32 feet. William Rearigh did the carpenter work and various members of the congregation did the "chunking and daubing." The floor was made of loose boards. It was used in an unfinished condition until 1835, when the doors, windows and board ceiling, tight floor, high pulpit and neat seats were supplied. It was then regarded as the neatest church in this section, and was used until 1861, when the present frame edifice, 45 by 55 feet, well and neatly painted, furnished, seated, plastered and papered, was erected on a site adjoining that of the other in this township, at a cost of \$2,000, and for style and finish was then considered the best in this section. It was named St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church. Its original number of members was eighteen; its present, 196. Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert continued his ministerial services six times a year to this congregation until 1839. After he left, this church united with the Indiana and Blairsville charge. His successors were: Rev. Jacob Medtart, 1839 to 1843; Rev. H. Bishop, 1843 to August, 1846, when this congregation was united with Smicksburg; Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, 1847-49; Rev. G. M. Pile, 1851-52; Rev. F. A. Barnitz, 1852-54; Rev. Christian Diehl, 1854-59; Rev. C. L. Streamer, 1859-69; Rev. P. S. Hooper, 1869-72; Rev. G. A. Lee, 1872-74; Rev. W. E. Crebs, 1874-79; Rev. Ephraim Miller, 1879-81; Rev. J. T. Gladhill, 1882-83; Rev. Amos Sell, 1884-85; Rev. Reuben Smith, 1886-90; Rev. J. W. Hutchison, 1890-92; Rev. William Hesse, 1893-97; Rev. M. L. Schmucker, 1897-1900; Rev. George O. Ritter, 1900-13. Membership in 1913, 120; Sabbath school, 96.

The Sabbath school of this congregation was organized in 1840, with Thomas R. Lukehart as superintendent and Jacob Weamer, assistant. Robert Whiteacre was the first librarian.

About a mile north of the Lutheran church is located the German Baptist or Dunkard church building, a neat frame structure. This

congregation was organized in 1832, and the first resident minister was Rev. George Rearich. Revs. Levi Wells, Robert Whiteacre, J. B. Wampler, S. W. Wilt were his successors. Members in 1880, 105; Sabbath school, 80. The congregation has been disbanded for some years.

Pleasant Union Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated in the northwestern part of Cowanshannock, near the Wayne township line. Owing to its location at the forks of the Blairsville and Franklin roads, it is also called the "Crossroads church." Its organization is due to the efforts of Rev. Frederick Wise, Reformed preacher, to force his congregation to accept his choice of site in erecting a church in 1857. For some years the Reformed denomination had held services in the Schaum schoolhouse, but they decided in 1856 to build a home. Some favored the crossroads site, while others the one on Pine creek. Rev. Mr. Wise agreed to let the party taking the largest subscription decide the matter, but after the crossroads people collected the greater amount he refused to agree to their choice. He then agreed to compromise, but as soon as the books were in his hands he arbitrarily said, "we will build on the old site at Pine creek." The crossroads crowd became angry and resolved to build a church of their own, appointing W. T. Schreckongost, Jacob S. Rupp and Benjamin Geiger as a committee. When their cornerstone was ready to be laid Rev. Mr. Wise refused to have anything to do with it or to permit another Reformed pastor to come to the field. That settled the matter for the congregation, and they went over to the Lutherans in a body.

The cornerstone was laid in 1857 by Revs. Gabriel A. Reichert and Michael Sweigert, the former preaching in German and the latter in English. The building was a frame with high pulpit and but one aisle. Rev. Mr. Sweigert was elected as the first pastor and served until 1862. He resigned and at the same time introduced his successor at a Sabbath meeting, without a preliminary warning to the congregation. He invited Rev. Jacob H. Wright to preach for him and at the close of the sermon arose and said: "Dear Bredderen: I cannot serve you any longer. I am a very busy man. I have seven or eight congregations. So I gives you over to Brudder Wright, and he is now your pastor. And so, my peoples, I bids you farewell." This was a resignation, election and installation in an abridged form not common to Lutheran usage, but the congregation accepted it without murmur.

Rev. Mr. Wright served the congregation for twenty-six years, his successors being Revs. J. W. Hutchison, 1888; Samuel Krider, 1889; S. V. Dye, 1889-93; William Hesse, 1893-97; J. W. Tressler, 1898-99; J. A. Flickinger, 1899-1900; Joseph Minto, 1900; Jacob M. Hankey, 1900-02; J. W. Tressler, 1902-12. The present pastor is Rev. C. F. Gephart, who also serves the Yatesboro congregation.

In 1890 it was decided not to further repair the old church, but build anew. Most of the work was done by members of the church, who also contributed the materials. The cost was \$3,000 and the cornerstone was laid in 1890. Improvements have since been made to the completed edifice and it is a credit to the locality and its builders. The membership in 1913 is 37; Sabbath school, 30.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS

This township was not well supplied with good public roads until 1845. The Kittanning and Smicksburg turnpike had been authorized twelve years before but had lapsed from indifference. The original route was changed in that year after pledges had been made by the inhabitants of Rural Valley to build several miles of the road if the new route through that place was adopted. Those pledges were kept.

Some of the early schoolhouses in this township were built before 1820. The first four were of the usual log construction and were located at the most convenient points. One, the third erected, was about a mile northwest of Atwood on land of D. McCoy. It was noted for its three-cornered chimney and was heated by an iron kettle filled with coal, the earliest use of that fuel in this part of the county. Christopher Hoover resided near and boarded the teacher, John Russell, during the winter sessions. Six more structures were built after 1820 and were used until the common school law was passed in 1834.

One of the pioneer teachers before that law was passed was James Cogley, who could recite the tale of "Robin Hood," but whose learning was confined to a superficial knowledge of the three "R's."

In the year 1845 Rev. James D. Mason opened a school in the Presbyterian church at Rural Valley, giving instruction in Latin, Greek and literature. He was succeeded in the work by Rev. Cochran Forbes, and he by Mr. John McElroy in a building owned by the latter. Other teachers during a period of twenty-five years were: H. C. Fouke, T.

R. Ewing, Louis Kimmel, Joseph Beer and L. M. Belden. The second was only operated intermittently and finally closed.

In 1860 the number of schools in this township was 15; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 4; average monthly salaries of male, \$14.45; average monthly salaries of female, \$13.50; male scholars, 340; female scholars, 334; average number attending school, 405; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 34 cents; amount levied for school purpose, \$1,192; received from State appropriation, \$130.70; from collectors, \$682; cost of instruction, \$854; fuel and contingencies, \$64.70; repairing schoolhouses, etc., \$18.

In 1876 the number of schools was 16; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 5; average monthly salaries of male, \$34; average monthly salaries of female, \$35; male scholars, 407; female scholars, 352; average number attending school, 532; cost per month, 85 cents; amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,700. Receipts—from State appropriation, \$493.83; from taxes, etc., \$3,666.06; cost of schoolhouses, \$564; teachers' wages, \$2,745; fuel, contingencies, etc., \$597.29.

Number of schools in 1913, 32; average months taught, 7½; male teachers, 11; female teachers, 21; average salaries, male, \$51.36; female, \$45.48; male scholars, 716; female scholars, 745; average attendance, 1,055; cost per month, \$1.62; tax levied, \$12,808.07; received from State, \$5,515.54; other sources, \$15,744.91; value of schoolhouses, \$48,000; teachers' wages, \$11,019; fuel, fees, etc., \$9,985.47.

The school directors are: A. C. Crawford, president; W. L. Buchanan, secretary; S. J. McElwaine, treasurer; Charles Facemeyer, R. C. Neal.

POPULATION—VALUATION

The census of 1850, the first one after the organization of this township, shows its population, including that of the villages, to have then been: white, 1,318; colored, 0. In 1860, white, 1,963; colored, 1. In 1870, white, 2,246; colored, 0; native, 2,155; foreign, 91. The number of taxables in 1876 was 599; and the population, estimated on that basis, 2,755. The assessed valuation of this township, in 1850, was: Real estate, \$90,020; personal property, \$13,295; single men, \$2,900; occupations, \$400; money at interest, \$1,651; carriages, \$325; watches, 50 cents. Total, \$107,791.50.

The total valuation of the same, single men omitted, in 1876, was \$817,051.

Occupations, other than agricultural, exclusive of Atwood and Rural village, not wholly according to the assessment list for 1876: Laborers, 28; blacksmiths, 5; merchants, 5; carpenters, 8; stone-masons, 6; miners, 2; shoemakers, 2; teachers, 3; harness makers, 3; painter, 1; gristmills, 2; sawmills, stationary, 5; portable, 1; tanneries, 2. According to the mercantile appraiser's list, there were 21 merchants of the fourteenth and two of the thirteenth class.

The population of the township according to the census of 1890 was 2,170. In the next year Rural Valley was incorporated as a borough. In 1900 the population of the township was 2,697; in 1910 it was 4,428. This increase is accounted for by the opening of several mines and the influx of large numbers of foreigners.

The assessment list for 1913 shows: number of acres of timber land, 2,428; cleared land, 24,241; value of land, \$374,820. Houses and lots, 711; valued at \$246,419; average value, \$346.58. Horses, 474; value, \$21,646; average value, \$47.77. Cows, 509; value, \$7,619; average, \$14.96. Taxables, 2,407; amount, \$110,140. Total valuation, \$1,117,916. Money at interest, \$85,620.20.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

Nearly all the surface rocks of this township are lower barrens. The country along the creek is famous for its smooth, fertile soils. The lower productive rocks are above water level for about a mile along the north branch of Plum creek, extending into Indiana county. A small area extends southward from Wayne township up the valley of Pine creek to Gourley's. A much larger and more important area projects eastward from Valley township. The lowest rock exposed is the ferriferous limestone, only in the extreme western edge of the township.

The rocks are nearly horizontal, the township representing the edges and center of the synclinal, of which Rural village is about the center.

Somewhat beyond the northern boundary of Plum Creek township, at Patterson's mill, on the Cowanshannock creek, the Kittanning bed, covered by 40 feet of shale, reads thus: Bituminous shale, 3 feet; coal and slate interleaved, vegetable impressions numerous, 12 inches; coal, 12 inches, 7 feet above level of water; floor, black slate. Lower down it reads

thus: Black slate, 5 feet; coal, 5 inches; bituminous pyritous slate, 18 inches; coal, 15 inches; slaty coal, 14 inches.

Two miles west of Rural Valley, on a farm formerly known as Smith's tract, the upper Freeport coalbed is 150 or more feet above the creek, and is 4 feet thick, of good quality, but with a little sulphur. Ten feet below it is the ferriferous limestone, 5 feet thick. Fifty feet below the limestone is seen the lower Free-

port coal, said to be 1½ feet thick. Upwards of 100 feet lower down, near the creek level, is the Kittanning coalbed, thickness unknown. This locality is on the east side of the fourth axis, and distant from it about 2½ miles; dip southeast.

The highest point in the township, 1,525 feet above sea level, is in the extreme north-eastern portion on the line of Valley township, near the south fork of Pine creek.

CHAPTER XXVIII

VALLEY TOWNSHIP

CHOOSING OF NAME—SETTLERS AND INDUSTRIES—PINE CREEK FURNACE—RELIGIOUS—POPULATION—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The first name suggested for this township when the proposition was made to separate it from Pine was that of Judge Buffington, but the Judge opposed it on the grounds that it should not be named after any living person. He suggested the name of Valley, for the reason that most of the territory was traversed by the Cowanshannock creek. This was adopted and the division made in 1855. At the first election, held in the spring of 1856 following, the officers were: Justice of the peace, James K. Tittle; constable, William S. Campbell; judge of election, John B. Starr; inspectors of election, Andrew Waugaman, John I. Sloan; school directors, Robert E. Brown, James K. Tittle, one year; Daniel Slagle, John Robinson, two years; John Howser, Wm. Peart, three years; assessor, John Robinson; township auditors, William Gillis, one year, Hugh Space, two years, George Hill, three years; overseers of the poor, Abraham Fiscus, Abraham Bossinger; township clerk, George W. Speace.

SETTLERS AND INDUSTRIES

The settlement of this township was coincident with that of Rayburn, as the latter was formed in modern times, so reference can be made to the list of names in the sketch of that township. Some of those who settled in the territory now left to Valley township were: Conrad Schreckengost, 1807; Frederick Yockey, 1807; George Waugaman, 1811; George Cravenor, 1817, and Thomas Beer. Daniel Guld and George Williams, 1820. Other land-owners and settlers at later dates were: John Davis, Jacob Slease, Martin Kneas, James

Hannegan, Isaac Rhea, B. B. Cooper, William McIntyre, John Howser, George Leighley, Aaron Black, George Stiffey, Charles Moore, William Powers.

The first industry on record in this township was the loom of George Waugaman, who was assessed as a weaver in 1812.

Alexander White built in 1828 the first gristmill, and in 1832 a sawmill, both on Pine creek, between the present sites of Oscar and Pine Furnace settlements. William Love was the next owner in 1839, the mills passing into the successive possession of Joseph Barker, Joseph L. Reed and Francis Martin, being operated until 1880.

Daniel Hepler was the first blacksmith registered in this township in 1828, locating west of the site of Pine furnace.

Major James White built a carding and fulling mill on Pine creek, at the mouth of Dill's run, in 1837. After a year's operation he employed William Gillis, a skilled weaver, and calling the mills the "Pine Creek Woolen Factory" commenced the manufacture of cloth and blankets. This was the first factory in the county, the people having previously had to resort to Indiana county for their cloth. These mills were operated until 1890. The owners from time to time were John Adair, James E. Brown and Brown & Mosgrove.

Findley Patterson erected a gristmill and sawmill in 1833 at the site of the present town of Greendale. Here the first flour shipped to Philadelphia was made. The mills were sold in 1848 to John Kammerdiner, who attempted to operate them with steam, but failed, and the sheriff sold them to David Patterson, who ran them a few years and then abandoned the

effort. The "Greendale" postoffice was established here in 1867, with George Bowser as postmaster. Later on in the following year F. S. Bowser opened the mills and ran them until 1880. He also conducted a blacksmith shop and handled the mail. His successor as postmaster and storekeeper was Andrew H. Warner, in 1890.

Findley Patterson was elected county commissioner in 1837, State senator in 1838, revenue commissioner in 1843, member of the Assembly in 1845, made speaker of the House in 1845, appointed revenue commissioner in 1847, was a member of the school board for many years, and in 1857 appointed receiver of the land office in Kansas.

In 1850 William Peart started the settlement on Pine creek, near the eastern border of this township, which he named "Oscar." Francis Martin was the first postmaster here in 1861. He also operated a store.

Daniel Schreckengost built a two-story brick house in 1844 near the site of West Valley, where he kept an inn. One of the first and unsuccessful oil wells was sunk here in 1872.

Here the "Davis" postoffice was opened in 1857, Daniel Davis being in charge. It was later consolidated with the "West Valley" postoffice, the latter opened in 1861, at the home of Daniel Slagle. There is no postoffice there now. W. W. Egly has a blacksmith shop there in 1913.

PINE CREEK FURNACE

This iron mill was the result of the labors of James E. Brown and James Mosgrove, in 1845-46. It was first operated with charcoal, but soon the forests were exhausted and coke was substituted in 1865. By 1879 the price of pig iron was \$16 per ton and the furnace ceased to be a paying proposition. A three-foot railroad was built by the firm in 1869, which was called the Pine Creek & Dayton Railroad, as it was projected to run to that town. But the furnace closure nipped the plans in the bud, and not even the site of the road can be seen now.

Quite a settlement arose around the furnace and in 1880 the place might have been called a town, having stores, a church and a schoolhouse, besides numerous houses.

RELIGIOUS

The Pine Creek Baptist Church is the outgrowth of occasional itinerant preaching in this region before and regular preaching after

1836. There were occasional supplies by Revs. Thomas and Wilson. The church was organized with ten members in 1830, on which occasion Revs. Wilson, McCumber and Scott officiated. The first church edifice, frame, 24 by 32 feet, was erected in 1841. The present one, a neat frame, 38 by 45 feet, was erected on the site of the old one in 1876. The original members of this church were Joseph Davis, Daniel Hepler, Sarah Hepler, James Hall, Nancy Hall, Margaret Walker, Harriet Peart, Robert Walker and Tabitha Walker. The site of the church is just west of the old furnace, near a small run. It is served by Rev. James McPhail, of the Walkchalk church, in East Franklin township.

Mount Union Reformed Church is located near the settlement of "West Valley." It is a frame structure, 36 by 40 feet, which was erected in 1850. This church was organized by Rev. L. B. Leberman in 1851. Its pastors have been: Rev. F. Wire from 1853 till October, 1853; Rev. E. Shoemaker in 1860; Rev. R. R. Duffenbosker from May 30, 1862, till 1864; Rev. J. F. Snyder in 1865; Rev. J. J. Pennypacker from 1867 till 1872, and Rev. D. S. Duffenbosker, 1873. Its membership in 1880 was 83; Sabbath school scholars, 60. Like many of the old country churches, it is only occasionally used now. The present pastor is Rev. H. S. Garner, pastor of the Dayton Church.

The Pine Creek Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1846, and the building standing now just south of the old furnace was erected in 1873. Before its completion services were held in the "Furnace Schoolhouse." Preaching is had here occasionally by Rev. A. E. Curry.

POPULATION

The mercantile appraiser's list shows 4 stores in the fourteenth and 1 in the eleventh class in 1876.

Occupations other than agricultural, according to the assessment list for 1876: Furnace managers, 2; laborers, 102; miners, 5; teamsters, 4; carpenters, 3; shoemakers, 3; blacksmiths, 2; hucksters, 2; millers, 2; bookkeeper, 1; bricklayer, 1; butcher, 1; clerk, 1; coker, 1; cooper, 1; grocer, 1; harness maker, 1; marble cutter, 1; pit boss, 1; printer, 1; school teacher, 1; sexton, 1.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1,552; in 1870, 1,821; in 1880, 1,861; in 1890, 1,602; in 1900, 539; in 1910, 452.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: num-

ber of acres, 8,900, valued at \$14,616; houses and lots, 12, value, \$4,450, average, \$370.83; horses, 112, value, \$5,495, average, \$49.02; cows, 119, value, \$1,428, average, \$12; taxable occupations, 171, amount, \$1,790; total valuation, \$33,145.80. Money at interest, \$22,526.

SCHOOLS

The first schools of this township are the same as those mentioned in the sketch of Rayburn, as the two were one in early days, and settlements were concentrated in the western part.

1860—Number of schools, 9; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 4; average monthly salaries of male teachers, \$16.60; average monthly salaries of female teachers, \$16; male scholars, 210; female scholars, 156; average number attending school, 246; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 42 cents; tax levied for school purposes, \$674.10; tax levied for building purposes, \$421.32; received from State appropriation, \$104.64; from collectors, \$561; cost of instruction, \$572; fuel, etc., \$62; repairs, \$10.

1876—Number of schools, 13; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 8; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$28.60; average salaries of female teachers per month, \$26.75; male scholars, 316; female scholars, 305; average number attending school, 240; cost per month, 61 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,309.12; received from State appropriation, \$412.92; from taxes, etc., \$2,160.57; cost of schoolhouses, \$210.70; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,785; fuel, etc., \$284.24.

In 1913 the number of schools was 4; months taught, 7; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 2; average salaries, male, \$40; female, \$45; male scholars, 43; female scholars, 41; average attendance, 70; cost per month, each scholar, \$2.72; tax levied, \$1,344.98; received from State, \$639.39; other sources, \$2,582.73; value of schoolhouses, \$5,300; teachers' wages, \$1,190; other expenses, \$2,032.12.

The school directors are: D. J. Waughaman, president; John Donihy, secretary; C. W. Runyan, treasurer; A. K. Cogley, G. M. Wingard.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The uplands have a thin covering of lower barren rocks. These are the measures which make the summit of the ridge which the Anderson Creek road traverses. The lower productive measures are exposed along the Cowanshannock and Pine creeks throughout the entire township. The hills skirting the river from Kittanning borough to the mouth of Pine creek and beyond consist mainly of these rocks. The Pottsville conglomerate, sixty feet thick, rises to the day over an area extending from Quigley's mill nearly to the mouth of Hays' run, and this rock makes the sandstone bowlders along the river's edge. The upper Freeport coal and limestone, the lower Freeport coal, the upper and lower Kittanning coals, the fireclay underlying the lower Kittanning coal, the ferriferous limestone and the fireclay underlying it, have all in turn been developed. The ferriferous limestone is above the Cowanshannock from John C. Rhea's property nearly to below the Hague schoolhouse, between it and the Robinson farm, and is above the waters of Pine creek a like distance and extending to Pine Creek furnace, and supports here the buhrstone ore; along the river front it is continuous above water-level from the southern to the northern end of the township. The structure is somewhat complicated by the gradually diminishing force of the anticlinal axis, which crosses the river near the site of the old Allegheny furnace. This gradual decline of the axis gives to the rocks a southwest dip down the river rather than the usual and normal incline toward the northwest and southeast. Another and well-developed anticlinal crosses the Cowanshannock near Greendale, where it lifts the Pottsville conglomerate to daylight, and it crosses Pine creek near Oscar postoffice.

A slight undulation is suspected to pass from the neighborhood of Scrubgrass creek through the neighborhood of Allegheny Furnace, crossing local northwest dips.

The ferriferous limestone is seen on Reynolds' farm, one mile north of the borough, where the Kittanning coal is twenty feet above it; on Nulton's land, north of the courthouse, it is four feet thick, and is divided by a thin slate about one foot from the top.

The highest point in the township is slightly southwest of Oscar, and has an altitude of 1,567 feet.

CHAPTER XXIX

RAYBURN TOWNSHIP

NAMED AFTER JUDGE RAYBURN—DEWALT MECHLING—OTHER SETTLERS—ENTERPRISING PIONEERS
—TROY HILL—EAST MOSGROVE—PRESENT INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION

This was the last township to be formed in this county, the date being 1890, and the territory was taken from Valley township, after the requisite number of petitioners had signed the application. It was named after Judge Calvin Rayburn. First in the chronological order of events we will mention the few pioneers who made the formation of this township possible by their settlement and cultivation of its soil in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Dewalt Mechling, who came here from Greensburg, Pa., in 1784, was probably the oldest settler in this township, and his improvement here was the first made north of the "Purchase Line" in this county. His home was made over the hill east of the present courthouse, not far from the Cowanshannock creek. Here he erected a shanty and cleared a patch of ground, but seems to have become dissatisfied and left in about a year.

Robert Patrick, who, with his brother, John, was a scout in the Indian wars, settled on and improved a plot of ground along the river, just above Wickboro, in 1805. John followed him in 1811, settling at the site of the old Monticello furnace.

In the list below will be found many who settled in the present limits of this township at various early periods, as well the names of those who held title to the land but did not improve it:

Robert Brown, Alexander McAllister, James Walker, Philip Essex, Joseph Starr, George Sheckler, Steele Semple, Walter Sloan, David White, John Howard, Robert Semple, David Loy, John Q. Sloan, Samuel Hutchinson, James Buchanan, Alexander Craig, William Elliott, Jeremiah Bonner, James Galbraith, Peter Boyers, James Thompson, James Stewart, Daniel Lemmon, Col. John Armstrong, Dr. James Armstrong, Thomas Duncan, David Lawson, David Reynolds, Paul Morrow, Samuel S. Harrison, George H. Fox, Valen-

tine Neubert, Isaac Scott, Samuel Matthews, James Reichert, John Reichert, James Monteith, James Pinks, Robert Speer, Hugh Rogers, Henry Rousch, Thomas Hamilton, James Hamilton, Jackson Boggs, Edward S. Golden, Henry Reed, Nathaniel Stewart, John Donaldson, Henry Reed, Benjamin Glyde, John Fairley, James Sloan, Jr., Simon Truby, John Brodhead, Rev. Joseph Painter, Darwin Phelps, Daniel A. Daugherty, Frederick Hague, Marshall B. Oswald, Robert G. Curren, George B. Daugherty, Major Isaac Craig, Jacob Lowery, William Amberson, William Turnbull, William Peart, Dr. Abner Bainbridge, Simon Torney, James K. Tittle, John Hood, Robert McClenechan, Peter Richards, Michael Mechling, James Douglass, Jacob Baumgartner, Peter Schrecongost, Stephen Collins, Henry Chapman, John Campbell, Thomas Cadwallader, Thomas Irwin, Sr., Alexander Schrecongost, Jeremiah Parker, Thomas B. Irwin, Jacob Millison, Sr., Hugh Spence, George Forsyth, Dr. A. W. Burleigh, Zaccheus Collins, Clement Hill, George Wilt, Patrick McAfee, Louis Mergenthaler.

The greater portion of the lands in this township were included in the bounds of the tract granted by the Penn family to Col. John Armstrong in 1775, and were purchased from the Armstrong heirs by various persons at different dates.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES

First among the millers of this section was Robert Beatty, who put in operation the first gristmill near the mouth of the Cowanshannock in 1810. After his death the ownership was successively held by David Loy, 1813; Robert Brown, 1818; Matthias Bowser, 1826; Isaac Cunningham, 1828; John P. Brown, 1828-37; Robert E. Brown, 1842-63. The last named added a sawmill in 1859, in which

he sawed the timber for the first covered bridge at Pittsburgh.

Another gristmill was erected on the Cowanshannock, some distance above its mouth, in 1845, by Jeremiah Bonner, who was the later constructor of the Cowanshannock furnace. This mill deserves more than passing mention because of its fine mechanical construction, which is a credit to the ingenuity of its maker. Picnic parties from Kittanning frequently make this old mill site their objective point and the remains of the mill are one of the sights of that locality. It is probably one of the finest examples of mill construction that is left from the olden days of the watermill and overshot wheel. The view on another page will give a clear conception of the methods of construction of the early millers. At the date of its operation there were two floors of wood above the stone basement. The gearing is in such good condition that with little repairs it could do duty at the present time. Some of the millstones are in fine shape also.

The first brickyard in the section now included in this township, as well as the first in this portion of the county, was that of Robert Stewart, who started operations on the spot where the present brickyard is located in Wickboro, in 1813, just one hundred years ago.

The second gristmill in the township was that of Alexander McAllister, on the north side of Pine creek, near the Allegheny, built in 1829. He also operated a fulling-mill here from then until 1849.

Another sawmill was built on the run emptying into the Allegheny below Mosgrove, by Joseph K. and James A. Lowrey, in 1852. It was later operated by John J. Sloan and finally by James E. Brown. This mill is still in a good state of preservation, and can be seen from the windows of trains on the Pennsylvania railroad. The run at this point was named after John Hays, a Seneca Indian, who formerly resided there. James Riley kept a hotel here in 1876. Salt works were operated here in 1838 by William Burns.

John Patrick ran a sawmill on the Cowanshannock in the southern part of the township in 1819-26, at which some very wide boards were sawed, taking into account the rude methods employed then. These mills in 1845 became the property of Jeremiah Bonner, who at once removed them and on their site built the Cowanshannock furnace, which was of the type adopted in those early days of iron making. The furnace was operated until 1853.

The Monticello furnace, similar to all the

rest of its class, was erected on the bank of the Allegheny river, near Guthrie's run. The run gained its name from Guthrie, a teamster, who, with four mules, slipped into the river off the steep bank there and was drowned. The furnace was built by Robert E. Brown in 1859, who sold it in 1863 to McKnight, Martin & Co., for \$26,000. After the change of name to McKnight, Porter & Co., the furnace was operated until 1875. At that date the settlement at that point consisted of sixty-eight houses, a store and the postoffice, in charge of William Acheson. Near this point is the Cowanshannock station of the Pennsylvania railroad. The present merchant and postmaster is John Flenner.

The first limekiln in the township, as well as in Armstrong county, was built of stone by Ross Reynolds at the quarry he had opened just above the northeast corner of the borough of Kittanning in 1866. The employees were twenty-five, the capacity of the kilns about eight hundred bushels a day and the market was Pittsburgh. He also operated a small brickyard here at the same time.

TROY HILL

This suburb of Kittanning was founded in 1873 by owners of the old Sloan tract, and has remained a small settlement with three streets since that time. It has no industries. Just above the village is the cemetery of the German Catholics, and a schoolhouse. The cemetery is called St. Joseph's.

EAST MOSGROVE

was named from the famous landowner and furnaceman, James B. Mosgrove, who built the Pine Creek furnace. The station is now merely a crossing of the Pennsylvania and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroads, and is a small village of twenty or more houses, a hotel and the store and postoffice, kept by W. H. Moore. Dr. McGivern resides here and has an extensive practice throughout the surrounding country.

James A. Lowery opened a store near the mouth of Pine creek in 1852. The Brattonville postoffice, of which he was postmaster, was established here in the autumn of 1852, so named after Miss Jane Bratton Brown, daughter of the vendee of this purpart. It was removed to the "Barton Bend House," on the Hutchinson land, in 1855, and was discontinued in 1857.

The Pine Creek station on the Allegheny

Valley railroad, which was extended to this point in the winter of 1866, and the junction of Brown & Mosgrove's narrow gauge railroad were located here. The "Peart's Eddy" postoffice was removed hither and the second "Brattonville" one was established Dec. 8, 1870, James Hull being the first postmaster.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES

Near the mouth of the Cowanshannock are the works of the Cowanshannock Brick & Manufacturing Company, with twenty kilns and a capacity of fifty thousand firebrick per day. They operate their own mines and have their own gas wells for the burning of the brick.

The old Reynolds clay quarries at Wick-boro are now leased to the National Refractories Company, who have a brick works at West Apollo, Westmoreland county.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in this township was built on his farm by Anthony Schrecongost in 1853. It was near the Pine Creek Baptist church. Another was built some years later on Cowanshannock creek, in the lower end of the township.

By referring to the sketch of Valley township an estimate of the number of schools, scholars, teachers, and cost of operation previous to the division of these two townships can be made.

In 1913 the number of schools was 6; months taught, 7; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 5; average salaries, male, \$50; female, \$50; male scholars, 175; female scholars, 151; average attendance, 205; cost per month of each scholar, \$2.81; amount tax levied, \$3,236.39; received from State, \$1,754.90; from other sources, \$3,184.29; value of school-houses, \$18,500; teachers' wages, \$2,100; other expenses, \$2,755.19.

The school directors for that year were: John Flenner, president; James L. Lucke, secretary; C. A. Adams, treasurer; W. H. Moore, G. W. Steffey.

POPULATION

The first census taken of Rayburn township was that of 1900, which gave the population as 1,882. That of 1910 showed a reduction to 1,384.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres, timber, 1,580, cleared, 5,874, valued at \$161,774; houses and lots, 340, value, \$56,445, average, \$166.01; horses, 116, value, \$4,165, average, \$35.90; cows, 164, value, \$2,347, average, \$14.31; taxable occupations, 427, amount, \$8,865; total valuation, \$296,920. Money at interest, \$49,854.98.

Attention is directed to the sketch of Valley township for a report on the geological formation of Rayburn.

The loftiest spot in the township is situated between Hays' run and Cowanshannock creek, near the Allegheny, and is 1,405 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXX

BOGGS TOWNSHIP

FORMED FROM PINE—INDUSTRIES—GOHEENVILLE—SCHOOLS—RELIGIOUS—POPULATION—
GEOLOGY

When this township was formed in 1878 it deprived Pine of most of its territory, so that a history of the latter will cover most of the important events of this section previous to that date. The vote for division was so close as to almost be a tie.

The first settlers of this township were of course the same as those of Pine, therefore reference can be made to the history of the latter for a list of their names.

William Peart, Sr., of Philadelphia, settled in 1806 at the point since called "Peart's

Eddy," on the bank of the Allegheny. He erected a sawmill near the mouth of Pine run, later transferring the plant to Walter Sloan, who was assessed with it in 1830.

"Peart's Eddy" postoffice was established in 1868 with Levi G. Peart as postmaster. Later it was changed to "Brattonville." It has since been abolished.

Wilkins & Bell erected a sawmill here in 1872, working almost exclusively for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They had a planing mill, a store and six tenant houses, and

employed twenty men. In 1876 they built thirty-two barges and boats, and cut one million feet of lumber. The sawmill is now owned by Patton Brothers, and still saws crossties for the Pennsylvania road.

A glass works was started here shortly after the opening of the gas wells in this vicinity, but failed to be a paying proposition. It was destroyed by fire in 1890.

GOHEENVILLE

At this point in the eastern part of the township, on Scrubgrass creek, George W. Goheen built a sawmill and gristmills in 1851. He also started a store here in 1857.

Such is the origin of Goheenville, as yet but a hamlet, in the forks of the head branches of Scrubgrass, containing a public schoolhouse, a store, physician's office, one mill, blacksmith shop and a few dwelling houses. Scrubgrass postoffice was established about a mile and a quarter northeast of this point in the summer of 1844, William J. Calhoun, postmaster. It was removed hither in 1850-51. Its name was changed to Goheenville June 20, 1866, George W. Goheen being the second postmaster.

Rural routes have caused the cancellation of this postoffice. The town is now but a hamlet.

In the southeastern part of the township, on the south fork of Pine creek, were located several sawmills, gristmills and a distillery, of which William and James Hannegan were the successive owners, from 1841 to 1843. Near here in 1851 Peter Beck also erected a gristmill. None of these old mills is now in operation, and most of them are only a memory.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse within the present limits of Boggs township was located on the Wallace tract, about two miles north of the mouth of Pine creek, and the first teacher was David White, Sr. His scholars numbered about twenty-five, some of whom came from the west side of the Allegheny river. His immediate successors were William White and David Hull. One of the first schoolhouses under the common school law was a log one on or near the site of the first one, which continued to be used until the present one was erected, about 275 rods northeast of it.

For a list of the schools and other statistics previous to the division of Pine and Boggs townships, reference can be made to the history of the former.

The number of schools in 1913 was 8; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 3; average salaries, male, \$44; female, \$43.33; male scholars, 93; female scholars, 74; average attendance, 136; cost per month, \$2.37; tax levied, \$1,526; received from State, \$1,411.82; other sources, \$2,337.81; value of schoolhouses, \$5,000; teachers' wages, \$2,450; fuel, fees, etc., \$402.70.

The school commissioners for that year were: O. W. Gearhart, president; J. S. Patrick, secretary; C. J. Ellenberger, treasurer; Jacob Collins, T. F. Fox.

RELIGIOUS

Religious services were held for some years in private houses, barns, and, in pleasant weather, in the woods. The Associate Reformed Church (commonly called Seceder), now United Presbyterian, was organized probably about 1826, by Rev. John Dickey. It was dependent for many years on supplies. Its first pastor was Rev. John Hindman, whose pastorate continued from April 29, 1840, until May 19, 1853. Its second pastor was Rev. David K. Duff, whose pastorate continued from some time in June, 1856, until the summer of 1870. Since then the congregation has depended on supplies. Each of those pastors gave this church half his time. David White, Sr., and Francis Dill were among its early elders. The present number of members is sixty.

The first church edifice, log, 20 by 20 feet, was erected in 1827, near Goheenville, a short distance below the site of the first schoolhouse, on the east side of White's run. The second, a frame edifice, was erected on the same site in 1855. The ground on which it stood was donated by William White, in 1832, to Noah Calhoun, Moses Dill, William Lowry, Alexander Oliver, William Templeton and James White, trustees of "Lower Piney" congregation, in trust for the use of "Pine creek congregation," for the nominal sum of \$1. The name adopted by the congregation then was "Rehoboth."

The third church building was located on the Devers farm in 1878. It is still standing. The pastor at present is Rev. E. M. Elsey, who serves the congregation at Glen Campbell, Pa., also.

In 1913 the assessment returns were: Number of acres, timber, 3,611, clear, 10,635; valued at, \$214,353; houses and lots, 59, valued at, \$8,618; average, \$146.06; horses, 222, value, \$12,140, average, \$54.68; cows, 312, value,

\$4,606, average, \$14.76; taxables, 336, total valuation, \$244,372. Money at interest, \$68,709.

POPULATION

The population of Boggs township in 1880 was 1,000; in 1890, 847; in 1900, 865; in 1910, 878.

The geological report of Pine township covers all the data relating to the formation of this township.

The highest point in this township is the same hill that answers for Wayne's western boundary mark, and is 1,667 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXI

PINE TOWNSHIP

CHANGE OF NAME—LANDOWNERS—INDIAN SETTLEMENTS — MAHONINGTOWN — ORE HILL FURNACE—STEWARDSON FURNACE—TEMPLETON—STATISTICS — SCHOOLS — GEOLOGICAL—ELEVATIONS

Pine creek, which flows along the northern border of the township, is the source of the name of this division of Armstrong county. It was originally named "Pine Creek Township," but at the time of the separation of Boggs from its territory the name was changed to the present one. The boundaries of the township originally were: "By a line commencing at the place where the purchase line crosses the line of the township of Kittanning at the corner of Wayne township; thence by said township to the Mahoning creek; thence down said creek and the Allegheny river to the Borough of Kittanning; thence by the same to the said purchase line, and thence by said purchase line to the place of beginning, about equally dividing Kittanning township." The date of its separation from Kittanning township is June 20, 1836. It was further shorn of territory in 1878 by the erection of Boggs township.

LANDOWNERS

Among the first landowners and settlers of this section were: John Elliott, Archibald McCall, Peter Brice, Robert Thompson, Abraham Parkinson, William Elliott, J. B. McLean, William West, Richard Childerston, David Lawson, Robert Orr, Philip Templeton, Robert Thompson, James Mosgrove, John Toy, James Calhoun, James Cochran, William Lowrey, Ethian Chilcott, A. P. Mod-erwell, Francis Dobbs, Samuel Hutchison, Stephen Bayard, William Turnbull, William Peart, Walter Sloan, Hugh R. Rutherford, James B. Walker, Charles Campbell, Tate Allison, James McCauley, Alexander McAllister, David White, Abraham Walker, Samuel Wallace, Thomas Duncan, Thomas Steward-

son, Samuel Mateer, William Oliver, John P. Brown, David Dever, John Kneas, Robert Martin, William Stewart, Hugh Williamson, James Nolder, John Cochran, Barnabas Reedy, James McGinnis, Robert Patrick, Adam Reilstein, John Houser, John Adams, Martin McCoy, William Anthony, I. H. McGee, Christian Shunk, Alexander Laughlin, William Phillips, Alexander Oliver, Noah A. Calhoun, Peter Seegrist, Solomon Seegrist, John Zimmerman, B. B. Cooper, William Dill, George Dill, Moses Dill, Simon Robinson, Alexander White, Alexander McCain, Francis Powers, John Yorkey, Henry Bossinger, James Hannegan, John Ludwig, Peter Beck, Robert Morris, John Nicholson, Abraham Zimmerman, David Dormire, Barnabas Reedy, Daniel Reedy, John Edwards, James Stockville, David Baum, Jonathan C. Titus, William Heffelfinger, John Mortimore, Thomas Richey, John Gould, Anthony Hoover, William H. Barrett.

William Turnbull, one of the early settlers, was one of the patriots who financed the Revolutionary army at a most critical period. He built the first sawmill at the mouth of Pine creek in 1790. He was repeatedly raided by spies and Indians during his occupancy of this tract. He sold his holdings in 1806 to William Peart, who rebuilt the sawmill and added a gristmill. The mills were finally destroyed in 1813 by a severe freshet.

HOME OF THE INDIANS

The mouth of the Mahoning was probably the site of an Indian camp for many years. Early writers speak of it as an Indian settlement, and it was designated as "Mahoning T." on Reading Howell's map of 1792; this and "I. T.," for Indian town, on the Histori-

cal Map of Pennsylvania, were on the Elliott tract. It was a Seneca or Cornplanter town. It is not known when it was founded—probably before 1790. When Peter Brice came here in 1804 it consisted of about thirty huts and one hundred and fifty people. The Indians engaged in hunting and fishing and the squaws raised the corn, which they kept in a hole about four feet deep in the ground, shaped like an earthen dish. They were friendly to Brice and his family. The friendship was mutual, not only between those who lived there but others from the upper Allegheny who sometimes stopped here. A party of the latter reached here on an autumn day, between 1804 and 1810. After drawing their canoes out on dry land and partaking of Brice's hospitality, they proceeded to the hills back from the river, where they spent several days in hunting, and returned laden with game. The river having risen in the meantime their canoes would have been swept down-stream if Brice had not secured them. When those Indians became cognizant of the facts, and especially the kindness of Brice, they expressed their gratification by dancing, singing and shouting. In those times bears, deer, wolves, panthers and wild turkeys were abundant along and back from the river. When Brice was farming a portion of the river bottom below Whisky run, he found many large blue, red and white beads, flint darts six inches long, little tomahawks with round poles, and pieces of wire five or six inches long filled with scalps of wild ducks.

Here, too, the English and French traders may have bartered beads, trinkets and other commodities to the Indians for their more valuable pelts, furs and other articles. This may possibly have anciently been a busy mart for that kind of commerce.

James McCullough, Sr., of Kittanning, saw a log cabin here when he first descended the Allegheny in 1820, and Jonathan E. Meredith also remembered having seen several of the same kind, possibly fishermen's huts, when he passed here in 1827.

The "Orrsville" post office was established here in May, 1838, and Anson Pinney was appointed postmaster. Among his successors were Joseph A. Knox and Thomas Meredith. This place was thereafter called Orrsville, so named after the owner of the land on which the town is built. Charles B. Schotte, the owner of the "Humboldt Gardens" in Kittanning township, was employed by the owner of "Springfield" to build a hotel—the first frame structure erected here—in 1836, which

he completed the next year, and which was successively kept by him, Pinney, William Templeton, Chambers Orr, John Wallace, and others. Schotte remembers that before its erection there was not a vestige of another building within the limits of "Orrsville." About an acre of ground, on which is the site of that hotel, had the appearance of having been cleared years before. He also built for the proprietor the warehouse at the south side of the mouth of the creek which was extended out somewhat over the bank of the river for the purpose of conveniently receiving such freight as might be landed here from the steamboats.

The town of Mahoning now occupies this point, which will probably increase in importance since the completion of the Shawmut railroad, which runs along the northern bank of the Mahoning. The Mahoning station of this road is just across the creek from the town, and a new steel county bridge has been erected since the railroad began service in 1913.

J. M. White is the storekeeper and postmaster at Mahoning. The distillery at this point was first operated by William Templeton in 1826. It was later conveyed to the Mahoning Distilling Company, which has since ceased operations. McCanna Brothers also have a store here.

ORE HILL FURNACE

The first settler on the tract where the town of Templeton now is located was Abraham Parkinson, who was assessed with 400 acres in 1803, but afterward abandoned it. Peter Brice (colored) settled there next in 1804, and for many years was the only colored resident in this section. About 1873 there were at least sixty-five colored families here, and they formed a greater proportion of the population. At present most of them have removed to the cities.

The run at this point was for years called Parkinson's until the establishment of the Ore Hill furnace, when the quantities of liquor used by the workmen caused the change of name to "Whisky run."

Ore Hill furnace was built in 1845 by Cochran, Dobbs & Co., on the banks of the run, and was of the same type as those of that period, using charcoal. In 1856 in forty weeks it produced 1,525 tons of iron. After exhausting the supply of wood in that region, it went out of blast in 1857.

Robert Walker operated a distillery here

in 1804, and from this source later on the operatives at the furnace received the stimulus that caused the change of name to Whisky run.

STEWARDSON FURNACE

Christian Shunk, who had made the manufacture of iron a specialty and by his close and varied observation become a good judge of suitable locations, in 1851 selected the site of Stewardson furnace and the adjacent lands containing the requisite material for that manufacture. He, Alexander Laughlin and William Phillips erected this furnace and purchased various tracts of land. William and Robert McCutcheon conveyed to them 2,601 acres and 123 perches of the Wallis-Duncan-Stewardson lands, for \$12,358.40. This furnace was situated about 375 rods slightly north of east in an air line from the mouth of Mahoning, in a deep northern bend of this stream. It was built for coke in 1851, but was not then successful, and was changed to a charcoal hot blast until the spring of 1855, when coke was successfully substituted. Its first product of pig-iron was in 1852. Shunk conveyed all his interest in this furnace to Laughlin & Phillips, for \$5,000.

The furnace was burned down in September, 1858. It was soon rebuilt and went into blast in January, 1859. Its stack was forty feet high, the distance across the bosh being eleven and a half feet. This furnace produced in thirty-two weeks, in 1856, 1,147 tons of pig-metal—120 tons of which were by coke—out of limestone carbonate ore from the coal measures two miles around. The number of dwelling houses for proprietors and employees was forty, nearly all frame, one and a half story. The proprietors' residence, a two-story brick, 38 by 52 feet, was built in 1861, at a cost of \$6,000; six of the employees' buildings were brick, one-story. A store was connected with the furnace, in which a general assortment of merchandise was kept, varying in value from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The quantity of land belonging to its proprietors in Pine and Madison townships was about 3,100 acres. The sawmill on Scrubgrass run was erected in 1866-7. After the death of Alexander Laughlin, Sr., this furnace and property became vested in his sons Franklin B. and Alexander Laughlin, by whom as partners it was operated until the modern methods of operation and the cheap Lake Superior ore caused its suspension, in 1880.

TEMPLETON

The second settler on the present site of Templeton, after Peter Brice, was William Templeton, from whom the town is named. He was first assessed here in 1824. Here he started a distillery in 1826, which was located where the first Pennsylvania water tank was standing in 1876. The house in which he lived was in the lower part of the tract, where it is widest, between the river and the curve in the railroad, in front of which swung for several years the sign of the Green Tree, painted by James McCullough, Sr., on the 7th of April, 1828, which indicates that he kept there a public house, though not assessed as an innkeeper. Chambers and Robert Orr resided several years on this part of the tract after Templeton removed to the mouth of Mahoning.

Templeton in 1913 has grown to be quite a thriving town and will probably be shortly incorporated as a borough. The population is about 300. There are six stores in the town, one hotel and other necessary establishments. The American Natural Gas Company has a large pumping station here.

The principal industry is the Hay-Walker Brick Works, operating 22 kilns and employing 100 men.

S. C. Redinger & Sons operate a sawmill and lumber yard. Otto Thompson and J. K. Gearhart are the leading merchants. J. N. Rebott is proprietor of the hotel. Daniel Slagle is resident justice of the peace.

Templeton Presbyterian Church was established in 1890 and the present pastor is Rev. Charles Cochrane.

The Free Methodist Church is supplied by Rev. William Ward.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built here in 1892. Rev. S. M. Cousins is pastor of this congregation, also serving that of Manorville.

The resident physicians are Drs. Geo. E. Cramer and Thomas H. Newcome. Dr. Charles H. Shadle, a noted practitioner, died this year.

STATISTICS

In giving the early statistics of Pine township it is necessary to include that of Boggs, as the latter deprived Pine of most of its territory in the division.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1,521; in 1870, 1,642; in 1880, 728; in 1890, 522; in 1900, 369; in 1910, 867.

The assessment list for 1876 shows: Miners, 71; laborers, 67; teamsters, 8; blacksmiths, 4; carpenters, 4; physicians, 4; preachers, 3; railroad bosses, 3; stonemasons, 3; clerks, 3; peddlers, 3; fillers, 3; agents, 2; keepers, 2; engineers, 2; millers, 2; gentlemen, 2; apprentice, 1; barkeeper, 1; cokedrawer, 1; innkeeper, 1; coke boss, 1; manager, 1; quarryman, 1; painter, 1; undertaker, 1; wagonmaker, 1; telegraph operator, 1.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 2,284, valued at \$37,147; houses and lots, 332, valued at \$69,560; average, \$209.51; horses, 31, value, \$1,175, average, \$34.67; cows, 22, value, \$325, average, \$14.77; taxable occupations, 290, amount, \$9,975; total valuation, \$144,222. Money at interest, \$7,037.40.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in the present limits of Pine township was a log building, situated near White's run in the southeastern part, and was taught by Wright Elliott between 1805 and 1811.

In 1860 the number of schools was 7; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 4; female teachers, 3; average monthly salaries of male, \$16.50, female, \$16; male scholars, 190; female scholars, 168; average number attending school, 168; cost teaching each per month, 38 cents; tax levied for school purposes, \$639.74; received from State appropriation, \$125.95; from collectors, \$334.75; cost of instruction, \$464; fuel and contingencies, \$86.95; repairing schoolhouses, \$10.87.

In 1876 the number of school was 12; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 5; female, 7; average monthly salaries of male, \$28, female, \$25; male scholars, 244; female scholars, 231; average number attending school, 247; cost teaching each per month, 74 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,284.10; received from State appropriation, \$335.73; from taxes and other sources, \$2,499.28; cost building schoolhouses, etc., \$771.05; teachers' wages, \$2,080; fuel, collector's fees, etc., \$384.

Number of schools in 1913, 6; average months taught, 7; female teachers, 6; average salaries, female, \$45; male scholars, 100; female scholars, 107; average attendance, 145; cost per month, \$1.54; tax levied, \$2,076.26; received from State, \$1,060.30; other sources, \$2,075.13; value of schoolhouses, \$4,779; teachers' wages, \$1,890; fuel, fees, etc., \$925.42.

The school directors are: John M. White, president; J. F. Carpenter, secretary; T. A. McCanna, treasurer; Charles D. Fair, John Bechtel.

GEOLOGICAL

The following section, the lower portions of which were taken from the exposures on the north side of the Mahoning creek near its mouth, and the upper portions on the south side of that creek, behind the tavern house occupied by William Templeton in 1836, was made before Boggs was separated from Pine, in the course of the first geological survey of this State, under the superintendence of Prof. Henry D. Rogers: Ferriferous limestone, 15 feet; shale (ore), 35 feet; Clarion coal, 2½ feet; shale, etc., 20 feet; Brookville coal, 1 foot; Tionesta sandstone, massive, 60 feet; shale, silicious, 25 feet; olive bituminous shale, 15 feet; Tionesta coal, 1½ feet; Serel conglomerate, massive, also shaly, 100 feet; shale, sandy, partly carbonaceous, with seams of calcareous sandstone, from 1 inch to 0 inches thick, 20 feet; bituminous shale, 3 inches; Sharon coal, 2½ inches; shale, sandy above, bituminous below, 3½ feet; coal, 6 inches; thin bituminous slate, with stone silicious layers, 11 feet; coal, 1½ inches; blue sandy clay, 2 feet; slaty sandstone, 25 to 30 feet, to the level of Mahoning creek. These soon disappear beneath the waters, with a dip of 5° S., 120° east.

None of the hills around are high enough to have the Lower Freeport coalbed, but both the Freeport limestone and Upper Freeport coalbed are seen on Scrubgrass creek, which enters the Mahoning two miles above its mouth. The coal is often so thinned away as to disappear and let the Mahoning sandstone rest upon the Freeport limestone. This is the case at the exposure on the north branch of Pine creek, where the Mahoning sandstone is exposed, sixty feet thick, cropping the hill. Here the lower shales of the interval between the two Freeport coalbeds are dark brown and black, and contain layers of argillaceous iron ore. There is a slight local dip to the west.

The same rocks make the surface as those of Wayne, such of the lower barrens as are represented being found in the ridges which form the watersheds between the north and south forks of Pine creek, and the north fork of Pine creek and the Mahoning, and are of no commercial value. The lower productive measures outcrop in all the slopes overlooking

the principal streams, the entire group being represented. The Upper Freeport and Lower Kittanning coals are in workable condition, and they have been developed, each accompanied by its limestone. The Upper Freeport coal has with it a bed of fireclay of fine quality, but somewhat unreliable in its outspread. This is being worked at Templeton. The Clarion and Brookville coals, beneath the ferriferous limestone, are valueless, by reason of their small size, though above water level. The Pottsville conglomerate is magnificently exposed in the neighborhood of Templeton, forming cliffs forty feet high. It runs along the slopes northwardly from there to and up the valley of the Mahoning, sinking to water level beyond the site of the Stewardson furnace.

The rocks lie mainly in the Fairmount synclinal, of which Peart's Eddy is the center. Here the ferriferous limestone is at its low-

est level along the river front, the rise north and south being short and rapid.

ELEVATIONS

The levels above tide along the Pennsylvania railroad in this township before Boggs was separated from it, were: Opposite Mosgrove station, 812.1 feet; northwest outside corner Pine creek bridge abutment, one-tenth of a mile higher up the track, 812.1 feet; southwest corner of water station platform, two and a half miles higher up the track, 822.4 feet; southwest corner of bridge abutment, one mile and two-tenths higher up the track, 821.6 feet; opposite Templeton station, five-tenths of a mile higher up the track, 823.8 feet; opposite Mahoning station, nine-tenths of a mile higher up the track, 824.3 feet.

The highest point in the township is located in the eastern end, near the Mahoning, being 1,466 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXII

WAYNE TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF DAYTON

AGRICULTURE PREDOMINANT—BOUNDARIES—EARLY LANDOWNERS—SENATOR JAMES G. BLAINE'S ANCESTORS — "MOLLY PITCHER" — PIONEER EXPERIENCES — THE MARSHALL FAMILY — "FATHER" MC GARRAUGH—GLADE RUN CHURCH—OTHER CONGREGATIONS—GLADE RUN ACADEMY—DAYTON UNION ACADEMY—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—DAYTON NORMAL INSTITUTE — AN INDIAN STUDENT—EARLY MILLS, FURNACES AND FOUNDRIES—BOROUGH OF DAYTON—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—NEWSPAPERS

Nature has destined this section of the county for agriculture and man has availed himself of her bounty from early times. Almost from the first Wayne township has been distinguished for her products, and agriculture and learning have gone hand in hand toward the goal of success. Viewed from any point the landscape expresses tranquility. Vale and glade blend into each other with scarcely an angle to mar the symmetry of the picture. No more suitable location could be found for the establishment of the halls of learning which have made her famous. From these quiet temples of knowledge have gone forth men and women to whom the world is indebted, and who in turn are in the debt of "Old Glade Run." Many a famous clergyman, doctor or lawyer can point with pride to this, his alma mater. The early pioneers of Wayne built a foundation which will ever be a source of benefit to future generations.

BOUNDARIES

Wayne township was formed from Plum Creek township in 1821. The commissioners were: James White, surveyor; Abraham Zimmerman, Jacob Beck, Noah A. Calhoun, Joseph Marshall and John Thom. It was named after the Revolutionary hero, "Mad" Anthony Wayne. It was ordered to be erected with the following boundaries: Beginning on Mahoning creek at the lower end of Anderson's cave; thence south five miles to a white oak; thence south ten degrees east four miles to the Purchase Line; thence by plot along said line to the line between Armstrong and Indiana counties; thence by plot along said line to Mahoning creek; and thence down the same to the place of beginning. It having been at the same time represented to the court that the viewers had gone beyond the western line of Plum Creek township and included a part of Kittanning township, it was further or-

dered, "that the new township of Wayne be bounded by that of Kittanning."

The records do not show who was appointed to hold the first election. In the absence of the docket containing the election returns of the various election districts in this county prior to 1839, the names of the township officers then elected have not been ascertained.

SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS

Among the earlier landowners and settlers were: Thomas W. Hiltzheimer, General Daniel Brodhead, John Rutherford, Jacob Peelor, Joseph Marshall, James Kirkpatrick, John Calhoun, James McGahey, Abel Findley, James Russell, Thomas Duke, William Kinman, Ephraim Blaine, James Hamilton, William Borland, John Borland, William Kirkpatrick, William Cochran, James Marshall, Noah A. Calhoun, General James Potter, John Hays, Sr., David Ralston, Thomas White, James McKennan, Robert Borland, James McQuoun, Watson S. Marshall, Alexander McClelland, Benjamin Irwin, Robert Martin, Hugh Martin, Enoch Hastings, Reuben Hastings, Robert Beatty, Thomas Taylor, Jacob Pontius, John Hyskell, Joseph Glenn, John Henderson, Samuel Coleman, Thomas Wilson, Robert Black, Samuel Black, Archibald Glenn, James Wilson, Samuel Irwin, Joseph McSparrin, Andrew D. Guthrie, Samuel Wallis, George Harrison, Thomas W. Francis, Edward Tilghman, Thomas Ross, Peter Thomas, George Scott, William Wirt Gitt, Henry Pratt, John Butler, Theodore Wilson, George Ellenberger, William Pontius, Samuel Black, John Gould, John Bargerstock, John Steele, John Hettrick, Adam Baughman, Jacob Kammerdiener, Peter Kammerdiener, Thomas Smullen, John Alcorn, Alexander White, James White, John Powers, Joseph Powers, Mrs. Elizabeth McClemons, Leopold Drohn, Joseph Clever, Eli Schrengost, Joseph Schrengost, John Reesman, Dr. William Smith, William C. Bryan, Mark Campbell, Michael Clever, George Harrison, Joseph Thomas, Robert Brown, Jacob Beer, Samuel McGaughey, Jacob Rupp, Isaac Meason, Robert R. Cross, Hugh Gallagher, William McIlhenny, Frederick Soxman, Adam Rupp, Paul Burti, Benjamin B. Cooper, Jacob Smith, John McIntire, George Kline, Joseph Buffington, James A. Knox, George Dill, Moses Dill, John Brodhead.

PROMINENT PIONEERS

Several of these earlier owners were of more than passing reputation and importance

in the history of our country. One of them, Ephraim Blaine, was a resident of Carlisle, Pa., in the earlier years of the Revolutionary war. In the spring of 1777 the appointment of sub-lieutenant of Cumberland county was tendered to him, which he declined. He was afterward appointed deputy commissary general for the middle department. In February or March, 1780, he was appointed commissary general, which position he probably filled until the close of the war. His name appears in the list of names of men residing at Fort Pitt, July 22, 1760. He was the great-grandfather of James G. Blaine, the distinguished United States senator from Maine, who was a native of Pennsylvania.

John Hays, Sr., was a son of John and Mary Hays, both of whom participated in the battle of Monmouth, N. J., in the Revolutionary war. He was a sergeant in a company of artillery, who is said to have directed a cannon at least a part of the time. When he was carried from the field, his wife was approaching with a pitcher of water for him and others, took his place by that cannon, loaded and fired at least once, insisted on remaining, and left with much reluctance. General Washington either saw or heard of the service which she thus rendered, and commissioned her as sergeant by brevet. The morning after the battle she rescued from a pit one of her friends, who had been thrown into it, with others, as dead, carried him in her arms to the hospital and nursed him until he recovered. Many years afterward, when he had learned her residence through the pension office, she received a box of presents and an invitation to make his home her home. She was in the army seven years and nine months, serving with her husband after that battle. After the war she and her husband removed to Carlisle, Pa., where he subsequently died, and she married Sergeant McAuley, who embittered her life by his drunkenness and abuse, and for years lived on her earnings. She received an annual pension of \$40 as the widow of John Hays, and during the last week of her life one was granted to her in her own right. She died in January, 1832, in her ninetieth year, and was buried beside her first husband with military honors by several companies that followed her remains to the grave—"Molly Pitcher's" grave. She was called "Molly Pitcher" because of her carrying that pitcher of water to the thirsty soldiers on that intensely hot day of the battle of Monmouth.

Few of these whose names are mentioned were actual settlers. Most of the earlier set-

tlers occupied and improved portions of these tracts for years before they knew or could reach those who could grant valid titles; so that there was a good deal of "squatting" and occasional shifting of locations. When they finally got into communication with the actual owners there was little difficulty experienced in obtaining titles, as the conditions and prices were not onerous or excessive.

The earliest settler in the eastern part of Wayne township, on Glade run, was William Marshall, who came from Indiana county, settled and made an improvement, erecting a log cabin and barn on the Pickering & Co. tract, of which he occupied about eighty acres, known in that region as the "old Glade Run farm," now lying south of the borough of Dayton, between it and the old buildings of the Glade Run Academy. An orchard was planted on it soon after its first occupancy by Marshall, which is still thrifty, and known as the "old Glade orchard."

The only other white settler then within what is now the territory of this township was James Shields, who occupied a part of the above-mentioned vacant tract, the farm since owned by C. Soxman and James Gallagher, Jr., about four miles west of south from Marshall's. The latter's next nearest neighbors were the Kirkpatricks, nearly south, on the Cowanshannock, another family about four miles to the east, and others not less than ten miles to the north. The nearest grist-mill was Peter Thomas', about fifteen miles distant on Plum creek, near where the borough of Elderton now is. Even fourteen years later the population of this region must have been very sparse, for Philip Mechling, sheriff of Armstrong county for many years, relates that he then found but very few habitations, and they were far apart, as he passed from Red Bank township to Thomas' in Plum Creek township, when he was collecting United States taxes, levied for paying the public debt incurred by the war of 1812.

There were then only bridle paths from one point to another. The streams were not spanned by bridges. When he reached the ferry kept by Robert Martin, at or near where Milton now is, he could not find either canoe or ferryman on the Red Bank side of the Mahoning. A canoe was on the other side. With dry chestnut logs, an ax and an auger, he constructed a small raft on which he ventured across the turbid stream and landed a considerable distance below his objective point. When he reached the canoe the ferryman had arrived. They crossed over to the Red Bank

side and then returned to the Plum Creek side, guiding the horse by the rein or hitching as the latter swam alongside of the canoe.

The pioneer of Glade Run, after making considerable improvement on the "old Glade farm," left it because he could not obtain what he deemed a valid title.

Another contemporaneous settler on Glade run was Joseph Marshall, the eldest son of William Marshall, Sr., he being twenty-two years old when they settled there a century ago. Their new home in the wilderness was then in Toby township.

Joseph Marshall, in later years, when the Marshalls in this part of the county became quite numerous, was distinguished from others bearing the same name by the appellation of "big Joe Marshall." He died in his eightieth year in 1859. His father had nine children, of whom the only one surviving, Robert Marshall, on the centennial anniversary of American Independence was in his seventy-seventh year. The descendants of William Marshall, Sr., if all were living, would number over five hundred. The descendants of his brothers John and Archibald, who were somewhat later settlers in this region, are also quite numerous. Hence the frequency of the name of Marshall in this and other adjacent townships. The Marshalls, like many of their contemporaries bearing different names, have generally been of good repute in their public and private relations.

The eastern portion of this township received nearly all the settlers in the first decade of this century. Thomas Wilson was assessed with 300 acres of land in 1806, being then in Kittanning township. The records show that the other settlers in this section were Hugh Martin, Alexander and Thomas McGaughey, James Kirkpatrick, Sr., and John Calhoun, in 1807.

Christopher Rupp in 1805 was the first settler in the vicinity of Echo. Twenty years after he was the owner of 800 acres of that land.

POPULATION

Previous to 1830 the population of this township was not very rapidly increased. At that date it was only 878, but by 1840 the number had reached 1,875. In 1850, after the curtailment of its territory, it was 1,348. In 1860 it was 1,576; in 1870, 2,028; in 1880, exclusive of the borough of Dayton, 1,867; in 1890, 1,503; in 1900, 1,461; in 1910, 1,384. The gradual decrease in the population was

due to the decline of farming, the closing of the academies and the many attractions offered by the larger cities.

The present territory of Wayne was a part of Toby township from 1801 to 1806; part of Kittanning township until 1809, and part of Plum Creek township until 1821.

GLADE RUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first clergyman to hold religious services in Wayne township was Rev. Robert McGarraugh, who was also the first Presbyterian minister who preached the gospel east of the Allegheny river in what are now Armstrong and Clarion counties. He held the first services in a barn of William Marshall, Sr., in 1803, while on his way to the wilderness in the northern part of Clarion county, where he subsequently settled. Twice a year thereafter he preached to this little congregation while on his journeys to and from the meetings of the old Redstone Presbytery, which extended from the Allegheny mountains to the Scioto river, and from Lake Erie to the Kanawha river. In those days the settlements were few and far between, and the pioneers marked the dates of his visits by putting pins in the dates in the old almanacs.

The church, which at first was called Cowanshannock, was organized by four families, those of James and William Kirkpatrick, William Marshall and William Shields, in 1804.

Rev. Robert McGarraugh soon thereafter decided to cast his lot with the little circle of worshippers, and in the same year gathered together his family and household goods in Westmoreland county and made the toilsome journey through the almost trackless wilderness to their new home, which they reached in the course of seven or eight days.

Wagon roads had not then been opened in this region, so they performed their journey through the forest on horseback, following Indian trails or the paths indicated by the settlers' blazes. They probably had three horses, one of which Mr. McGarraugh rode; another bore Mrs. McGarraugh and two of the children. All the kitchen furniture was packed on the third, on the top of which John, the eldest son, was mounted. On their route they either forded or swam the Kiskiminetas, Crooked creek and Plum creek. They were detained a day at the Mahoning, and another at the Red Bank, where they were under the necessity of constructing canoes, in which they were conveyed across those streams, the

horses swimming alongside of them. Their habitation, during the first year of their residence, near the present addition of Strattanville, was a log cabin twelve or sixteen feet square, the door of which was made of chestnut bark.

Father McGarraugh, as he was in later years called, was ordained by the Redstone Presbytery, Nov. 12, 1807, and installed as the pastor of the New Rehoboth and Licking Churches, the pastorate in which he continued until April 3, 1822, after which time he preached at Callensburg, Concord and some other places until his death, July 17, 1839, in the sixty-ninth year of his age and the thirty-sixth of his ministry.

Says the writer of a historical sketch of Clarion county: "Rev. Robert McGarraugh is represented to have been a good, God-fearing man, well educated, able in prayer, slow of speech, often taking two or three hours to deliver his sermon. So earnest was he at times that great tears would roll from his eyes to the floor. It was said that his tears were more eloquent than his voice."

He had three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Henry Black, one of the latter, and John McGarraugh, one of the former, were living in 1876. Robert W. McGarraugh, a grandson, served in the Union army in the war of 1861-65 three and a half years, having been confined eleven months at Andersonville, where he died.

The early records of this, like many other churches, were not kept in a book, but on loose pieces of paper, which were preserved by the late George McCombs. They contain the minutes of the sessions from Sept. 15, 1821, until Oct. 24, 1836. It is not known if any members were admitted between 1804 and 1821. The admissions in the last-mentioned year were twenty-one on examination and seven on letters. It is not apparent whether any Presbyterian clergyman preached here even occasionally between the time when Father McGarraugh ceased to travel this route and the advent of Rev. James Galbreath, who preached here a few times prior to 1820, when Rev. David Barclay commenced preaching as a stated supply and continued about five years, during which period a considerable number were admitted. Joseph Diven and George McComb were ordained elders by Mr. Barclay in 1820, and John Marshall, Benjamin Irwin and William Kirkpatrick, July 24, 1825.

The pastorate of Rev. Elisha D. Barrett, M. D., commenced Dec. 9, 1828, and continued until Nov. 29, 1840, during which period John

Calhoun, James Wilson, William Gaghagan, Robert Caldwell and Robert Wilson were ordained and installed ruling elders, and fifty-nine members were admitted on examination. Dr. Barrett was among the first advocates of the temperance cause and of Sabbath schools, and other great moral and temporal interests of society in this region.

The pastorate of Rev. James D. Mason began June 16, 1843, and ended March 19, 1848, during which thirty-two members were admitted on examination, and William M. Findlay, John Henderson and Thomas Travis were elected, ordained and installed ruling elders.

Rev. Cochran Forbes, who came next, had for twenty years been missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and he remained with the church until 1856. During his time eighty-six members were added.

Rev. G. W. Mechlin, D. D., next served, from 1857 to 1894. After him came Rev. S. R. Frazier for a short time, and then Rev. G. W. McIntyre, the present pastor, came to the church, which was his first pastorate, in the spring of 1895. He has ever since served the congregation with remarkable success. His congregation is one of the largest in the county, the present membership being 411, while the Sabbath school instructs 200 little ones. At present the church has under its direct care four students for the ministry.

All the church edifices were erected on the same site, near the northern angle of the triangle formed by three public roads, one mile southeast of the borough of Dayton. The first one was 30 by 30 feet, with walls of hewn logs, shingle roof and board floor. It was probably erected in 1821, as the subscription paper found among the papers of the late Benjamin Irwin shows that the "implements," as the materials are styled, were to be delivered to the building committee by the first day of May of that year. One subscriber agreed to furnish five logs, another the same, another five pairs of rafters, two others "one summer," and so on until ample provision was made for the walls, roof and floor. Another paper contains the names of more than forty subscribers, who promised to pay, respectively, sums of money varying from \$1 to less than twenty-five cents "for purchasing glass and nails and fixing the windows of the meeting house." That edifice was followed by another in 1831, which gave place in 1857 to another, which in 1871 was enlarged to its present dimensions of 48 by 76 feet, all of which were from time to time required by the healthy increase of the congregation.

The Sabbath school connected with this church was established probably in August or September, 1826, and was organized at a schoolhouse near Abel Findley's residence, which was then on the Hiltzimer tract. The officers on the first day were Joseph Reed, president, and John Calhoun and Abel Findley, assistants. This, like other schools in the township, was soon thereafter merged in the one at the church. It has ever since been a beneficent and flourishing school. Among its devoted superintendents and teachers the name of William Kirkpatrick most frequently occurs.

In 1876 the number of church members was 240, and of Sabbath school scholars, 202.

This is not only the first church organized east of the Allegheny river, within the limits of this county, but it has been a parent church, from which emanated large portions of the original members of the Concord, Millville, Rural Village and Smicksburg churches, and a nucleus of the United Presbyterian Church at Dayton.

The following named members of this church and Sabbath school, with the exceptions noted, became pastors of the Presbyterian Church: Alexander S. Marshall, Marion, Iowa; David J. Irwin, D. D.; James H. Marshall, Concord; Adam L. Wilson, Methodist Episcopal Church, Bryn Mawr; B. S. Sloan, evangelist, Indiana; J. T. Gibson; S. B. Fleming, Kansas; Johnston McGaughey, Raton, N. M.; Francis X. Miron, Earl Park, Ind.; Colbert M. DesIslets, Ph. D., Belvidere, Nebr.; Albert B. Marshall, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.; John P. Barbor, Lyndon, Kans.; David Brown, Newton, Ia.; Lycurgus Mechlin, D. D., Washington, Pa.; Thomas M. Findley, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry T. McClelland, professor theology, Western Theological Seminary; Anderson F. Irwin, Peoria, Ill.; John C. Irwin, Fullerton, Nebr.; Asa Leard, Farmingdale, Ill.; Thomas W. Leard, Athens, Ill.; Robert E. Anderson, Owatonna, Minn.; Charles P. Cheeseman, Long Run; Joseph M. McComb, Lodiana, India; Adolphus C. Good, Ogowe River, West Africa; John G. Touzeau, Bogota, South America; John C. Mechlin, Salmas, Persia; John C. Ambrose, Marion, Pennsylvania.

CONCORD CHURCH

In the year 1839 Rev. John Caruthers preached for some months in John Alcorn's barn to the Presbyterians of Concord and finally in 1840 the church was formally or-

ganized, with the following members: John Alcorn and wife Elizabeth, William McCain, and wife Rebecca, John Calhoun and wife Catharine, Noah A. Calhoun and wife Mary, Samuel H. Porter and wife Nancy, William Marshall and wife Rebecca; and James White. Rev. Joseph Painter was the first pastor and served until 1852. After a vacancy of one year, Rev. Cochran Forbes entered the pulpit, remaining until 1856. From 1857 to 1865 Rev. G. W. Mechlin served. Next came Rev. J. M. Jones, 1865-67; Rev. H. Magill, 1867-72; Rev. F. E. Thompson, 1873-77; Rev. H. Magill, 1880-81; Rev. W. O. Thompson, 1881-82; Rev. J. M. Kelly, 1882-85.

The first church building was a \$500 frame, built in 1842 on a hill commanding the surrounding country. After the Civil war another frame edifice was put up, which has been used from 1867 to the present time.

EPISCOPALIANS

The next church established in this township was St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, organized in 1836 by Rev. B. B. Killikelly, who was its rector for several years. Services were at first held in a private house and the congregation numbered ninety-one persons. The congregation rapidly increasing, the pastor visited the East for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to build a church. In this quest he was successful, and in 1838 a frame edifice was erected at a cost of \$250. It was located in the southern part of the township east of the village of Echo. It has not been in use for many years. The church organization was made and it was incorporated in 1866. Rev. William Hilton and Rev. D. C. James followed Rev. Mr. Killikelly up to 1876. At that time the church had begun to decline, and shortly thereafter ceased to exist.

LUTHERANS

Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1832 by Rev. Gabriel A. Reichert. Peter Kammerdiener was the first elder and Christopher Rupp and Abraham Zimmerman the first trustees. After Mr. Reichert left the pulpit was filled intermittently until 1876, when Rev. Michael Sweigert became the pastor. The number of members then was 72. Sabbath school, 50. The first church edifice was a log one, 30 by 25 feet. The present one, a frame, 40 by 35 feet, was

erected in 1874 on an acre lot donated by Jacob Kammerdiener, near Belknap. There are occasional services held there now. A. F. Schaeffer was the pastor in 1904.

SCHOOLS

The educational interests were cherished by the early settlers of this township. About 1815—it may have been somewhat later or earlier—according to information which has been orally transmitted to these later times, the first school within its present limits was opened in a building, perhaps not at first designed for a school house, on land of Benjamin Irwin, near the Indiana county line, and was taught by the William Marshall distinguished from others of that name by the sobriquet of "Crooked," not, it is presumed, that he was so morally. Perhaps, whatever crookedness there was in his physique may have been induced by the virtue of extraordinary industry. Some of his pupils traveled three and others four miles daily to acquire the rudiments of education within the walls of that log temple of knowledge in the forest. Robert Marshall, of Dayton, the last surviving pupil, died Oct. 1, 1881. Another school was taught in a primitive schoolhouse, built somewhat later, near the present site of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church, one of the teachers of which was Bezai Irwin.

In 1832 David Scott and David Lewis were assessed as schoolmasters. When the common school law went into operation in 1834-35 four schoolhouses were located, one in the Calhoun settlement in the northwestern part of the township, one in the Beck settlement in the southwestern part, another two miles north of Dayton, and one about the same distance southwest of that borough.

In 1860 the number of schools was 10; average months taught, 4; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 3; average salaries of male, per month, \$20; of female, per month, \$18.47; male scholars, 221; female scholars, 178; average number attending school, 278; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 48 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$1,058.18; received from State appropriation, \$94.25; from collectors, \$800; cost of instruction, \$704; fuel and contingencies, \$74.80; cost of schoolhouses, \$25.30.

In 1876 the number of schools was 10; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 6; female teachers, 4; average salaries of male, per month, \$32; average salaries of female, per month, \$32; male scholars, 190;

female scholars, 151; average number attending school, 251; cost per month, \$1.20; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,970.84; received from State appropriation, \$309.69; received from taxes and other sources, \$1,991.12; cost of schoolhouses, repairing, etc., \$223.50; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,600; collectors' fees, fuel, etc., \$234.23.

The school board in 1856 purchased of David Olinger two lots in the village of Belknap on which to erect schoolhouses Nos. 3 and 4, the former 60 by 80 and the latter 60 by 75½ feet, both fronting on the Kittanning road, for \$19.25.

In 1876 the report of this school was: Months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; salary per month, \$35; male scholars, 36; female scholars, 19; average number attending school, 41; cost per month, 68 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$151.27; received from State appropriation, \$37.20; from taxes, etc., \$184.98; paid for teachers' wages, \$175.08; for fuel, etc., \$69.37.

In 1913 the number of schools was 11; months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 6; average salaries, male, \$42; female, \$41.66; male scholars, 184; female scholars, 155; average attendance, 210; cost per month of each scholar, \$1.61; amount of tax levied, \$3,733.85; received from State, \$2,026.32; from other sources, \$4,501.96; value of schoolhouses, \$6,100; teachers' wages, \$3,220; other expenses, \$2,516.90.

The school directors for that year were: H. S. Coleman, president; S. P. Butler, secretary; C. A. Reed, treasurer; J. G. Snyder, S. M. Latimer.

GLADE RUN ACADEMY

Previous to 1850 the standard of learning in the schools was very low. A very superficial knowledge of the "Western Calculator" and "Kirkham's Grammar" were the only requirements of the average teacher, who often was only two or three lessons ahead of the scholars. A farmer's son, by occupying a few winter evenings in study, often distanced his instructor and perhaps filled his place at the next session. The country was rapidly filling up and a higher standard was demanded. Realizing this, the members of the Glade Run Church met on May 27, 1851, and after discussing the expediency of establishing a school of a higher grade, the session unanimously resolved "that measures be adopted for opening a parochial school as soon as possible." The

school opened Oct. 27, 1851, with Rev. John M. Jones as principal, the members of the session having assumed the payment of his first year's salary. He remained until 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Mechlin, D.D., who served until 1861, when Rev. J. M. Jones resumed the position of principal. They were aided at different times by assistants, who later became able preachers of the gospel in various parts of this country.

The first trustees were: Rev. G. W. Mechlin, William Kirkpatrick, John Henderson, Robert Wilson, Benjamin Irwin, W. M. Findley and John Wadding.

The faculty in 1857, according to an old program supplied by W. C. Marshall, editor of the *Dayton News*, was: Rev. G. W. Mechlin and J. H. Marshall, A. B., principals; J. K. Ritchey and Mrs. Lizzie M. K. Townsend, assistants; Mrs. N. J. Torrence, principal female department.

The rates of tuition were extremely moderate, for languages, rhetoric, sciences and mathematics, \$10 per session; philosophy, physiology and algebra, \$8; English branches, \$6; painting, drawing and embroidery, \$5. Board and room could be had in private families at \$1.50 per week. At the 1857-58 session there were in attendance 45 males and 35 females.

By 1873 the rates had risen \$2 additional and board cost \$3. There were then 78 males and 47 females in the school.

In the catalogue published in October, 1862, the second year of the Civil war, which latter had made many vacancies in all advanced schools of learning, we find then enrolled during that eleventh year 55 male and 23 female students, or 78 in all. The enrollment previous to this year or in the first ten years was 202 males and 154 females. There were 84 males from Armstrong county, 27 from Indiana county, 24 from Clarion county, 18 from Jefferson county, 9 from Westmoreland county, 3 from Washington county and 2 from Clearfield county. There were also, from other States, 8 from Illinois, 2 from Iowa, 2 from Indiana, 2 from Ohio and 1 from Indian Territory. There was also a student from Brazil, S. A. Thus we see how far-reaching was the influence of one of Armstrong county's great schools of learning.

Among the many students who availed themselves of the excellent facilities of Glade Run none was more affectionately remembered or sincerely mourned after his untimely death than Benjamin Immuby Coles, a Christian Indian of the Caddo tribe, who came from his

distant home in Louisiana in the early days of the institution's history and after an attendance of a few years died aged thirty-two, in 1860. At his death his schoolmates sold pictures of him to defray the expense of a tombstone, upon which they engraved the line: "Everybody loved him."

In 1876 it was recorded that over 1,300 students had passed through the institution and of that number nearly sixty had become ministers of the gospel. One became professor of a large theological seminary, several were foreign missionaries, one a president judge, some were prominent lawyers, some entered the medical profession and many were teachers.

At that date the buildings were an academy and three boarding houses for male and female pupils. These buildings were the gifts of the Glade Run and Concord congregations and the people of Kittanning.

A perpetual charter was granted in 1864 under the title of "Glade Run Classical and Normal Academy."

After 1880 the attendance gradually declined, owing to State subsidized normal schools, and in 1895 the old school was closed.

Situated on a commanding eminence, embowered with giant oaks, surrounded on every side by fruitful farms, the old edifice stands, a monument to early education and piety. It is now (1913) used as an overflow room for the Glade Run Sabbath school.

DAYTON UNION ACADEMY

This school was established in 1852 by the united efforts of the United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal congregations, and was a non-sectarian institution. The first principal was Rev. John A. Campbell, and his successors were Rev. David K. Duff, David Love, A. M., D. W. Lawson and others. For a time the school flourished, but finally the same causes worked to compel its suspension that affected the Glade Run, and in 1905 it was merged with the Dayton Normal Institute.

The first county superintendent of the common schools of this county was Rev. John A. Campbell in 1854, then principal of this academy.

DAYTON SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

A need having arisen for a home for the children of deceased soldiers, Dayton was suggested as the most desirable location in the county, and in November, 1866, a stock company was organized with a capital of \$15,000

and the following membership: Rev. David K. Duff, Rev. T. M. Elder, Dr. William Hosack, Dr. J. H. Crouch, Robert Marshall, Wesley Pontius, William R. Hamilton, William Marshall, Thomas P. Ormond, Thomas H. Marshall, Samuel Good, Smith Neal, John H. Rupp, William Morrow, William J. Burns, J. W. Marshall, William Hindman, John Beck, Jacob Beck, John Craig, David Lawson and David Byers. The school opened in rented buildings with fifty-one pupils. In December, 1873, it was chartered as the "Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' School Association." In 1867 thirty-five acres of land were purchased and three buildings erected. In 1873 two of these were burned, but immediately replaced. The average number of pupils in the first five years was 150, and in 1876, 208. Rev. T. M. Elder, Rev. J. E. Dodds, Hugh McCandless, Miss Elizabeth McCandless and M. L. Thounhurst were the successive principals. As the limit of age at which the inmates could remain in the school was sixteen years, the result was a gradual elimination, and finally in 1888 fire destroyed all but one of the buildings, so the few remaining orphans were distributed among the other schools in various parts of the Union.

All of these institutions were the progenitors of the

DAYTON NORMAL INSTITUTE

founded and chartered in 1905, with these officers: Rev. G. W. McIntyre, president; Will Mechling, vice president; H. L. Ellenberger, secretary; T. E. Thompson, treasurer; Dr. George P. Bible, honorary vice president. The faculty is: Rev. C. W. Johnston, A. B., president, mathematics and science; Chelcie J. McAninch, A. B., Latin, English and German; Josephine Young, mathematics, history and literature; Dr. George P. Bible, A. M., methods of teaching and oratory; Madeleine Raby, elocution and expressive reading; Mark Porritt, musical director; Helen Watson, violin; Mrs. Effie Eckman, matron of dormitories.

A commodious brick building, for classrooms and auditorium, and a dormitory were erected, and together with the renovated Orphans' Home building that remained after the fire constitute the instruction plant. Most of the students are from Armstrong county.

INDUSTRIES

The inhabitants of Wayne township were entirely engaged in agriculture up to 1820.

At that date the first sawmill was erected by Peter Thomas. Others were built at various later dates by Jacob Beck, Abel Findley and Alva Payne. These mills were situated on Glade run, Camp run and Pine creek, but the timber is now exhausted and there remains not a vestige of the old plants save an occasional weed-grown sawdust heap.

The first gristmill was built in 1822 by Joseph Marshall, Sr., on Glade run, near its mouth, and was afterward owned successively by James Kirkpatrick, John Henderson, Archibald Glenn, John Segar and Andrew J. Lowman. The next was put up on Pine creek by George Beck, Sr., in 1830, who afterward added a carding machine. The third one, by Enoch Hastings, in 1835, on Glade run, was subsequently owned by Daniel Schreckengost, John Segar, Alexander Getty and Alex Haines. The fourth, by Andrew J. Lowman, in 1863, on a branch of Pine creek, was later owned by Jacob Segar. Alva Paine (Payne) and Thomas Travis built a saw and gristmill on the south bank of the Mahoning in 1827, and it afterward passed into the hands of Ellenberger & Coleman.

The first fulling-mill was built by David Lewis in 1828 in the northeastern part of the township on the Mahoning creek, and was later operated by Archibald McSparrin, Archibald Glenn and James G. Morrison. The latter added a carding machine in 1839.

Robert Marshall, Alexander White, Adam Beck, and Henry Clever operated distilleries during the period from 1823 to 1839.

Other occupations were: John Marshall, hatter, 1829; William Marshall, tanner, 1831; William B. Marlin and Joseph Stewart, tanners, 1832; George McCombs and James McQuown, tanyards, 1836; Enoch Hastings, John Lias, Peter Lias, James Russell and John Rutherford, blacksmiths, in 1832; and, in that year, Abel Findley, William Kinnan, carpenters; Hugh Rutherford, tailor; Jesse Cable, shoemaker, John Gould, stone and brick mason; and in 1833, Robert Borland, Jr., chair-maker.

Merchants assessed for the first time: John Borland, in 1832; Jacob Brown, in 1838. There was, it is said, a store, eight or ten years later, at the mill built by Joseph Marshall, on Glade run. In 1876 there were three assessed—one in the thirteenth, and two in the fourteenth class.

Olney furnace was built by John McCrea and James Galbraith in 1846, and went into blast the next year. It was situated on the southerly side of the Mahoning creek, a little

over two miles in an air line from the mouth of Glade run, and was a hot and cold blast charcoal furnace, which for a few years made about 23 tons of pig metal a week; and then after the enlargement of its bosh to 9 feet across by 32 feet high, 568 tons in 23 weeks, from the ferriferous and hard limestone ore, taken from the beds in the coal measures three miles around it. The number of employes varied from about sixty to eighty. Galbraith retired from it in 1850, and McCrea continued to operate it until 1855. The iron was transported via the Mahoning creek and Allegheny river to Pittsburgh.

An iron foundry was established by John Henderson and Archibald Glenn, probably in 1847, which was attached to the new gristmill on the site of the old one, called the lower Glade mills. It appears to have been operated by the latter until 1851, when it was transferred to John Segar, to whom it ceased to be assessed after 1852.

The first resident clergymen were Rev. Elisha D. Barrett, in 1829, and Rev. John Hindman, in 1834.

The first resident physician was Dr. William N. Simms, in 1834.

The Glade Run postoffice was established Dec. 17, 1828, at Joseph Marshall's on the then new post route from Kittanning to the mouth of Anderson's creek. Reuben Lewis was its first postmaster, and his successors were Rev. E. D. Barrett, from 1831 till 1835; John Borland, until 1853; William Findley, until 1855, when the office removed to the village of Dayton.

SMALL VILLAGES

The Echo postoffice was established in 1857, the name being given it from the remarkable echo from the hills at this point. The first postmaster was Joseph Knox and the first storekeeper Moses McElwain. This town is one of the stations on the B. R. & P. road and is also notable as the terminal of the Rural Valley railroad, a branch which carries coal and passengers to and from Rural Valley. Quite a business is done in the passenger line, but the service is very unsatisfactory. The road is owned by the B. R. & P. Railroad Company. Echo had, according to the last assessors' report, three blacksmiths, one shoemaker, one carpenter and one painter. W. F. Snyder and A. S. Foster are the storekeepers, C. A. Reed attends to legal matters, and the medical profession is represented by Dr. C. C. Ross.

"Milton" and "Independence" are two little settlements in the extreme northeastern part of the township, on one of the severe bends of the Mahoning.

The postoffice of "Belknap" was established Sept. 21, 1855, and its first postmaster was Charles W. Ellenberger, whose successors have been John Steele, Porter Marshall, Joseph McCorkle, Jacob Maurer and Daniel Knappenberger. The name of this village was adopted in honor of the postmaster general of that year, and was suggested by John McCrea. There is no office at this point now. R. R. Hoffman is the storekeeper.

MISCELLANEOUS

The first lodge of Grangers, or Patrons of Husbandry, in this county was organized in this township, in 1875, its first president being John Steele.

In the year 1876 the great mass of the people of this township were still engaged in agricultural pursuits, the assessment list showing those in other occupations to be: Ministers, 2; teacher, 1; surveyor, 1; physician, 1; merchants, 3; blacksmiths, 2; carpenters, 3; gunsmiths, 1; laborers, 23; millers, 3; miners, 4; shoemaker, 1; teamster, 1; tanner, 1; and 48 single men, valued at \$50 each.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of acres, 25,633, valued at \$300,637; houses and lots, 46; value, \$5,783, average, \$123.54; horses, 408, value, \$15,882; average, \$38.92; cows, 438, value, \$6,610, average, \$15.11; taxable occupations, 520, amount, \$7,085; total valuation, \$355,422. Money at interest, \$35,687.91.

GEOLOGY

The geology of Wayne township is similar to that of Cowanshannock, there being but slight variation in the convolutions of the strata. A few coal mines are in operation, but agriculture is the ruling occupation.

The little village of Belknap is honored by possessing as its near neighbor the highest point in the township, which is also the highest in the county. This hill is located half way between Belknap and Muff, on the upper branch of Pine creek, and is 1,731 feet above sea level.

BOROUGH OF DAYTON

The town or village of Dayton was laid out in 1850 on a part of the Pickering & Co. tract, then owned by Robert Marshall, and on

a part of the Alexander McClelland tract, then owned by John Lias. The lots vary considerably in their areas.

The origin of the name of this municipality is this: On a certain evening, probably in 1849, when there were only about three buildings on the territory which it now covers, there was a small assemblage of persons then residing here and in this vicinity, at the store of Guyer & Laughlin. One topic of conversation on that occasion was the name which should be given to this point, then a mere hamlet, which, it was expected, would in time become a town. The main object was to select a name which had not been given to any other place, or at least to any postoffice, in this State. Some one present, it is not remembered who, suggested Dayton, which name, it is thought, occurred to the suggestor by reason of some mental association of his with Dayton, Ohio, which was named after Jonathan Dayton, one of the agents who effected a purchase for John Cleve Symmes of 248,000 acres from the United States, on a part of which is the site of that city. Dayton was a citizen of New Jersey, and was speaker of the house of representatives in the Congress of the United States from Dec. 7, 1795, until March 3, 1799.

MUNICIPAL

The borough was incorporated in 1873, with G. W. Lias as the first burgess. H. L. Spencer and George Kline were the councilmen; W. W. Caldwell and Wesley Pontius, school directors; Thomas P. Ormond and J. R. Cornick, overseers of the poor; J. T. Smith, assessor; A. J. Thompson, auditor; John Campbell, justice of the peace, and G. B. Roof, constable.

The office of burgess was filled from that date by the following: Jacob Beck, D. L. Coleman, A. J. Thompson, W. M. Fulton, G. W. Lias, P. M. Enterline, J. R. Calhoun, D. B. Travis, G. F. Currie, C. W. Milliron, A. Good, J. R. Calhoun, S. S. Enterline, J. T. Irwin, P. H. Milliron, J. E. Marshall, D. L. Coleman, J. J. Martin, and the present cheerful and courteous incumbent, Mr. T. E. Thompson.

A. C. Morrow is the present president of the council. C. C. Radaker is clerk, and the councilmen are: W. R. Fike, H. H. Radaker, A. C. Beck, D. D. Marshall, M. H. Redding and Joshua Martin. S. S. Snyder is tax collector; J. L. C. Welch, assessor, J. S. Spencer and J. F. Waddin, constables, and J. A. Foreman, policeman.

The justices of the peace have been: C. W. Milliron, 1893; W. C. Marshall, 1895; G. W. Lias, 1905; W. C. Marshall, 1914. Although the Democrats are in the minority, C. W. Milliron has been repeatedly elected, owing to his great popularity. W. C. Marshall is the editor of the *News*, and owing to his association with numerous societies, and his work in connection with the principal corporations of the borough, he will not let his name be presented for election after his present term expires.

Among the first settlers in the borough were: Michael Guyer, J. B. Guyer, Samuel Rearich, Sr., Thomas Ormond, Jacob R. McAfoos, Joseph T. Hosack, Samuel McCartney, Daniel W. Wampler, John Campbell, Joseph W. Sharp, James Coleman, Robert N. McComb and Eliza A. Goodhart.

The first assessment list showed: 4 ministers, 5 teachers, 2 physicians, 4 merchants, 2 hotel keepers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 2 harnessmakers, 2 tailors, 2 shoemakers, 10 laborers, 17 farmers, and 27 miscellaneous occupations. The number of taxables in 1876 was 122, and the population was 561.

SCHOOLS

The school statistics for 1876 were: schools, 2; average number months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; female teacher, 1; salary of male per month, \$33; salary of female per month, \$33; male scholars, 50; female scholars, 49; average number attending school, 74; received from State appropriation, \$91.14; from taxes, etc., \$626.22; paid for schoolhouse, \$244; for teachers' wages, \$297; for fuel, \$108.12.

Number of schools in 1914, 5; average months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 4; average salaries, male, \$70; female, \$48.33; male scholars, 100; female scholars, 88; average attendance, 134; cost per month, \$1.87; tax levied, \$2,363.95; received from State, \$559; other sources, \$2,361.30; value of schoolhouses, \$7,800; teachers' wages, \$1,505; fuel, fees, etc., \$900.94.

The school directors for 1913 were: W. B. Walker, president; John M. Williams, secretary; C. G. Earhart, treasurer; Charles H. Winslow, A. W. Kinter.

INDUSTRIES

The postoffice at Dayton was established in 1855 with James McQuown as postmaster. Following came Mrs. Eliza A. Goodhart, Thomas McFarland, J. M. McGaughey, R. M. Marshall and A. W. Schreckengost.

In 1913 there are in the borough limits 13 stores, 2 liverymen, 2 jewelers, 1 tailor, 2 butchers, 1 druggist, 2 barbers, 1 undertaker, 1 dentist and 2 hotels.

The resident physicians are: W. B. Walker, George S. Morrow, E. L. Fleming and Daniel Ritter.

The large flouring mill, owned by D. D. Marshall, is run by a gas engine and caters to the surrounding community for a considerable distance. It is valued at \$2,000.

The Dayton Coal Company, located just west of the borough, employs 88 men and produces 65,000 tons of coal annually. S. C. McHenry is the superintendent.

Dayton Lodge No. 738, I. O. F., is a flourishing society. There are also Masonic and other societies in the borough.

The First National Bank of Dayton was chartered Aug. 14, 1891, with a capital of \$25,000. The present officers are: C. W. Ellenberger, president; C. R. Marshall, vice president; A. J. Gourley, cashier. The directors are: C. W. Ellenberger, S. W. Marshall, A. J. Gourley, W. F. Beyer, C. R. Marshall, T. R. Williams, Eugene H. Winslow.

FINANCIAL

The tax collector's returns for 1913 show: Dimensions of the borough, 74 acres, valued at \$8,230; 249 houses and lots, valued at \$123,880, average, \$497.51; 90 horses, valued at \$8,230, average value, \$44.40; 27 cows, value, \$645, average, \$23.88; 339 taxable occupations, at \$14,345; total valuation, \$153,100; money at interest, \$85,634.58.

The voters in 1913 decided to incur a \$10,500 indebtedness for the purpose of installing waterworks and a lighting plant. This is an important matter in these days of foul rivers and typhoid fever epidemics.

RELIGIOUS

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here, it is said, as early as 1821, probably by Rev. Thomas Hudson during his itinerant labors in this region, there being then about 12 members. Its number of communicants in 1876 was 90; Sabbath school scholars, about 100. There were two other churches in the Dayton circuit, whose aggregate number of members was 200, and of Sabbath school scholars about 240. The first church edifice of the Dayton congregation was erected in 1837. Rev. G. M. Allshouse was pastor 1910-1912. Rev. F. L. Teets became pastor in Octo-

ber, 1912, and was returned in October, 1913, for another year.

The Associate Presbyterian congregation of Glade Run was organized in the vicinity of Dayton by Rev. John Hindman in 1831, with eight members. John H. Marshall and William Kinnan were its first ruling elders. The pastorate of Rev. John Hindman continued until April 28, 1852. Rev. David K. Duff first preached to this congregation in February, 1854, and was ordained and installed Oct. 18, 1856. Although he was absent three years rendering military service as captain of Company K in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the Civil war, his pastoral relation, at the request of his congregation, was not dissolved during any portion of his absence. The Sabbath school was organized April 18, 1859. The membership of the church in 1876 was 110, and the number of Sabbath school scholars, 59.

When the union between the Associate and Associate Reformed churches was effected in 1858, the name was changed to that of the United Presbyterian congregation of Glade Run, and in 1850 to the Dayton United Presbyterian congregation. Its contributions to the various boards during the first twenty years was \$9,980, and during the year ending in 1876, \$1,170.08. Its first church edifice was frame, 30 by 35 feet, situated nearly two miles southeast from Dayton, on a small branch of Glade run, adjoining the cemetery in the Borland neighborhood. It was enlarged in 1841. Its location was changed to Dayton in 1860. The present edifice, frame, about 40 by 60 feet, between the Methodist Episcopal church and the academy, on the north side of Church street, was completed in 1863. The lot on which it is located was conveyed by

Robert Marshall to Smith Neal, Robert L. Marshall and Wm. J. Stuchell, trustees, and their successors, March 27, 1869, for \$10. The church has been served for the last year by Rev. R. T. M. Magill, a licentiate of Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, who has been called to the pastorate for the future.

THE PRESS

In 1882 James R. Orr, the first printer in the township, interested Rev. T. M. Elder and other citizens in the establishment of a newspaper, and together they started the *Dayton News*, under the firm name of Elder, Orr & Co. In December, 1883, D. A. Lowe, now a leading photographer of Erie, together with W. C. Marshall, the present proprietor, bought up the stock and conducted the paper until 1885, when Marshall sold out and went to the West. In 1889 Lowe sold to M. H. Schick, who finally suspended it in July, 1892. Marshall returned in February of that year, and in July, together with C. W. Hoover, repurchased the plant and started under promising conditions in August of the same year. Mr. Marshall by 1897 had secured entire control of the paper, and from that time its success was assured. The *News* is now one of the best papers in the county and covers the entire field of the western portion of the county. Squire Marshall is one of the most popular men in Dayton, and to his accurate records much of the correctness of the history of this portion of Armstrong county is due.

The Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles are well represented in the borough.

CHAPTER XXXIII

RED BANK TOWNSHIP

FORMER INDIAN NAME—RAFTING—EARLY SETTLEMENT—PHOENIX FURNACE—"PRESQUE ISLE"—PIERCE—EDDYVILLE—INDEPENDENCE—MC WILLIAMS—NORTH FREEDOM—OAK RIDGE—MUD-LICK—STATISTICS—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The present township of Red Bank contains only about one sixth or one seventh of the territory included within its former limits. All of Red Bank and Mahoning and a part of Madison townships in this county, and all of Red Bank, Porter, Monroe, Limestone, Clarion and Mill Creek townships in Clarion county,

were included in the original township of Red Bank.

The name of this township is of course derived from Red Bank creek. The Indian name of this stream was Lycamahoning, derived from Lycoming and Mahoning—the former corrupted from Legauihanne, a sandy stream;

the latter corrupted from Mahonink, signifying where there is a lick. Lycamahoning, then, must mean a sandy stream flowing from a lick, that is, Sandy Lick, which was the name of this stream as late as 1792 from its source to its mouth, according to Reading Howell's map of that year. It bore that name even later. By the act of Assembly of March 21, 1798, "Sandy Lick or Red Bank creek" was declared to be a public stream or highway "from the mouth up to the second or great fork."

Its original name was changed to Red Bank, by which it has been known by the oldest inhabitants now living in the region through which it flows. Perhaps the change may have been suggested by the red color of the soil of its banks many miles up from its mouth. This stream was first used by Joseph Barnett for the transportation of lumber in 1806.

RAFTING

Barnett, the first white settler in Jefferson county, Pa., settled at Port Barnett in that county prior to 1799. He and his brother-in-law, John Scott, erected a sawmill there in the spring or early part of summer in 1806. Several Indians were there the day the mill was raised, whom Barnett invited to dine with him. They accepted his invitation. After dinner one of them remarked, "Dinner—Indian sleep an hour—then strong." They then went off into the woods, their host supposing that he would not see them again that day. They, however, returned in the course of an hour and vigorously aided in raising the mill and partook of supper. The first lot of lumber which Barnett and Scott sent down the Red Bank was a small platform of timber, which Clark aided in running to the Allegheny river with poles instead of oars as the propelling power. This was a rough stream, on which rafting was then very difficult. Iron used to be transported in those early times on packhorses, in wagons, and on sleds from Center county to Port Barnett, some of which was sent down this creek on rafts which were occasionally wrecked on a bar between Timber Island and the river. As the iron was thus scattered about on that bar it received and it has retained the name of "Iron bar."

FLOODS

There was a high flood in this stream in 1806 which reached eight to ten feet up the trees on the flat where Fairmount now is, as related

by Lewis Daubenspecht, who saw the grass, sticks and other drift which the Indians told him were lodged in the forks of these trees when that flood subsided. There were twenty-one feet of water on the riffle at New Bethlehem Oct. 8, 1847, which swept away bridges, Hass', Knapp's, and Robinson's mills and milldams. Another one, Sept. 28-29, 1861, twenty-two feet high, did less damage than the preceding one. These floods were greatly exceeded by that of 1912, which reached the highest point ever known in the county's history.

In 1817 an act of Assembly was passed, appropriating \$1,000 for the purpose of improving this creek, and Levi Gibson and Samuel C. Orr were appointed commissioners.

That act also made it lawful for all persons owning lands adjoining this stream to erect milldams across it, and other waterworks along it, to keep them in good repair, and draw off enough water to operate them on their own land, but required them "to make a slope from the top, descending fifteen feet for every foot the dam is high, and not less than forty feet in breadth," so as to afford a good navigation and not to infringe the rights and privileges of any owner of private property.

The first flatboat fleet that descended this stream was piloted by Samuel Knapp, in full Indian costume, in 1832 or 1833—two boats loaded with sawed lumber, owned by Uriah Matson, which found a good market in Cincinnati, with the proceeds of which Matson purchased the goods with which he opened his store at Brookville, Jefferson county.

By the act of Assembly April 17, 1854, the Red Bank Navigation Company was incorporated, and authorized, among other things, to clean and clear the Red Bank, Sandy Lick and North Fork creeks of all rocks, bars and other obstructions; to erect other dams and locks; to regulate the chutes of dams; to control the waters by brackets and otherwise for the purpose of navigation; to levy tolls on boards and other sawed stuff, square and other timber, and boats that might pass down these creeks, to be collected at the mouth of Red Bank. The company had begun the work of improvement before the charter was granted, and had already expended over \$8,000. Much of the blasting between New Bethlehem and the mouth of the creek was done by Lewis W. Corbett in 1850.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Some of the settlers of this township at different periods were: Joshua Anderson, Ja-

cob Shick, Henry Nulf, James Coulter, William Freas, Stephen B. Young, Robert Morrison, Hugh Campbell, Alexander Colwell, Thomas Hamilton, Alexander Craig, Thomas McConnell, Frederick Yount, Isaac Redinger, David Yerger, John Organ, James Morgan, Charles Coleman, Arthur Fleming, Henry Featter, James Kerr, John Holwig, Joseph Lankert, Peter Gearhart, Hugh Martin, John McDonald, William Hannegan, Andrew Guthrie, George Wheateroft, Philip Kuntzleman, Isaac Cruse, Samuel Craig, George Weinberg, John Holben, Charles Miller, George Geist, George Mitchell, John Shirey, Jonathan Mahoney, John Hess, Jacob Stohman.

The isolation of this part of the county and the frequent incursions of the Indians prevented the settlement of Red Bank township till long after other parts had been well supplied with homesteaders.

Philip Mechling, who died in 1883, remembers seeing but one house between Yost Smith's ferry on the Red Bank, in the northwestern part, and Martin's ferry, on the Mahoning, in the southeastern part, of this township, as he passed from one to the other when he was collecting the United States internal revenue tax in 1817-18, which was in the vicinity of the latter ferry. There was but a slight increase of population throughout this township until after the resumption of the sale of the Holland Lands in 1830.

One of the first settlers on Red Bank was Yost Smith, in 1807, who located at the point where once existed an Indian village called "Old Town." Smith's place was a popular resort for lumbermen in the early days of rafting, owing to the brand of whiskey dispensed by him and the excellent cooking of his wife.

Peter Stone settled near Smith's in 1815 and ran a ferry at that point until 1827.

A ferry on the Mahoning near the present town of Independence was established in 1803 by Hugh Martin. His outfit consisted of one canoe, and the assessors did not deem it of sufficient value to assess it.

A flaxseed oil mill was erected by William Freas in 1825 on Red Bank creek and operated until 1834. The first gristmill was put in operation in 1836 by Adam Beck, on the Mahoning near the site of the present town of Eddyville. He afterward added a distillery.

In 1833 Isaac Redinger put up a sawmill near the present site of North Freedom. Another mill was operated in 1849 by McCrea & Galbraith on the Mahoning, near the site of Phoenix furnace. Daniel Hough started the first tannery in 1842. Salt works were worked

on the east side of the Mahoning in 1868, near the furnace, producing an average of eight barrels per day. The well, 425 feet deep, was drilled by John Mock.

OLD IRON FURNACES

Phoenix furnace was located in 1846 near the eastern line of the township, close to the corners of Jefferson and Indiana counties, on the Mahoning. The first owners were Henry Smith, W. B. Travis, Jonathan Grider and Andrew G. Workman. It was operated in 1849 by Smith & Guthrie, and in 1850 by George B. McFarland. This furnace was distinguished from its use of the red hematite ore found near Milton on the lands of Hugh Allen and Wesley Coleman. This ore was lean and of poorer quality than the buhrstone usually available elsewhere, so, lacking the latter and dependent entirely upon the former, the furnace was closed down in 1853, after an unsuccessful run. The methods of operation were similar to those of the other furnaces in the county.

McCrea furnace was built in 1857 by McCrea & Galbraith on the Mahoning. It was similar to the Phoenix and ran the same course, with the exception of using buhrstone ore. The town of McCrea furnace marks its site.

"PRESQUE ISLE"

The first attempt at founding a town was made by Archibald Glenn, who, in 1844, laid out the village of Presque Isle, probably named from the fort of that name located in 1753 at the present site of Erie. James Stewart platted the prospective town, and the first house was erected in 1852. Assessment lists are poor sources of information regarding the location of a place, for there are no definite details respecting "Presque Isle City," as it was called in 1853, to be obtained from the books of that year, and until 1858, when the last report was made. From statements of early settlers this little place is supposed to have been located on or near the present settlement of McGregor. For some reason the projected town did not grow. It reached its greatest size in 1858, when the taxables were fifteen and property valuation \$1,303. The next year, however, the taxables were only two and the valuation \$283. Thereafter, like a ghost, it disappeared from the rolls and the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

PIERCE OR "NEW SALEM"

In 1827 Tobias Shick settled on the tract north of the center of the township on the west end of which in 1850 was laid out the town of New Salem. The first separate assessment was for the year of 1853, when there were one church, one physician—Dr. Alex. P. Albright, a "Know Nothing," one carpenter and seventeen other taxables. The total valuation then was \$1,270.

The Evangelical, or "Albright Methodist," called the Salem Church, at this place was organized by Rev. Daniel Long about 1851, and its frame edifice was erected the next year, when the membership was about fifty. In 1876 it was 400, and they owned a parsonage. Services were held here occasionally in later years.

The United Evangelical Lutheran Church is also located here, the building having been erected in 1893. The pastor now is Rev. J. T. Shaffer.

The first dwelling house (including a store-room) was built by Jonathan Houpt, the second by Peter Aulenbaucher, and the third by William Buffington and Adam Miller. The Pierce post office was established here Dec. 14, 1857, Solomon Wyant postmaster, whose successors up to 1876 were William Buffington and Peter Hoch. The latter is still in business here. The present postmaster is William H. Copenhaver. Another storekeeper is W. E. Miller.

The assessment list for 1876 shows: Preacher, 1; school teacher, 1; blacksmiths, 2; shoemakers, 2. Number of taxables, 23, representing a population of 105. One of the citizens of this place, William Buffington, was elected county commissioner in 1872, and re-elected in 1875. One of the Red Bank district schoolhouses is situated in the upper part of this town, a short distance west of the church, near the intersection of the public roads.

EDDYVILLE

At the juncture of Pine run and the Mahoning is an eddy which was called Kuhn's Eddy, from John Kuhn, who settled there in 1838 and built a sawmill, which was afterward successively the property of Isaac Butler, James E. Brown, Adam Beck, Francis Dobbs, John Bechtel, Jeremiah Bonner and George D. Smith, up to 1872. Just previous to Kuhn's settlement Adam Beck had put up a gristmill near the same location.

These industries attracted settlers, and in

1857 the town of Eddyville was established with Turney S. Orr as postmaster. In 1876 it had, besides the two mills, a distillery, a store, a boatyard, a blacksmith shop and about a dozen houses.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized as a union congregation between 1839 and 1842. The exact date is not known. At that time Rev. Jacob F. Diefenbacher, a Reformed clergyman, ministered to the congregation. His successor was Rev. John Althouse, of the same denomination. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. John G. Young, who preached occasionally in the German language, between 1848 and 1864. Services were held in the home of J. D. Smith, one and a half miles north of Eddyville. Two Sunday schools were operated, one in Foreman's schoolhouse, under Archie Glenn, and the other in Fleming's schoolhouse, nearer town, under the charge of Mr. Fleming. When the first church was built Mr. Glenn assumed the entire charge of the school. In 1900 Rev. Charles E. Berkey reorganized the school as a strictly Lutheran one.

Among the earliest members of the congregation were the Nulf, Smith, Beck, Daubenspecht, Long, Holibaugh, Rugh and Rumbaugh families. A complete list is not at hand. About 1865 the two denominations erected their first home, a wooden one. It was used until 1903, when the Lutherans withdrew and built a \$3,000 church at Eddyville. The Reformed congregation rebuilt the church and remained at the old location, which is on the hill above the Mahoning creek, in Mahoning township. This church is served by Rev. H. S. Garner of Dayton.

The pastors of the Lutherans have been Revs. J. G. Young, 1848-64; Henry Gathers, 1864-68; H. Fetzer, 1868-71; W. E. Crebs, 1871-73; David Townsend, 1873-75; Wilson Selner, 1875-81; Elias A. Best, 1883-86; vacant from 1886 to 1893; William J. Bucher, 1893-97; F. J. Matter, 1897-1900; C. E. Berkey, 1900-03; W. B. Clancey, 1903-10. The present pastor is Rev. William E. Sunday. The church membership is 40, and the Sabbath school, 50.

INDEPENDENCE

The year 1855 saw the birth of this town, which is located in the deep bend of the Mahoning at the extreme southern end of the township, cutting a corner out of Wayne township. By the assessment rolls of 1850 it contained five taxables, one sawmill, a

foundry and a blacksmith shop. The valuation that year was \$1,245. The last separate assessment the next year gave practically the same figures. Michael Hileman built the sawmill in 1853. Isaac Hopkins started the foundry in 1852. These industries were successively owned by Glenn, Hopkins & Co., 1859; E. V. Thomas, 1861; Hopkins & Lamb, 1865, and Hopkins & Thompson, 1867-78. Michael Smith operates the foundry now, producing stove castings and doing general repairs. There are few houses there now, and no stores or churches. Milton, Wayne township, across the creek, supplies the inhabitants with the necessities of life.

MC WILLIAMS OR "CHARLESTON"

The fine mill site at the junction of Mudlick creek and Pine creek attracted the attention of Adam Smith in 1854 and here he built a dam, ran a sluice over the edge of a hill and erected a gristmill in the forks, adding soon thereafter a store. He had settled here in 1830 and by 1844 his house was the place of holding township elections. According to the assessment list of 1862 the town which had grown up at this point was called "Charleston," and contained the mill, ten dwellings, a schoolhouse, sawmill, blacksmith shop and a distillery, owned by John W. Smith & Bro. In 1864 the gristmill was owned by Charles W. Ellenberger. It was later run by W. M. Brocius, but is now idle. The sawmill was also operated by Brocius, who sold it to the Andrews Lumber Company, they operating it till 1907.

The present town is called McWilliams and consists of eight dwelling houses, a store kept by N. M. Richards, a church and a schoolhouse. The United Evangelical church was built in 1894 and the present pastor is Rev. Robert Schaffer.

None of the industries are now in operation and the dam has been destroyed.

NORTH FREEDOM

The tract on which the flourishing town of North Freedom is situated was settled in 1833 by Isaac Redinger, who built the sawmill there. In 1871 Jonathan Yount founded the town and named it. Its site is in the northeastern corner of the township, on the Jefferson county line. In 1880 it contained about twenty houses, a postoffice (established in 1878), two stores and a church, erected in 1848 by the German Reformed and Lutheran

denominations jointly. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. J. G. Young and the Reformed, Rev. L. D. Lateman. The joint building committee was composed of George Coleman and Peter Minnick, Lutheran, and John Shirey and Jacob Zeats, Reformed. These congregations have since divided and built separate homes. George W. Baughman is the present storekeeper. The pastor of the Reformed church is H. A. Hartman. The Lutheran church is not in use now.

OAK RIDGE

This attractive little town is built on the southern shore of Red Bank creek, in the northwest corner of this township. The name is singularly appropriate, even at the present date, for all of the great oaks of the past are not yet cut away, a few remaining to uphold the honor of the name.

Emanuel Evangelical church is situated near this town. It was built in 1851, is of brick and quite well preserved. The building committee of the date of its birth were George Coleman, Philip Houpt, Jacob Shelly and Jacob Shick, and the first pastor was Rev. J. G. Young. Occasional services are held there now.

This section is quite an educational center, having three schools in a radius of three miles, and much rivalry is exhibited in the competition for first position on the monthly reports. The teachers at present session are Miss Emma Brocius, No. 1; Miss Margaret Robinson, No. 2; Mr. W. Drummond, No. 3.

M. F. Smith is the postmaster at Oak Ridge and David Wolff has the principal store here.

MUDLICK

This settlement, which will probably grow into a town in a few years, was started in 1913 by the opening of the Cobaugh Colliery Company's mines, which were idle for eight years past. The former owners worked out four veins and abandoned operations owing to failure to obtain new leases. Their rights and plant have been purchased by the Pine Run Coal Company, who are preparing to open several new mines and are building homes for the operatives. Two enterprising young men, D. B. Procius of New Bethlehem, and M. M. Shick of Mudlick, have opened the first store at the latter place.

STATISTICS

The assessment list of this township, exclusive of Freedom, Milton and New Salem, for

1876, exclusive of farmers, shows: County superintendent, 1; physician, 1; school teachers, 2; blacksmiths, 4; carpenters, 3; merchant, 1; mason, 1; millers, 2; machinist, 1; laborers, 10; wagonmaker, 1. According to the mercantile appraiser's list there were five merchants, all in the fourteenth class.

The first census taken after Red Bank township was reduced to its present area by the organization of other townships was that of 1860, which shows its population then to have been: White, 1,304; colored, 1. In 1870: native, 1,335; foreign, 6. The number of taxables, including those of the above-mentioned towns, in 1876, was 376, representing a population of 1,729.

In 1890 the population was 1,892; in 1900 it was 2,289; and in 1910 it was 2,079.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 5,526, cleared, 13,602, valued at \$206,706; houses and lots, 232, value, \$37,165, average, \$160.19; horses, 394, value, \$19,380, average, \$49.18; cows, 409, value, \$5,858, average, \$14.32; taxable occupations, 641, amount, \$12,025; total valuation, \$285,601. Money at interest, \$42,941.

SCHOOLS

The first little log schoolhouse in the township was on Red Bank creek, near the present town of Oak Ridge, and was built in 1828. Another was put up on the site of the present one at North Freedom in 1833.

In 1860 the number of schools was 10; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 8; female, 2; average salaries male teachers per month, \$17; female teachers, \$17; male scholars, 240; female scholars, 200; average number attending school, 266; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 43 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$900; received from State appropriation, \$79.59; from collectors, \$1,200; cost of instruction, \$664; fuel, etc., \$90; repairing schoolhouses, etc., \$40.

In 1876 the number of schools was 12; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 12; average monthly salaries, \$27.50; male scholars, 241; female scholars, 244; average number attending school, 343; cost per month, 70 cents; amount tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,772.84; received from State appropriation, \$314.31; from taxes and other sources, \$1,973.04; cost of schoolhouses, repairs, etc., \$88.68; paid teachers' wages, \$1,625; fuel, etc., \$228.30.

In 1913 the number of schools was 15; months taught, 7; male teachers, 6; female

teachers, 9; average salaries, male, \$43.33; female, \$45.55; male scholars, 269; female scholars, 245; average attendance, 349; cost per month, each scholar, \$1.53; tax levied, \$3,061.73; received from State, \$3,263.06; other sources, \$3,571.26; value of schoolhouses, \$9,000; teachers' wages, \$4,690; other expenses, \$1,218.81.

The school directors are: H. E. Gruver, president; C. E. Shaffer, secretary; R. H. F. Miller, treasurer; David Wolfe, B. F. Geist.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The geological features of this township are generally indicated by the following section, obtained above Smith's sawmill on Pine run: Sandstone, 10 feet; upper Freeport coal, 5 feet, 8 inches; olive shale, 10 feet; Freeport sandstone, blue shale, 10 feet; lower Freeport coal, shale, 5 feet; sandstone (Freeport), 73 feet; black slate, four feet; Kittanning coal, 3 feet; olive shale, 20 feet; ferriferous limestone, 8 feet; 80 feet above the run by estimation.

Furthermore, near the forks of the Mahoning and Little Mahoning the Freeport limestone appears eighty feet above the water. At the crossing of the Elderton road, over the Mahoning creek, the strata begin to dip more steeply and soon the ferriferous limestone and its overlying Kittanning coal rise from the water. The upper Freeport coal is seen a little east of the road, 150 or 200 feet above the creek, the Freeport limestone occurring at a lower level opposite. The Greendale anticlinal crosses somewhat below Glade run, but so rapidly does it decline, like all the others, to the southwest, that on the Cowanshannock it does not lift the ferriferous limestone to water level, although where the axis crosses the Mahoning that bed is at a considerable height in the hillsides.

The rocks here represented above water level belong mainly to the lower productive group, the lower barrens being scarcely seen at all within the limits of the township. The conglomerate and sub-conglomerate rocks make the lower portions of the slopes along Mahoning creek, as explained in the sketch of Wayne township, and the same rocks are seen occupying the same positions past Eddyville and so on to the mouth of Little Mud Lick. Similar conditions prevail along Red Bank creek, but the structure necessitates a much less area for their exposure there. Thus the ferriferous limestone remains high above the water level of the Mahoning along the southern edge of the township, while along

the Red Bank it gradually approaches the creek, which it finally touches below McWilliams. Very little of the upper Freeport coal is represented, there being only a few isolated knobs high enough to hold it. A few such knobs are found southeast of Pierce, a few more west of this village, while at the western edge of the township the coal is brought down from its high level to dip under the western side of the valley of Little Mud Lick. Wherever found it is a workable coal-bed and is usually accompanied by its limestone. The lower Freeport coal is also present but unimportant. The upper Kittanning coal here assumes its cannel feature over a considerable area, and it has been repeatedly opened by the

farmers. The cannel portions of the bed are from ten to twelve feet thick, and here and there quite good, though very slaty. The whole nature of the deposit makes the bed unreliable in point of persistency. The lower Kittanning coal is three feet thick. The ferriferous limestone is from eight to ten feet thick, and so favorably situated on the hills that it can be cheaply worked for quarry lime. Little use of it has, however, been made.

The elevation above ocean level at Maysville is 1,107 feet; at Pine run, 1,100; at Millville, 1,092; at Indiantown run, 1,089 feet.

The loftiest point in the township is reached near Camp run, in the western end, and is 1,566 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXXIV

MAHONING TOWNSHIP

ORIGIN OF NAME—SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS—AN OLD COUPLE—MAHONING FURNACE—PUTNEYVILLE—OAKLAND—"BOSTONIA" MINE—SOUTH BETHLEHEM—RELIGIOUS—MODERN INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—GEOLOGY

Named after the creek which winds its way through the southern portion, this township was established in 1851, being formed from parts of Madison, Pine, Wayne and Red Bank townships, and contains about twenty-five square miles. The first election resulted as follows: William R. Hamilton, judge of election; John Sheridan, John McCauley, inspectors of election; Samuel Ferguson, assessor; John A. Colwell, Alexander Cathcart, assistants; William Smullin, Thomas Buzzard, supervisors; Milton Osbein, clerk; David Putney, R. C. Williamson, John Sheridan, auditors; J. W. Powell, J. J. Wich, James Stockdill, John Shumaker, James Lee, Thomas Buzzard, school directors; Peter Shumaker, John Duff, overseers of the poor; James T. Putney, justice of the peace; Absalom Smullin, constable.

SETTLERS

The first settlers and landowners of this township were: William R. Hamilton, John Kuhn, George Weinberg, William Benton, Abraham Mohoney, Rev. John G. Young, John A. Colwell, William Procius, John Counselman, John McClelland, Stephen B. Young, Samuel S. Harrison, William Horn, Alexander Cathcart, Henry D. Foster, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewitt, Robert Ferguson, John Duff, Samuel Ferguson, Alexander Colwell, Thomas McConnell, James

E. Brown, Jacob Hettrick, Robert Cathcart, John Moorhead, Dr. W. S. Hosack, James Parker, Stofel Reichard, Edward Blakeny, Robert Blakeny, Arthur Bryan, George Bryan, William Smullin, Thomas Park, Isaac Anderson, Jeremiah Murray, George Roberts, Jacob Anthony, John Edwards, Jacob Nulf, Adam Nulf, George Smith, Andrew Foreman, Rheuben Huffman, John Doverspike (in German, Daubenspecht), David McCullough, David Putney, Lewis Daubenspecht, James McMullen, Jacob Anthony, Benjamin Price, David Gumbert, James Bleakeney, George W. Goheen, Joseph Hettrick, John McCauley, Samuel Adams, Samuel W. Kinney, Joseph K. Wright, Conrad Lamberson, Daniel Reedy.

The earliest white settlers were William R. Hamilton and John Kuhn, who established themselves at Camp run, near the Mahoning, not far from the site of Putneyville, about 1787. They called the run "Camp run," from an Indian camp which was used for some time after they came to this section. It seemed to be an old resort for the savages, as there was a large cavity near there where the coal had been burned away, probably by some ancient campfire.

Adam Nulf built a cabin about 1799 on the Mahoning, near the present site of Caldwell, and also set out an orchard, which was still bearing in 1885. Casper Nulf, a brother, set-

tled on the Mahoning near the present village of Eddyville, in 1808. He died in 1837, his wife preceding him the previous year. The *Kittanning Gazette* of the year 1837, in a notice of their deaths, said: "Died, February 1, 1837, Casper Nulf, aged 103 years, and on November 11, 1836, Phoebe, his wife, aged 103 years. They had lived together more than eighty years, and were the parents of eighteen children. Their descendants are believed to number three hundred. They had supported themselves by their own industry until within three years of their deaths." In the little Smith burying ground, on the side of a hill near Eddyville, are their graves, marked with almost undecipherable tombstones, and surrounded by a stone wall.

James Parker, who settled on the Mahoning west of Putneyville, in 1805, located near a place called by the Indians "Fish-basket," from the immense schools of fish that were to be found there in early days before the mines and mills had polluted the waters and killed their inhabitants.

Another original settler was Lewis Daubenspecht, in 1806, at the point now occupied by the town of South Bethlehem. John Daubenspecht, in 1816, settled on the run that empties into the Mahoning east of the town of Caldwell. He was said to have operated a mill at this place, sometimes called the "Narrow Sluice," from the fact that the creek is only 22 feet wide at this point. No traces of the mill remain. The descendants of these two men are numerous and prominent in the township in 1913. They have Anglicized their name, calling it "Doverspike."

MAHONING FURNACE

This iron furnace was built in the summer of 1845 by the Colwell brothers, Alexander and John, and was operated as a cold blast until 1860, when the fuel was changed to coke. In forty-six weeks of 1856 it produced 4,796 tons of iron from the blue carbonate ore of that region. The only building near the furnace during its erection was the little log cabin of Adam Nulf, on the north side of the Mahoning creek, which was used to house the workmen. The site of the furnace was a beautifully picturesque one, on the Mahoning, at the apex of a sharp bend, opposite Reedy run. By 1855 the region around the furnace developed into a thriving settlement, a sawmill was in operation and a schoolhouse, used also as a church, erected. There were then thirty buildings near the furnace and a fine

bridge spanned the creek. But this furnace and its surrounding settlement have gone the way of all the rest of the old iron industries, and at the present time the only evidence of the once busy hive of industry is a pile of stone and a heap of slag and cinder.

The little town of "Caldwell" is situated slightly east of the site of the furnace and is comparatively prosperous since the opening of the Shawmut railroad through this section. The railroad crosses the creek both above and below the town.

PUTNEYVILLE

In 1833 David Putney purchased from the Holland Land Company, at \$1.50 per acre, a tract of 1,000 acres of land surrounding and including the site of the present village named after him. Soon after this purchase was made Mr. Putney, his three sons, James Thompson and George Stevenson came to the spot where the village now stands. The bottomlands and the hillsides were then covered with a thick growth of laurel and hazel brush, through which a road was cut with considerable difficulty. A little shanty was erected upon the creek bank, near where the old gristmill now stands. The material of which it was constructed was slabs gathered along the creek, and it was roofed with bark taken in large pieces from trees in the vicinity. About four months later a second cabin was built, similar to and near the first. This was to serve the purpose of a store, and was stocked with a limited assortment of staple goods brought from Freeport and Pittsburgh. For about a year there were no other buildings erected, but during that period Mr. Putney was engaged in working upon a headrace and dam and taking out timber for a grist and sawmill, employing ten or twelve hands. The sawmill was completed the second year. Shanty life no longer possessing the charm of novelty, and now having a mill to manufacture lumber, a story-and-a-half frame dwelling house was erected—the first in the neighborhood. The rest of the family moved up from Freeport, and George S. Putney commenced getting out the lumber for the gristmill, which was built and put in successful operation during the third year of the settlement. The elder Mr. Putney was a natural genius in mechanics and a typical New England pioneer, able to turn his hand to almost any industry. With the improvements alluded to business was continued very successfully up to the spring of 1840, by which time considerable land had been cleared

and the sunshine allowed to reach the fertile soil of the little valley. A few houses for tenants had also been erected. About this time David Putney contracted to furnish a large amount of timber for the completion of dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river, at Pittsburgh, and to meet the contract he purchased some rafts on Mahoning and Red Bank creeks.

In a reasonable time the timber was all taken out and in readiness for high water to run it to market. George S. Putney, having to remain there waiting a rise, went to work and took out frame timber for the Methodist Episcopal church at Freeport. To their misfortune there was no freshet during the fall sufficient to afford them the opportunity to make a delivery, and the timber was frozen up in the ice the following winter and lost. In consequence, David Putney became financially involved, and in 1842 was obliged to effect a sale of the greater part of his property to meet his indebtedness. It was then that James Thompson and George S. Putney, by request of the creditors, purchased the grist and saw mills with about 190 acres of land surrounding them, agreeing to pay therefor the sum of \$4,000. Fortunately for the young men, who succeeded their father in business, the Mahoning furnace was put in operation, in 1845, by John A. Colwell & Co., and an outlet was demanded for the metal which they manufactured. This the Putney brothers supplied, putting up a boat scaffold and building boats upon which, under contract, they carried the company's pig iron down the creek and the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh. They put up a new sawmill, entered into a general lumber business, and in 1848 engaged in merchandising, taking into partnership in the latter a third brother, David T. These industries were fairly remunerative, but it was the business of building and purchasing boats to carry metal for the furnace people which gave them the greater part of the revenue with which they discharged their indebtedness.

In 1858 the gristmill was burned, but at once replaced by a larger one. This mill is still standing, but is not operated now.

The boatbuilding occupied an average of twenty persons, the output being fifteen flats, 80 by 18 feet, yearly. B. H. Putney, grandson of old "Father" Putney, was the last to construct flatboats in 1880.

The dam was carried away by the flood of 1862, rebuilt the following year, and lastly destroyed in the spring of 1880.

The town which grew up around the Putney

projects was definitely named about 1842. David Putney was the first postmaster in 1844. Dr. J. H. Wick located here in 1848 and Dr. Theodore P. Klingensmith in 1874. George W. Goheen opened the first store in 1845, and in 1847 the Putneys purchased it. This store has been in the Putney family for the succeeding years, the present owner being the genial B. H. Putney, nephew of old David. This is the only store on the south side of the creek. L. G. Schreckongost has a store on the opposite bank, in the building used as a hotel by Joseph C. Schreckongost in 1880. Another hotel, once a resort for travelers, and kept by S. Nulf in 1875, is now in the possession of O. D. Smith. Eugene L. Brown was druggist here in 1883-90.

There are about thirty-eight houses in the town at present, but no industries. Dr. G. L. Angueney is the only resident physician.

The place of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church was changed from an edifice near William Smullin's to this place in 1844, and public services held in the schoolhouse and occasionally in the Associate Reformed or U. P. Church edifice, until the present edifice, frame, 40 by 60 feet, two stories, costing \$5,000, was erected, in 1873, on a lot conveyed, Dec. 27, 1870, by George S. Putney to Amzi Loomis, John F. Gearhart, William B. Smullin and himself, trustees, "containing sixty-four perches, also five feet from the south line for hitching purposes." The building is still standing and is used as often as the divided time of the pastor allows. Rev. B. H. Morey served here until 1912, being succeeded by Rev. John Walls.

The Associate Reformed, now called United Presbyterian, Church was dependent on supplies most, if not all the time, until 1870, when it ceased to exercise its ecclesiastical functions. Its membership was too small to maintain a regular pastor. The lot on which its frame edifice was situated was conveyed by J. T. and G. S. Putney to James L. Armstrong, John Duff and Samuel Ferguson, committee or trustees, and their successors, Dec. 8, 1853, for \$1. The congregation became divested of their title to it by sheriff's sale to William R. Hamilton, who had been one of the chief contributors to the maintenance of the organization during its ephemeral existence.

The first bridge across the Mahoning, connecting the two parts of this town, was erected at an early date. The present superstructure, the fourth one, was built in 1890 by the county.

Rev. J. A. Campbell, the first county super-

intendent of schools, taught a normal class here in 1855-56.

The first separate assessment list for Putneyville was in 1851, showing that the entire town then contained 24 taxables, indicating the number of inhabitants then to have been 110. Though the occupations were assessed at \$320, there are no specifications of what any of them were. The aggregate valuation of real estate was \$1,735, and of personal, \$165. The assessment list for 1876 shows: taxables, 51, indicating the population to be 234. The occupations were specified thus: Minister, 1; school teacher, 1; surveyor, 1; physician, 1; farmers, 2; laborers, 8; merchants, 2; millers, 2; shoemakers, 2; blacksmith, 1; cabinetmaker, 1. The last separate assessment was in 1873.

In the summer of 1913 the Mahoning Coal Company opened a coal mine under the farm of W. J. Sullivan, formerly the W. R. Hamilton farm. This is close to Putneyville and will have an effect on the future prosperity of the town. The Shawmut railroad has a station on the north side of the Mahoning, within the limits of the town.

OAKLAND

This town was originally called "Texas" in 1848 by Joseph Moorehead, the owner of that tract. It was changed to Oakland by William R. Hamilton in 1854, who laid out the lots and made the sales. He also started the Oakland Trading Company in 1856, which was a stock company of forty-seven members, for the purpose of operating a communistic store. The project did well for a few years, but finally wound up in a litigation.

The assessment list of Oakland for 1850 gave the number of taxables as eight and the total valuation as \$772.

The Methodist Episcopal church here was built in 1874. The congregation had previously worshipped in a frame building, built in 1843 on the land of William Smullin, south of the Mahoning furnace. Services are held here occasionally by pastors from nearby towns.

The present church edifice of the Baptist congregation, frame, 36 by 56 feet, two stories, the first 12 and the second 16 feet in the clear, which cost \$5,000, was erected on this parcel in 1874, adjacent to which is the parsonage. This church was organized April 10, 1837, by Rev. Thomas Wilson, and worshipped elsewhere until the completion of this edifice. It was incorporated on Sept. 13, 1876, its corporate name being the "Red Bank Baptist

Church of Oakland." The number of its members was 60, and of Sabbath school scholars, 75. A union Sabbath school, with different officers, which most of the scholars of the Baptist school attended, was held; at a different hour, in this edifice, except in the winter. This practice is still continued. There is no regular pastor. The site of the first church edifice, used until 1873, when it was destroyed by fire, was at the side of the old graveyard directly opposite the schoolhouse, on the Anderson ferry road. That church was erected in 1846.

The Brethren in Christ congregation have a church edifice at the northeastern extremity of this village, on Peter Shoemaker's land, frame, 31 by 41 feet, one story. It formerly belonged to the Methodist congregation, and was erected in 1844 on that part of the Bryan lands conveyed to William Smullin, and was purchased by Peter Shoemaker in 1872, taken down, removed to its present site, and reconstructed just as it was before its removal. This church was organized prior to 1846, and worshipped elsewhere until the present edifice was provided. It was so carefully fostered by Peter Shoemaker and some of his kindred as to be frequently called "Shoemaker's church." Its membership at present is small. The resident minister is Rev. L. R. Holsinger.

Dr. W. S. Hosack was the first resident physician of Oakland. He settled there in 1874. The second one was Dr. P. W. Shoemaker, who came in 1875. The later practitioners to locate at Oakland were: Dr. C. A. Duff in 1882, S. J. Heffner in 1892 and B. J. Longwell in 1904.

The Oakland Classical and Normal Institute, under the principalship of Lebbens J. Shoemaker, A. B., a graduate of Princeton College, was opened in the first story of the Baptist church, April 11, 1877. Instruction was given in the common and higher English branches and the Greek and Latin languages. The average number of pupils, male and female, was sixty-eight, and of those pursuing the higher English branches and Greek and Latin, sixteen. This institution had a very brief existence, however.

The separate assessment list of Oakland for 1876 shows its number of taxables to have been 55: laborers, 26; carpenters, 7; single men, 3; merchants, 2; physicians, 2; shoemaker, 1; plasterer, 1; school teacher, 1; farmer, 1; artist, 1; pauper, 1; landlord, 1. Before the completion of the Allegheny Valley and Low Grade railroads, when the travel and hauling of freight along this route were considerable,

there were two hotels, which were reasonably well patronized.

At this date Oakland is included in the township assessment list. There are 105 houses here, two hotels, two butchers, and four blacksmiths. The storekeepers are W. T. Johnson, John Allen, G. B. Doverspike, W. W. McEntire and G. B. Miller.

A REMARKABLE COAL VEIN

The "Bostonia Mine" of the Fairmount Coal & Coke Company is located a mile and a quarter northeast of Oakland, and has the largest vein of cannel coal in the United States. It has been in operation since 1854, and the "pot vein" is so extensive that it has not been worked out so far. The daily shipment in 1875 was 250 tons, sixty miners were employed, and the company had started the present industrial settlement near the mines. A deposit of the Upper Kittanning coal is also mined. The assessment of the company's property for 1913 is \$12,770. The employees number 457 and the output for this year is 290,000 tons. J. A. Beam is the local manager.

This vein of coal is a continuation of the stratum of block coal mentioned in the sketch of Red Bank township, and is from ten to twelve feet thick. It contains, according to the analysis of a government coal expert, Dr. F. A. Genth: moisture, 1.06; volatile matter, 34.00; fixed carbon, 56.78; ash, 8.16=100.00; sulphur, .21. This stratum extends northwesterly, and as it approaches Bostonia is what is commonly called cannel coal, though in reality a cannel slate, containing, according to A. S. McCreath's analysis of a specimen of it, 25 per cent of ash. This deposit, says Platt, is irregular, existing only in "pots" or concave areas, disconnected, and often widely separated, so that the occurrence of cannel is confined to certain localities. The thickness or thinness of the mass may be judged by the depth or shallowness of the "pots." A mistaken idea prevails in the Red Bank region that the outspread of the "cannel" is as regular as that of one of the coalbeds of the productive series. The origin of these "pots" is not exactly clear. They may represent depressions which existed originally in the surface when the coalbed was formed; or they may be due to floating sheets of vegetation, similar to those which now exist in the Dismal Swamp, North Carolina. Underlying the "cannel" at all points is a thin layer of bituminous coal, with a regular and continuous outspread, being

the equivalent of the Kittanning upper coal, by which the geological horizon of the cannel deposit is defined.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM

William R. Hamilton must have acquired the townsite habit, for after laying out the town of Oakland, in 1854, he founded the town of South Bethlehem in 1874. He was as successful in this investment as he was in the former, for the place is growing rapidly in unison with the thriving borough of New Bethlehem in Clarion county, on the opposite side of Red Bank creek. The population is mostly composed of persons interested in mercantile and industrial investments in New Bethlehem, and they are served by the storekeepers of that borough.

The chief industry at South Bethlehem is the Red Bank Milling Company, C. C. Gumbert, manager, which is operated by the water-power of the Red Bank creek, through a fine concrete millrace and turbine wheels. The dam, a successor of an early wooden one, is of concrete and fitted to resist the force of any freshet in the future. The mill plant is one of the finest in the county and is kept busy most of the time in and out of season.

The town is lighted and supplied with fire protection by New Bethlehem, on a yearly contract. T. A. Kerr is the burgess in 1913, and N. A. Corbett, treasurer.

In 1913 the number of schools in South Bethlehem borough was 3; average months taught, 8; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 2; average salaries, male, \$62.50; female, \$50.94; male scholars, 58; female scholars, 71; average attendance, 103; cost per month, \$1.48; tax levied, \$899.22; received from State, \$678.56; other sources, \$3,392.96; value of schoolhouses, \$3,580; teachers' wages, \$1,318; fuel, fees, etc., \$2,026.53.

The school directors for that year were: F. M. Cribbs, president; R. C. Behan, secretary; W. W. Corbett, treasurer; G. M. Lavelly, A. S. Shankle.

The resident physicians are Drs. Edgar K. Shumaker and Philip W. Shumaker.

The assessment returns of South Bethlehem for 1913 show: Number of acres, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$, valued at \$2,431; houses and lots, 190, valued at \$51,633, average, \$266.48; horses, 19, value, \$520, average, \$27.15; cows, 8, value, \$115; average, \$14.37; taxable occupations, 197; amount, \$7,285; total valuation, \$69,484. Money at interest, \$15,926.60.

RELIGIOUS

In addition to the churches mentioned in the sketches of the towns of Oakland and Putneyville there were three edifices in other portions of the township.

An old log church stood at the side of the "Hogback road," south of Mahoning furnace, which must have been built as early as 1812. Philip Mechling, sheriff of Armstrong county in 1818, passed it one summer day in 1815 when a meeting was being held in it, and noticed several persons looking at him through the unchinked cracks in the logs. He said the building had the appearance of age that date. This structure was used for church purposes and as a schoolhouse for some years after the furnace went into operation. Rev. B. B. Killikelly preached here at intervals during later years. The site is now marked by a clump of briars. A frame church and a small dwelling are now located near here.

Philip Shumaker, who was quite a church builder, constructed a brick building on his land near Oakland in 1846, in which his brother George, of the Dunkard denomination, was pastor till 1872, when Philip turned the building into a residence.

The German Reformed and Lutheran Churches held services in an old log schoolhouse in the bend of the Mahoning opposite Eddyville, until 1865, when they built a frame church in partnership. Services were held in it till 1893, when the congregations separated, the Reformed rebuilding near the same site, the Lutherans going to Eddyville, where they erected a structure of their own.

MODERN INDUSTRIES

The Climax Brick Company, located at St. Charles and Climax, both on the Red Bank west of New Bethlehem, was originally the Stewart Firebrick Company, established in 1872. At their organization the valuation of the land, clay mines and railroad along the left bank of the creek was \$32,000. The capacity in 1874 was 8,000 bricks daily, and fifty men were employed. The panic of 1873 affected the finances of the company and it later came into the hands of the present owners. Over one hundred employees are on the payroll at present and the output is many times that of the early days, owing to modern machinery and methods. Most of the employees reside at Climax. P. P. Buffington is the foreman of the plant.

The Fort Pitt Powder Company, a Pittsburgh corporation, has a large powder works east of Putneyville on the northern side of the Mahoning, in which about thirty men are employed. They produce several grades of black mining powder and are capitalized at \$15,000. They are now producing 900 kegs of powder per day.

The Shawmut road has two new mines in this township. The Seminole mine lies up the run above the old furnace site and near the town of Oakland. It is one of the most up-to-date mines in the State. The superintendent is A. White, and the company doctor is B. J. Longwell, M. D.

Chickasaw is the name of the mining town on a branch of the Shawmut, about half a mile from Widnoon, consisting of about eight hundred inhabitants. The Shawmut Commercial Company store is in the charge of Charles Kennedy. Mr. R. A. Crum is proprietor of the Hotel Chickasaw. The mining plant is entirely modern, all the buildings being of concrete, and the entire mine is operated by electricity.

A new county bridge is being erected near the town of Caldwell, to connect that place with the Shawmut station on the opposite shore.

It is to be hoped that the great waterpower of Red Bank creek will not long remain unused. The locations for dams are many and the proper legislation can probably be obtained. In early days acts of Assembly were passed declaring the stream navigable and prescribing the methods of operating dams and locks, but they were not operated under after the surrounding hills were denuded of timber and the old raftsmen passed into the realm of forgotten things. This stream, as well as the Mahoning, is seldom used by boats of any description, even in flood stages.

POPULATION

The population of this township, including that of the above-mentioned towns, in 1860, was 1,446 white; in 1870, native, 1,333; foreign, 69, and colored, 1. The number of taxables in 1876 was 426, indicating a population of 1,959. The population in 1880 was 1,930; in 1890, 1,256; in 1900, 1,457; in 1910, 1,725.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 4,076, clear, 10,556, value, \$166,143; houses and lots, 391, valued at \$67,104, average, \$171.62; horses, 311, valued at \$11,382, average, \$36.59; cows, 254,

value, \$3,778, average, \$14.85; taxable occupations, 828, amount, \$30,645; total valuation, \$370,716. Money at interest, \$76,448.60.

SCHOOLS

The population of this township having been small and sparse prior to the adoption of the common school system, the educational facilities were correspondingly meager. The buildings purposely erected for schoolhouses before the passage of the free or common school law of 1834 appear to have been the primitive log ones heretofore mentioned, located nearly a mile east of Oakland, in the "Cove," and on Millseat run. The pioneer teachers were Robert Walker, George Ellenberger and William Foster.

In 1860 the number of schools was 9; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 2; average monthly salaries of male, \$16.86; average monthly salaries of female, \$17.50; male scholars, 208; female scholars, 163; average number attending school, 226; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 54 cents; amount tax levied, \$734.02; received from State appropriation, \$72.07; received from collectors, \$673.16; cost of instruction, \$612; cost of fuel and contingencies, \$185.74; cost of schoolhouses, \$378.66.

In 1876 the number of schools was 10; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 5; average salaries male per month, \$31.14; average salaries female per month, \$25.40; male scholars, 272; female scholars, 242; average number attending school, 322; cost per month, 76 cents; amount tax levied, \$3,035.89; received from State appropriation, \$378.51; from taxes and other sources, \$2,974.56; cost of schoolhouses, \$1,158.79; paid teachers, \$1,615; paid fuel, etc., \$517.90.

The number of school in 1913 was 13; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 10; average salaries, male, \$48.33, female, \$42.25; male scholars, 280; female scholars, 291; average attendance, 387; cost per month, \$1.32; tax levied, \$4,372.79; received from State, \$2,104.48; other sources, \$5,985.01; value of schoolhouses, \$11,300; teachers' wages, \$3,972.50; fuel, fees, etc., \$3,476.60.

The school directors for 1913 are: J. G. Orr, president; D. W. Shumaker, secretary; G. B. Doverspike, treasurer; G. F. Culbertson, William Bouch.

GEOLOGY

The Kellersburg anticlinal axis crosses the western part of this township, passing over the Mahoning valley, near the former site of the Mahoning furnace, thence between Oakland and the "Narrows," and across Red Bank creek in the neck of the "Great Bend." The eastern part of this township is a synclinal, perfectly regular and without any disturbances. The deep valleys of Mahoning and Red Bank creeks exhibited conglomerate and subconglomerate rocks. The lower productive measures usually make up the interval between the conglomerate and the highlands, except in the eastern corner of the township, where a small portion of the lower barrens caps the hills. Of these lower barrens the Mahoning sandstone forms the principal part. It is handsomely exhibited on the slopes overlooking Putneyville from the north. It is very massive and seventy-five feet thick. The lower productive coal measures present some exceptional features of interest, the entire group, with all its coals and limestones, being favorably situated for study. At the "Point," at Putneyville, a complete section of those measures is obtained, displaying all the typical members of the group in connected succession. By typical members are meant the following strata in descending order: Freeport upper coal, formerly called Upper Freeport, 3½ feet thick; Freeport upper limestone, the one chiefly mined in this vicinity; Freeport lower coal; Freeport lower limestone, the middle bed at Bostonia; Freeport sandstone, massive and prominent; the Kittanning upper coal; the Johnstown cement limestone; Kittanning middle coal; Kittanning lower coal, 3 feet thick; ferriferous limestone, 10 feet thick, and supports its usual iron ore; Clarion coal; Brookville coal. The last-mentioned coals are not important here. Further down the Mahoning the ferriferous limestone and iron ore were used at Colwell's furnace, where the Upper Freeport coal supplied the fuel for the stack. The Pottsville conglomerate is conspicuous at the base of the slopes at Putneyville and below the furnace site, and extends along Red Bank creek to the outskirts of New Bethlehem, where it sinks under water level.

The highest point in this township is a hill in the eastern part, near the headwaters of Camp run, 1,566 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXV

MADISON TOWNSHIP

NAMED FROM PRESIDENT MADISON—BRADY'S FIGHT—SETTLERS — FIRST INDUSTRIES — IRON FURNACES—RIMERTON—KELLERSBURG—WIDNOON—DEANVILLE—TIDAL—MIDDLE CREEK CHURCH—ROADS AND SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGICAL

This township was named after James Madison, fourth president of the United States, and was formed from parts of Toby and Red Bank townships in 1837. The boundaries at its formation included the territory north of Red Bank creek, which is now in Clarion county, and in 1851 it was shorn of more land in the formation of Mahoning township.

The station of Mahoning on the Shawmut railroad, at the mouth of the Mahoning creek, is just opposite the site of the famous fight of Capt. Samuel Brady in 1779, an account of which will be found in the first chapter of this volume.

Colonel Brodhead, on his expedition against the Seneca and Muncy Indians, in 1779, passed through the western end of this township. A complete description of this expedition will be found in a previous chapter.

SETTLERS

The earliest settler in that portion of the township where these events occurred was Samuel Adams, who was assessed with twenty acres of land and a blacksmith shop in 1824. He afterward removed to the great bend in Red Bank creek in Mahoning township. The site of Brady's fight was occupied by a store, warehouse and steamboat wharf in 1848. A hotel was built in 1849, which with the warehouse was burned in 1852. A larger structure was soon erected, and for years was used as a dining place for stage passengers from Kittanning to Brookville and Clarion. Before the railroad was completed to this point large quantities of freight were landed here and the many lumbermen and travelers who made this their stopping place caused the old battlefield to be for a time a busy mart of commerce. It will soon see a resumption of trade when the full effects of

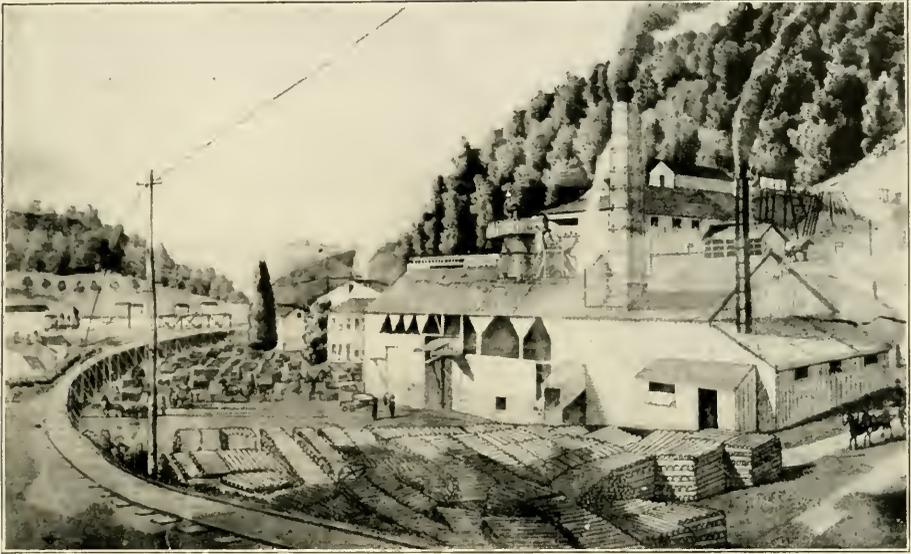
the new service of the Shawmut railroad are felt.

In 1872 quite a settlement arose near the mouth of the Mahoning from the opening of the coal mines of the Mahoning Coal Company. It was called Orrsville, but the closing of the mines in 1880 signed its death warrant.

Some of the early landowners in this township were: Robert Hooks, William Hooks, Samuel T. Crow, Elijah French, Benedict Haas, Isaac Cousins, George O. Young, Christopher Byerly, Henry Riegele, John Rimer, David Cowan, Andrew Earley, Christopher Ruffner, Aaron Jeffries, Samuel Earley, Richard Reynolds, Andrew Schall, Philip Essex, Benjamin Leasure, Fleming Davidson, Charles Edwards, George Howk, Joseph Cook, Joseph Davis, Richard B. McCabe, Christopher Repine, James Hannegan, Alexander Colwell, Jacob Moyers, Sommers Baldwin, Philip Essex, Jacob Christman, John Reed, David Lawson, Jacob Bowser, Philip Anthony, Joseph Moorhead, George Nulf, Jeremiah Bonner, Thomas Black, Daniel Reedy, James Delp, William Paine, David Shields, John Switzer, Owen Meredith, Philip Bish, George Kogh, George Arnold, Jacob F. Keller, Caspar Beer, Samuel Cassat, John Shobert, Joshua Baughman, Fayette Ely, Jacob Pettigrew, Hewlett Smith, Charles B. Schotte, John Muhlolland, Oliver Gray, George Craig, James Coats, Gabriel P. Lobeau, John Harman, Robert Dixon, John Hardy, John Wilkins.

FIRST INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED

It is interesting to note that the first gristmill was built by a colored man, Thomas Ramsey, who sold it to Samuel T. Crow in 1832. It seems he was as improvident as some members of his race are at the present time.



RED BANK FURNACE



DINING HALL AND RESTAURANT, W. P. CONNER, PROP., RED BANK LANDING, 1874

T
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

"Big" George Craig aided in the erection of the mill, which was a log one, with two runs of stone. It is related that he carried the "summer beam," 25 feet long and 18 inches square, on his shoulder up the side of the building, the others steadying it with pike poles, and set it into position. David Cowan in 1842 was assessed with this mill, to which had been added a sawmill. It finally became part of the Furnace run property in 1849. The ruins of the old mill still stand near the village of Hooks.

Another gristmill was built by John Shober in 1840 on the run southeast of the town of Kellersburg.

IRON FURNACES

The old Red Bank Furnace was built in 1841 by Alexander Reynolds and Christian Shunk on the bank of that creek near its mouth. Shunk retired soon after the furnace went into blast, and was succeeded by David Richey. The firm name was then Reynolds & Richey until the furnace ceased to be operated in 1853. It was a steam, cold blast, charcoal furnace, 9 feet in the bosh by 32 feet high, and made, on an average, 50 tons of pig metal a week, giving employment, on an average, to 150 persons, and was in the end a source of profit to its proprietors, who purchased a large quantity of land in the circumjacent region, considerable portions of which they later sold at a reasonable advance.

The second Red Bank Furnace was erected by Alexander Reynolds and the late Thomas McCullough, in 1858, on the tract originally owned by James Watterson, about 300 yards above the mouth of Red Bank, in Clarion county, just below the neck of Brady's Bend, a large portion of its supplies being obtained from this county. It was the first coke furnace near the Allegheny river. The proprietors met with some difficulty in finding a ready market on this side of the mountains for their coke-made iron. Its last owners were Reynolds & Moorhead.

Aaron Whittaker, John Jamison and George Leslie built the American furnace on the site of the present town of Rimerton in 1846. John Rimer was the last to operate it in 1860. It was slightly smaller than Red Bank furnace and the output was 33 tons per week. Like the latter, it was changed to coke burning, but never became a paying investment.

RIMERTON

This place was first assessed in 1867, when there were 19 taxables, one innkeeper, one merchant, and one laborer. The real estate valuation was \$2,229, personal, \$44, and the occupations, \$150. John Rimer was the first postmaster. In 1880 there was no increase in the population or extent of the town. Rev. B. B. Killikelly preached here in 1853. In 1913 the town consisted of twelve houses, a hotel, kept by C. J. Zeis, and two stores, of which G. W. Clouse & Co. and Frank Mast are the proprietors. The latter is postmaster. A station of the Pennsylvania railroad is located here.

KELLERSBURG

This little settlement consisted originally of twenty-three lots, on both sides of the Olean road in the eastern part of the township, and was founded by Nicholas Keller, Sr., in 1842. He had all the instincts of a modern real estate speculator, for the tradition says that he got out posters, hired John Campbell to play the fiddle and supplied free whisky to prospective purchasers. Under these inspirations he managed to dispose of his lots at \$20 and \$30, good prices for those days. He retained five-sixteenths of an acre for his hotel and store.

The first separate assessment list was of twenty-two unseated lots at \$10 each, 1845. The next year sixteen unseated lots were assessed at \$20 each, and six at \$15 each. In 1876 the number of taxables was 21; minister, 1; laborers, 4; miners, 2; shoemakers, 2; blacksmith, 1; merchant, 1. The real estate was valued at \$2,780; and personal property and occupations at \$595.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of the oldest of the faith in the county, having been organized as far back as 1836 by Rev. G. A. Reichert. The deed of the church lands from the Holland Company is dated March 11, 1833, and is in favor of Jacob Myers and Nicholas Rhodes, "trustees of the Congregation of Mahoning." That tract consisted of over seven acres, and was for a burial ground and the erection of a house of worship. The first house built upon the church land was a plain log one, dated in 1838, and is older than the town of Kellersburg. In 1848 the log church was vacated for a better one of frame construction. It was for a long time unfinished and the seats were plain slabs, but in 1873 it was thoroughly repaired and rededicated. In this building the people worshiped

until 1891, when a \$2,000 frame structure, the present one, was built. During the early years of the town's history both the Presbyterians and the Methodists used the building of the Lutherans, as there was no suitable house near the settlement.

The pastors from the beginning have been: Rev. G. A. Reichert, 1832-37; Rev. Henry D. Keyl, occasionally from 1838 to 1842; Rev. William Uhl, 1846-48; Rev. J. A. Nuner, 1849-51; Rev. Thomas Stock, 1851-54; Rev. George F. Ehrenfeld, 1854-55; Rev. Thomas Steck, 1856; Rev. Michael Sweigert, 1858-64; Rev. Henry Gathers, 1864-68; Rev. S. S. Stouffer, 1870; Rev. William E. Crebs, 1871-73; Rev. David Townsend, 1873-74; Rev. Wilson Selner, 1875-81; Rev. Elias A. Best, 1883-86; Rev. J. W. Schwartz, 1889-92; Rev. W. M. Hering, 1892-93; Rev. William J. Bucher, 1893-97; Rev. F. J. Matter, 1897-1900; Rev. Charles E. Berkey, 1900-03; Rev. W. B. Clane, 1903-10; Rev. William E. Sunday is the present pastor. The membership is now 36, and the Sabbath school has 95 attendants.

The Methodists have a substantial house of worship, built in 1871. The congregation is supplied from Widnoon, and the present pastor is Rev. John Wall.

There are two stores at this place in 1913, one of them kept by A. M. Willison, who is also postmaster. There are no industries.

WIDNOON (DUNCANVILLE)

The village of Widnoon, formerly called Duncanville, after James Duncan, who was first assessed with a store there in 1854, is located practically in the center of the township. The second storekeeper in 1855 was Jeremiah Bonner. He was succeeded by Bonner & Duncan, and then in 1868 by Thomas Meredith, who conducted it until 1882, when he was succeeded by his widow. She carried the then extensive business on until 1885, when her son, Thorett T., was taken in as partner, under the firm name of M. Meredith & Son. Thorett T. Meredith became sole owner in 1890, and has developed the business into the second largest in the county. Until the construction of the Shawmut railroad in 1913, Mr. Meredith had to haul his supplies from Mahoning over some of the worst roads in the county, yet he has kept his customers and is steadily increasing the circle as the years go by. Mr. Meredith has been the postmaster here for twenty-eight years.

The elections have been held here since the organization of Clarion county. Here, too,

for many years was the site of one of the public schoolhouses of this township, in which, after 1854, the annual examinations of teachers were held. It was situated west of the Lawsonham road in a grove, and, like some others of that period, was a shell that should have been replaced by a better one much sooner than it was. Its successor, a comfortable frame structure, is situated at the crossroads, about eighty rods southeast of Widnoon.

The United Brethren and the Presbyterians had organized churches here and houses of worship in 1878.

The Methodists now have a neat church, the pastor of which is Rev. John Wall. Grace Reformed Church is under the charge of Rev. R. V. Hartman, of Rimersburg. The Brethren and Presbyterian Churches are not in use now.

DEANVILLE (CENTERVILLE)

In the extreme eastern end of this township, near the line of the township of Red Bank, is the village of Deanville, so called from a Baptist clergyman, Rev. J. F. Dean, who preached there in 1877. Isaac E. Shoemaker opened a store here in 1868, and shortly thereafter there sprung up the little town of Centerville, containing about a dozen buildings, among them one of the public schoolhouses.

It is said that this town was named Centerville because its position is about central on one of the routes between Kellersburg in this and Oakland in Mahoning township. Mail matter from several post offices was brought for awhile by private conveyances to Shoemaker's store for persons living at Centerville and its vicinity, for which reason it is noted on the township map of 1876 as "Private P. O." Deanville post office was established here in 1877 with Isaac E. Shoemaker as postmaster. The first log schoolhouse here was in use as late as 1866.

The Baptists have a neat church edifice here and the pastor in charge is Rev. J. C. Green, of New Bethlehem.

Deanville has the distinction of being an independent school district in 1913. The school directors are: J. S. Griffin, president; N. M. Truitt, secretary; H. H. Shumaker, treasurer; J. S. Moorhead, Christopher Chestnut. The report to Superintendent Patton is as follows: Number of schools in 1913, 1; average months taught, 7; female teachers, 1; average salary, female, \$45; male scholars, 20; female scholars, 37; average attendance,

41; cost per month, \$1.47; tax levied, \$291.45; received from State, \$190.06; other sources, \$244.63; value of schoolhouses, \$1,200; teachers' wages, \$315; fuel, fees, etc., \$116.14.

TIDAL

Around the blacksmith shop of Louis Shoup in 1871, two miles west of "Duncanville," grew up a settlement that later on assumed the odd name of "Tidal." It gained very little in population until the advent on the Shawmut road, and the opening of mines at points east of there. It is still a small settlement, with a post office, kept by Samuel Heath.

MIDDLE CREEK CHURCH

As the population of the county increased a need was evidenced for a church in the portion lying between Mahoning and Red Bank creeks, so in October, 1843, the Middle Creek Presbyterian Church was organized. The first members were: Elizabeth Shields, Thomas Gray, Elizabeth Gray, Joseph Sowash, Jane Sowash, Henry Heasely, Mary Heasely, John Beham, Annie Beham and Charity Bain.

The pastors and supplies were as follows: Rev. David S. McComb, Rev. E. D. Barrett, Rev. D. McCay, Rev. John Core, Rev. Laverty Grier, Rev. James Montgomery, Rev. William McMichael, Rev. N. M. Crane, Rev. W. P. Moore, Rev. John H. Sherrard, Rev. J. A. E. Simpson, Rev. A. Virtue, Rev. A. S. Hughes.

The church edifice was erected on an acre lot purchased from James Duncan in 1854 for \$13. It was put up in 1864, at a cost of \$1,250, and was 40 by 50 feet, with a 12-foot ceiling. This old edifice was torn down a number of years ago and a new church erected at Tidal, Pa. The pastor at present is Rev. Charles Cochran, of Templeton.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS

The surface of a large portion of the territory of this township was, when first settled, comparatively sterile. That in the northeastern part, especially in the vicinity of the old Red Bank Furnace, was so much so that it was vulgarly called "Pinchgut."

Until about 1835 the only other road in this township besides the Olean was the one cut through from Bain's to Lawsonham. As late as 1839 there were only two wagons in this township.

The most convenient educational facilities enjoyed for several years by the first settlers (Alexander Duncan and others, in the northern part of the township) were afforded by the school on the north side of the Red Bank near where Lawsonham now is, which was first taught by James Hunter, and then by Robert Lawson and others. The first schoolhouse within the present limits of this township was a primitive log one that was built on Elijah French's farm, about a mile from Gray's Eddy and a greater distance northeast of Rimerton. The first school in that house was taught by Henry Fox, and some of his scholars traveled five miles daily to attend it. The second schoolhouse was similar to that one, and situated near Kellersburg, in which David Truitt was the first teacher. Daylight entered both of those primitive temples of knowledge through greased paper instead of glass. The next was situated about 145 rods west of the present eastern boundary line of this township, "near the present residence of John Bish." The first under the free school law was situated nearly a mile northwest of the last-mentioned one, on the farm of Henry Pence. Most, if not all, of the rest were the usual log structures.

In 1860 the number of schools was 8; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 8, female teacher, 0; average salaries, \$17; male scholars, 229; female scholars, 184; average number attending school, 226; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 35 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$784.20; received from State appropriation, \$91.87; from collectors, \$563; cost of instruction, \$546; fuel and contingencies, \$37.79; cost of schoolhouses, \$15.58.

In 1876 the number of schools was 8; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 7, female teachers, 1; average salaries of both male and female, per month, \$30; male scholars, 255; female scholars, 256; average number attending school, 119; cost per month, 52 cents; amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,852.06; received from State appropriation, \$413.85; from taxes, etc., \$3,254.01; cost of schoolhouses, \$1,303.17; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,243.50; fuel, etc., \$1,177.21.

The number of schools in 1913 was 12; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 5, female teachers, 7; average salaries, male, \$48, female, \$40; male scholars, 228; female scholars, 192; average attendance, 297; cost per month, \$2.01; tax levied, \$3,664.44; received

from State, \$2,265.32; other sources, \$3,-267.78; value of schoolhouses, \$12,000; teachers' wages, \$3,640; fuel, fees, etc., \$2,679.76.

The school directors are: A. L. Hetrick, president; Blain Mast, secretary; G. S. Rebolt, treasurer; D. C. Hawk, Jr., M. W. Hetrick.

POPULATION

Population, including that of the section now included in Mahoning township, in 1850 was: White, 1,142; colored, 9. In 1860: White, 1,140; colored, 0. In 1870: Native, 1,485; foreign, 136. In 1876, number of taxables, 543, representing a population of 2,397.

There were six merchants of the fourteenth class in this township, according to the mercantile appraiser's list for 1876.

Occupations other than agricultural and mercantile, according to the assessment list of 1876, including the towns: Laborers, 118; miners, 32; carpenters, 4; shoemakers, 3; blacksmiths, 2; miller, 1; minister, 1; mason, 1; section boss, 1; innkeeper, 1; old persons, 5. Of those engaged in agriculture, 7 were assessed as croppers.

In 1890 the population of the township was 1,763; in 1900, it had fallen to 1,604, but in 1910 the inhabitants had increased to 2,318.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 18,135, value, \$209,557; houses and lots, 167, valued at, \$33,977, average, \$203.45; horses, 260, valued at, \$8,045, average, \$30.94; cows, 261, value, \$3,553, average, \$1,361; taxable occupations, 732, amount, \$20,495; total valuation, \$355,641. Money at interest, \$44,051.30.

GEOLOGICAL

The general geological features of this township are: Only lower productive rocks make the uplands. The lower part of the deep valleys, which skirt the township, is com-

posed of conglomerate and subconglomerate rocks. The Upper Freeport coal is represented only in a few knobs in the eastern and western portions of the township, and has there barely enough rock on top of it to protect it from percolating waters. The Lower Kittanning coal is the bed chiefly mined, and is from three to four feet thick. The remaining beds of the series are represented where the land is high enough to include them, but, so far as investigated, they are devoid of importance. The Lower Kittanning coal has been quite extensively developed, it being the bed worked on the property of the Mahoning Coal Company. The ferriferous limestone underlies all the center of the township, and far above water level. The buhrstone ore accompanies it, and thence the supply of Stewardson conglomerate furnace was chiefly derived. The Pottsville conglomerate is above water level throughout the whole length of valleys of the Allegheny, Mahoning and Red Bank in this township, and is nearly three hundred feet above water level at the mouth of Mahoning.

ALTITUDES

The heights above the ocean in feet and tenths of a foot, at the time of the building of the Allegheny Valley railroad, were: North abutment of Mahoning bridge, lower outside corner, 826.2; upper inside corner, 829.6; opposite Rimerton Station, 836.7; north abutment, lower inside corner, 831.5; south bridge seat, lower inside corner, 836.6; south abutment, lower outside corner, 850.4; south abutment Red Bank bridge, inside corner, 840.4; north abutment, Red Bank bridge, lower end, 849.6; Red Bank junction, 850.8; Fiddler's run, 915; Lawsonham, 919; Buck Lick run, 939; Rock run, 966; Leatherwood, 1,027.

The highest point in Madison township is in the northeastern part, near Red Bank creek and northeast of Kellersburg. This hill is 1,607 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXVI

HOVEY TOWNSHIP

ONLY A STRIP OF LAND—DR. SIMEON HOVEY—ELISHA ROBINSON—OTHER SETTLERS—THE OIL BOOM
—POPULATION—SCHOOLS—ALTITUDE

This tiny strip of land is the northernmost projection of Armstrong county, and is the smallest township in the county, being but little more than half a mile wide and about four miles long. It was taken from the territory of Perry in 1870, and its dimensions were further reduced in the formation of Parker City.

Dr. Simeon Hovey, from whom the township acquired its name, was one of the pioneer settlers of this section, coming here in 1797. He was a native of Connecticut, a man of learning and culture and a surgeon of remarkable ability. He served under "Mad Anthony" Wayne as surgeon and later settled in Greensburg, Westmoreland county. From there he came to this county. He did not remain here all of the time, but practiced at intervals at the former place. He was always in demand as a physician, frequently being called into consultation at Kittanning and in the neighboring counties. His whole life was one of usefulness and good works, and no one was better known or more affectionately regarded at that time. He died in 1837, at the age of seventy-eight, leaving no posterity, although he had been married. His nephew, Elisha Robinson, inherited his property.

Another early settler in this township was Alexander Gibson, who took up land and improved it, but finally disposed of it to Dr. Hovey.

Elisha Robinson, nephew of Dr. Hovey, also from Connecticut, came here in 1812, and soon thereafter started a tannery, where he also made shoes for over fifty years. Coming here with but his hands and a good trade, he finally before his death, in 1874, acquired 1,100 acres of land, besides other interests. He was said by his neighbors to have been honest, upright and kind-hearted. He married a niece of Dr. Hovey's wife and was the father of

six children. His descendants now own the farms in the township.

THE OIL BOOM

Upon Mr. Robinson's farm was made the first discovery of petroleum in the county, and many wells were sunk upon his other lands by parties who leased the property on royalty. The Grant farm, in Butler county, was sold by Mr. Robinson for \$100 and was never paid for till the discovery of oil upon it. From these wells Mr. Robinson received one-eighth royalty, and during a period of seven months, when the production was at its height, he received an income of \$40,000 a month. It is estimated that the value of the oil pumped from his land during the period when the boom was on reached the immense total of over \$2,000,000.

Most of the wells in this section are now dry, and few are yielding over eight barrels per day. All of them are "pumpers." One well opposite Parker is yielding four barrels a day, which has been the regular output ever since it was drilled in 1874. It is pumped at a daily expense of 50 cents, using gas power, and at \$2.50 per barrel nets the owner the tidy daily income, every day in the week, of \$9.50. It is a better investment than the wild-cat wells, which spouted thousands one year and went dry the next.

Robert Mena and Hamilton Redick were settlers in early days on a plat that later was owned by Gen. Thomas Graham. Graham had been a general of militia and later a surveyor. After his death the farm was purchased by the Fox heirs and became valuable oil territory. James Fowler bought part of the tract in 1850.

Fowler was a native of Butler county. Upon his farm was the town of "Happy Re-

treast," probably named by those who sought a quiet home away from the disorder and discord of the oil towns. At one time it had a population of 150, several stores and thirty-seven houses. It had the honor of being the only town ever existing in Hovey township. Fields cover part of the site now.

John Lowrie, a Scotchman, settled in Butler county, near Emlenton, in 1796. His land extended into Armstrong county and included the upper end of Hovey. He was the father of the late Senator Walter Lowrie. Another son, Hon. Matthew B. Lowrie, was a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, and the father of the late Judge Lowrie of the Supreme court.

A Revolutionary soldier named Joseph Thom was another pioneer settler of this township, and built the first sawmill in this part of the county, on the run which later bore his name.

In 1873 a strong iron bridge was built over the Allegheny river to Foxburg, in Clarion county. James Fowler and the Fox estate were the largest stockholders. The total cost was \$64,000. The Pittsburgh & Western railroad bought it in 1882 for \$50,000, but later replaced it with a wooden one, which was destroyed in a freshet. When the road passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio road it replaced the old structure with another wooden one, now standing.

POPULATION

In 1880 the inhabitants of Hovey numbered 589; in 1890, 346; in 1900, 241; in 1910,

207. There are no settlements within its borders, but two miles of railroad, no stations, no churches, and but two schoolhouses.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 1,146 $\frac{1}{4}$, valued at \$26,779; houses and lots, 24, value, \$2,730, average, \$88.75; horses, 24, value, \$940, average, \$49.47; cows, 22, value, \$510, average, \$23.18; taxable occupations, 78, amount, \$2,695; total valuation, \$33,054. Money at interest, \$24,250.

SCHOOLS

Since 1910 the schoolhouse in Hovey township has been abandoned, the scholars attending the Parker City school nearest to them. The report of the county superintendent for 1913 shows that there were then 18 male and 24 female scholars in attendance from this township. The average attendance was 38, the cost per month for each scholar, \$1.61; tax levied, \$535.71; received from the State, \$202.12; from other sources, \$636.68; value of schoolhouse, \$500; expended for teachers' wages, fuel, fees, etc., \$577.47.

The school directors of the township are: P. E. Gerber, president; C. D. Elliott, secretary; W. E. Robinson, treasurer; M. C. Holland, J. M. Bell.

ALTITUDE

The highest point in Hovey township is a hill on the western line of Butler county, about the center of the township, north and south, and is 1,440 feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XXXVII

PERRY TOWNSHIP

REDUCED IN AREA—SLOWLY SETTLED—FIRST INDUSTRIES — OIL DEVELOPMENT — QUEENSTOWN — SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

Perry township was formerly a part of Sugar Creek township, and was organized in 1845. In 1870 that portion lying north of Bear creek was removed and formed into Hovey township. Owing to their rugged and hilly character, the lands lying west of the Allegheny in the northern part of Armstrong county were little sought by the pioneers of western Pennsylvania; consequently few settlements were made in the limits of Perry until the other townships had been pretty well filled up.

A few courageous spirits located here in 1796, subsisting largely upon game at first, and as their sharp axes, wielded by stout arms, made a perceptible impression upon the primeval forests, here and there small fields appeared to brighten the gloomy aspect of the mountain sides and valleys.

Four Campbell brothers, Charles, James, Robert and Samuel, each located 400 acres, which were settled by William Love and others. Love sold out to John Binkerd, who came with his father and mother from the

eastern part of the State. His son, Dr. A. H. Binkerd, of Cincinnati, afterward became a prominent physician of Parker.

Land values were rather low in those days, for Christophel Truby, or "Stophel," as he was generally known, tried to sell "Dogwood Flat," which contained over 200 acres, to John Binkerd for a small black horse, but the deal fell through. He finally sold out, moved to Catfish and there died, leaving no children.

Jacob Truby was likewise an early settler, but unlike his brother, Stophel, had a large family. Four of his daughters, Mrs. Rumbaugh, Mrs. Sybert, Mrs. Barger and Mrs. Walley, resided for many years in the neighborhood and have left sons and daughters who are among the most prominent citizens of the county.

William Parker built the first gristmill in this part of the county on Bear creek, nearly a mile from its mouth. William Love built a log mill for Stophel Truby on Binkerd's run, and it was afterward conducted by Barnett Fletcher. These mills saved the settlers long horseback rides to Westmoreland county and were a great convenience.

About 1797 Isaac Steele came from Westmoreland and took up a tract in the woods, bringing his wife and two children on horseback by means of packsaddles. He had made a bargain with Michael Shakeley for a house and land, but after being refused admittance and breaking in the door with a mallet they finally settled the matter, and Steele entered another tract. Mr. Steele resided in this township all of his life, and left a family of eight children, two of whom were living in 1880.

George Knox, whose descendants are very numerous in Armstrong and Butler counties, was one of the earliest pioneers of old Sugar Creek township. He had one of the first orchards in the new settlement and visitors came many miles to test the quality of his fruit. Not infrequently were these visits made without the knowledge or consent of the proprietor of the orchard. He manufactured apple and peach brandy, which articles were in great demand.

Thomas Miller and Jacob Edinburg were the first settlers at Miller's Eddy. Dr. Simeon Hovey was also the proprietor of considerable land in that neighborhood.

About 1808 Jonathan Hyle came from Westmoreland county with his family and located on land adjoining the Steele tract. The family lived seven weeks in a wagon while a cabin was being erected.

John Beatty, Daniel Revere, Gideon Gibson, Henry Byers, Samuel and William Crawford and David Hutchison were also early settlers. A man named Foster was the first settler on a farm afterward owned by David White, who is noted as the first to erect a frame house. Previous to then everyone lived in log houses.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS

The oil developments in this township from 1870 produced many changes. Many old residents disposed of their farms and moved away. Others remained, and received in one year such incomes as the results of scores of years of labor in tilling the soil had not produced. The little oil village of Criswell sprang up on the farm of James A. Parker and Sidney Crawford. All the wells in that vicinity are fourth-sand wells, and two of them were very large. A few in this township are still producing, though the yield is small.

QUEENSTOWN

This little borough was named after John Queen, who located there in 1848. He had been preceded by Daniel Day and Abraham Teegard and their families. Teegard was a farmer. Day worked for the Brady's Bend Iron Company, building houses for their employees at that point.

The first houses built in the place were the log buildings of Day and Teegard. Day's cabin stood on a six-acre lot, afterward owned by Rev. David R. Davis. Teegard's house stood where Richard Jennings lived in 1880. No regular survey of lots was ever made, but pieces of land were sold to purchasers as they were wanted, by J. Queen, R. Jennings and Daniel Day, who owned the land now comprised in the borough. These lots were taken up by employees of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, and in a few years Queenstown became a small but flourishing village.

The first store was opened by Richard Jennings, who was interested in the Brady's Bend Iron Works, and came from Cornwall, England, in 1851. The next store was started by John Queen, who followed carpentry for a time after his arrival here. The third store was established in that year (1866) by M. H. J. Mildron, and after his death, in 1867, was conducted by his brother, William J. Mildron. All these stores did a thriving business in those days, before the failure of the iron works.

The first hotel, opened in 1852 by James Morley, was later conducted by Richard Mildron and Thomas Jennings. Jennings' daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, afterward ran it till the late eighties.

Here, in 1853, a steam gristmill was erected by Queen, Jennings and Daniel Evans, being operated by them until 1866. J. L. Mildron was the last owner.

The first blacksmith, Giles Morgan, came to Queenstown during the first days of its settlement, and spent the rest of his life there.

Oil production, while it did not greatly increase the population of Queenstown, materially aided its business interests. The Armstrong well, on the Mildron farm, was the first producing well struck in the neighborhood. This well began flowing April 17, 1870. It caught fire and burned three or four days. Good judges estimated the first day's flow at one thousand barrels. Other wells were soon completed in the vicinity of Queenstown, some of which are still producing. In 1872, Charles Phillips began manufacturing all kinds of oil producers' implements at Queenstown. He employed from eight to ten men, and carried on a very successful business until 1881, when he moved away.

The first schoolhouse in Queenstown was erected soon after the borough was incorporated, and continued to be used until 1876, when a better one took its place. The new schoolhouse was erected partly by subscription and partly by taxation. It was two stories in height, the lower story used for school purposes, and the upper part as a place for public worship, free to all religious denominations. There are no churches in the place. A Catholic church, erected in 1845, was occupied until 1864, when its congregation united with other churches more conveniently situated.

The last report of the schools here in 1910, the year the charter was revoked, gives a logical reason for the submersion of the town. There were but fifteen scholars in attendance, yet the monthly expense of imparting the necessary knowledge to each of them was the highest in the county—\$4.45.

In 1910 the number of schools was 1; average months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; salary, \$40; male scholars, 6; female scholars, 9; average attendance, 11; cost per month, \$4.45; tax levied, \$211.83; received from State, \$156.19; other sources, \$248.74; value of schoolhouse, \$1,400; teachers' wages, \$280; fuel, fees, etc., \$77.78.

The school directors for that year were:

E. D. Jennings, president; E. M. Queen, secretary; W. J. Mildron, treasurer; Joseph Blatt, J. L. Mildron, R. J. Mildron.

Queenstown is situated on Whisky run, a tributary of Sugar creek, in the extreme southeastern part of the township. In 1860 the population was 119; in 1870, 201; in 1880, 217; in 1890, 123; in 1900, 69; in 1910, when it was deprived of its charter, the inhabitants numbered but 72.

The assessment returns for 1910 show: Number of acres, 349, valued at \$8,185; houses and lots, 18, value, \$3,130, average, \$173.88; horses, 11, value, \$335, average, \$30.45; cows, 12, value \$180, average, \$15; taxable occupations, 38, amount, \$785; total valuation, \$12,615.

SCHOOLS

Before the free school system was adopted the schoolhouses of this township were few and far apart. Many of the children walked many miles daily to attend the schools of Butler county. One of the first schools was started by James Hunter on his farm near Queenstown. He was well patronized, as he was jovial and kindly. Edward Jennings was also a teacher, at the old Peters schoolhouse.

In 1870 a combination building was built at Miller's Eddy for the use of religious denominations and also for school purposes.

Most of the buildings in use at present are located at or near the sites of the old ones, as the custom of going to certain points has become fixed in the minds of the population, and the school property is usually retained through all the vicissitudes of time.

Reports of the old schools are not available, so that of the present year is the only one supplied.

In 1913 the number of schools was 5; average months taught, 7; female teachers, 5; average salaries, female, \$42.00; male scholars, 65; female scholars, 47; average attendance, 80; cost per month, \$2.32; tax levied, \$1,374.68; received from State, \$705.18; other sources, \$1,960.63; value of schoolhouses, \$6,165; teachers' wages, \$1,470; fuel, fees, etc., \$773.23.

The school directors are: Reuben Hageron, president; Oliver Hilles, secretary; J. H. Binkerd, treasurer; John Fisher, George Wagner.

"Hillville" is a settlement in the southeastern part, in a deep bend of the Allegheny, and Fredericksburg is located on Binkerd's run in the southwestern part of the township.

POPULATION

The population of Perry township in 1850 was 709; in 1860, 991; in 1870, 3,877; in 1880, 1,309; in 1890, 938; in 1900, 656; in 1910, 594.

These statistics of population form a remarkable barometer of the state of existence of the township in various periods. The rise and decline of the oil industry can be readily traced.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 8,827½, valued at \$138,575; houses and lots, 55, value, \$6,059, average.

\$110.16; horses, 139, value, \$3,175, average, \$22.84; cows, 127, value, \$1,515, average, \$11.92; taxable occupations, 311; amount, \$4,885; total valuation, \$171,801. Money at interest, \$17,371.32.

GEOLOGY

The geological formation of this township is practically similar to that of Madison. The highest point is located between the headwaters of Pine creek and Binkerd's run, in the extreme southeastern portion of the township, and is 1,545 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

BRADY'S BEND TOWNSHIP

SHORTENING A RAILROAD — CAPT. SAMUEL BRADY — SETTLERS — KAYLOR — INDUSTRIES—THE BRADY'S BEND IRON WORKS—A SAD FINANCIAL WRECK—CHURCHES—PRESENT INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION

The name of this township is derived from the immense serpentine loop of the Allegheny which forms its eastern boundary and causes the line of the Pennsylvania railroad to almost double upon itself in traversing the inner side of the great bend. However, within a few months after the issue of this history, the trains will run through the great Kennerdell tunnel which is being blasted through the solid rock of the immense hill opposite Brady's Bend, at a cost of about \$750,000. The tunnel is 3,700 feet long and will cut off a loop of seven miles. With the improved methods of rock cutting in these days it has taken about two years to accomplish work that in early days of railroading would have required six years' time, if it were even considered possible with the crude methods then in use. A town of several hundred people could be formed from the workers and their families, located around this tunnel.

This tunnel will complete the ruin of the little town of Brady's Bend, already the victim of severe misfortune in the past, and will put the thriving borough of East Brady, Clarion county, on a side track. However, it is to be hoped that the Pittsburgh & Bessemer road will see the advantage of extending its line through Brady's Bend and across the neighboring county, thus again putting the two towns on a main line.

The naming of the bend, the township and

the formerly populous town is attributed to a desire of the early settlers and their descendants to perpetuate the memory of Capt. Samuel Brady, the famous Indian fighter.

The township was organized in April, 1845, from Sugar Creek, and the first election was held at the house of John R. Johnston, the result being the installation into office of the following citizens: Joseph King and John A. Thompson, justices of the peace; Daniel B. Balliet, constable; Andrew Kaylor and Andrew McKee, supervisors; Ephraim Myers, judge of election; George Duncan and William Hagerson, inspectors of election; William H. Davis, Daniel Kemerer, Jacob Millison, Robert A. Phillips, John Truby and Simon Wiles, school directors; James E. Crawford and Thomas Donaldson, overseers of the poor; Thomas S. Johnston, township clerk.

At the spring election, 1846, the result was: Daniel B. Balliet, constable; Peter Kemerer, judge of election; Leonard Rumbaugh and John Truby, inspectors of election; Andrew Kaylor and Andrew McKee, supervisors; James Summerville, assessor; Joseph King and Matthias C. Sedwick, assistant assessors; Hugh Moore and John Wiles, township auditors; Samuel M. Bell, Daniel Kemerer, M. C. Sedwick, John A. Thompson and John Truby, school directors—there was a tie vote between Peter Brenneman and Joseph King; Thomas Donaldson, overseer of the poor—a tie vote

between Jacob Millison, Patrick Mehan, Andrew McKee and M. C. Sedwick; Samuel M. Bell, township clerk; Thos. Donaldson and John Quinn, fence viewers.

SETTLERS

Settlers in what is now Brady's Bend township, between 1784 and 1850, were: George King, Leonharte Kealor (later spelled Kaylor), David Nixon, Abraham Yorkey, Adam Kemmerer, Jacob Allimong, John Richard, Jonathan King, Joseph Brown, John Spangler, Alexander Colwell, Daniel Forringer, James Forringer, Andrew Kealor, Samuel McCartney, Michael Barnhart, Isaac Myers, John Y. McCartney, John Wassol, Thomas Butler, John Linaberger, George Spangler, Henry Sybert, David Rumbaugh, Adam Sybert, John Truby, John Barnhart, Daniel Stannard, John Weil, Benjamin Swain, James Summerville, John Caward, Jonathan Mortimer, William Holder, F. W. Redmond, Jacob Millison, Philander Raymond, Jacob Hepler, John Denniston, John Weems, Francis Lease, William Ferguson, Andrew Grinder, Matthew Pugh, Sebastian Sybert, William Benson, Thomas Hooks, James Barrickman, Paul Wolcot, Randolph Lawrence, John Millison, Samuel Le Fevre, Peter Townsend, Philip Templeton, Dr. Elisha Wall.

KAYLOR

The first gristmill built in the township was that of Henry Sybert, on Sugar creek, in 1812. He added a sawmill later and after his death in 1830 it came into the hands of the Truby family. Around this mill by 1872 had grown up quite a settlement, with two stores and three hotels. When the Allegheny Western railroad, a branch of the Pittsburgh & Bessemer, came through to Brady's Bend this became the thriving mining town of Kaylor. Peter Brenneman kept the first store there in 1874. In 1913 Kaylor has three stores, two hotels and a Baptist church, of which Rev. M. V. S. Gold is the pastor. Drs. G. A. Knight and C. B. McGogney are the resident physicians and C. B. McDonald is the constable. Kaylor acquired its name from Peter Kealor, who built the first sawmill on this tract in 1817.

INDUSTRIES

In other parts of the township John Richard was first assessed with a carding machine in 1822, the first fulling mill was started in 1844

by Joseph Forringer, and Jonathan Mortimer erected the log gristmill on the run which was later called Holder's run, from William Holder, who several years afterward owned the mill and site. The first distillery in the township was assessed to Henry Sybert, Jr., in 1849. It was situated on the Allegheny near where the Great Western Distilleries plant is now located.

A sandstone quarry on the Allegheny, north of Brady's Bend, was operated in 1857 by John Harrison of Pittsburgh, under lease from William J. Criswell. Some of the stone from this quarry was used in building the jail at Kittanning. A sawmill stood near this quarry in that year. Criswell's granddaughter, Emma, is the wife of Everett C. Hoch of Kittanning.

The first schoolhouse in the township stood on the site of the one now called Pine Run school, and was built while yet within the limits of Sugar Creek township.

Before completing the statistics of the township it will be necessary to give the history of the Brady's Bend Iron Company at the town of that name, as the entire wealth of the township was at one time concentrated in that place and the prosperity of the township, as well as that of the surrounding country, was dependent entirely upon these mills.

BRADY'S BEND IRON WORKS

Sugar creek empties into the Allegheny almost in the western center of the great bend called Brady's, and as if in emulation of its larger parent makes a bend fully as severe just before the waters are mingled. This bend is at right angles with the river and at one point makes so sharp a turn that the shortest route to the town of Brady's Bend is across the steep hill which separates it from the river. The distance around the convolutions of the creek is about two and a half miles, while across the hill it is but three quarters of a mile.

Along these bends of Sugar creek were distributed the various industries which made up the plant of the iron works. Beginning at the river came first the rolling mill and the machine shop, then around the turn of the creek were the coke ovens, on the side of the vast hill, and just below them in the valley were the great stone and brick blast furnaces. The coal and iron mines were in the sides of the hills on both banks of Sugar creek. The little narrow-gauge railroad wound its tortuous way around the convolutions of the creekside.

The Great Western Iron Works commenced



REMAINS OF OLD FURNACE AT BRADY'S BEND



BRADY'S BEND IRON WORKS

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PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

operations at Brady's Bend in August, 1839, under charge of Philander Raymond. The company acquired possession of several hundred acres of land lying along the valley of Sugar creek, and in that year selected the site of the first blast furnace, which was completed and blown in about Christmas of the following year. A merchant mill was also erected, the first intention being to manufacture merchant iron and nails. Several machines for the latter purpose were erected, but on trial the iron was found not adapted for this branch of manufacture. The manufacture of strap rails was then commenced, and continued until the dissolution of the Great Western Iron Company, in 1843.

The Brady's Bend Iron Company acquired possession of the property in 1844, erecting a second blast furnace, which was completed in 1845. The manufacture of strap rails was continued till 1846, in the latter part of which year the works were altered for the manufacture of T-rails, which continued to be sole product during their succeeding operations. They were entitled to the credit of rolling the first T-rail made west of the Alleghenies.

Alexander Campbell, who rolled the first rail at these works, afterward at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, in 1876, assisted in rolling a rail which was on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The latter rail was 120 feet long and weighed 64 pounds to the yard.

With the exception of a short stoppage from the fall of 1848 to the summer of 1849, the works were in prosperous operation until 1858, when, owing to the death of the principal proprietor, they were completely shut down for five years. A new organization was effected in the fall of 1862, and work was commenced in all departments in February, 1863.

In 1864 a narrow-gauge railroad was built to supply the furnaces with ore and haul the product to the Allegheny, where it was transhipped into the keelboats for other points. Up to 1867 this was the only railroad in this section and the rivers were used to a great extent in the iron carrying trade. The assessors' report for 1864 valued the railroad at \$10,000, the plant and machinery at \$259,000, the total being \$269,000. One of the principal stockholders at this time was the late Samuel J. Tilden, one time candidate for the presidency of the United States. The year 1871 was the topmost one in production and the valuation of the plant reached the (at that period) enormous total of \$1,292,700. The

company had then acquired 6,000 acres of land for the mineral rights, holding title to the surface as well. These lands were valued at \$65.63 an acre.

In 1872 there was a slight reduction in value to \$889,176. In the next year, however, the storm broke. It was the '73 panic, and the mills could not weather the financial blast and closed down forever in October of that fatal year.

To show the rapidity with which misfortune crushes an industry, a few figures from the assessor's books are given. In 1874 the plant was valued thus: Four blast furnaces, rolling mill, machine shop, four oil wells and 6,000 acres of land, \$282,663. 1878—Same plant and land, \$158,702. 1879—Four furnaces, \$14,605; rolling mill, \$10,954; machine shop, \$2,191; wells were drying up. Total, \$27,500.

In the assessor's book of 1879 is a sad document. It is the affidavit of F. W. Rhodes, agent for the trustees of the bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, in which he declares that the assessment of that year was excessive, as the plant had been completely dismantled, the machinery scrapped and sold for \$5,000 as old iron, and nothing but the decaying buildings, a few portions of the boiler house and the tall stone chimney were left as mementoes of the great manufacturing plant. In 1880 there were left 10,000 tons of burned iron, valued at \$10,000. It could not be sold for that sum, however.

So perished in the height of its success an industry which from a small beginning grew to great proportions in thirty-four years and was a blessing to the whole surrounding country, giving employment to from 1,200 to 1,500 operatives, supporting a population of over 5,000, and benefiting not only Armstrong county, but the neighboring counties of Clarion and Butler. The output of coal for the sole use of these works rose to the aggregate of upward of 110,000 tons per annum; of ore, to over 70,000 tons. The product of the mill was shipped to all parts of the country, returning millions of dollars to enrich the laborer, and which, circulating through all the channels of trade, proved a source of wealth to hundreds not connected with the works. From a dense wilderness sprung up a town, built by the proprietors for their employees, of about seven hundred houses, with churches of every denomination, and schoolhouses which ranked with the best in the county for size and convenience, while the neighboring town of East

Brady can also be said to owe its existence to this great enterprise.

After Mr. Raymond the plant was conducted by H. A. S. D. Dudley from 1850 to 1864; by John H. Haines from 1864 to 1869, and by Col. W. D. Slack from then until the end in 1873. The remainder of the property of the later owners of the plant is now in the hands of Edward W. Dewey, a nephew of the great Admiral George Dewey of Spanish-American war fame.

CHURCHES

Brady's Bend Presbyterian Church was organized in 1845 and at first was a missionary enterprise. The iron company donated a lot and a neat building was erected at a cost of \$5,000. This structure was afterward sold to the German Catholic Church and a \$4,000 home put up on another lot given by the proprietors of the iron works in 1865. In 1867 the company again evidenced their pious New England ancestry by presenting the church with the site of the parsonage, which was built at cost of \$2,000. The first pastor was Rev. Louis L. Conrad, from 1846 to 1849. Followed Rev. Carl Moore, 1850-53, then a vacancy of four years, after which came Rev. D. Hall, 1857-67; Rev. S. H. Holliday, 1868-74; Revs. Theodore S. Negley and William J. Wilson, until 1878; Revs. S. A. Hughes and H. Magill, 1879-81; Rev. J. S. Helm, during 1885; Rev. Swan, 1886; Rev. S. A. Hughes, 1887-88. A record of the last pastors of this church is not available at present. Services have not been held in the building for some years.

The first Roman Catholic Church at this point was a German congregation, under the charge of Father Lewis Vogelsang, and occupied the old Presbyterian church on the top of the hill, which they purchased from that denomination in 1865. This congregation was afterward consolidated with the "Irish" Catholic organization after the building was torn down in 1893. The English speaking Catholics united into a church body in 1867 and erected the present frame church in 1868. The pastors in charge have been: Rev. Fathers Thomas Welsh, Sheehan, Callahan, Hern, Ryan, Quigley and the present pastor, Father Hopkins, who is within the diocese of Erie, it being too far for the supplying of pastors from Pittsburgh.

The Protestant Episcopal denomination organized here and erected a stone building of Gothic design in 1867. For some time the

church was prosperous, but like the rest of the religious societies, succumbed to the gradual disintegration caused by the decline in the town's chief source of prosperity—the iron works. The old church is in an admirable state of preservation and stands in the center of the valley, a fine example of pure Gothic architecture in contrast to the hideously plain edifices of the older congregation. During the entire period of its existence the pastor was Rev. B. F. Brown, who came in 1868.

The Reformed Church has a neat edifice here and is served by Rev. J. A. Law, of Chicora.

Zion Lutheran church, built in 1870, is not now in use regularly, but is supplied by pastors from Chicora, Butler county.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES

The Great Western Distilleries Company, a Kittanning corporation, have a plant for the manufacture of rye whiskey on the river bank near the bridge across the Allegheny, employing six men.

George Reed operates a sawmill on the Allegheny just above the town. Siebert Brothers have a machine shop in the town, with an auto garage in connection.

The Upper Kittanning Brick Company have a large plant on the upper reaches of the creek near the first run, with eight kilns, employing fifty men, and producing 100,000 firebrick per day. They are one of the few brick plants which use natural gas to fire the kilns.

The Pittsburgh Limestone Company have a quarry in the forks of Holder's run, from which come some of the limestone used in the Pittsburgh furnaces. They are also producing a brand of Portland cement.

In 1882 the resident physicians at Brady's Bend were Drs. J. W. and W. T. James. The former is now dead, but the latter is still practicing in this section. Another resident physician in 1913 is Dr. W. C. Butler.

E. L. Dunkle & Sons keep the store at the river bank, and Matthew Blatt is the village storekeeper in the heart of the old town. One hotel at the upper end of the valley caters to the wants of travelers. It is conducted by Thomas Rockett. The village blacksmith is J. S. Schneider.

The old ferries at this point are supplanted by a fine steel bridge constructed in 1886 by the counties of Armstrong and Clarion.

SCHOOLS

The "Mill" schoolhouse is situated on a small hill near the Allegheny, in the sharp

bend of Sugar creek, and is one of the most prominent objects of the landscape. The "Furnace" school is higher up the creek, near the Episcopal church. George E. Ballwig and A. S. Brenneman were teachers here in 1867-68. The first recorded teacher was W. C. Miller, in 1864.

The number of schools in 1913 was 12; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 10; average salaries, male, \$62.50; female, \$42; male scholars, 160; female scholars, 210; average attendance, 296; cost per month, \$1.89; tax levied, \$5,069.45; received from State, \$2,597.66; other sources, \$7,435.21; value of schoolhouses, \$16,000; teachers' wages, \$3,810; fuel, fees, etc., \$3,001.09.

The school directors are: William Jenkins, president; John H. Rohrbach, secretary; Harry C. Lewis, treasurer; Hermon Schultz, Dr. Charles B. McGogney.

POPULATION

The population of Brady's Bend township in 1850 was 2,325; in 1860, 1,890; in 1870, 3,-

1619; in 1880, 2,340; in 1890, 1,261; in 1900, 891; in 1910, 2,696.

The population of the village of Brady's Bend in 1880 was 1,010. At present it is scarcely more than 300.

In 1913 the assessment returns for the township were: Number of acres of timber, 556; cleared land, 6,428; value of lands, \$93,635; houses and lots, 343, valued at \$89,070, average value, \$259.67; 242 horses, valued at \$9,115 average value, \$37.66; 201 cows valued at \$3,115, average value, \$15; taxables, 509; total valuation, \$281,364. Money at interest, \$54,278.

GEOLOGY

The geological formation of this township is practically the same as Sugar Creek. The mines at Kaylor work the Kittanning and Freeport veins. The Pittsburgh Limestone Company get their stone from the Vanport limestone vein.

In the northwest corner of the township, between the waters of Long and Pine runs, is the highest spot above sea level, 1,523 feet.

CHAPTER XXXIX

SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP

GREATLY REDUCED IN AREA—NUMEROUS PIONEERS—MANY MILLS OF OLDEN TIME—FRANKLIN VILLAGE—"ORRSVILLE"—RELIGIOUS—MIDWAY CHURCH—ST. PATRICK'S, THE OLDEST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

Sugar Creek township at the present time is but a small remnant of what it formerly was in size, having been the parent of five townships, two boroughs and one city. It is to be hoped that no further division of its territory will be made in the future.

In the following list of names of early settlers and landowners will be found only those who settled or acquired land in the present limits of the township. They were: Robert Beatty, David Henry, Samuel Kincaide, Michael Red, Thomas R. McMillen, James Hutchison, John E. Gilchrist, Joseph Sutton, John Crawford, Robert G. Crawford, Joseph Thomas, Andrew Shriver, Sylvanus S. White, Solomon Wolf, John Blain, Ezekiel Lewis, William Ayres, George Byers, William Byers, Adam A. Byers, Joseph Thomas, John Moore, Richard Meldrun, Peter Pence, James Witherow, Samuel Caldwell, Cyrus Kilgore, John Craig, Philip Templeton, John Johnston, Pat-

rick Graham, Rev. John Dickey, John P. Quigley, James C. Porterfield, Samuel Swartzlander, Edward McKinney, Nathan Williams, Joseph Irwin, William Blain, Edward McKee, John Davis, Thomas Collins, Nicholas Day, James Fulton, Nicholas Snow, John Denniston, Charles Campbell, Elisha Wick, John Barron, Adam Moyer, James Hutchison, Harmon Vabinder, Matthew Brown, Elijah Davis, Thomas Barr, Thomas H. Foster, George Pence, D. C. Mobley, John Bell, James C. Burford, Daniel Morrison, Abraham Lennington, Jacob Schloss, George Elsor, Benjamin Shaffer, George Forster, Christian Yockey, Abraham Yockey, Samuel Dinsmore, Matthew Wilson, John Gillespie, Reuben Burford, Adam Gallagher, William F. Johnston, Michael Maley, John Griffith, William B. Clymer, William Robbett, Francis Miller, James Rankin, Peter Cardan, Patrick Boyle, Andrew Bullman, Philip Lowe, Daniel Boyle, Stephen Mc-

Cue, Michael Maloney, Jacob Hepler, Hugh Milligan, Anthony Cravenor, Francis O'Neal, Nathaniel Patterson, Thomas Hindman, Owen Quinn, William Robbitt, John Boyers, Josiah White, Daniel B. Heiner, John Mechling, James Wilson, John McLaughlin, Robert Cathcart, Leonard Trees, Charles Ellenberger, Peter Hummon, Charley Seckler, William Deviney, Samuel S. Wallace, Joseph Wiles, Solomon Rumbaugh, Jabez Griffith, John Wiles, Benjamin Swaim, John Crawford, Jonathan Mutimore, Samuel Sanderson, Thomas F. Toule, William D. Watkins, John Pontius, Thomas Buchanan, James A. Adams, William Varnum, William Hart, Jacob Ellenberger, Henry Moore, William Cowan, Andrew Rodgers, Jacob Hershey, Frederick Howard, David Snyder, William Blaney, Archibald Thompson, Abraham Swartzlander.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

The first gristmill established in the township was erected in 1800 by Abraham Yockey, and was located on the Little Buffalo (now called Patterson creek), in the south-central part of the township.

The second gristmill was that of Ebenezer Davis, in 1809, located on the northern tributary of Patterson creek. Ebenezer Davis was the next comer, building a sawmill in 1815, and finding trade increasing built another gristmill in 1817, all at the same place. All of these mills were acquired in 1849 by Christopher, James and Thomas H. Foster. "Foster's Mills" postoffice was established here in 1862, with James Y. Foster as postmaster. A store and several houses are located here, making a thriving little settlement.

The same year that Davis' mill was built Abraham Lennington put up a gristmill on Patterson creek, southwest of the former, but trade went to Davis and this mill was later on abandoned.

A sawmill, gristmill and tannery were established on Patterson creek near the center of the township in 1824 by John Patton (or Patterson). The third schoolhouse in the township was erected near Patton's house in 1821.

The first blacksmith shop in the present limits of the township was that of Nicholas Snow, who opened for trade in 1810, in the southeastern corner, near the present line of Washington township.

James Adams was first assessed in this township as a single man, with one horse in 1815, at \$20, and the next year as "storekeeper"

(the first one in this township) and one horse, at \$50. His store, it is said, was at first kept in the loft of a springhouse on an adjoining tract, but was afterward removed to the southern part of the Moore-Adams tract, which point has been for many years known as "Adams." Hay scales, not common in rural districts, were erected here soon after the Great Western or Brady's Bend iron works went into operation, and proved to be very convenient to the farmers of this section, who sold their hay and other products at these works. The postoffice was established here Sept. 23, 1853. James Adams, postmaster. This property still belongs to the Adams' estate.

FRANKLIN VILLAGE

In the extreme northeastern corner of the township, at the only place where it touches the Allegheny, is located the thriving little town of Franklin. Archibald Thompson settled here in 1801, remaining until 1806, after which the property came into the hands of Philip Templeton, who, in 1843, erected a sawmill at the mouth of Snyder's run, and by 1854, with the assistance of his sons, had established another mill, a factory, a furnace and a distillery at this point.

By this period quite a settlement had grown up here, a schoolhouse had been erected on land donated by Templeton, a ferry established, and the embryo town acquired the name of "Ferryton." Later on the present name, a much more historic and dignified one, was adopted.

The present owner of the sawmill is W. J. James, who has supplied most of the timber used in the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel through the famous Brady's Bend hill, just opposite, in Clarion county.

"ORRSVILLE"

Robert Orr, Sr., whose history is related elsewhere, was a resident of the tract of 300 acres located near the center of the present limits of Sugar Creek township, from 1805 to 1824, after which he removed to Kit-tanning. In 1819 he laid out north of his residence and west of the Brady's Bend road the town of "Orrsville." It was separately assessed in 1819, but the nearby settlement of "Adams," with its mills and other industries, diverted prospective lot buyers, and the site of the town was finally divided and sold. It bears the name of "Brown's" at the present date.

RELIGIOUS

About 1835 Rev. Mr. Sweitzerbort of Butler county commenced holding religious services among the Lutherans, who had settled here and hereabout, and were members of the White church in that county, preaching at first to congregations in private houses, barns and the grove. This resulted in the organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sugar Creek township. In the course of about four years the congregation erected a church edifice, frame, about 40 by 50 feet, the roof of which before it had been completed and furnished was broken down by the weight of the heavy snow on New Year's night, 1840.

Its site was on the old "Campbelltown" tract, in the extreme northwestern part of the township, on the Kittanning turnpike, the legal title to which being in Henry Wiles and Peter Kemerer, they conveyed it to John Ellenberger, Joseph King, John Marchand, David Snyder and Barnhart Vensel, trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and John Boyers, Adam and Daniel Kemerer, John Milison and Frederick Wiles, Jr., trustees of the St. Paul's Reformed church of Sugar Creek township, and their successors, April 20, 1841, for \$40, the St. Paul's having been organized about that time with Rev. Mr. Dale as pastor. The two congregations soon after erected their first church edifice, frame, 34 by 50 feet, substantially built and painted white and neatly furnished. The next Lutheran pastor was Rev. J. W. Alspach.

The combined membership of this church in 1876 was 150, with a Sabbath school of 100, but after that date the church languished until 1888, when Rev. Eli Miller reorganized the Lutherans under the title of Mount Pleasant Evangelical Lutheran church. Much of the credit of the second organization is due to Amos Steel, who donated the ground on which the present Lutheran church is located. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at \$3,500. The charter members of the second organization in 1888 were: Amos Steel, Allen Steel, Sidney Steel, Maggie Steel, Mrs. A. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Kepple, Mr. and Mrs. William Kepple, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. King, S. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pontius, W. J. Myers, C. F. Myers, J. G. Myers, M. Myers, D. I. Myers, Henry Myers, Minnie Myers, Ada Myers, Margaret Myers, Maria Myers, Chambers Foringer, Mary A. Foringer, Frank Foringer, Jedediah Wiles, S. M. Wiles.

The pastors after Rev. Mr. Miller were:

Revs. J. R. Williams, J. C. Nicholas, W. O. Ibach, A. J. B. Kast, G. W. McSherry. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Law, who also serves the people of Chicora, Butler county. Membership in 1913, 88; Sunday school, 75.

MIDWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church gained its name from its location midway between Union and Brady's Bend churches and was organized in September, 1875, with forty-six members. Christopher Foster, John Adams and Daniel Rankin were elected elders. On the following Sabbath the first communion was held, Rev. A. S. Thompson officiating. Rev. W. J. Wilson was the first pastor, remaining until 1879, when the pulpit became vacant, the church relying upon supplies until the appointment of Rev. H. Magill in 1881. After the departure of Rev. Mr. Magill the church depended entirely on supplies.

At first the services were held in the school-house, which had been erected with the view of adapting it to church purposes. In 1880, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Magill, the membership had increased to 114 and a church building was built at a cost of \$2,500 and dedicated free of debt in November.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

On one of the highest hills in Armstrong county, in a restful rural district, stands a Norman-Gothic church edifice, surmounted with a tall Norman tower. This beautiful structure is the most prominent feature of the landscape and can be seen for miles around. A visitor would at first wonder how so pretentious a structure could be placed so far away from a city or town, yet after reading the history of this temple of piety the wonder ceases and admiration for the energy, loyalty and unswerving religious faith of the early founders takes its place.

This faraway church is the parent of all the Catholic churches west of the Allegheny river, and its history is the history of the Catholic church in Armstrong county. As an introductory to the history of the church a brief resume is given of the causes which led to its organization.

In 1795 an important Irish colony which came by way of Connellsville and Freeport settled in Donegal township, Butler county. This little band was increased from time to time by emigrants from Ireland, and was the nucleus of the congregation of St. Patrick's.

The first priest to visit this settlement was Rev. Patrick Lonergan, O. S. F., who administered the sacrament of baptism in 1801. The next visit was made by Rev. P. Heilbron, who performed the necessary services for a short period, but as he could not speak English and most of the congregation were Irish, he did not remain.

The most authentic date of the arrival of Father Lawrence Sylvester Phelan is given as 1805. As he was the first resident priest, the parish, with the usual Irish energy, undertook to supply the pressing need of a house of God. Money was scarce and five dollars was a small fortune, so the settlement, which covered twenty miles, was divided into districts and volunteers appointed to make collections. Casper W. Easley took the southern district, James Sheridan the southwestern in Clearfield township, Neil Sweeny took Butler and the surrounding territory, and Connell Rodgers the northwestern, or Donegal township. In a short time the necessary amount was collected, none of the subscriptions exceeding \$2.00.

The present farm, consisting of nearly three hundred acres, was purchased and a small log cabin was built for the pastor. Then, upon a certain day, each of the four who had solicited subscriptions was required to meet at the farm, bringing with him as many men as would be required to cut and hew logs enough for one side of the church. To Patrick McElroy was assigned the work of making shingles and obtaining and driving the nails. The building was erected the autumn after Father Phelan's arrival, but as nails could not be secured, it was not roofed until the next spring. It was then placed under the invocation of the Apostle of Ireland.

The date of the erection of this church was 1806. It is still standing, and is being restored to its original condition by the contributions of devout members of the present congregation. This is in great contrast to the fate of the first Episcopal church at Brady's Bend, which was used as a dance hall after the congregation relinquished it, and is now converted into a hay barn by the present proprietor.

The old log church of St. Patrick was built of oak and roofed with split shingles, the crevices of the logs were filled with clay and straw, and the interior whitewashed and papered near the altar with a thin gilt paper of odd design. The windows and doors were wide but low, to avoid cutting too many logs, the floor was puncheon, and a stairway led

to a low gallery. The stations of the cross were marked by rude crosses burned into the logs.

This is the oldest Catholic church now standing in the entire western part of the State. It was attended by people from all the surrounding country for ten miles or more. People often walked from Freeport, fasting, to be present at the services. The stations which the priest was obliged to visit were so numerous, and so far apart, that Mass was not celebrated more than once a month, and, in some instances, once in two months. There was then but one priest in the whole district west of the Allegheny river from Erie to Beaver.

Father Phelan withdrew in 1810. From 1810 to 1820 the congregation was visited occasionally by Fathers O'Brien and McGuire, from Pittsburgh, and by Father McGirr, from Sportsman's Hill. In 1821 Rev. Charles Ferry came to the church and resided here. He visited all the surrounding district, a territory at least thirty miles square, which was then estimated to contain about 140 families. He remained until 1827, when he was succeeded by Rev. Patrick O'Neil, who also performed missionary work in Butler, Armstrong and adjacent counties. He remained until 1834, and subsequently was engaged in missionary labors in the West. He died in 1879, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-eighth of his ministry.

In the summer of 1834 Rev. Patrick Rafferty was placed in charge of the mission and resided at Freeport, visiting St. Patrick's one Sunday in a month. He remained in charge about two years. He was afterward pastor of St. Francis Church, Fairmount, Philadelphia, and died in that position in 1863. He was a man of great learning and ability.

St. Patrick's remained without a pastor until the summer of 1837, when Rev. Joseph Cody was appointed to the pastorate and took up his residence at the church. Mass was celebrated here two Sundays in the month, the remainder of the pastor's time being given to Freeport and Butler. By 1840 the congregation had become so large that a larger church was needed. A brick edifice, 45 by 80 feet, with a sacristy (a separate building against the rear of the church), was erected. It was dedicated July 29, 1842, by Very Rev. M. O'Connor, V. G. In 1844 the pastor's field of labor was rendered somewhat smaller by the appointment of a priest at Butler, who also had charge of Murrinsville and Mercer. Father Cody, however, visited Brady's Bend occasionally, and a little later officiated at the

newly established church at Donegal (now North Oakland), in Clearfield township, Butler county. In 1847 Freeport and Brady's Bend were assigned to another priest, and thenceforth Father Cody gave three-fourths of his time to St. Patrick's and the remainder to North Oakland. In 1854 the log parsonage was replaced by a brick residence. After the year 1861 Father Cody, on account of age and failing health, ministered only to St. Patrick's congregation. At length he was obliged to cease from the labor of the parish and at the end of the year 1865, Rev. John O'G. Scanlon was transferred from Kittanning to St. Patrick's. Father Cody soon afterward went to the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, where he died August 7, 1871, in the seventieth year of his age. He was buried from St. Patrick's, and his remains repose in front of the church at Sugar Creek.

Father Scanlon started to improve the interior of the church, but before the work could be done he was transferred to another congregation, and Rev. James P. Tamany took up the work in 1868. He succeeded in making the church one of the most beautiful in the diocese. In November, 1871, he was succeeded by Rev. S. P. Herman, and the following year, on New Year's night, the church was destroyed by a fire, believed to have been incendiary. The congregation then returned to the old log church, where they worshiped during the pastorates of Father Thomas Fitzgerald and P. M. Doyle, until 1876, when Rev. P. J. Quilter became pastor.

Father Quilter at once took steps to replace the second church, and on Aug. 5, 1876, the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid by Bishop Domenech of Pittsburgh. The church was finished the next year and dedicated by Very Rev. R. Phelan of Allegheny.

During the charge of Father Quilter oil was struck on the farm belonging to the church, and this together with the renovation of the old buildings and the care of the large farm engaged his attention until 1889, when he was transferred to Carnegie. Fathers John Burns, John O'Callaghan, F. McKenna and Rev. O'Connell succeeded Father Quilter.

Rev. William D. Fries, brother of Frank T. Fries, editor of the Kittanning *Times*, came in 1902 and remained until 1905, when he went to Charleroi, Pa., where he is still stationed. During his term of service a severe windstorm blew out the rear end of the church, raised the roof and twisted the steeple partially around. The damages were repaired the same year at an expense of \$2,000, the

amount being raised by the sale of timber from lands belonging to the church.

Father Patrick Diskin is the present pastor, coming here in 1905, and under his care the church is still thriving, and will uphold the proud position she has held in the past 109 years. It was during the second year of his pastorate that the centennial anniversary of the church was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

A list of the old heads of families of the first church is of interest as an historical record. It is as follows: Patrick Boyle, John Coyle, Charles Duffy, James Denny, Thomas Dugan, John Durneigh, John Enipich, John Gillespie, Peter Gallagher, Patrick McBride, Neil Murray, Jeremiah Callihan, Archibald Black, Matthias Cypher, Michael Carven, Hugh Dugan, Neil Dugan, George Dougherty, Edward Ferry, Hugh Gillespie, Robert Hanlin, Charles McCue, Hugh McElroy, David Boyle, Elanor Coyle, Mary Ann Cypher, Peter Croosils, Michael Dugan, Andrew Dugan, John Duffy, John Forquer, John Gallagher, Charles Hunter, Daniel McCue, Connell Rodgers, Philip Hartman.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse, a simple log structure, was located near Foster's Mills in 1812, and its first teacher was Hugh Rogers of Kittanning. Dr. Samuel Wallace, who was the first physician to locate in this section in 1827, resided in the southeastern part of the township, on Long run. He was interested in erecting the schoolhouse here, which was named after him, and which was probably built at or before the date of the one above mentioned.

Another schoolhouse stood a little lower down the run, at the intersection of the Waterson ferry road and that to Brady's Bend. It was built before 1829, and the earliest teachers were Matthew Brown and Cyrus Kilgore.

1860—Number of schools, 9; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 9; average salaries per month, \$20; male scholars, 196; female scholars, 163; average number attending school, 204; amount levied for school purposes, \$884.88; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 56 cents; received from State appropriation, \$143.35; from collectors, \$520; cost of instruction, \$720; fuel, etc., \$90; cost of schoolhouses, \$20.

1876—Number of schools, 9; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 5, female teachers, 4; average number of salaries per

month, both male and female, \$30; male scholars, 143, female scholars, 129; average number attending school, 200; cost per month, \$1.06; tax levied, \$1,860; received from State appropriation, \$227.85; from taxes, etc., \$2,327.90; paid teachers, \$1,350; fuel, etc., \$771.75.

The number of schools in 1913 was 9; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 4, female teachers, 5; average salaries, male, \$45, female, \$40; male scholars, 80, female scholars, 75; average attendance, 101; cost per month, \$2.80; tax levied, \$1,672.24; received from State, \$1,500.96; other sources, \$2,018.46; value of schoolhouses, \$5,400; teachers' wages, \$2,660; fuel, fees, etc., \$811.95.

The school directors were: D. O. Kammerer, president; Samuel Shearer, secretary; H. A. Hedrick, treasurer; M. W. Foster, Thos. R. Steele.

POPULATION

The first census taken after Sugar Creek was reduced to its present area was that of 1860, when its population was 1,101. In 1870 it was: Native, 969; foreign, 54. Its number of taxables in 1876 was 287. The assessment list made in the last-mentioned year shows the occupations of the inhabitants, exclusive of the agricultural portion, to have been: Laborers, 25; carpenters, 6; blacksmiths, 3; merchants, 3; miller, 1; shoemakers, 2.

The population according to the census of 1880 was 1,018; of 1890, 1,070; of 1900, 885; of 1910, 790.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 16,633, valued at \$161,231; houses and lots, 25, value, \$2,290, average, \$91.60; horses, 235, value, \$10,650, average, \$45.31; cows, 242, value, \$4,770, average, \$19.71; taxable occupations, 334, total amount, \$4,160. Total valuation, \$341,849. Money at interest, \$44,581.14.

GEOLOGICAL

The surface rocks in this township consist largely of the lower barrens. This is evident from the smooth conditions of its upland farms. The lower productive rocks skirt the eastern edge of the township, and in the north-east corner where the river touches the ferriferous limestone are above water level; also for a short distance on Little Buffalo creek near Foster's Mills. The upper Freeport coal is small and unimportant in this section. Further west, below the Catholic church, it expands to four feet thick, and has its limestone underneath it.

The Kellersburg anticlinal axis extends across the southeast corner of the township, so that, westward from this past Adams, the dip is to the northwest, which explains the absence of coal and the presence here of the lower barrens.

The most elevated portion of this township above sea level is at the line of Washington township, in the southeastern part, and its altitude is 1,570 feet. It is located directly on the crest of the Kellersburg anticlinal.

CHAPTER XL

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

FORMATION—FIRST LANDOWNERS—"OLD MARTIN JOHN HOUSE"—INDUSTRIES OF OTHER DAYS—"VAN BUREN"—WATTERSONVILLE—WEST MAHONING—CHURCHES—NATURAL GAS—SCHOOLS—POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONS

In the formation of this township in 1858 Sugar Creek was deprived of a considerable amount of territory. The first petition to divide the townships failed and another one substituted the same year was passed.

The first election held in Washington township in February, 1859, resulted thus: Leonard Fair and David Wolf were elected justices of the peace; George W. Cousins, constable; Samuel H. Dickey, treasurer; George L. Davis, Jacob Woods and David Wolf, auditors; James F. Cowan and David Yerty, supervisors; John A. Foster, town clerk; William S.

Campbell and George Claypoole, overseers of the poor; George C. Claypoole, James F. Cowan, John A. Foster, Philip Templeton, David Wolf and Jacob Woods, school directors; George W. Cousins, assessor; Jacob Woods, judge; and John A. Foster and Absalom Wolf, inspectors of election. Place of holding elections, home of Henry Helzel.

EARLY SETTLERS AND LANDOWNERS

The following were original owners or settlers of the lands in the territory now included

in this township: Michael Red, David Henry, John McGarvey, Charles McClatchey, Alexander Denniston, Archibald Dickey, Peter Mobley, John Sutton, Christopher Foster, John McGarvey, James B. Morrison, John Kerr, Paul Morrow, Nathaniel Stewart, Joseph Taylor, Matthias Bulheimer, Alexander Colwell, Michael Fair, Simon Fair, William McClatchey, Nicholas Clark, James Cowan, John W. Littey, James F. Cowan, David Hays, John Donnell, William Donnell, James Nichols, David Graham, James Mateer, William Gibson, John Green, John Renner, Allen McGregor, Jacob Helm, William Dickey, James Porterfield, Philip Templeton, Jacob Steelsmith, John Leard, Anderson Truitt, Elijah Mounts, John Beatty, Robert Beatty, David Rankin, Oliver Leard, George H. Foster, Allen McCard, John Mounts, Leonard Hearley, Christian Ruffner, Daniel Ruffner, Solomon Ruffner, Martin John, John Crisman, Arthur Denniston, William Freeman, Henry Heltzel, Valentine Bowser, John Ellenberger, Emanuel Roudabush, William F. Johnston, Gideon Morrow, Alexander Chilcott, Dr. Simeon Hovey, James Sloan, William Neville, William Grover, Samuel Kinkaide, Jacob Frick, Adam Wyant, Henry Isaman, Bartholomew Boucher, Benjamin Leasure, James Trimble, Robert Colgan, John Wolf, Robert Fish, William Hooks, John Paxton, William T. Richardson, Matthew S. Adams, George Elliott, William Trimble, William McAninch, John McNickle, William Wylie, David Cooper, Caleb Paull, Archibald Dickey, Rev. John Dickey, Charles Morrall, Simon Torney, Thomas Thompson, George Best, John L. Gaughegan, Peninch Hooks, Peter Miller, Daniel Dahle, Nicholas Cloak, John D. Mhelly, Walter Litley, James Watterson, Rev. John Sherrett, Amos N. Mylert, John E. Barnaby, George J. Bert, Michael Guyer, Robert Stephens, Marcus Hulings, Henry Crum.

"OLD MARTIN JOHN HOUSE"

Although not the earliest settler, Martin John had the distinction of being the builder of the log house, the oldest in the county, which now stands on the road near Limestone run, in the southern part of this township. He settled here in 1771 and in that year put up this home, and such was the thoroughness of his work and the care given it by his descendants that up to 1912 it was quite habitable. A view of it is given on another page. Subsequent owners have been Henry Frick, Jonas and Solomon Bowser. It was last occupied by

Jonathan Bowser, who was at that date (1912) seventy-three years of age. A present direct descendant of Martin John is Mrs. W. C. Marshall, wife of the well known editor of the *Dayton News*.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

The earliest record of this township shows that the first settler to erect the necessary sawmill, which always followed the building of the primitive log houses of the pioneers, was William Holder, who with the help of James Watterson erected a log mill on Huling's (now Holder's) run, on the present site of the village of "Sherrett," in 1815. His mill, much enlarged, was known in 1832 as McClatchey's mill. It was rebuilt in 1864 by David Shields, and still more enlarged in 1875 by the then owners, McKee & Foster. A store was added at this point at that date by the same firm. From this settlement developed the little village of "Sherrett," named from a Baptist clergyman, Rev. John Sherrett, who settled here in 1857. Thomas Foster was postmaster here in 1861. There is no office here now, the rural routes taking its place.

John Fair came here in 1817 and started the first blacksmith shop in this section. He moved to Adrian, East Franklin township, in 1872. Ellenberger Brothers are the storekeepers here now. The pastor of the Methodist Church at this point is Rev. O. L. Wingar. The Phillips Gas Company have a pumping station here to supply the upper part of the county.

On the run now known as Denniston's Marcus Hulings built a sawmill and gristmill in 1845, near the mouth of the stream. On the Allegheny, opposite the present town of Rimer, Michael Fair, in 1855, built a sawmill to supply the American furnace and surrounding settlers. The remains of Fair's mill are still visible. A distillery was operated in 1865 by Gideon Morrow at the point on Limestone run now known as "Morrow's." He later added a store.

"VAN BUREN"

Named from President Martin Van Buren, this little settlement was laid out by Hugh Gillespie in 1837. Hulings grist and saw mills were here as a foundation and much was expected of the advantage of location and prospects. A large cooperage was established there in 1853 by Dr. A. M. Barnaby (the first resident physician), William Geddes and John

Meyer. The place, however, never attained any importance, and is now only a suburb of the small town of Wattersonville.

WATTERSONVILLE

This place was laid out in 1842 by Henry Watterson, and a number of lots were sold that year. John Donnell opened a store here in 1865. There were 39 taxables in the town in 1876, most of whom, as at present, were employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. William Hileman and Lee Kirkwood are the merchants here in 1913.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here in 1871. The church edifice, frame, one story, was erected on ground that belonged to James Watterson, who conveyed 41 square perches to Alexander N. Chilcott, George W. Cousins, F. A. Dietrich, John Donnell, John M. Perkins, Andrew Schall and George Steen, trustees, for church purposes, May 30, 1872, for \$100. A public schoolhouse is situated at the upper part of the town.

WEST MAHONING

Benjamin McElroy opened a store at this point on the Allegheny, opposite the Mahoning, in 1876, and soon thereafter the "Union" church was built near there. A ferry had been operated here since 1834, so in a short-time quite a settlement grew up around the store. Since the completion of the Pittsburgh & Shawmut there is every indication that this spot will be occupied by a thriving town.

CHURCHES

The settlers of this part of old Sugar Creek township were mostly German and adhered generally to the Lutheran faith. Their first religious organization was made in 1824, under the charge of Rev. M. C. Zielfels, who had little to recommend him as a pastor but this creation of a church. His stay with the congregation was only for two years, after which he left in disgrace. The name adopted by the people was the Limestone Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sugar Creek. After that date it was variously called "Christman's," and "Fair's," from the homes of those of the congregation where the occasional services were held. John Christman and Michael Fair were the first elders. They and their wives, Frederick Christman, John Ellenberger, Peter Fair, Peter and William Toy, David and John Wolf, and their wives, and Jacob Wolf were the or-

iginal members. The religious services were held at the house of John "Crissman" from 1824 until 1844, and at the house of Leonard Fair thereafter until 1855. The name of this church was changed in 1844 to Bethlehem, and in 1855 to St. Mark's its present one.

The pastors after Rev. Mr. Zielfels were: Rev. G. A. Reichert, 1828-37; Henry D. Keyl, 1838-42; John Esensee, 1842-43; Gottlieb Kranz, 1844-47; John A. Neuner, 1849-51; Thomas Steck, 1851-54; Augustus C. Ehrenfeld, 1854-58; Frederick Rauthrauff, 1859-60; Charles Witmer, 1860-62; Jacob Singer and Lewis M. Kuhns, supplies, 1863-64; H. J. H. Lemcke, 1864-66; and Rev. J. W. Schwartz, the present pastor, from 1867 to 1913.

The first church edifice was erected on a lot donated by Philip Cristman and Leonard Fair in 1849, and was afterward added to by the purchase of an acre from Joseph Cristman. The building was dedicated in 1856 and served as a home for the congregation for forty-four years. The present church was built in 1900 at a cost of \$3,600. It is located on the right bank of Limestone run, almost directly on the line between Washington and East Franklin townships.

The membership in 1876 was 150 and Sabbath school, 50. The present membership is 226, but the Sabbath school still remains at the old figure.

The Brush Valley Brethren in Christ Church was organized in 1842 by Rev. George Shoemaker, and thence was often called the "Shoemakerian Church." The building, located some distance east of the Lutheran church, was put up in 1858, on land given the congregation by Abraham Leasure. It was for some years jointly used by the Brethren and the Church of God. No services are held here now, but there is a thriving Sunday school, under the charge of J. H. Johns.

The German Baptists, or "Dunkards," had a church building, built in 1865, which stands east of the Lutherans and near the settlement now called "French's," on the bank of a run that empties into the Allegheny opposite Hooks station. Rev. J. B. Wampler was pastor in 1876.

A frame church, called "Union," was erected in 1876 on the Allegheny opposite Gray's Eddy, and used by several denominations for years past.

GAS WELLS IN 1913

One of the biggest gas wells struck in Armstrong county in a long time has just been

brought in on the John W. Foster farm, near Sherrett, by the Cummings Company, of East Brady.

When the drilling reached the fifth sand at a depth of 1,700 feet such a heavy flow of gas was struck that it was handled with difficulty. Drilling stopped, the boiler was moved back and then the well was connected with the mains of the company. The flow is said to have registered 100 pounds pressure in a six-inch casing.

The strike opens up what in a way is new territory. There has been some drilling in that section at times but the field has never been fully developed. Several companies are already taking up leases and more drilling will be done.

SCHOOLS

Very little can be ascertained regarding the schools of this township from the old records. John John, son of Martin John, gave half an arce in 1838 to the school directors of the township of Sugar Creek, on which they built the usual log structure. This was located in the southern part of the present limits of Washington township. Another schoolhouse was located in the bend of the Allegheny near the present station of West Mosgrove. It was probably erected after 1848, as that year David Wolf donated the land on which it stood.

1860—Number of schools, 6; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 6; average salaries per month, \$18.50; male scholars, 175; female scholars, 135; average number attending school, 168; cost of teaching each per month, 61 cents. Levied for school purposes, \$597.58; received from collectors, \$380.33; cost of instruction, \$444; cost of fuel, etc., \$84.55.

1876—Schools, 8; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 7; female teacher, 1; average salaries of male and female per month, \$33; male scholars, 220; female scholars, 170; average number attending school, 240; cost per month, 61 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$2,531.32;

received from State appropriation, \$272.49; from taxes and other sources, \$2,419.25; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,122; fuel and other expenses, \$1,569.74.

The number of schools in 1913 was 9; average months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 4; average salaries, male, \$48, female, \$43.33; male scholars, 169, female scholars, 147; average attendance, 182; cost per month, \$1.55; tax levied, \$1,980.13; received from State, \$1,621.54; other sources, \$1,802.23; value of schoolhouses, \$9,500; teachers' wages, \$2,710; fuel, fees, etc., \$719.77.

The school directors were: H. H. Adams, president; David Booher, secretary; M. C. Bowser, treasurer; Thomas Templeton, Martin Bowser.

POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONS

Occupations of the inhabitants of Washington township other than agricultural, and exclusive of Van Buren and Wattersonsville, in 1876: Laborers, 56; carpenters, 4; blacksmiths, 3; plasterer, 1; merchant, 1; wagonmaker, 1. According to the mercantile appraiser's list for the same year there were then 2 merchants in the thirteenth and 3 in the fourteenth class.

The tax list of 1913 shows only 3 merchants, 1 miller, 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter in the township.

The population in 1860 was 988; in 1870, 1,180; in 1880, 1,489; in 1890, 1,232; in 1900, 1,207; in 1910, 1,135.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 13,638 $\frac{3}{4}$, valued at, \$126,969.75; houses and lots, 102, value, \$7,642, average, \$74.03; horses, 151, value, \$5,689, average, \$37.65; cows, 168, value, \$2,642, average, \$15.75; taxable occupations, 420, amount \$8,770; total valuation, \$180,476.75. Money at interest, \$6,722.57.

Washington divides the honors of altitude with Sugar Creek township, the highest hill being in the southwestern part on the boundary line; it is 1,570 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XLI

EAST FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

DIVISION—SETTLEMENT—MILLS AND FURNACES—WALKCHALK—ADRIAN—COWANSVILLE—TARR-TOWN—FURNACE RUN—WEST KITTANNING—APPLEWOLD—WEST MOSGROVE—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

The history of the origin of East Franklin township is practically identical with that of West Franklin, so we will commence this sketch with the events occurring after the separation of the two in 1868. Like its twin upon the west, this township was named for the illustrious printer, Benjamin Franklin.

The results of the first election in 1868 were: J. C. Claypoole, justice of the peace; Hugh Hooks, constable; Solomon Hooks, school director for three years, D. C. Quigley and Abraham Zillefrow, for two years; Henry Blair and John Montgomery, supervisors; Jonathan Geary, assessor; John Moore and John Summerville, overseers of the poor; Henry Dougherty, Thomas Armstrong and J. D. Carr, township auditors; W. G. Cowan and Sharon Mateer, inspectors of election.

Some of the earlier settlers were: Joshua Elder, George McCall, John Bowser, John Summerville, William Findley, Samuel Robinson, Francis Robinson, David Reed, Isaac Wible, John McAninch, Joseph Brown, Asa Freeman, James Blair, John Cunningham, George B. Porter, J. A. Fulton, Andrew Porter, Joseph Boney, Alexander B. McGregor, William Lindley, William Noble, John Houston, Jacob Sweigert, Abraham Bowser, David Flanner, Anthony Cravenor, William Burnheimer, Peter Toy, John Bish, James Stokes, John Campbell, John Mann, John Kerr, John Titus, Thomas Herron, Thomas Willard, Andrew Milligan, John Mateer, Jonathan H. Sloan, Daniel Lemon, John Carroll, Thomas McClymonds, John Quigley, Daniel Henry, Andrew McKee, John Montgomery, John McKee, Andrew Milligan, Frederick Razo, Benjamin Leasure, Thomas Milligan, Robert Williby, Samuel Robinson, William Cowan, John Cowan.

MILLS AND INDUSTRIES

The first industrial plant in this township was the log gristmill of Thomas Willard, on West Glade run, near the center portion, which was put up in 1797. It was only operated until 1812. George Bowser was another of the early millers, his mill being on the same run, a few miles south of Willard's, and was built about 1841. Sawmills were operated by James McDowell and James S. Quigley, in 1848 and 1852, respectively, the former on Long run and the latter on the site of the present Shawmut freight yards.

The early distilleries were too numerous to mention, about every hundredth settler operating one at intermittent intervals.

Above Quigley's mill was the home of William Boney, who was the first to operate a carding machine in 1844.

The old Allegheny furnace was the result of the labors of James W. Biddle, the builder of the first one in this section—Rock furnace. Biddle erected the "Allegheny" in 1827 on the run across the river from Kittanning, for Alexander McNickle. It was similar to most of these old structures, being operated with charcoal. It went out of blast in 1837. Upon its site now is the new mining town of Furnace Run.

A company was organized in 1859 for the manufacture of oil from cannel coal, the works being built near the site of the furnace, but the project was abandoned the next year.

WALKCHALK

Anthony Cravenor, about 1830, started to erect a sawmill at the junction of Slate Lick run and West Glade run, but he was so long on the job that the building was torn down

in 1865 by Samuel Bowser, who built in its place a better structure. This mill passed through different hands until the father of the present owner converted it into a gristmill. J. F. Burford is the owner in 1913.

The hamlet of Walkchalk obtained its name by accident. A drum-corps was organized there in early days, and the members were rather neglectful of their discipline and irregular in their habits. A son of the founder of the settlement, John Cravenor, on a certain occasion remarked respecting that band, that if he had command of it he would make its members "walk chalk." Hence the modern name of this point. The Grangers several years ago erected a two-story frame building here for a hall, but on account of differences among them it has never been used for that purpose. It was afterwards occupied as a store by R. H. Toy, and at present is used as a residence by B. L. Toy. The single store at this place is operated by H. D. Smith, and the blacksmith is C. E. Toy. The population is about eighty persons.

Salem Baptist Church, Rev. James McPhail, pastor, is located near the village.

ADRIAN (MONTGOMERYVILLE)

The first settler here, Andrew McKee, sold a part of this land to John Cristman, who, in 1818, built a sawmill and later a gristmill on Limestone run, almost on the line of Washington township. Near here in 1851 John Montgomery laid out the town of Montgomeryville, with twenty-four lots and two streets. Adrian post office was stationed here in 1862, with James Hughes in charge. The present official is John F. Bonner, and he and Andrew T. Milliken are the storekeepers. Dr. B. B. Barton is a local physician. Dr. James E. Quigley is also located here. The first industry at Adrian was the blacksmith shop of Chambers Frick, in 1877.

COWANSVILLE (MIDDLESEX)

This town, near the headwaters of West Glade run in the northwestern part of the township, was laid out in 1849 by William McClatchey and named after the former owner of the land, John Cowan, who was the first postmaster here in that year. McClatchey called it "Middlesex," but the residents clung to the name of Cowansville, by which it is now known. The village grew very slowly until the construction of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad after 1890, when a

station was established here. At present it is growing steadily and the population is about one thousand.

The storekeepers here in 1913 are Cowansville Supply Company, C. W. Jordan and Charles McClay. William Synder is the undertaker and U. O. Davidson handles tombstones and cut building stone. The resident physician is Dr. Robert G. Ralston.

The Dubois-Butler Brick Company have a large plant for the manufacture of building and paving brick, with a capacity of 40,000 per day. Harvey Fair conducts the blacksmithing and general repair shop.

The present postmaster is C. W. Jordan.

TARRTOWN

This little village is opposite Wickboro and is named from Frederick Tarr, who settled here in 1811 and in 1813 built a sawmill on the river bank. This was also the site of the famous David Helm's ferry in 1797. At one time most deeds for lands in this part of the county mentioned the Helm's Ferry road. Since the opening up of the Shawmut road this year (1913) the prospects of this town have become brighter than in the past. There are three stores here kept by Lewis Lash & Sons, R. Dentella and C. C. Ruffner. There is a United Presbyterian Sunday school here, but no church buildings.

FURNACE RUN

Around the site of the old Allegheny furnace has in the years 1912 and 1913 developed a thriving mining town, the result of the Shawmut mines opening. An up-to-date village, composed of over seventy-five houses, a waterworks, power house and other necessary buildings, has sprung up in that time. The principal store here is owned by Jesse Hays, who is also the postmaster. Dr. W. S. Adams is the resident physician. The mines are operated by the Allegheny River Mining Company, D. C. Morgan, president; Fred Norman, chief engineer; John Chilcott, superintendent of development; John Armstrong, purchasing agent.

The Mohawk Mining Company, composed of Nathan L. Strong, Samuel Wallworth and Charles Ferne, was chartered in 1913, and the same year acquired the coal rights of the Charles E. Meals farm, between Furnace Run and West Kittanning, and is opening up mines, building a tippel and houses for the miners. This will practically unite the two mentioned

places into one town, and develop a large settlement in that end of East Franklin township. This is only one of the many benefits that Armstrong county has derived from the opening of the Shawmut railroad.

WEST KITTANNING BOROUGH

is a town on the top of the ridge opposite Kittanning, occupied mostly by retired farmers and some business men of that city. It was once called "Bellville," after John Cunningham laid it out in 1855. The terminus of the chain ferry in 1824, and the old tavern at the foot of the hill on the Allegheny, were objects of interest to travelers here in early days. West Kittanning was incorporated as a borough in 1900, the first census after that being the one of 1910, when the population was given as 871. The storekeepers are P. P. Burford, Otis Southworth and J. C. Barnett. The West Kittanning Lumber Company have a large and well stocked yard here. Jerry Gould is the present burgess.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, 29, valued at \$290; houses and lots, 218, value, \$65,859, average, \$302.10; horses, 42, value, \$1,320, average, \$31.42; cows 20, value, \$300, average, \$15.00; taxable occupations, 252; amount, \$9,475; total valuation, \$77,244. Money at interest, \$12,189.

In 1913 the number of schools was 3; average months taught, 8; female teachers, 3; average salaries, female, \$46.66; male scholars, 87, female scholars, 84; average attendance, 109; cost per month, \$1.00; tax levied, \$1,407.84; received from State, \$547.62; other sources, \$1,346; value of schoolhouses, \$3,200; teachers' wages, \$1,120; fuel, fees, etc., \$649.66.

The school directors were: A. L. Wolfe, president; J. P. Wible, secretary; Judge J. W. Painter, treasurer; D. D. Bowser, E. B. Shankle.

APPLEWOLD BOROUGH

This beautiful and restful suburban town is the home of the most cultured and enterprising of the business and professional men of Kittanning. There are no industries or stores here, and the site upon the banks of the Allegheny is one of the finest scenic spots along its course. An artistic schoolhouse is located here for the use of the many little ones of the town.

In 1913 the assessment returns were: Houses and lots, 152; value of same, \$110,202;

average valuation, \$725; six horses and five cows, valued at \$200 and \$100; taxables, 128; total valuation, \$115,162. Money at interest, \$41,115.96.

The school report is as follows: Number of grades, 2; months taught, 8; female teachers, 2; average salaries, \$47.50; male scholars, 28; female scholars, 37; average attendance, 31; cost per month, \$1.88; tax levied, \$1,966.08; received from State, \$273.20; from other sources, \$2,246.80; value of schoolhouse, \$10,850; teachers' wages, \$760; fuel, fees, etc., \$1,212.34.

The school commissioners are: George W. McNees, president; J. S. Porter, secretary; W. A. McAdoo, treasurer; M. L. Bowser, M. A. Milligan, H. G. Larkin. Arthur T. Hintz is the present burgess.

The population in 1900 was 122, and in 1910, 300. It is about the same now.

WEST MOSGROVE

is a station opposite the mouth of Pine creek, and since the building of the Shawmut has gained somewhat in population. There is an elevator here for the transference of freight and passengers between the Shawmut and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad trains.

CHURCHES

The site of "Middlesex" or Cowansville very early became a prominent point by the organization of the Union Presbyterian Church here by the Presbytery of Erie, in 1801, in this then so sparsely inhabited region (about one settler to every 640 acres) that many of the men, women and children who first attended its services had to travel from four to seven miles, and afoot for want of passable roads. Those people were generally well clothed, and the fashions were then so durable that their articles of clothing were worn out before they were abandoned. Very little can be learned respecting the earliest membership of this church, save that the number was small, but they were zealous in their efforts to plant Presbyterianism in this part of the wilderness.

The first edifice, log, with chestnut pulpit and puncheon floor, must have been soon after erected in the latter part of 1801, or in the fore part of 1802, for Jacob Mechling, one of the commissioners who were appointed to examine sites for the public buildings in this and some other counties, says in his diary, on

Sunday, June 6, 1802: "Proceeded toward Butler county, 7 miles" (from Kittanning) "to Boyd's meetinghouse—heard him preach." It was called "Boyd's Upper Meeting-House" in a road petition as late as 1845. The cemetery on that five-acre parcel is nearly coeval with the church, and the first person buried in it was William McKee.

The Presbytery met, June 16, 1802, within the bounds of Union congregation, and ordained and installed Rev. John Boyd as pastor. He, as moderator, James Barr, Charles McClatchey, William Noble and Joseph Shields, elders, constituted the first session. During Mr. Boyd's pastorate, one-half time, nearly of eight years, till April 17, 1810, this church prospered. After he left, the pulpit was supplied for about a year by Rev. Robert Lee, and was thereafter vacant for four years. The next pastor was Rev. John Redick, who, having been licensed by the Presbytery of Erie, was ordained and installed pastor of the Slate Lick and Union Churches, Sept. 28, 1815, which he served alternately until the autumn of 1848, when he resigned his charge on account of his infirmities.

After being vacant till 1856, the pulpit was filled by Rev. David Hill until 1866. Following came Revs. J. M. Jones, W. J. Wilson, J. C. Shearer, T. W. Swan and S. A. Hughes. The present pastor is Rev. John C. Lincoln.

The old log edifice continued to be used until about 1820, when a frame addition was annexed to its eastern end, making the length about 70 feet, with the pulpit on the south side. That edifice was crushed by a heavy fall of snow on the roof on New Year's night, 1840. A frame edifice, 60 by 40 feet, with a ceiling 12 feet high, was erected the next summer, which cost \$1,400. The congregation, realizing the necessity of a new edifice, elected C. A. Foster, John and Thomas Leard, Thomas V. McKee, William Patton and William Wylie, trustees, who purchased a lot of ground for \$330, on which, in 1873, a two-story frame church was built. In February, 1875, this building was burned, and the next summer the present edifice took its place. The cost was \$3,600, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas D. Ewing.

North of Adrian and almost on the line of Washington township is the Rich Hill United Presbyterian Church building. It is believed that this congregation was organized in 1811, as the records are destroyed and the traditions are the only source of information regarding it. Some of the original members were William Blaney, John Cowan, Archi-

bald Dickey, Steward Henry, Thomas Herron, Thomas Milliken, Robert Orr, Sr., John Y. Stewart, James Summerville, Philip Templeton and John Young. The first pastor was Rev. John Dickey, who remained until his death in 1849. After him were Revs. William Smith, 1849-59; Thomas M. Seaton, 1861-70; John L. Grone, 1872-90. The first services were held in Philip Templeton's barn and later in a tent on the site of the present burying ground. The first church building was a log one, built in 1820. The second, a frame, was put up in 1849 and used till 1912. The largest membership of this church was in 1851, when the congregation numbered 109. The church having been out of use for some years and in a bad state of disrepair, in 1912 it was razed and the site sold.

SCHOOLS

Probably the first schoolmaster of this township was Thomas Barr, afterward deputy surveyor of this county, who taught in 1811 in the log hut near the home of Isaac Wible. Another school was on the run called from it "Schoolhouse run," in 1815, the teachers of which were Joseph Bullman, George Forsyth and Robert Kirby. Kirby also taught in 1830 the school located at the site of Adrian. Above Adrian, in 1818, was a log school, of which the teachers were Wilson and Archibald Moore, John Reed and George Speers. John Dickey was the first teacher of the school located in early days near Middlesex. Another school, near the old log "Union" church, was conducted by James Hannegan.

All of these simple temples of learning were supplanted, when the free school law went into effect, by frame and brick buildings.

The school statistics for Franklin township in 1860 were: Whole number schools, 16; average number of months taught, 4; male teachers, 13, female teachers, 3; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$17.61, average salaries of female teachers, \$17.66; male scholars, 414, female scholars, 370; average number attending school, 476; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 42 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$1,675.36; amount levied for building purposes, \$358.45; received from State appropriation, \$211.46; received from collectors, \$1,768.81; cost of instruction, \$1,128; fuel, etc., \$188; cost of schoolhouses, \$382.

Schools in 1876—Whole number, 10; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 8; female teachers, 2; average salaries of male

teachers per month, \$33.18, female teachers, \$31.88; male scholars, 235, female scholars, 234; average number attending schools, 353; cost per months, 75 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$3,000; received from State appropriation, \$343.17; from taxes, etc., \$2,961.83; cost of schoolhouses, \$1,054; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,645.38; paid for fuel, \$497.37.

In 1913 the number of schools was 11; months taught, 7; male teachers, 6, female teachers, 5; average salaries, male, \$46.67, female, \$44; male scholars, 225, female scholars, 199; average attendance, 319; cost per month, each scholar, \$1.91; tax levied, \$3,657.27; received from State, \$2,049.38; other sources, \$3,620.75; value of schoolhouses, \$11,000; teachers' wages, \$3,500; other expenses, \$2,123.09.

The school directors are: William G. Rodgers, president; Edward S. Armstrong, secretary; J. C. Brown, treasurer; G. S. Zillefrow, C. E. Joy.

POPULATION, ETC.

The occupations, exclusive of agriculture, of the people of East Franklin, in 1876, were: Laborers, 57; carpenters, 10; merchants, 7; miners, 6; teachers, 5; blacksmiths, 4; sawyers, 4; millers, 3; masons, 3; teamsters, 3; tenants, 3; ministers, 2; painters, 2; clerk, 1; cropper, 1; grocer, 1; cripple, 1; daguerreotypist, 1; innkeeper, 1; gunsmith, 1; ferryman, 1; physician, 1; shoemaker, 1; speculator, 1; wagonmaker, 1.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres of timber land, 2,935; cleared land, 14,318; valuation of lands, \$345,389; value of the houses and lots in township, exclusive of boroughs, \$44,087; number, 272, average value, \$162.08; number of horses, 278, value, \$11,741, average value, \$42.23; number of cows, 343, total value of cows, \$5,864, average, \$17.09; taxable occupations, 707, amount, \$18,090; total valuation in township, \$501,748. Money at interest, \$92,935.63.

The population of East Franklin township was 1,451 in 1870; 1,695 in 1880; 1,575 in 1890; 1,860 in 1900; 1,850 in 1910.

GEOLOGY

The surface rocks consist of lower barrens, lower productives and the Pottsville conglomerate. A large quantity of Freeport coal is represented, but in many places is obscure by reason of its reduced size. The Freeport lime-

stone is more easily recognized than the coalbed. Along West Glade run, however, the upper and lower Freeport coalbeds are large. The Johnstown cement is also here represented, but of little value, except as means for identification. The ferriferous limestone is along the river front through the entire length of the township, and its ore is on top. The ore was extensively worked by the Allegheny, American and Monticello furnaces. The Pottsville conglomerate is from 60 to 75 feet thick. The river gravel, including rounded pebbles of gneiss and granite, is found on the slopes near the Allegheny furnace, 100 feet or more above the present river channel. An ancient island in the river can be distinctly traced by means of this gravel and sand deposit, twenty feet thicker above Tarrtown. The Freeport sandstone is very prominent along the river front in this township. It makes a line of cliffs forty feet high, opposite Kittanning. The upper Kittanning coal appears directly below it, but is small and unaccompanied by the Johnstown cement, and the middle Kittanning coal is not seen at all in this vicinity. The interval between the lower Kittanning coal and the ferriferous limestone undergoes some constructive changes in this locality. At Tarrtown the distance between the two is thirteen feet. On the hill, directly below the old Boggs residence, the same interval is fifty feet, while opposite, at the Ross Reynolds quarries, not more than thirty feet intervenes between the two. The Clarion coal, one foot thick, is represented at the foot of the hill near the Shawmut depot.

The Kellersburg anticlinal axis runs lengthwise through the township, which it enters near Adrian and leaves in the neighborhood of Center Hill, North Buffalo township. The southeast dip from the Craigsville axis is sharply felt near Cowansville, in the northwest corner of the township.

The following sections are from "Rogers' Geology of Pennsylvania": At Furnace Run—top of the hill—shales, 70 feet; coal, 3 feet; unknown, probably shales, 42 feet; Elk lick coal, pure coke vein, 4 feet; unknown, 40 feet; upper Freeport coal, 2½ feet; Freeport limestone, nodular iron ore, 1 foot; unknown strata, containing oölitic (egg-shaped) iron ore, 80 feet; lower Freeport coal, 3 feet; shale, limestone in nodules; brown and black shale, with nodular ore, 55 feet; Kittanning coal, 3 feet; shale with nodular ore, 27 feet; ferriferous limestone, overlaid by ore, from 30 to 40 inches thick, 14 feet; brown and blue shales, with argillaceous ore, 40 feet; Clarion coal,

impure, 3 feet, is 135 feet above the Allegheny river. The Tionesta or Sharon coal is said to have been found.

A little farther down the river: Shale; upper Freeport coal; shale, 10 feet; Freeport

limestone, 6 feet; shale and yellow sandstone with vegetable remains, 40 to 50 feet; blue shale in the river, 18 feet.

The highest point in this township, 1,526 feet, is in the extreme northwest corner.

CHAPTER XLII

WEST FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

DIVISION — SETTLERS — INDUSTRIES OF NOTE — BUFFALO FURNACE — BUFFALO WOOLEN MILLS — CRAIG WOOLEN MILLS — CRAIGSVILLE — WORTHINGTON BOROUGH — CHURCHES OF WORTHINGTON — POPULATION — SCHOOLS — GEOLOGY AND MINING

By a division of portions of Buffalo and Sugar Creek townships in 1830 the township of Franklin was formed, and in 1868 it was further divided into East and West Franklin. The dimensions of the latter are $26\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.

At the first election held in West Franklin the following township officers were elected: Justices of the peace, William Claypoole; constable, R. J. Atwell; supervisors, Peter Kerr, J. T. McCurdy; school directors, Christopher Leard for three years; J. C. Minter, for two years; Peter Kerr, for one year; overseers of the poor, Christopher Leard, James Minter; assessor, J. Y. Minter; judge of election, J. C. Morrison; inspectors of election, James Claypoole, J. A. Minter; auditors, John F. Brown, Samuel Dumm; treasurer, John Craig, Jr.; clerk, William Claypoole.

SETTLERS

Some of the earlier settlers of this township were: Thomas Hindman, James Brown, Thomas McKee, Daniel Boyle, William Ramsey, Manassah Coyle, Miles McCue, Patrick McBride, Edward Wiggins, A. L. LeDoo, James P. Hartman, J. T. Hohn, Nathaniel Patterson, John Y. Stewart, Philip Templeton, Peter Pence, Martin Guiser, Joshua Nickle, Edward Wiggins, William Denny, James Kinsley, Andrew Hindman, John Donaldson, Andrew Minter, Samuel Milligan, John Milligan, James Hindman, John Douglass, Archibald McCullough, Abraham Smith, Nicholas Clark, James Blain, William Blain, Samuel Taylor, A. McCall, Eben S. Kelly, Ludwig Guiser, William F. Rumbarger, John Crawshaw, Frederick Ruth, William Stevenson, John Craig, Aaron Wor, James Karr, Isaac Firth, James Gallagher, Samuel Massey, William Minter, Archibald McCul-

lough, Isaac Bole, James Offutt, James Sample, David Goldinger, John Sheridan, James Millen, John Rogers, Cornelius McFadden, Mark McLaughlin, Archibald Tanner, James McCarren, Peter McAnamy, Michael Kyle, Jacob Yost, George Holobough, John Hoover, William Beatty, Thomas Hooks, Valentine Bowser, George Monroe, Robert Noble, James Claypoole, George Claypoole, William Todd, Abraham Nilson, John Ross, Samuel Porterfield, Gen. Andrew Porter, Gilbert Wright, James Barr, Timothy Lennington, James Sumerville, Francis A. Regis, Jonathan Titus, Joseph T. McCundy, Ann M. O'Connor, William Younkens, Jane Garraway, Patrick Hervey, Samuel Shields, Andrew Messenheimer, Presley Irwin, Jacob Hepler, Christian Keuson, Nathaniel Patterson.

One of the early owners of land in this township was Gen. Andrew Porter, a citizen of Montgomery, Pa., who was a surveyor and engineer and captain in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolutionary war, enduring in common with other patriots the horrors of the winter camp at Valley Forge.

James Barr, another old settler, was a native of Lancaster county, removing to this section in 1790. He was successively a member of the State Constitutional convention, associate judge of Westmoreland county, trustee and associate justice of Armstrong county. He died in 1820, aged seventy-one years.

The most remarkable and successful of the pioneers of this township, and one who has left the impress of his personality upon the history of this section, was Peter Graff, a native of Westmoreland county and a descendant of a well known family of Mannheim, Germany. He came to West Franklin in 1844 and assumed charge of the Buffalo furnace. Later he erected the present woolen mill at Big Buffalo creek. For the entire time he resided

in this township he was constantly endeavoring to advance the interests of the inhabitants, both physically and spiritually. He was a lifetime member of the Lutheran church and at his death his sons erected a memorial chapel at Worthington to his memory.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

The waterpower furnished by Big Buffalo creek was a strong inducement to the first settlers to construct mills and factories. The first establishment was the old Buffalo furnace, which was organized in 1839-40 by Nicholas Biddle, formerly president of the Bank of the United States; Henry D. Rodgers, the eminent geologist who had charge of the first geological survey of this State and was subsequently professor of geology in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, whose death was deeply lamented by the scientific world; John C. McKinney, one of the corps of geologists in that survey; Roswell L. Colt, and perhaps one or two others, and of which McKinney was the manager. It was a steam cold blast charcoal furnace, its stack 35 feet high and 8 feet across the bosh. The weekly product of this furnace, for the first few years after it went into blast, was 33 tons, the number of employees being 100. That furnace company became embarrassed in 1841 and the furnace and land, aggregating 563 acres, were sold by the sheriff in 1844 to Reuben Baughman, Peter Graff and Jacob Painter, for \$7,200. Its business was conducted from the fall of 1843 under the firm name of P. Graff & Co., who built a new charcoal furnace, with a better blast, and in which one of a better quality was used. The two furnaces, from 1846 and on, produced weekly, on an average, when in full blast, 80 tons, the number of employees being 150. The latter company, who were successful, closed their furnaces permanently in 1864. The present gristmill, brick, three-story, with four runs of stone, was erected near the furnace, in 1846. It is still run by the old dam on the creek opposite the Peter Graff homestead, but the power is produced by a modern turbine wheel.

The first tannery was started in this township by John Shields in 1816. Robert Long built a sawmill in 1828 in the northern part of the township, and in 1854 James Minter operated one in the northwestern end. They had been preceded, however, in 1808 by Judge Barr, who built a sawmill on his land on Glade run, afterward adding a gristmill. A sawmill was also operated on Long run in 1846 by James McDowell, and a gristmill in the

same locality by John Mounts in 1806. James Sheridan in 1824 was assessed with a distillery on his tract near the line of Butler county. It is now entirely destroyed.

BUFFALO WOOLEN MILLS

These famous mills were erected in 1865 by Peter Graff and Isaac Firth on Big Buffalo, between the south bank of the run and the creek. The mill was originally run by the dam on the creek above, and consisted of one building. Its original dimensions, three stories, 70 by 35 feet, were increased in 1867 by the addition of 60 by 35 feet, of the same height. The other original buildings consist of a ware and wool house, two-story, 50 by 25 feet, a stone dryhouse, 60 by 25 feet. In 1876 a new woolhouse and a new storehouse, each two-story, 40 by 35 feet, were erected. The machinery consisted of 8 carding machines, 2 self-acting mules, with 384 spindles to each, and a spinning jack, with 180 spindles, used for twisting stocking yarn, and for doubling and twisting yarn for cassimeres. There were 13 looms, wide and narrow, for weaving jeans, blankets, flannels, cassimeres and fine cassimeres. The mules and a considerable part of the other machinery, the latest and best, at that date, were made in England. There was also all the other machinery required for fulling and finishing. The number of employees at that date was 25, and the amount of wool used annually was 80,000 pounds.

In 1886 the firm was composed of Peter Graff, E. D. Graff, J. Frank Graff and James E. Claypoole. In 1890 Peter Graff died and in 1912 his son, E. D. Graff, also passed away. The surviving partners continue the business under the same name as in the past.

At this date (1913) the mills are devoted exclusively to the production of all-wool blankets, which are sold all over the Union and are held as the standard of perfection in that field. Six buildings are in use and house over sixty employees, who operate 12,000 spindles, producing 50,000 pairs of blankets annually. It requires 265,000 pounds of domestic scoured wool to manufacture that number of bed coverings. Two gas engines of 60 and 100 horsepower run the machinery, and the plant is valued at \$100,000.

The Peter Graff Milling Company is also run in connection with the mills and is owned by J. Frank Graff and Peter Graff, III.

CRAIG WOOLEN MILLS

Just north of the forks of the Big and Little Buffalo creeks lies a tract of land which

was settled in 1793 by William Stephenson and Aaron Wor, who held the land under John Craig. In 1805 Samuel, son of John Craig, erected a fulling-mill on the banks of the creek and in 1814 added a carding roll, carrying on the business until 1835, when in partnership with his brother John and Robert Cooper he began the manufacture of flannels, blankets and woolen goods. In 1843 the building was burned, but soon thereafter rebuilt. In 1856 the firm consisted of the Craigs and William F. Rumberger, under the firm name of Craig & Rumberger. At this date the firm supplied the troops at Camp Orr with a large number of blankets in the fall of 1861, but up to the present date no payment has been made to them for these most necessary supplies. In 1867 Rumberger purchased Craig's interest for \$10,000, took as partner John P. Scott, and the firm became Rumberger & Co. On an unlucky Friday night in December, 1871, just twenty-eight years from the date of the first fire, an employee attempted to fill a large lighted lamp, with the usual result. The fire was not long cooled ere the rebuilding of the plant began, and under the name of Rumberger, Gregg & Co. the business for a time prospered. At that time 1,000 yards of flannel and 216 pairs of socks were manufactured daily. After 1880 the firm was at various times called W. F. Rumberger & Son, W. F. Rumberger & Co., Ross, Burford & Co., J. Alex. Ross & Co., and finally the Craigsville Woolen Manufacturing Company at the present date. The firm now consists of W. F. Minter, Daniel Younkens, G. M. Harverstraw and Hiram Dawson, the latter being superintendent.

The plant consists of the building erected in 1872 and the old flouring mill building across the creek. Forty-five operatives are employed to run the 1,338 spindles and the yearly output of wool blankets and flannel cloth for the army is valued at \$120,000. A 40-horse gas engine and a steam engine of 75 horsepower are required to turn the spindles. The plant is valued at \$50,000.

CRAIGSVILLE

This point began to be called Craigtown in or about 1843, and afterward Craigsville, which name it still retains. The first child born within its limits was born March 30, 1809.

The flouring mill, which is now part of the woolen mill plant, about 13 rods below the woolen factory, on the right bank of the creek,

was erected by John Craig, Jr., Joseph T. McCurdy, and Samuel S. Wallace, early in 1849, and is a three-story frame structure. In 1871 John Craig died suddenly, soon after breakfast one morning, from neuralgia of the heart. His heirs conveyed the undivided two thirds of the mill property to McCurdy and Joseph Minter, May 14, 1872, for \$2,000. The flouring mill was closed down in 1905 and the building taken over by the woolen mill to allow for necessary expansion.

The first separate assessment of Craigsville was made in 1876, and gave 25 taxables: 1 physician, 3 clerks, 1 boss carder, 2 boss weavers, 1 laborer, 1 helper, 1 dyer, 1 wool sorter, 1 picker, 2 teamsters, 1 spinner, 1 blacksmith, 1 wagonmaker, 1 miller and 1 weaver.

A store was opened near the mills in 1860 by Samuel S. Wallace, John C. Wallace and John Craig, afterward being sold in 1872 to Christopher Leard & Sons. At present this store is owned by J. W. Minter, who is also the postmaster. The postoffice was established here in 1869 with W. F. Rumberger as the first official in charge.

The village in 1913 has a population of 280, most of whom are dependent on the woolen mills for employment, and consists of 35 houses, a church and two stores.

The Craigsville Methodist Church building was erected in 1884, the first pastor being Rev. D. J. Davis. After him were Revs. George E. Cabell, Paul Sappie and the present pastor, Rev. S. M. Cousin.

BOROUGH OF WORTHINGTON

A patent was granted in 1809 to Gilbert Wright and Archibald McCall for a tract of 366 acres which they called "Mount Lorenzo," which was in 1811 the site of Worthington. It was so thickly covered with blackjacks and underbrush that one could not see through them, and the chain carriers for the surveyors were obliged to crawl on their hands and feet in carrying the chain through them. Rattlesnakes were also abundant.

Judge Barr erected a sawmill on West Glade run, within the limits of "Mount Lorenzo," about 1808. It was first assessed to his son William in 1809, and was in the course of a few years removed and a distillery erected on its site, by James Barr, Jr., in 1813. The distillery was replaced by a gristmill with one run of stone, which was operated for several years. Some vestiges of it are still visible. Not many years since the buhrstones used in it were on or near its site.

James Barr, Jr., was assessed as a "school-master" on the list for Buffalo township in 1806-07, but just where his school was is not known. In 1831 he purchased 202 acres from Gilbert Wright for \$760 and laid out the town of Worthington on it. The sales of lots were slow until the construction of the Kittanning and Butler turnpike increased the travel through that section. Among the first purchasers were: William Q. Sloan, James Gallagher, Samuel Hutchinson, Levi Bowser, David Claypoole, John Craig, Christian Kenson and Samuel Hutchison.

The first separate assessment list of the town of Worthington was made in 1832, showing 14 lots. Their valuation ranged from \$5 to \$50, according to location.

The growth of the town was slow. James Sample was assessed in 1837 as a tavern-keeper, the old stone tavern still standing in the center of the town in 1913. William C. Piper was the first merchant in that year; Charles Foreman and John McDonald, tailors; Matthias Bernheimer, shoemaker; Robert Staley, blacksmith; Robert Armstrong, wagonmaker; Jacob McDonald, carpenter; William Cratty, tanner. In 1842 John McDonald had opened the second tavern. As late as 1845 the number of taxables did not exceed ten.

Thirty-four signers were on the petition presented to the Quarter Sessions court in 1854, requesting that Worthington be incorporated. The court appointed the necessary officers, and on their report the following year issued the charter. The borough officers elected at the spring election, 1856, were: Dr. John K. Maxwell, burgess; Michael Duffey and Adam Rhodes, justices of the peace; Jacob Mechling, constable; J. G. Clark, H. S. Ehrenfeld, Joseph C. King, John McNarr and James Monroe, town councilmen; James Barr and Samuel Monroe for three years, and Dr. John K. Maxwell for two years, school directors; John T. Ehrenfeld, assessor; David Landis, borough auditor, and John Blain and Samuel Lego, overseers of the poor.

This borough contained the next year after its incorporation nearly 70 taxables, 3 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 3 clerks, 2 coachmakers, 1 cabinetmaker, 6 farmers, 1 grocer, 1 harnessmaker, 1 huckster, 10 laborers, 2 merchants, 1 manager, 1 preacher, 1 miller, 1 physician, 3 shoemakers, 1 saddler, 1 teacher, 1 tanner, 1 theological student, 1 tailor, 1 wagonmaker.

LUTHERANS

The establishment of the Lutheran congregation here was due mostly to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Graff. When Peter Graff came here to take charge of the furnace there was no church of any kind near, so he at once organized a Sunday school in a wagon-maker's shop, in 1845. Every Sabbath, rain or shine, Mr. Graff would open and sweep up the shop and meet the little ones and their elders at the door with a smile and a kind word. Finally he succeeded in getting Rev. G. F. Ehrenfeld to drive out from Kittanning and preach occasionally to the little gathering in a small house he had fitted up for the purpose near the furnace, which the people called the "Furnace Chapel." For about two years they used the chapel, and then the first brick church was built in the town of Worthington. It was considered a model house of worship and contained the first bell ever hung in a steeple in the county. A frame chapel for the Sunday school was later built next to the church. Here, in 1860, the first county teachers' institute was held. The lower story was used for a schoolroom for many years. One of the lady teachers of this school was noted for her spirit, if not of more than average size. On one occasion after she had flogged one of the scholars his irate parent called and threatened to flog her, if she were not a woman. "Oh, you needn't make that an excuse," she said. "Try it, and I'll flog you." He left at once.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Buffalo Furnace (changed to Evangelical Lutheran Church of Worthington) was organized in 1847 by Rev. Mr. Ehrenfeld, with the following members: Peter Graff, Susan Graff, James Barr, Sr., John Barr, Susan Barr, George Hutley, John Schantz, William Blain and wife, Jacob Mechling, Barbara Mechling, Mary C. Mechling, John Porterfield, Elizabeth Porterfield, Nancy Porterfield, John Prunkard, Barbara Prunkard, Francis Reges, Sidney Reges.

Peter Graff served as senior elder from 1847 until his death in 1890. W. G. Crawshaw, his successor, from 1890 to his death in 1893; and J. Frank Graff, the next official, is still acceptably filling his father's old position. Other officers of the church at different periods were: J. C. Morrison, John Barr, John Schantz, William Blain, Joseph Earhart, James Blain, Nicholas Clark, William Meals, Thomas Dipner, H. S. Ehrenfeld, Martin Guiser, G. R. Campbell and W. H. Shearer.

The church has had but six pastors, Rev. George F. Ehrenfeld from 1847 until 1848; Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld from 1848 until 1858; Rev. F. Rauthrauff from 1858 until 1859; Revs. C. Witmer and H. J. H. Lemicke until 1867, and from then the present one, Rev. J. W. Schwartz. This church in 1876 had a membership of 120; Sabbath school scholars, 125. In 1913 the membership was 235 and the Sabbath school averaged 100 attendants.

Having become overcrowded in the old edifice, in 1888 the second church was torn down and the present artistic and commodious building was erected at a cost of \$10,811, Rev. Eli Miller preaching the dedicatory sermon in the completed structure.

Not satisfied in their good work in behalf of the church, the Graff brothers in 1892 erected upon a site just west of the new church a beautiful chapel in memory of their father, Peter Graff, at a cost of \$4,000. The deceased members of the Graff family are resting under the shadows of the giant oaks close to the church they loved to attend in life, and pale marble shafts mark the place of their sepulture. Their work is done, but that of their descendants is but commenced and when they also pass from human view their resting place will be beside that of their revered ancestors, in the little cemetery.

In 1894 Hon. E. D. Graff purchased two lots near the church and erected a house for the janitor, donating it to the church.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

The Associate, now the United Presbyterian, Church here was organized in 1848. It depended the first year upon supplies. Rev. J. N. Dick, D.D., was its first pastor. He preached here semi-monthly until 1851. Then there were supplies for two years. Rev. John Jamison was pastor about three years, then supplies served nearly a year, when Rev. Thomas Seaton became pastor and continued as such six or seven years, and was followed by Rev. J. L. Grover. The last pastor was Rev. H. F. Hazlett. The number of members in 1876 was 77; Sabbath school scholars, 50. The church edifice, frame, one-story, ceiling 12 feet, 40 by 40 feet, is situated on Ross and Brown, now Church, streets.

PRESBYTERIANS

The Free Presbyterian Church, of Worthington, was organized by authority of the Presbytery of Mahoning, March 10, 1850,

and at first consisted of twelve members, who withdrew from the old school Presbyterian churches of Union, Slate Lick and West Glade Run, on account of their conviction of the crime and injustice of the institution of slavery in the United States, and especially its proposed extension by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line. The first members were: John Craig, Sr., Mary Craig, Joseph T. McCurdy, Nancy McCurdy, David Shields, Mary Shields, John Shields, James Stephenson, Margaret Stephenson, William J. McCully, Martha McCully, Mary Craig, Sr., Margaret Craig, Mary Craig, Jr., John Stephenson, Margaret M. Stephenson, Jared M. Irwin, Mary A. Irwin, John Craig, Jr., and Eliza Craig. Its stated supply until 1860 was Rev. George McIlhenny, and thereafter until 1866 Revs. T. I. and J. W. Moffit. In that year a congregational meeting requested the Allegheny Presbytery to take them under their care, which was cheerfully granted.

This church had previously been called "Buffalo," but afterward "Worthington." At the reconstruction of Presbyteries this church was assigned to that of Kittanning. Rev. A. S. Thompson was ordained and installed as its pastor for half time, Nov. 20, 1867. After his death in 1878 the church was without a pastor until 1880, when Rev. James E. Leyda was installed. In 1884 he resigned and Rev. A. J. Gregg was installed as pastor of Worthington and West Glade Run Churches. The pastor in 1913 is Rev. W. K. Cazad.

The first church building, frame, 38 by 41 feet, with a thirty-foot cupola, was situated on an acre lot donated in 1852 by James and Samuel Monroe. The cost of the edifice was \$772. Its membership in 1876 was about 75; Sabbath school scholars, about 90. The present edifice was erected in 1897 at a cost of \$6,000. The membership is 160 and the Sabbath school is 75.

METHODISTS

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1849, and its first pastor was Rev. Mr. Cooper. Rev. Mr. Tiballs, one of his successors, was in the war of the Rebellion. Membership in 1876 was 80, with a union Sabbath school. Its edifice, frame, one-story, 40 by 35 feet, ceiling 12 feet, is situated on a lot which Samuel Porterfield, Dec. 26, 1849, for \$50, conveyed to John Blain, Peter Mobley, Elijah Newton, James B. Porterfield, James, Samuel and Thomas Scott, trustees.

BAPTISTS

John and Samuel Bradford in 1845 conveyed to James Campbell, David and John Claypoole, trustees of the "Union" Baptist Church, one acre, on which the present building was erected the following year. This church was organized by twenty members of the regular Union Baptist Church in North Buffalo township, who withdrew from the latter April 18, 1846, for that purpose. The original members were Elizabeth, Mary, Peter and Sophira Bowser, Mary, Sarah and William Bradford, James and May Campbell, David Claypoole, Jr., Jane, John, Mary Ann, Nancy, Sarah, Samuel, Samuel, Jr., Susannah and William Claypoole and Catherine Martin.

MISCELLANEOUS

The farmers and some others of Franklin and adjacent townships held an agricultural meeting on Wednesday and Thursday Oct. 4 and 5, 1865, on that part of "Mount Lorenzo" adjacent to the Free Presbyterian church, at which, for so limited a local one, there was a very creditable display of animals and agricultural and mechanical products.

James Barr, Jr., was assessed as a "school-master" in 1806-07, whose school was probably on or near "Mount Lorenzo."

Worthington became, of course, when incorporated as a borough, a separate school district, and a frame schoolhouse was erected in the angle formed by the junction of Ross street and the public road. Its statistics for 1860 were: Average number of months taught, 4; teacher, male, 1; monthly salary, \$20; male scholars, 24; female scholars, 37; average number attending school, 48; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 41 cents; levied for school purposes, \$127.25; levied for building, \$127.25; received from State appropriation, \$24.95; received from collectors, \$122; cost of instruction, \$80; fuel, etc., \$18.66. For 1876: Number months taught, 5; male teacher, 1; monthly salary, \$35; male scholars, 28; female, 37; average number attending school, 37; cost per month, 64 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$188.41; received from State appropriation, \$53; from taxes and other sources, \$192.24; paid for teacher's wages, \$175; for fuel, etc., \$43.62.

In 1913 the number of schools was 2; months taught, 9; male teacher, 1; female teacher, 1; average salaries, male, \$75; female, \$50; male scholars, 30; female schol-

ars, 36; average attendance, 47; cost of each scholar per month, \$2.21; tax levied, \$946.49; received from State, \$539.26; from other sources, \$1,259.62; value of schoolhouses, \$3,450; teachers' wages, \$1,125; other expenditures, \$416.92.

The school directors were: Dr. J. H. King, president; Charles M. Morrison, secretary; J. Frank Graff, treasurer; J. R. Barnhart, J. D. Graham.

WORTHINGTON ACADEMY

Worthington Academy, first called "Buffalo Institute," was organized by the Lutherans in 1852, the first principal being Mr. C. J. Ebrehart, who taught one session. The sessions of the institution were so irregular that we will only give the names and dates of the instructors. W. F. Ulery, 1853-54; Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, 1866; L. W. Knipe and E. S. Heaney, 1868; E. H. Dickinson, 1868-70; S. Crist, 1871; D. H. Culp, 1873; J. C. R. Ewing and M. Cunningham, 1874-75; J. T. Young, A. C. Good and J. P. Wiley, 1878-81; Newton Donaldson, 1881; H. Wallace, 1882; J. J. Ralston, J. P. Davis and W. A. Nicholson, from 1883 to 1889, when the life of the institution ceased. The resultant success of the institute was great, although the sessions were irregular. It filled the want of a higher grade of instruction than the schools of that day provided.

Worthington postoffice was established in 1840, with John McDonald as postmaster. John M. Williams was postmaster after 1889. The present official is W. W. Helm.

The town cemetery is a beautiful plot of ground, given to his townsmen by Joseph M. Jordan.

STATISTICS OF WORTHINGTON

The 62 taxables shown by the assessment list of 1876 included: 2 blacksmiths, 1 carder, 1 cabinetmaker, 4 carpenters, 1 clerk, 13 farmers, 1 gardener, 1 manufacturer, 4 merchants, 1 millwright, 1 miner, 3 ministers, 1 painter, 1 peddler, 1 saddler, 1 shoemaker, 1 tailor, 1 tanner, 1 tinner, 1 wagonmaker.

The officials for 1913 were: L. Stepp, burgess; W. H. Shearer, James Hazlett, J. Arthur Claypoole, Robert Lewis and M. J. Clark, councilmen. C. R. Fullerton is the assessor.

L. Stepp and M. H. Claypoole are the hotel-keepers, W. W. Helm, T. W. Milligan and William H. McHaddon are storekeepers, and C. E. Walker is the undertaker. The resident physicians are Drs. O. C. Clark, Jesse H. King

and J. M. Dunkle. John R. and Warren W. Barnhart are blacksmiths. The liveryman is John Noble.

The population of the borough in 1860 was 213; in 1870, 214; in 1890, 246; in 1900, 398; in 1910, 436.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: number of houses and lots, 82, value, \$31,870, average, \$388.06; horses, 42, value, \$1,082, average, \$25; cows, 32, value, \$643, average, \$20; taxable occupations, 167, amount, \$6,230; total valuation, \$71,470. Money at interest, \$36,627.09.

The only other settlement in this township is Nichola, a station on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, west of Craigs ville.

POPULATION OF WEST FRANKLIN

The population of West Franklin in 1870 was 1,314; in 1880, 1,200; in 1890, 1,512; in 1900, 965; in 1910, 871.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 4,636, clear, 10,743, valued at \$241,348; houses and lots, 29, value, \$5,208, average \$179.58; horses, 202, value, \$9,111, average, \$45.19; cows, 192, value, \$2,846, average, \$14.82; taxable occupations, 353; amount, \$3,285; total valuation, \$273,066. Money at interest, \$17,083.65.

SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in this township was a rude log structure, 16 by 16 feet, situated near Lennington run in the forks of the road, not far from the present borough of Worthington. The teachers in sequence were Messrs. Jack, Speer and Russell. Another school was on the Hohn tract near Little Buffalo creek, and was taught by Herman Cook.

Number of schools in 1876, 8; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 2; female teachers, 6; average monthly salaries of both male and female, \$30; male scholars, 263; female scholars, 160; average number attending school, 249; cost of teaching each per month, 73 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,355.60; received from State appropriation, \$243.66; from taxes and other sources, \$2,690.50; cost of schoolhouses, \$250; paid teachers' wages, \$1,200; fuel, etc., \$401.58.

In 1913 the number of schools was 8; months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 7; average salaries, male, \$50; female, \$49.29; male scholars, 92; female scholars, 99; average attendance, 90; cost per month

of each scholar, \$2.67; amount tax levied, \$2,717.72; received from State, \$1,363.04; from other sources, \$2,717.72; value of schoolhouses, \$6,680; teachers' wages, \$2,660; other expenses, \$732.33.

The school directors for that year were: D. L. Hawk, president; George L. Hindman, secretary; Frank Bowser, treasurer; W. E. Minteer, R. L. McKee.

MINES AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Within the limits of West Franklin township the section extends upward from the Pottsville conglomerate into the lower barren group, thus embracing all the lower productives. The area of the lower barrens is confined to the southeast and northwest corners of the township. The area of the Pottsville conglomerate stretches from McKee schoolhouse, on Little Buffalo creek, southward to the milldam above the Buffalo mills, and thence westward up the Big Buffalo past Craigs ville to Hindman's. In all this area it is closely confined to the region of the creek, being in fact only just lifted above the water's edge. The lower productives have therefore a wide outspread in this township. The outcrop of the upper Freeport coal skirts the edge of the lower barren area, passing just above Worthington into East Franklin. So far as investigated, it has little thickness here, and its limestone is not of much consequence. The same is true of the area of this coal found in the northwest corner of the township. But the lower Kittanning coal is persistent as a workable bed, usually about 3½ feet thick. The ferriferous limestone is in good condition and has the buhrstone ore on its top. Both were used in the Buffalo Furnace, which also used some ore from the Freeport deposit, found in the hills west of the stack.

Two miles south of Worthington the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad has projected an extension and the Pittsburgh Limestone Company has opened mines to work the ferriferous limestone for both building purposes and the manufacture of cement. A town of several hundred population has sprung up and the output is over sixty cars a day.

The upper Freeport coal on the hillside, over the turnpike, near Buffalo furnace, on the west bank of Buffalo creek, is 18 inches thick. The Kittanning coalbed is there below it, which used to yield 3½ feet of pure non-pyritous coal. The ferriferous limestone is there 15 feet thick, blue and solid, above which is an orebed, accompanied by very little buhrstone.

The recent blasting for the roadbed of the B. R. & P. Railroad reveals these strata in all their beauty at that point. Some trouble was experienced in grading the turnpike here after the change made necessary, owing to the thickness of the coal strata.

The Tionesta sandstone appears there in the bed of the stream with the ferriferous shales and workable Clarion coal above.

The Kellersburg anticlinal axis traverses the township from northeast to southwest, crosses the Big Buffalo near Craigsville and extends across the Little Buffalo below the mouth of Long run. It is the axis which crosses the Allegheny near the mouth of Red Bank creek.

The greatest altitude above sea level is registered on the crest of a hill one mile north of Craigsville, 1,548 feet high.

CHAPTER XLIII

NORTH BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

PART OF OLD BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—SETTLEMENT—EARLY MILLS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—GEOLOGICAL

The remnant that was left of Buffalo township after Franklin had been taken from it was divided in 1847 into North and South Buffalo. At the first election after the division John Boney was elected justice, James Claypoole, judge of election; James Kiskadden and Edward Manso, inspectors; Robert Galbraith, constable; John Barnett and David Beatty, supervisors; James Maxwell and Reuben Stonecipher, school directors; Joseph Bullman and John Smith, Jr., auditors; Jacob Arb and John Boney, overseers of the poor; William Colwell, assessor.

The settlers in this section of Armstrong county were few before 1800, and most of them occupied the portions of this township that were near to the Allegheny or the waters of Buffalo creek. Some of these old-time pioneers are to be found in the following list, which is necessarily incomplete, through lack of reliable records.

The earliest recorded settlement was by John Smith (his right name), who was one of the first justices of the peace in the county. He made an improvement on a tract in the northwestern portion of this township, then in the limits of old Buffalo, in 1793, and settled there permanently in 1796. From 1800 to 1803 his house was the election place for those who lived west of the Allegheny. Contemporary with Smith was Jacob White, whose place of settlement was in the southern corner of the township, at the point on the Allegheny called "White's Eddy." The same year Daniel Green located in the section since called the "Green Settlement," from the many members of that family residing there.

The year 1794 brought James Rayburn to the section south of the village of South Buf-

falo, and Adam Maxwell to the section opposite Ford City. Maxwell was an old Indian fighter and scout and one of the first elders of Slate Lick Presbyterian Church.

In 1796 Samuel and William Green added to the population of the "Green Settlement," and Samuel Kelly, James Cogley, Sr., William Jack, Leonard White, John Cowan, Hugh Callen, John Sipe, James Hill, Patrick Callen and James Perry settled at various points. Some of them remained, but a few left after a short trial of the hardships of pioneer life.

Those coming after the above dates and until 1816 were: James Sloan, Adam Morrow, William Parks, William Jack, William McLaughlin, John Campbell, James Hannegan, William McAninch, Matthew Hopkins, Adam Bowser, Benjamin and William White, Jonathan Moore, Hezekiah Claypoole, Peter Hammer, Casper Easley, John Galbraith, Andrew Kennedy, Jonathan Moore, George and John Cornman, David Hall, Sr., John Sipe, James Hill, James Barr, John McKean, Eben S. Kelly, John Duffy.

Other land owners who were not all settlers, but sometimes held the land for speculation, were: James Clemens, William Henry, Jehu Woodward, James H. Claypoole, Robert S. Conner, Samuel J. Bruner, Andrew Bruner, Joseph B. Smith, John and James Green, William Kelly, Noah Bowser, Joseph B. Smith, George B. Sloan, Alexis J. Bonnette, Adam Maxwell, Hugh L. Cooper, Robert Adams, Robert McKee, Michael Truby, Thomas J. Roney, David Huston, Robert G. Porterfield, Dr. Thomas Allison, William Barnett, John Harris, Robert Dinsmore, Matthew Cole, William Toy, Alexander McNickle, Hugh C. Black, J. F. Crookshanks, Jeremiah Douze,

John Summerville, David Sturgeon, Alexander Colwell, James Milligan, William McCune, Jacob White, Nathaniel Torbett, Henry Torbett, John Roudebush, James Kiskadden, James Matthews, Andrew Kiskadden, Samuel Beatty, Isaac Allsworth, Samuel H. Harrison, Samuel Dumm, John Leister, Peter Shearer, David Griffin, Hugh Harkins, David C. Boggs, Abraham Smith, Edward Wilson, Reuben Stonecipher, Henry Fullerton, David Linton, Charles Gense, Edward Manso, William L. Speer, John McDévit, John Lundy.

Dr. Thomas H. Allison, mentioned above, was the pioneer stock raiser of the county, having at one time 48 Jerseys, 16 Shorthorns and 8 Ayrshires on his farm, near the present town of Applewold. After his death the stock was sold and there is no record of similar enterprises to the present time.

Alexis J. Bonnette was consul to Bordeaux, France, in the administration of President Pierce, and Edward Manso was a German homeopathic physician, the first in the county, coming here from the old country in 1812.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

Sawmills were of great importance to the settlers of North Buffalo, and after they had managed to get the land under cultivation and supply their families with the necessities, they were not slow to create these useful institutions.

The first sawmill was that of Casper Easley, on Nicholson's run, just north of the present village of Slate Lick, which is near the line in South Buffalo. William Green the same year (1805) put up a mill on Glade run, near the later settlement of "Williamsburg." Another sawmill was also built on Glade run, above Green's, by Jerome S. and Alexis J. Bonnette.

David Hall, Sr., built the first gristmill on Buffalo creek in 1805. His son, David Hall, was later the noted and eloquent pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Indiana, Pa. The next year the gristmill of William Green was built, which was of logs and had unusual features of construction. Green attempted to create a town in his section, naming it "Williamsburg," but the project was a failure, only one lot being sold. All the effect his efforts had was to cause the title "Green's Settlement" to be applied to his neighborhood. A short distance below this mill was located the village of North Buffalo, the postoffice having been established in 1870, with Miles J. Green in charge. This hamlet has not gained in population with the years and at present has but

two merchants, C. D. Reed and James U. Southworth.

The first blacksmith in this township, as well as in this section of the county, was Joseph Cogley, who opened a shop in 1805 near the northern limits of this township, on the Allegheny. His place was the nearest one to Kittanning in those days.

The first piece of calico introduced into this section was packed from east of the mountains by William Parke, and was used for dresses for his wife and Mrs. James Green.

RELIGIOUS

Hezekiah Claypoole and several other settlers were Baptists, and they early made arrangements to build a house of worship. An agreement and bond were signed by him and Nathaniel Bowser to give a deed for a half acre at the forks of Nicholson's run, now called "Five Points." On this spot in 1852 the church was erected that is still standing. Before 1810, however, preaching had been held by Rev. Speers, and for some time after different traveling preachers served the congregation at private houses.

Union Baptist Church was reorganized Oct. 19, 1841, at which time Hezekiah and Lucinda Claypoole, Archibald and Rachel Moore, Mary Geary, Mary Hazlett and Mary Bowser were among the members, who remained from the original organization. Other members were James H. Claypoole and his wife Isabella, David Campbell and wife, Joseph Claypoole and wife, Mary Claypoole, James Jack, Mary Ann Jack, Reuben McKenna, Hannah Claypoole, Sarah Jane Price, John Cook. Upon the 18th of April, 1846, twenty members withdrew and formed the Franklin church. The present pastor is Rev. A. F. Schumaker.

In the northeast part of this township, at the forks of Glade run, is the hamlet of "Center Hill," surrounding the Dunkard church and cemetery. This church was organized about 1820. Services were at first held in private houses. Rev. George Hoke was the first pastor. Adam, David and Joseph Bowser and their wives and Elizabeth Swighart were some of the original twelve members. The present church edifice, frame, one-story, 40 by 48 feet, was erected in 1861. Members in 1876, 40; Sabbath school scholars, 35. Rev. J. B. Wampler was the last pastor. There are now no regular services here.

There is a schoolhouse on the public road, nearly forty rods southeast of the crossroads, in the immediate vicinity of the Dunkard church.

Chambers T. Bowser was first assessed here as a blacksmith in 1871, and J. F. Crookshanks as a merchant in 1872.

The Guardian Angel Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1825 by Father A. A. Lambing, a native of Manor township. The little building used by the congregation is located in the Easley settlement, just north of the line of South Buffalo, and has no regular resident pastor. For a time Father Lambing served the people here, but the charge was later transferred to the care of the Capuchins, who have a monastery in Herman, Butler county. Father Beno, from the monastery, gives his services to that church on alternate Sabbaths, the other days holding Mass at Rough Run, just over the line in Butler county.

The Methodist Church at North Buffalo village is served occasionally by Rev. M. R. Hackman of Ford City.

SCHOOLS

There was, in the course of three or four years, a sufficient number of children in "the Green settlement" and vicinity for a school. So the first schoolhouse within what is now North Buffalo township was erected on the above-mentioned second tract, settled by James Green. It was a log structure, 16 feet square, and finished and furnished like other primitive temples of knowledge described in the general sketch of this county. Benjamin Biggs was the first teacher in that house, who taught spelling, reading, writing and about the first half of arithmetic. The textbooks in orthography and reading were Dillworth's spelling book, the Testament and the Bible. Another log schoolhouse, with clapboard doors, was soon afterward built in place of the first one about ten rods northeast of it.

The next schoolhouse after that on the James Green tract was a log one, with clapboard roof, was built on this tract about 1812, and John Harris was the first teacher there. Schools had been taught in private houses before its erection.

In 1860—Number of schools, 6; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 3; female teachers, 3; average salaries of both male and female teachers, \$18.33; male scholars, 180; female scholars, 166; average number attending school, 220; cost monthly for each scholar, 35 cents; levied for school purposes, \$513.95; levied for building purposes, \$308.37; received from State appropriation, \$77.22; from collectors, \$468.25; cost of instruction, \$440; fuel, etc., \$38.23.

In 1876—Number of schools, 6; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 6; average monthly salaries, \$33; male scholars, 250; female scholars, 258; average number attending school, 337; cost per month, 78 cents; levied for school and building purposes, \$2,581.45; received from State appropriation, \$343.17; from taxes, etc., \$2,272.77; teachers' wages, \$1,815; fuel, etc., \$207.80.

In 1913 the number of schools was: 7; months taught, 7; male teachers, 5; female teachers, 3; average salaries, male, \$42; female, \$41.66; male scholars, 123; female scholars, 94; average attendance, 156; cost per month, each scholar, \$2.52; tax levied, \$1,911.41; received from State, \$1,414.82; other sources, \$2,517.67; value of schoolhouse, \$10,000; teachers' wages, \$2,345; other expenses, \$1,485.81.

The school directors are: E. E. Claypoole, president; Rev. A. F. Schumaker, secretary; Harvey Claypoole, treasurer; Harvey Jack, W. B. Colwell.

There are no important towns or large settlements in North Buffalo. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company of Ford City have a large sand plant on the Allegheny, near North Buffalo, with a grinding mill, mines and a telephone line across the river to the main plant. With the exception of a few superintendents, the entire population of sixty-three men at the sand plant are foreigners, un-naturalized.

POPULATION

The population of this township in 1850 was 916; in 1860, 1,175; in 1870, 1,057; in 1880, 1,216; in 1890, 1,108; in 1900, 1,089; in 1910, 1,120.

According to the mercantile appraisers' list there were 3 merchants of the fourteenth class in this township in 1876. According to assessment list for the same year, those of other occupations, except agricultural, were: Laborers, 32; blacksmiths, 2; carpenters, 4; school teachers, 3; wagonmaker, 1; miners, 2; plasterers, 2; stonemason, 1.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres clear, 10,488, timber, 4,234, valued at, \$246,213; houses and lots, 42, valued at, \$6,405, average, \$152.50; horses, 273, value, \$10,760, average, \$39.41; cows, 283, value, \$3,990, average, \$14.09; taxable occupations, 427, amount \$6,490; total valuation, \$341,494. Money at interest, \$73,517.

GEOLOGICAL

The surface rocks here consist of lower barrens and lower productives, nearly 300 feet of the barrens being here represented, and covering the highlands about Slate Lick with smooth argillaceous shales. The hills along the river front are more forbidding in consequence of the massive condition of the Freeport sandstone which overlies the lower Kittanning coal. The ferriferous limestone is above water level in this township only along Rough run and Buffalo creek, where it rises above the level of the stream beds in obedience to the Craigsville anticlinal extending here across the Butler county line. The limestone is from 15 to 18 feet thick, with the buhrstone ore in place. It was once operated there for

Buffalo furnace. The Clarion coal is also here above water level, 3 feet thick, which yields indifferent coal. The upper Freeport coal is nearly obscure throughout almost the entire township. The lower Kittanning coal is above the water level for a brief interval along Buffalo creek in the region of Buffalo furnace and elsewhere along the Allegheny, below the mouth of Glade run, and under the stream beds elsewhere in the township.

The Boggsville anticlinal axis runs lengthwise through the township from northeast to southwest. It passes close to Center Hill; thence southward into South Buffalo township. The dips are gentle.

The highest point in the township is west of Center Hill, between Marrowbone and Little Glade runs, and is 1,431 feet above the sea.

CHAPTER XLIV

SOUTH BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

REDUCED IN SIZE—INDIAN RAIDS—NOTED PIONEERS—MILLS AND MANUFACTURES—CLINTON —
MCMILL—SLATE LICK—OLDEST CHURCH IN THE COUNTY—SLATE LICK CLASSICAL INSTITUTE
—CHURCHES—ONLY CUMBERLAND CHURCH IN THE COUNTY—FIRST MASONIC LODGE—
SCHOOLHOUSES—POPULATION—GEOLOGY

The division of the old township of Buffalo into two parts left but a small portion of the territory to South Buffalo in 1847. However, the portion left is of considerable historical interest, and includes the thriving borough of Freeport.

The settlers who first made their homes in this section of Armstrong county were few, most of them locating along the streams. One of the first was John Harbison, whose wife, "Massey," was the heroine of an Indian raid, an account of which will be found elsewhere. Harbison must have arrived some time before 1804, as he was assessed in that year with a sawmill, located on Buffalo creek, above the present site of Freeport. Near here was the distillery of William Hazlitt, built in 1807.

John Craig and Charles Sipes settled about 1795 near the present village of McIntyre. Craig combined the harmonious occupations of distiller and justice of the peace. A store was kept here in 1792 by James Mehaffey, at the point later called "Murphy's Bend."

Samuel Murphy, after whom the above point was named, came here in 1795. He was a "Wild Irishman," and a noted soldier and scout, being one of the members of the Earl of Dunmore's expedition in 1774.

Other settlers of the time previous to 1800 were James Kincaid, Stephen Mehaffey, James Penney, Jacob White, Robert Fleming, Wendel Stoup, Frederick Razer, Aaron Wor, Jacob Everhart, Nicholas Best.

Many of the owners of the lands in this township merely held them for speculation, and in several cases the property was repeatedly sold at different periods before actual settlement was made. Perhaps the most interesting of the early landowners was the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, who purchased in 1787, at the Merchants' Coffee House in Philadelphia, ten depreciation lots, all in the northern part of this township, adjoining Butler county. With his usual business instinct, he seems to have afterward sold them at a good profit.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

Besides the mills above mentioned there were others erected at different dates in other parts of the township. Robert McCormish had a gristmill near the site of Boggsville in 1803, Jacob Cristman's was located on Nicholson's run in 1811, Andrew McCaslin built his in 1849 on the run near McMILL, Eli Myers located in 1811 on Buffalo creek, and James

Bole was the owner in 1819 of the mill near the site of Freeport.

Sawmills were built by William Girt in 1815, near Freeport; John Atkinson in 1842, on Big run; John Hill, in 1840, on the run named after him; John A. Patterson, on Pine run, in 1850; Nicholas Bricker, in 1830, near Boggsville; and Martin Wackerlie, in 1870, on Buffalo creek.

Near Slate Lick Nicholas Best had a pottery from 1843 to 1845. One of the pioneers, James Dougherty, was quite an enterprising man for his time. He brought the first wagon into this part of the county, built the first windmill and made hatchets and nails for his neighbors. His home was near the old blockhouse south of McVill, on the Allegheny.

CLINTON VILLAGE

This attractive site was settled soon after 1800, and the town of Clinton was laid out in 1830 by Enos McBride. For a number of years this town has been about the same size as at first, the population being of the retired farmer class. At one time hopes were held that the country buildings would be located here.

A little group of eleven members formed the first congregation of Clinton Presbyterian Church in 1852. They were Robert G. Mahaffey and wife, Margaret, Daniel Fry and wife, Elizabeth, Samuel Mahaffey and wife, Lydia Ann, Robert Patterson and wife, Martha, Francis Stuart, David G. Stuart and wife, Elizabeth.

Previous to this organization they had made an agreement with the few Lutherans in the village to erect a union house of worship, so in the year before Rev. David Earhart laid the cornerstone of the small frame building in which they met to form a corporate body.

The Lutherans had preceded them by a year in organization. Until 1860 this harmonious agreement was carried out, each congregation taking alternate Sundays for its own, but finally the Lutherans became so few in numbers as to find it impossible to secure a ministerial supply. By 1875 the building had fallen into a state of disrepair and a new one was proposed by the Presbyterians. The Lutherans, with Christian amity, agreed to abandon their share in the property and the old church was replaced with the present neat frame structure.

The first Presbyterian pastor was Rev. George Cairns, from 1853 to 1856. For four years there was a vacancy and then supplies were made by Revs. S. A. Hughes, D. W.

Townsend, D. H. Sloan, John H. Aughey, J. J. Francis, from 1867 to 1872. Rev. D. H. Sloan then returned and assumed charge, remaining until 1896. Following came Revs. W. L. Oliver, 1896-99; D. T. Scott, 1901-06; A. B. Elliot, 1908-12. Rev. Walter Kennedy, of Johnetta Memorial Church, is the stated supply at present.

The ruling elders are Joseph Hudson, F. M. Campbell, S. L. Redick and C. J. Bush. The trustees are James Arner, Edward Wolfe and Elmer Stepp.

The Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. David Earhart, Aug. 13, 1851, and had only occasional services after 1860, while the members connected themselves with other churches. The present church edifice is a neat frame structure 36 by 56 feet including a vestibule 9 feet wide.

It was begun in the fall of 1875 and completed in the spring of 1876, and is tastefully finished and furnished. The house and furniture cost about \$2,500. The congregation is served by Rev. Herbert Martins, of the Freeport Church.

In 1843 this town contained five taxables, with the corresponding population, including three mechanics, viz.: Robert Graham, carpenter; Samuel Patterson, wagonmaker, and David Whitehead, cooper, and twelve seated lots. There appear to have been about 28 taxables here in 1858, including 3 carpenters, 1 cooper, 1 shoemaker, and 1 stonemason.

According to the assessment list for 1876, the number of taxables appears to be 44: laborers, 19; boatmen, 2; old man, 1; farmer, 1; storekeeper, 1; stonemason, 1.

The storekeepers in 1913 are W. K. Hudson and James H. Truby.

MCVILL

The McVill post office was established May 5, 1864, Robert McCaslin postmaster. The same year John Boyd opened his store about thirty-five rods northwest of the steam mill on the west side of Nicholson's run. The first and only resident clergyman at McVill was Rev. Jacob F. Dean, Baptist, who settled here in 1868. The present storekeeper and postmaster is J. V. Shaffer.

BOGGSVILLE

At the junction of Cornplanter's run and Buffalo creek was located the sawmill and gristmill of Jacob Bricker in 1800. Here a number of other settlers came after that date,

the town of Boggsville being the result. Barnes & Sloan were the owners of the mills in 1875. In 1880 David C. Boggs bought them and added steam power, putting in new machinery. He was the first postmaster here in 1890, the town being named after him.

The first church here was the "Blue Slate Church," used by both the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, in 1807. The services were at first in German, but later St. Matthew's Church was organized and the English language took its place. The history of St. Matthew's is given in a later paragraph.

The Pennsylvania railroad has a branch line into the town from Freeport.

The different resident physicians here have been Dr. Ellis Simpkins, 1846; Dr. John Kennedy, 1860; Drs. Robert McClelland and A. D. Johnston, 1868.

SLATE LICK

This village is noted as the site of the first Presbyterian congregation in Armstrong county, and is situated almost on the line of East Franklin township. The first postmaster here was George F. Keener, in 1837. J. E. Boyd held the office in 1876. John Brown was the pioneer storekeeper here in 1858. Here also was located in early days the second schoolhouse in the township.

This stronghold of the Presbyterian denomination had its inception in 1802, when steps were taken by the widely separated settlers to organize for worship and religious communion. This was the first date at which attention was called to this little circle of Presbyterians, although it is believed that they had held services as early as 1798. At that time there was no church edifice of this denomination in Armstrong county, so a subscription paper was made up and a call issued for a pastor. The call was answered by Rev. John Boyd, who served until 1810, the respect in which he was held being evidenced by the title given the church in those days of "Boyd's Lower Meetinghouse."

After his departure the church was dependent upon supplies for five years, when another call was issued, to Rev. John Reddick, who came in 1815 and remained until 1848, when infirmities caused him to ask to be relieved. He died in 1850 and was buried near the church he had served so long and faithfully.

The next pastors in chronological order were: Rev. William F. Kean, 1849-64; Rev. Thomas C. Anderson, 1865-68; Rev. John H. Aughey, 1869-72; Rev. William M. Kain,

1872-73; Rev. B. F. Boyle, 1873-82; Rev. John C. McCracken, 1882. The present pastor is Rev. George Stewart, of Freeport, who has in addition the care of Shrader's Grove Church.

The first church was a log one, date of erection not known. It was replaced in 1830 by a brick edifice, the bricks being burned at the spot where the operations of erection were carried on. James Hill, John Rea and James Smith were the building committee. This structure, owing probably to its "home-made" bricks, was found unsafe, at one time the floor gave way, the ceiling cracked, and the walls showed signs of falling. This occurred while services were in operation and caused such a panic as to result in the injury of several persons in the rush for exit. After this, although repaired and occupied, the congregation did not feel safe in holding constant services in it, and in 1843 tore it down and put up a frame structure. This building was used until 1869 and was then sold to George B. Sloan, who used the materials to build the Slate Lick Classical Institute.

The present building, brick, 65 by 44 feet, is the result of the efforts of John Boyd, John Graham and David Robison, the building committee, under whose auspices it was erected in 1871-72. The total cost was \$7,600. Further details of this congregation will be found in the general church history of the county.

SLATE LICK CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

This school was started in 1865 with Rev. David S. Tappan as principal. He was a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church and he was so popular as a teacher that for a time the school was called "Tappan's Institute." A permanent organization was made in 1866, a board of trustees elected and the name "Slate Lick Classical Institute" adopted. The first trustees are not known, but among them were probably Rev. T. C. Anderson, James Rayburn, David and Robert McCaslin, A. F. Boyd and James Brown.

The second teacher was Mr. Hugh W. Parks, who was followed by D. H. Sloan, Rev. Robert McCaslin, J. C. Dinsmore, Rev. John S. Plumer, Calvin Rayburn, Rev. Leslie E. Hawk, Rev. L. McCampbell, Rev. G. E. Carnahan, J. C. Pickens, A. W. McClurkan, J. S. Hill.

This school was at a disadvantage, never having had a permanent home. Exercises were held in the old Presbyterian church until

1870, for a time in the unfinished auditorium of the new church, for several years in the house of George B. Sloan, who gave it free of rent, and in the last years in the basement of the Presbyterian church. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the school graduated in its lifetime over one thousand students who have made important places for themselves in the history of Armstrong county.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

The Slate Lick United Presbyterian Church was organized about the year 1812. The preaching on that occasion and for some time afterward was in a tent where the present church stands, though occasionally the meetings were held in the woods at other points. Rev. Mr. McClintick, of Bear creek, was the first preacher of this denomination who labored here, coming as a supply as early as 1808, and preaching in the log cabins of the settlers. The first church was a log structure, 33 feet square, built by Abram Smith and William Minter in 1815. The men of the congregation felled the timber for this house, and it is remembered that the wall plate was hauled up the hill by a big yoke of oxen, owned by Joseph Miller. Rev. John Dickey, the first settled pastor, came here about 1812 and remained thirty-five years. He was succeeded by Revs. Galbraith and Robertson, and then came Rev. L. McCampbell. The congregation now has a frame structure about 40 feet square near the settlement of McVill, erected in 1844. This church was incorporated by the proper court Dec. 1, 1862. The trustees named in the charter were Robert Galbraith, Robert Huston, David McCune, Robert Ralston and James Rayburn. Its membership is 80; Sabbath school scholars, 70.

OTHER CHURCHES IN SOUTH BUFFALO

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church was organized by members of the old "Blue Slate" church, in 1844. Rev. David Earhart was the first pastor and Rev. L. M. Kuhns the second, in 1852. Since then it has been under the Freeport charge. Their building was erected in 1846 by John Myers and Jacob Hawk. The membership has never been very large. It was incorporated by the proper court June 22, 1848. The trustees named in the charter, to serve until the third Saturday in March, 1849, were Rev. David Earhart, John Myers, George Grinder, George Baker and Jacob Somers.

The church edifice, about 25 by 38 feet, frame with clay filling between studs, and hence called "the mud church," was erected during Rev. Mr. Earhart's pastorate. The ground of the graveyard was cleared by Charles Sipe, Sr., in 1796, and put in corn. It is located almost in the center of the township.

Prior to 1859 the members of the Methodist denomination in the middle eastern portion of this township numbered but two individuals, Robert Rodgers and George Venables; but they had been accustomed, for several years, to holding religious services in their houses. At this date, considerable interest being evinced in the religious services of this particular denomination, they decided to erect a house of worship. Accordingly a modest, unpretentious church building was erected on the farm of S. A. Forrester, who donated the land for this purpose. The church was completed in 1861, and a church organization effected with the following officers: Robert Rodgers, George Venables and S. A. Forrester. The church, which bears the name of Rodgers Chapel, was dedicated this same year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by I. C. Pershing. Rev. D. Rhodes first officiated as pastor, and during the first year the church obtained a membership of about 40.

Mr. Rodgers gave liberally to the support of this church, and upon his death left \$500 as a permanent fund for the church, the proceeds only to be used. A cemetery, known as the Union cemetery, was also established on the farm of Mr. Forrester.

After its organization the church, although having but few wealthy adherents, enjoyed great prosperity, its membership in 1880 being about 80. In September of 1882 it was decided to erect a new building to accommodate the largely increased congregation, and accordingly an elegant frame church edifice, 32 by 55 feet, graced with a lofty spire, was erected at an expense of about \$2,500 and dedicated to the service of God. Rev. R. Cartwright was the pastor at that time. The trustees were: S. A. Forrester, J. Bush, A. G. Mahaffey and C. Saltmer. S. A. Forrester and C. Saltmer were also stewards.

During the period between 1893 and 1900 the Sunday school became a thriving adjunct of the church, under the superintendency of James M. Hudson. For several years the Methodists, Presbyterians and Lutherans of this community held annual cooperative celebrations on the Fourth of July, which were attended by the entire population, even drawing visitors from Freeport and Kittanning.

The congregation is under the charge now of the pastor at Freeport, Rev. S. E. Rodkey.

Through the generosity of Andrew Shrader, Sr., the little congregation of seven families were provided with the lot on which the present Shrader's Grove Presbyterian church stands. Their organization occurred in 1871, but not till they had demonstrated their strength by erecting a \$2,000 edifice. The first members were James Shields, Rebecca Shields, John G. Weaver, Margaret Weaver, Joseph Weaver, Jacob Weaver, Andrew C. Shrader, Eleanor Shrader, Andrew Shrader, Sr., Elizabeth Shrader, Robert J. Hill, Mary Hill, William Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Rachel B. Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Jr. M. H. Boyd, Elizabeth Boyd, William Sloan, Mary Sloan, John G. Bowser, Elizabeth Bowser.

The church has usually been supplied from Slate Lick, the different pastors in early days having been Revs. J. H. Aughey, W. M. Kain, B. F. Boyle and John C. McCracken, from 1869 to 1882. Slate Lick pastors have since given this congregation part of their time. The present pastor is Rev. George Stewart, of Freeport.

The building and burial ground are located almost in the center of the township, northeast of Freeport.

A Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1843 with Abraham Frantz, John H. Keener and Henry Shoup, trustees. A small frame church was built on the road from Kittanning, about a mile east of Slate Lick. For some years occasional services were held here, but the congregation finally disbanded and the building was sold to J. F. Keener, who now uses it as a bungalow in summer.

MASONIC LODGE

It is interesting to note that the first Masonic lodge instituted in this county met in the upper room of the log home of John Ralston, in the extreme northwestern part of this township, some time between 1814 and 1820. Who the first members were we have not been able to ascertain.

FIRST SCHOOLHOUSES

The first schoolhouse within the limits of South Buffalo township was built in 1800 on the Weaver-McElwain-Dampman tract, about sixty rods west of Big run. The first teacher was James Clark. The second teacher was Evangelus Jones, one of whose pupils studied the German and another the Latin language.

The second schoolhouse was situated about

275 rods in an airline northeasterly from the first one mentioned; the third one about 250 rods northwesterly from the first; the fourth one in Stony Hollow, about a mile north of Freeport; and the fifth one about 250 rods from the mouth of and a few rods south of Daugherty's run. One of the teachers in the last two was William W. Gibson.

Following are school statistics: 1860—Schools, 10; average number months taught, 4; male teachers, 6; female, 4; average monthly salaries of male teachers, \$19.38; average monthly salaries of female teachers, \$16.88; male scholars, 273; female scholars, 263; average number attending school, 293; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 40 cents; amount levied for school purposes, \$871.86; received from State appropriation, \$116.82; from collectors, \$830; cost of instruction, \$735.20; fuel, etc., \$120.81; cost of schoolhouses, repairing, etc., \$6.

1876—Schools, 11; average number months taught, 5; male teachers, 8; female teachers, 3; average monthly salaries of male and female teachers, \$33; male scholars, 250; female scholars, 258; average number attending school, 337; cost per month, 78 cents; tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,581.45; received from State appropriation, \$343.17; from taxes, etc., \$2,272.77; paid for teachers' wages, \$1,815; paid for fuel, etc., \$207.80.

The number of schools in 1913 was 10; average months taught, 7; male teacher, 1; female teachers, 9; average salaries, male, \$40, female, \$42; male scholars, 142; female scholars, 145; average attendance, 180; cost per month, \$1.83; tax levied, \$3,601.80; received from State, \$1,774.06; other sources, \$4,508.25; value of schoolhouses, \$13,500; teachers' wages, \$2,940; fuel, fees, etc., \$2,893.69.

The school directors are: J. A. Spangler, president; M. W. Frantz, secretary; W. H. Beckett, treasurer; S. H. Keener, L. B. Arp.

POPULATION

The population of South Buffalo in 1850 was 1,266; in 1860, 1,571; in 1870, 1,633; in 1880, 1,715; in 1890, 1,634; in 1900, 1,365; in 1910, 1,398.

The assessment returns for 1913 show: Number of acres, timber, 3,743, clear, 12,287, valued at \$322,707; houses and lots, 198, value, \$65,602, average, \$331.32; horses, 299, value, \$13,071, average, \$43.71; cows, 325, value, \$5,227, average, \$16.08; taxable occupations, 585; amount, \$10,150; total valuation, \$492,264. Money at interest, \$114,969.10.

GEOLOGY

The uplands consist entirely of the lower barrens, the areas of the lower productives being confined to the valleys of the Buffalo creek and Allegheny river. Only a portion of the lower productive group is above water level, the section extending only down to the lower Kittanning coal, the ferriferous limestone not being above water level. The lower Kittanning is 3 feet thick, but obtainable above water level only in the region opposite Logansport. The upper Freeport coal is, however, in a favorable position for mining, 3½ feet yielding tolerably good coal. This bed supplies Freeport with fuel, and in fact the whole township. Its geographical name was derived from Freeport, where it is about 125 feet above the river level. The lower Freeport coal is 35 feet below it, and in the vicinity of Freeport partakes of the cannel nature, and was once mined and distilled for oil. It ranges from a few inches to 7 feet thick, but little dependence can be placed on it, the bed thinning out and often disappearing at short intervals.

The Freeport sandstone is massive and makes a line of cliffs above the borough. It shows some sudden and curious changes in shale round about there. The same rock shows similar changes in the long cut near the rolling mill at Kittanning, where the change is beautifully displayed. The upper Kittanning coal is present at Freeport, but worthless.

The Mahoning sandstone in the vicinity of Freeport is a very compact and massive deposit, yielding good stone for building pur-

poses. Opposite the borough on the Westmoreland side it makes a line of bold cliffs 50 feet high. Above, in South Buffalo township, soft, argillaceous shales come in, making easy slopes along the little valleys by which the township back from the river is diversified. This is the smooth grade land stretching north from Freeport to Slate Lick, famous for good pasture lands and fair yield of crops when properly tilled. Near Slate Lick on this upland, the green fossiliferous limestone may be seen on the William Rea farm near the hill-top. No coalbeds of remarkable dimensions may be sought for in this vicinity, but along Buffalo creek and Pine run the upper Freeport coal is above water level as already described.

The McHaddon anticlinal axis which crosses the Allegheny river near the mouth of Mahoning, and Limestone run near Adrian, has weakened to such an extent before reaching this township that it exerts but little influence here. It is on this account that the lower barren rocks occupy so much of the surface. Had this axis the same force here as there, we should find the same conditions repeated about Freeport that we find about the mouth of Mahoning, or nearly so. But the axis, though weakened, is yet recognizable in the gentle southeast dips which prevail just west of Freeport. Otherwise the rocks are nearly horizontal.

The highest point is located at the center of this township, and is 1,443 feet above the sea level.



Josiah Copley



Margaret Copley

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOSIAH COPLEY was born Sept. 20, 1803, at Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., and died March 2, 1885, at Pittsburgh. This distinguished editor and writer came to Kittanning, Armstrong county, shortly after attaining his majority, and lived in the county the greater part of the time thereafter until 1860. The first independent venture of his well-rounded career, crowded with service of the highest order to his fellow men, was the founding of the *Gazette* at Kittanning, and he continued his connection with newspaper work up to within three months of his death. His influence and labors for the elevation of mankind, exercised widely through the medium of the press, were the source of broadening and advancement along so many lines that they have been recognized as of enduring value. The region in which he passed his early manhood and middle age is proud to have the honor of counting him among its initial forces for progress. The Appleby Manor Memorial Presbyterian Church there was erected by his daughter, Mrs. Thaw, as a memorial to her parents.

Of English extraction on the paternal side, and of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock in the maternal line, he came of a race noted for moral strength and mental vigor, as well as the physical hardihood which gave them courage to face life in a new country and cope with its trials. Thus he inherited qualities of a high order, which the severe material conditions of his early life served only to strengthen. It is a notable fact that from his tenderest years he seems to have been thoroughly imbued with the Christian principle that "all things work together for good to them that love God." All his experiences were turned to account in the development of his higher nature, and the superior mental and moral tendencies for which he became noted were characteristic of him from youth.

William Copley, grandfather of Josiah Copley, was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Leeds, England, a member of the Established

Church, and a man whose advanced ideas brought him into strong sympathy with the Colonies in the Revolutionary struggle. His four sons all came to this country while young men, the eldest two, John and Samuel (the latter the father of Josiah Copley), arriving in 1792, and the latter was in business in Massachusetts for a time, thence coming to Pittsburgh, Pa. There he purchased some property in what is now the heart of the city, but soon sold it, expecting to return to England. He changed his plans, however, entering into partnership with his brother John, for the manufacture of textile fabrics at Shippensburg, in the Cumberland valley. Shortly after the birth of his son Josiah he moved to Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., where he again engaged in woolen manufacturing, but the commercial depression consequent upon the troubles then existing between this country and England proved disastrous to his interests and the venture came to grief. He took his failure so seriously that it really hastened his death, which occurred in 1813.

Jane (Sibbet) Copley was a sister of Samuel Sibbet, who was associated with Robert Emmet in the Irish uprising. He was obliged to leave Ireland because of his decided political convictions, his pronounced sentiments causing a price of fifty guineas to be put upon his head. He was connected with the Freemasons, and his friends helping him out of the country on his way to America he arrived secretly at Baltimore in the early part of 1800. A few months later his devoted wife, Alice (Lowry), having disposed of their personal effects, crossed the ocean with her family, then consisting of three children, James, Robert and Thomas, also landing at Baltimore. Having heard of the Scotch-Irish settlement in the Cumberland valley, in Pennsylvania, they proceeded to the head of the Big Spring, where they were welcomed by numerous Presbyterian friends. In this country four more children were born to them, Samuel, Margaret, Lowry and Hugh Montgomery.

John, James and Robert Sibbet, and Mrs. Gourley, Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Jane Copley, brothers and sisters of Samuel Sibbet, the Irish patriot, also came to this country about the close of the century. Mrs. Copley was a typical representative of such stock, noted for independence and ardent patriotism. She was possessed of a strong religious nature, and it is to her teachings and example that much of the pure Christian sentiment of her son Josiah may be traced. Though she died while he was a boy, he wrote of her: "She was a woman of strong and original cast of mind; gentle, but firm; sensitive, yet patient. She was one of the pleasantest and most impressive readers I ever knew; and much of what may be called the keys of knowledge, the first germs of thought, I gained from hearing her read, especially the Scriptures. She read poetry admirably, and no one I ever knew surpassed her in reading or reciting poetry and ballads, or in singing Scotch ballads, with which her memory was well stored." In the same memoir he continues, referring to the period of his father's failure and death: "These were days of trial and sorrow, while we all worked diligently and felt the necessity of doing so. . . . It was a time of stern necessity, yet the memory of it is sweet; for there was more light than darkness, more joy than sorrow; and it was during this trying period, more than any other, that my sainted mother was made perfect through suffering."

In the spring of 1818, when in his fifteenth year, he was apprenticed to Mr. James McCahan, of Indiana, Pa., printer and publisher of a little weekly sheet called the *American*, being bound to serve until he reached his majority—a period of six and a half years. Though his actual schooling had been meager and gained under the restriction of local facilities, he had become a good speller and a good reader, and had shown indications of a literary turn of mind. The opportunity was just what he wanted.

The boy lived with the family of his employer, and was evidently well treated, for he pictures Mrs. McCahan as a woman of amiable disposition and kindly qualities, and says ("A Memoir of Early Life") that while he remained a member of the family he enjoyed all the domestic and social privileges of a son. But his master was a shrewd business man, and combined his various interests to their mutual advantage. He held the contract for carrying the mails over the several local routes. At that time there was only one post office between Kittanning and Indiana and

only a weekly mail, which was carried on horseback. Even in 1820 people living several miles above Red Bank received at least part of their mail from the Kittanning office. Mr. McCahan's three apprentices were bound to give half their time for three years to the carrying of the mails, thus enabling their master to fill his contract and also to get most of his papers distributed at the same time. This part of his work was for a time a great trial to Josiah Copley. The first year the boy covered the route from Indiana to Butler, by way of Kittanning, and on the return trip rode from Butler to Freeport (which then consisted of but ten or twelve log houses), thence back to Kittanning, and from there by way of the Peter Thomas mills on Plum creek home—a three days' journey in all. The mail and papers were carried in open saddlebags. It was not his duties but the fact that he had to set out early Sunday morning, and relinquish all the Sabbath observances, that disturbed the boy's sense of right. But he had been trained to keep the Lord's Day, and keep it he did. When he was in school the Bible had been the principal "reader," and the familiarity with its passages there acquired, supplemented by home teaching, was to the end of his life a cause for gratitude. At the end of the year he changed from a ride of three days every week to one of six days every other week, from Monday morning until Saturday evening, and the privilege of Sabbath worship had never seemed more precious than after a year of enforced absence. His new route took him through Greensburg, Freeport, Kittanning, south of where the town of Clarion is now located, Butler county at Lawrenceburg (now Parker City), Butler, and thence to Kittanning and home. On these trips he had his regular stopping places, and while he was sometimes thrown into rough and undesirable company he also made many friends among the good people he met, his association with whom he always looked back to with pleasure. News was not as plentiful then as now, or as easily disseminated, and the arrival of the mail and papers was an event which would have made him welcome in any case. But his faithfulness and reliability, manly sincerity and quick intelligence, won him the friendly regard of all he met and their hospitality had a personal element which went far toward mitigating the discomforts and disagreeable experiences. The country was wild at that time, with little advantages for travel in the way of good roads, bridges, etc., and in the winter and spring especially the

storms and high water made it positively dangerous. In winter he often traveled through unbroken snow, and no inclemency of weather was ever considered sufficient excuse for not setting out. He had to rise early and often worked late, but he never allowed anything except the most extraordinary obstacles to interfere with the performance of his task—such was the rigorous idea of duty which had been instilled by his early teaching. The habits of deep thought and close observation which so characterized his after years were no doubt fostered in these long, lonely days spent on horseback through a sparsely settled region. The warmth and friendliness of those with whom he spent his evenings, too, must have been doubly appreciated after a lonesome day in the saddle. There were many blessings, indeed, which he recalled in connection with these youthful experiences.

In 1825, shortly after the completion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Copley went into business in Kittanning in partnership with John Croll, under the firm name of Copley, Croll & Co., founding the *Kittanning Gazette*, with which Mr. Copley was connected for over eight years in all. The undertaking was suggested by two or three prominent citizens of Kittanning, among them Mr. Philip Mechling and Judge Buffington, and the paper being the second in the town the young editors had the benefit which rivalry brings in such enterprises. The first number was issued Aug. 17, 1825, and on April 12, 1831, it was merged with the *Columbian* and published as the *Gazette and Columbian*, by John Croll & Co., Mr. Croll's partner being Simon Torney. Meantime, in 1829, Mr. Copley had withdrawn, and on Nov. 6, 1832, he again became the editor and publisher, for the estate of Simon Torney, continuing thus until 1838. The name *Columbian* was dropped before 1836. The paper became the *Democratic Press* in 1841, later the *Kittanning Free Press* and in 1864 the *Union Free Press*. While known as the *Gazette and Columbian* it was the organ of the Democratic-Republican party in this county and afterward a Whig paper, upon the dissolution of the Whig party becoming a Republican paper. It was never an antimasonic paper, though for a year or two—while known as the *Gazette*—it acted in harmony with the antimasonic organization.

James Thompson, who became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, lived in Kittanning for several years prior to 1830. He was a printer, and took Mr. Copley's place in the office of the *Gazette* while the

latter was at Philadelphia for his wedding. He afterward assisted in printing Bennett's Lectures on Theology, and read law in the office of Thomas Blair, working at his trade three hours a day to pay for his board. During a part, if not all, the period of his clerkship he boarded with Mr. Copley. He was admitted to the bar in this county and began practice here.

Mr. Copley's success as publisher of the *Gazette* from the beginning sealed his ambition to find his life work in literary labor. Much of his best work was of a religious order, for he always directed his studies and thoughts in such channels, but his work along secular lines was equally in demand, and he gained particular prominence in his connection with the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. He was connected with the *Gazette* at three different periods as co-editor, this association beginning in 1838, when he gave up his work on the *Kittanning Gazette* and removed to Pittsburgh. He worked with the late Robert M. Riddle, father-in-law of Col. Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. But his health failing two years later he removed to Appleby Manor in Armstrong county, near Kittanning, and hoping to benefit by a change in occupation undertook the management of a farm. He also owned a brick manufacturing plant, and began the manufacture of firebrick in 1846, continuing it for about twelve years, until 1858, after which until the Civil war it was carried on by his sons. It was then taken over by his brother, William Copley, who conducted the business until his death, after which it went to his son, William S. Copley. The plant was located at Manorville, on land belonging to Miss Eliza Sibbet between the railroad and the hill, on the south side of the street, extending past the railroad station to Water street. Fifteen hands were employed at first, less help being required after the introduction of modern machinery, though the capacity, three thousand bricks a day, was not reduced.

While conducting his place at Appleby Manor Mr. Copley acquired a scientific as well as practical acquaintance with horticulture and agriculture. He was particularly interested in fine fruits, apples, peaches, pears and cherries, etc., raising the best in his immediate vicinity, and became well informed on the various processes of budding, grafting, hybridizing and soil improvement. He set out his fine orchard soon after moving there, bringing his stock from Philadelphia by canal and stage in 1840, and his example set the

pace for his neighbors, many of whom were encouraged to make similar ventures and profited by his experience and advice. He is still quoted in the neighborhood. He gave away a great deal of budded stock to neighbors, and was on the friendliest terms with all the residents of the locality.

In this period, however, Mr. Copley did not give up his chosen work, by any means, and during the twenty years of his residence there wrote for various newspapers and issued a number of pamphlets, some of a political nature and some dealing with the advancement of civilization and progress generally. It was during this time that he published his first collection of religious articles in book form, under the title "Thoughts of Favored Hours," his choice of a motto for that book being characteristic—"While I was musing the fire burned." In 1850 he again became a member of the editorial staff of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, being associated as such with D. N. White until 1852, when ill health again made it necessary for him to retire.

The first Republican convention held in Armstrong county (held at the courthouse in Kittanning Sept. 30, 1855, to form the party) was organized by electing Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, president; John Craig, of Franklin township, and Alexander Henry, of Kittanning, vice presidents; and Dr. S. A. Marshall, secretary, and by appointing Josiah Copley, Rev. William Galbraith, Rev. William Smith, Hugh Reed and John Burford a committee to prepare business and report resolutions. They reported the following:

WHEREAS, A crisis has arrived in the history of the country which has made the question of slavery paramount to all other issues in politics, a crisis forced upon us in the first place by the abrogation of the Missouri compromise, followed, as it has been, by a series of outrages upon the people of Kansas territory, unparalleled in our history,

Resolved, 1. That the people of the Free States owe it to their brethren in Kansas to stand by them and aid them by every means in their power, against the border ruffians Achison and Stringfellow, organized for the avowed purpose of forcing slavery upon them against their will.

2. That if the people of the Free States expect to do anything effective, they must stick together. The people of the South do so in favor of slavery; we must do so in opposition to it.

3. That to this end we give the right hand of fellowship to every man, of whatever party, who affiliates with us in this great struggle.

4. That we cordially adopt the platform of the late Republican convention, at Pittsburgh, as our declaration of sentiments.

5. That we deem it inexpedient at present to put in nomination candidates for the Legislature and for the several county offices to be chosen at

the ensuing election, because it is the opinion of many friends of liberty that the gentlemen put in nomination by the American party agree with us in sentiment on the great question of slavery, but in order that there may be no doubt on that question,

6. That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with such of them, and draw from them a full and explicit declaration of their sentiments, and that such correspondence be published.

7. That in taking this course we do not wish to be understood as approving of the organization or of the peculiar principles of the American or Know-Nothing party.

All these resolutions were received and adopted. The following minority report of the committee was read, and, after some spirited discussion, was rejected.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to nominate a Republican ticket for this county, independent of the Democratic and American parties, and that they approve of the nomination made by the state convention for canal commissioner.

The president of the convention appointed Dr. S. A. Marshall, James E. Brown and Josiah Copley a committee to correspond with the candidates of the American party. That committee presented each of these candidates with a copy of the foregoing fifth and sixth resolutions, with pointed questions as to whether they were hostile to the further encroachment of slavery, in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the restoration of the Missouri compromise, to which the committee received satisfactory answers from various nominees. Thus all the antislavery elements became consolidated in the Republican party.

In 1860 Mr. Copley moved with his family to Pittsburgh and renewed his connection with the *Gazette*.

With a clear brain and a strong mind, Mr. Copley united remarkable facility of expression in his writings, though he was rather slow of speech. He had a wonderful command of language and composed pure English, rarely if ever correcting a sentence—an acquirement of the trained newspaper man which has inestimable value to the busy writer.

Before the war Mr. Copley was a conservative abolitionist and during its progress he supported the Union cause by pen and action. He was ever afterward a Republican. Four of his sons were in the army, two falling on the battlefield. So his sympathies with the families of soldiers were close, and he manifested them in practical ways whenever possible, being active in organizing societies and raising aid for the widows and orphans of

soldiers, as well as for the families of those still at the front.

A comment made by one who knew him well, in a character sketch which appeared in the *Presbyterian Banner* shortly after his death, said: "While far removed from the position of a radical, yet he could not be termed a conservative. New ideas and new theories had a charm for him." In this he showed one of the most practical features of his character. Though gifted with foresight and capable of planning for the future, he did not plan so far ahead of the present needs and aims of his fellow creatures that he could be considered an impractical dreamer. He kept abreast of the foremost thought of the day, and his readers could always feel that they were carried with him.

As he had been a hearty advocate of the Union cause during the Civil war period, so he had been of every movement for the general good before, and continued to take a lively interest in everything that affected the well-being of his home locality, county and State. Religious works and movements always received his first consideration, and it was as a religious writer and worker that he attained widest reputation. He took pleasure in encouraging and aiding any affairs of importance to such of his fellows as were working toward the betterment of mankind, in any direction. He could estimate the practical worth of most projects with the vision given to those whose ideas keep them ahead of their generation; and was quick to enter into the spirit of progressive activities. The temperance cause was one which always had his attention and support.

In religious connection he was a Presbyterian, uniting with the church in early life. He became very well known as a writer for various denominational publications, the *Presbyterian Banner*, *United Presbyterian*, and other periodicals, counting him among their most esteemed contributors. A number of the articles originally so issued were collected by him into the volume he published in 1877, "Gatherings in Beulah." The title of this book, and numerous references in all the products of his pen, would make it seem that after the Bible Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was the book he most loved and read. All the articles in this book except the last, "A Memoir of Early Life," are of a religious character, and show not only the deep study and serious thought of the philosopher, teacher and adviser, but a forceful and analytical mind, alive to the daily needs of

his fellow creatures in the round of their regular duties in life. Though he wrote on a wide range of subjects his speculations were mostly of a religious nature, and he found his deepest inspiration in the Scriptures, of which he continued to be a profound student to the end of his days. The revised version of the Bible enlisted his eager interest, and indeed the idea had been with him for some time, as his article on "Scriptural Revision," which appears in the volume "Gathered Sheaves," clearly sets forth. This was written before the revised version appeared, and gives a history of the English Bible and of the work of translation under different hands.

"Gathered Sheaves," published by his daughter, Mrs. Thaw, in 1886, contains sixty-nine articles, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. S. H. Kellogg, and a biographical sketch written by Mrs. Thaw of her father. Most of these first appeared in the *Presbyterian Banner* and other periodicals, and deal with religious subjects, but among them appears his "Recollections of Boyhood," which begin with his first school year, 1810, and carry the reader back to the days when "spare the rod and spoil the child" was the literally accepted maxim of the instructor, and a teacher's literary qualifications were no more important than his muscular acquirements. The impressions such events as the comet of 1811, the earthquake which shook a large portion of the Mississippi valley, the war of 1812-15 and contemporaneous Napoleonic wars, particularly the burning of Moscow during its occupation by the French in the war of 1812, made upon his childish mind are set down graphically and with all the whimsical charm of which he showed himself so capable, and possess a lasting value. Other articles in the book are somewhat singular for speculation and investigation into primeval and ancient history. So late as Christmas, 1884, when in his eighty-second year, he published in the *United Presbyterian* a paper entitled "A Crippled Translation" (this is included in "Gathered Sheaves"), in which he expressed his belief that the 71st and 73d Psalms were revelations of both the resurrection of the body and the consciousness of the everlasting existence of the soul.

He was never bigoted, recognizing the several evangelical denominations as simply other divisions of one grand army. He presented his views on the subjects he chose in such a way as to interest all of the reading community, and those competent to judge regarded his style as distinctly classical. Among

the many writers for the general press few gained so high a reputation for dignified and conscientious work as Mr. Copley. The true nobility of his nature shone through every expression of his views, but it was those most closely associated with him who could best appreciate his character at its real value. He held their respect, love and admiration to a degree enjoyed by few, and ties formed in his early life endured through the years. Though he had the confidence of his convictions in upholding the right or standing up for a good cause, he was modest in his estimate of his own worth, and generous in his praise and appreciation of others. Self-made in the most creditable sense of the word, he had acquired his high intellectual attainments by the most persistent and diligent study, and his material success was the reward of untiring industry and devotion.

Earlier, while at Kittanning, he was interested in the extension of the Pennsylvania canal to Lake Erie by means of the Allegheny river and French creek instead of the Beaver and Shenango route afterward adopted, and at a meeting held Jan. 16, 1828, in Kittanning, to advocate that route, he was one of the committee of correspondents appointed, its other members being Samuel Houston, Thomas Hamilton, Frederick Rohrer and James E. Brown.

Mr. Copley's accounts of the commercial traffic between the upper country and Pittsburgh, carried on chiefly by means of canoes and keelboats, are intensely interesting. Large numbers of rafts of sawed lumber were sent down the river in those days, and it was common to see them occupied by emigrants bound westward, taking advantage of the opportunity to save themselves many miles of wearisome travel. All these incidents of the primitive days he has preserved in his inimitable way, and his vivid recollection of the striking features of those times, set down with the skill of description he knew how to employ, makes them delightful reading.

Appleby Manor was included in Manor township, a petition for the organization of which was presented to the proper court in June, 1849, and the first township election was held in March, 1850, when Josiah Copley was elected one of the overseers of the poor. At the same election his brother William was chosen justice of the peace.

In 1826 Mr. Copley married, his bride being Mrs. Margaret Chadwick Haas, widow of a young physician of Philadelphia who sacrificed his life in attendance on the victims of

the cholera epidemic in that city in 1824. She was the step-daughter of his uncle, John Sibbet, at whose home in Philadelphia Mr. Copley met her, while in that city to buy materials for printing the *Gazette*, which he had just started. The marriage took place in Philadelphia, and the young people journeyed thence in a private conveyance to Huntingdon, and from there by stage to Kittanning. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Copley extended over a period of almost fifty-nine years, Mrs. Copley surviving her husband.

In the early days of Appleby Manor—a beautiful region which was one of the reservations made by the William Penn heirs—country churches were few and far between. It was due to the untiring efforts of Josiah Copley and Hamlet Totten, of Rural Village, that a plain but commodious frame church building was erected on land provided by John Christy, on a part of his own farm. Previously they had maintained prayer meetings in the little log schoolhouse, later securing the services of Levi M. Graves, a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary. At that church Mary Sibbet Copley, who later became the wife of William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, daughter of Josiah and Margaret Copley, was baptized in 1843. In recognition of the enduring work of her parents Mrs. Thaw replaced this building in 1892 with a brick church, English architecture, as a memorial. When this new church, known as Appleby Manor Memorial Presbyterian Church, was destroyed by lightning in 1907, Mrs. Thaw rebuilt it, without cost to the congregation, and the sweet-toned bell, presented by her son, Henry Kendall Thaw, for the first Memorial building, broken at the time of the fire, was recast and replaced.

Beautiful for situation, it stands on the original site, partly surrounded with its peaceful God's acre, as a memorial to those whose memories are still cherished by the men and women of today who knew and honored them before they left those parts at the beginning of the Civil war.

Mrs. Copley was, in every sense of the word, a help meet to her husband, and her cheerful disposition and courage, in the midst of trials incident to the care of a large family, and the great change from her life in Philadelphia to that of the wife of a pioneer editor of a weekly newspaper in western Pennsylvania, was a very considerable factor in making a success of Josiah Copley's life of literary activity.

She became one of a group of interesting

women, the names of whose husbands are in this history, and when later Mr. and Mrs. Copley moved with seven children to Appleby Manor, she was the adviser and comforter in the troubles and perplexities of many in that rural community. Mr. Copley writes soon after their golden wedding thus: "Together we have journeyed through much of sorrow and joy for over fifty years, and are together yet."

During the dark days of the Civil war, when three sons were in different divisions of the army, one having enlisted from a school in Illinois, in Col. (afterward Gen.) Ulysses S. Grant's 21st Illinois Regiment, the brave spirit and religious faith of these two patriotic parents was tested to the utmost, but their faith in an overruling Providence never wavered. Mrs. Copley survived her husband two years, dying at the age of eighty-six, at the home of her son-in-law, William Thaw, retaining her remarkable health and faculties to the end, when, after three days' illness, she slept away so peacefully that the daughter, at her bedside, scarce knew when the gentle breathing ceased.

Nine children were born to this couple, six sons and three daughters, of whom six were living at the time of Mr. Copley's death. Four of the sons served in the Civil war, two giving up their lives in that struggle. John Sibbet Copley fell at the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, while serving as a member of Company A, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. The next son, Albert Copley, of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was wounded by an exploded shell at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., and captured. He and his fellow prisoners were put on board a train and carried southward nearly to the border of Florida. There they were turned back, to be taken to Richmond, because some Union forces had in the meantime come near to that part of the Gulf States.

Although Albert Copley was not mortally wounded, 1,200 miles of continuous traveling was more than he was able to bear. When the returning train got as far as Knoxville, Tenn., he was taken off and put into a hospital. There he wrote his father a short letter, giving the above facts, and spoke hopefully of his recovery. But very soon afterward came another letter, from some one else, informing his father of his death, but giving no particulars. The father wrote to his captain and to General Negley, then in command of the division, but though both sent kind re-

plies they could give no information concerning him after his capture, and he sleeps in an unknown grave.

A third son, Josiah Copley, Jr., was taken prisoner at Chickamauga in 1863 and held for seventeen months, suffering untold hardships at Libby prison, and Castle Thunder (Richmond), Danville and Andersonville. A fourth son, Henry Weldon Copley, although under age, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment so near the close of the war that it was not called into active service.

In this connection we quote at length from the article "Call Ye This Chance" ("Gathered Sheaves"). "During the Civil war, as many people will remember, a band of generous men and women maintained what was known as The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, for the purpose of giving a good meal to every soldier which passed through Pittsburgh, no matter what hour of the day or night. A few weeks after Albert's death, I learned that a regiment in transit from West to East would be at the City Hall about midnight. I lived in Allegheny City at the time, and had no active part in that good work; still I felt that I must go over that night to see the boys.

"When I entered the hall I found them around the long tables to the number of ten or twelve hundred, all highly pleased, as if they enjoyed their bountiful warm supper. I stood near the entrance and looked on until they were through and had begun to gather into groups. Then I walked down among them, but spoke to no one until I noticed a good-looking young man standing alone. I went to him and entered into conversation. He told me that he was a member of an Ohio regiment, giving its number, and that he belonged to what was known as the Army of the Cumberland. 'Did you ever meet any of the men of the 78th Pennsylvania?' I asked. 'Yes,' he replied; 'we lay for some time alongside of that regiment, and I got acquainted with a good many of the boys.' 'Did you know a man named Albert Copley?' He started at the question, and exclaimed, 'Albert Copley? Why, I was lying beside him in the hospital when he died.' He then told me that he was captured at the same time—that they traveled all that round in the same car—that he dressed Albert's wounds daily as well as he could—that before reaching Knoxville he himself took sick—that both were put into the same hospital, and occupied couches side by side. He said Albert was in a fair way of recovery until erysipelas set in, which soon terminated in death. He spoke of his resigna-

tion, cheerfulness, and hopefulness, and of his gratitude to his nurse, who had been very kind to him. I inquired of him if he knew anything of his grave; but he did not, for he was too sick to attend his funeral. He told me that Albert gave that nurse what little he had in return for his unwearied kindness. . . .

"Now what shall we say to all this? If you ask why I went over at all at that unseasonable hour, I can not tell you. And when I got there, was it chance that led me to the only man among ten or twelve hundred who was able to give me the information for which I so earnestly yearned? They who please may think so and say so; but I feel that it would be wicked in me to do either. Dear reader, you have my simple story—interpret it as may seem best to yourself."

Mr. Copley's nobility and high example were an inspiration to others, and his ready sympathy made him beloved as well as esteemed. Mr. H. H. Wray, now publisher of the *Advance* of Leechburg, Armstrong county, attributes his first hopes of becoming a successful newspaper worker to the encouragement and aid he received from Mr. Copley, whose kindness and interest were a great help in his early struggles. It was Mr. Copley who gave him his first quarter for some trifling service rendered, and he declares no amount that he has received since has ever impressed him as being so large. There are many other successful citizens here and elsewhere today who have reason to feel grateful to Mr. Copley for words of cheer spoken at the right time, and material assistance where it was necessary.

Mr. Copley's busy life was extended over fourscore years. The end came March 4, 1885. He had been confined to the house since November, and never left the sick room after the 31st of December. But though he suffered in those last weeks, intensely at times, he never showed any weariness of spirit. His confidence and hope cheered all who visited him. The next world to him was as real as this, and his habitual contemplation on the life to come had so accustomed him to the idea that he regarded the change, to use his own words, simply as "going from one room to another." Peacefully he sank to rest in the evening of March 2, 1885. Like Enoch, he "walked with God, and he was not, for God took him."

ROBERT ORR was one of the most distinguished of those men of character and unalterable purpose by whose strength the foundations of this Commonwealth were laid. He

had the courage backed by physical fitness, and the intellectual qualities supported by moral stamina, necessary to success in the face of the obstacles with which the early founders of communities in western Pennsylvania had to contend. When he came to this region Armstrong county was on the outer border of civilization, and he was one of the patriot officers who defended the frontier of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war. Later, upon the organization of the county for judicial purposes, in 1805, he became associate judge, and continued to serve as such for over a quarter of a century, until his death. In every position he rendered superior service to his fellow men, and his name will live as one of the early builders whose work has proved to be of permanent value.

Born in County Derry, Ireland, Robert Orr came to this country in 1766, and thereafter lived in Pennsylvania. He first settled east of the mountains in what is now Mifflin (then Cumberland) county, where he continued to reside until the year of his marriage, 1774, to Frances Culbertson, member of a celebrated pioneer family of this State, she being the daughter of Squire Samuel Culbertson, a distinguished man of his day, for whom Captain Orr worked as farmer several years before he married the daughter. Then Mr. Orr removed to Hannastown, in Westmoreland county, where she died. He married secondly Rachel Hunter, who died one year later at Hannastown. His third wife was Rachel Chambers, whom he married about 1799. They settled some years later in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county. When the Revolutionary war broke out he was an earnest supporter of the Colonial cause from the very beginning, giving his personal services and enlisting others to its aid. At that time no regular troops could be spared to protect the residents in the outlying settlements from the Indians, and volunteers had to be depended upon in emergencies. Early in the summer of 1781 Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia, having determined to enter upon a campaign against the Indians down the Ohio river, communicated his intention to Archibald Lochry, the lieutenant of Westmoreland county, and requested him to raise one hundred volunteers and a company of cavalry in his county. Lochry acquainted Orr, one of his most reliable friends, with the situation, the latter being captain of a company of militia. As he did not have the authority to order these from home Orr promptly raised a company of volunteer riflemen, chiefly at his own expense, furnish-

ing the necessary equipment to such of its members as could not afford same. Early in July he marched with his command to Carnahan's block-house, about eleven miles northwest of Hannastown, where Lochry's whole force rendezvoused the 24th of the month, consisting of two companies of rangers, commanded by Captains Shannon and Stokeley and a cavalry company under Captain Campbell, besides Captain Orr's command. They numbered about 125 men in all, and General Clark had instructed Colonel Lochry that he would await his arrival at Fort Henry (now Wheeling). On July 25th they started by way of Pittsburgh. On reaching Fort Henry, however, it was found that the General had advanced with his men twelve miles down the river, and although he had left some provisions and a boat for them there was not enough to afford subsistence for the men or forage for the horses. Though their supply of ammunition was also inadequate they proceeded down the river, expecting to overtake the main body or meet them at the mouth of the Kanawha. Again they were disappointed, Clark having been obliged to move his force in order to prevent desertions. The situation was desperate. They had no other source from which to replenish their supplies than this main body ahead of them, and the water in the river was so low that ordinary progress was impossible, but their provisions and forage were so nearly exhausted something had to be done. Lochry accordingly sent Captain Shannon ahead with four men in a small boat, hoping they might catch up with Clark and arrange for supplies. The little party was captured by the Indians, to whom the letter intended for Clark revealed the destitute condition of Lochry's forces and the fact that they had not been able to join Clark. There were nineteen deserters from Clark's army whom Lochry had arrested but afterward released, and they joined the Indians and gave them information. Taking advantage of these circumstances, the savages collected in force below the mouth of the Great Miami, placed their prisoners in a conspicuous position on the right bank, and promised to spare their lives if they would hail their comrades passing down the river and induce them to surrender. Before the little force reached that point, however, worn out and despairing of meeting Clark, they disembarked about ten o'clock on the morning of August 25th at the mouth of an inlet since called Lochry's creek, landing their horses to feed on the grass. While preparing a meal from the meat of a buffalo they

had killed they were surprised with a volley of rifle balls from an overhanging bluff where a large number of Indians had gathered. Though taken at a great disadvantage they defended themselves until their ammunition was exhausted and then attempted to escape by the river. But the boats were unwieldy, the water low, and the 106 men too weak to resist successfully the band of 300 Indians who made the attack. Not one escaped. The Indians hastily massacred Lochry and several others, though this was done without the approval of their leader, the celebrated Captain Brant. Forty-two, including all those wounded so that they were unable to travel, were tomahawked on the ground, and the other sixty-four were taken captive, among them being Captain Orr, whose left arm had been broken by a shot early in the engagement; the bullet pierced the rim of his hat and then broke his arm. The prisoners, regardless of wounds and fatigue, were taken through the woods to Lower Sandusky. After several months there Captain Orr was taken to the military hospital at Detroit, and thence during the late winter or spring to Montreal. His wound not having been properly treated, he was becoming such a care that the Indians were going to dispatch him on the road to Montreal as an incumbrance, when a Frenchman saved his life by buying him from the savages, for a gallon of whiskey and two fox skins. Years afterward this Frenchman visited him at Kittanning, and the Captain gave him \$100 in gold—a large sum in those days—as a substantial mark of his appreciation. The man at first refused to take the money, but the Captain insisted on him accepting it, feeling that he owed his life to him. In his later years the Captain's grandchildren used to joke him about not being "worth more than a gallon of whiskey and two fox skins." He was an earnest Christian, and his faith sustained him bravely in those trying days. His fellow prisoners were exchanged early in the spring of 1783 and returned to their homes, and he was one of the few of Lochry's men who managed to get back. He arrived at Hannastown, where he had long been mourned as dead, in the summer of 1783, having come on foot from Montreal. On July 13, 1782, the town had been attacked and burned by the Indians, and his house and property were destroyed. Soon after reaching home he raised another company to serve two months in the defense of the frontier, and they advanced to the mouth of Bull creek, on the right bank of the Allegheny, where Tarentum

is now situated, building a blockhouse there under his direction. In the fall of 1783 Captain Orr was honored with election as sheriff of Westmoreland county, in which office he gave great satisfaction. He took part in the subsequent Indian wars of this region. By act of Assembly, March 30, 1821, the State treasurer of Pennsylvania was authorized to pay Captain Orr or his order, immediately thereafter, \$750, in consideration of his services and losses during the Revolutionary war, which was to be full compensation for such services and losses, including all his claims for military service.

From the time of his settlement prior to 1800 in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, until about 1812 Captain Orr resided at what was known as the McDonald-Monteith-Dinsmore-Wilson tract, thence removing to the place in Sugar Creek afterward owned by his sons Robert and Chambers Orr, half brothers. In the history of Armstrong county published in 1883 was found the following account of this property: "Next south of the Moore-Adams tract is a square one, 300 acres, on which Robert Orr, Sr., settled, and with 197 acres, one horse and five cattle, he was assessed in 1805 and 1806 at \$146.80. The patent for the entire tract was granted him Feb. 16, 1815; 140 or more acres of the northern part he conveyed to John Conly, July 4, 1816. Robert Orr, Sr., continued in the occupancy of the southern half of this tract until he leased it to Solomon Rumbaugh about 1825, about which time he moved to Kittanning. He conveyed this parcel to his sons, Chambers and Robert Orr, May 7, 1831." In 1818 or 1819 Captain Orr laid out north of his residence on this tract, and west of the present Kittanning and Brady's Bend road, the town of Orrsville, the plan of which is not on record. Its first separate assessment was listed in 1819. The names of Robert Orr, Sr., and of his sons, John, Robert and Chambers Orr, appear in the record of various real estate transactions in the vicinity.

When Armstrong county was organized for judicial purposes, in 1805, Captain Orr was one of three associate judges appointed to preside over its several courts, and he served as such continuously until his death, which occurred Sept. 4, 1833, at Kittanning, when he was in his eighty-ninth year. He was buried in the old graveyard between Jefferson and High streets with military honors, the Armstrong Guards, under the command of Capt. John Reynolds (son of William Reynolds, a tanner, brother of David Reynolds), having

obtained permission to pay this last mark of respect to one whose life and deeds had brought honor to his community. The medical profession, the local clergy, the officers of the courts and members of the bar also took part in the funeral procession, and a large number of citizens attended the burial of this venerable patriot.

At a meeting of the members of the bar and the officers of the court of Armstrong county, convened at the prothonotary's office in Kittanning on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, 1833: On motion the Hon. Samuel S. Harrison was appointed chairman, Frederick Rohrer, Esq., secretary. On motion of Thomas Blair, Esq., the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

That we as officers and members of the court, over which the deceased has been a judge for upwards of twenty-seven years, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, do unanimously resolve that we will wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days and that we will attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, that Thomas Blair, William M. Watson and John Croll, Esqs., be a committee for the purposes of communicating the proceedings to the relatives of the deceased, and making the necessary arrangements.

S. S. HARRISON, Chairman.
FRED'K ROHRER, Secretary.

By his first marriage, to Frances (Fannie) Culbertson, Captain Orr was the father of the following children: John, the first sheriff of Armstrong county, married Jane Maffit; Samuel Culbertson married Margaret Sloan; Robert is mentioned below; Mary Ann first married a Mr. McCartney, who was drowned in Spruce creek, near Mifflin, and later became the wife of a Mr. Jones and moved to Philadelphia (by her first marriage she had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Ann, and by her second union one son, Robert).

Capt. Robert Orr married for his second wife Rachel Hunter, sister of Col. Robert Hunter, of Westmoreland county, Pa. She died about a year later, at Hannastown, about the time of the birth of her son, William. The latter, who settled in Clarion county, Pa., married Catherine Tarr. Returning to his old home in the Cumberland valley, in what is now Franklin county, Pa., on a visit, Captain Orr married (third) Rachel Chambers, of Chambersburg, who had brothers George, William, James and Benjamin, the owners and settlers of Chambersburg, Pa.; they afterward visited Captain Orr in Kittanning. By this union there was one son, Chambers Orr, born March 6, 1800, who died April 8, 1873.

He married Hannah Dorney (sometimes written Turney), daughter of Peter and Susan (Hine) Dorney, and granddaughter of Anna Margaretha Dorney. Mrs. Ephraim Buffington has the baptismal certificate (1759) of her great-grandmother, Anna Margaretha; she was a daughter of John, who came from Holland to Germantown (near Philadelphia), Pa. Chambers Orr and his wife had ten children, among whom was Margaret Chambers Orr, who married Ephraim Buffington. They had six children: (1) Catherine is the widow of D. W. Martin, late of Allegheny, Pa., son of William Martin, formerly of Allegheny City; both were in the iron and steel business. They had two children, Ephraim B., who was drowned at the age of eight years, and Frances, wife of Frank R. Dravo, of Sewickley, Allegheny Co., Pa. The mother, Mrs. Martin, resides at Kittanning. (2) Miss Marion Buffington resides in Kittanning. (3) Miss Hannah Buffington also resides in Kittanning. (4) Miss Mary Frances Buffington died April 27, 1908, aged fifty-six years. She was a graduate of Vassar College, taught in Wilson College, at Chambersburg, Pa., for thirteen years, was lady principal of St. Katharine's School, an Episcopal school for girls at Davenport, Iowa, for four years, and lady principal of St. Catherine's Hall, an Episcopal preparatory college, at Brooklyn, N. Y., for one year. She studied one year abroad, at Leipsic, Germany, and made two other trips to Europe. (5) Judge Joseph Buffington, United States Circuit Judge, resides at Pittsburgh, Pa. (6) Orr Buffington is a leading attorney at Kittanning.

Robert Orr, son of Capt. Robert Orr by his first marriage, was born March 5, 1786, in Westmoreland county, probably at Hannastown. He was quite young when he moved with his parents west of the Allegheny in Armstrong county. He grew up amid pioneer surroundings, and developed the strength and courage which such conditions foster in men of character. He inherited the forceful mental and moral qualities of his father, for whom he was named, and he lived a life that added prestige and glory to the record of an honored family. Though the educational advantages he had in his native county was scarcely any better than those he found in his new home he gained considerable learning for his day, and he was one of those who acquired much through observation and experience. This faculty, coupled with ability and energy beyond the average, accounts for his usefulness and success in life. After living with his parents in

Sugar Creek township for a few years he came to Kittanning when the county was organized for judicial administration, in 1805, and became deputy under his brother John, who was the first sheriff of Armstrong county. Subsequently he studied surveying, which he followed so successfully that he was afterward appointed deputy district surveyor. He inherited his father's military spirit and sense of duty to his country, as was shown by his activity during the war of 1812, in which he rendered valuable service. When the 2d brigade rendezvoused at Pittsburgh (Oct. 2, 1812) he was elected major, and left that place the same fall under command of General Crooks, to join the northwestern army under General Harrison, on the Miami river, where Fort Meigs was afterward built. At Upper Sandusky they were joined by a brigade of militia from Virginia. From that place Major Orr, by the direction of the General, took charge of the artillery, munitions, stores, etc., and set off with about 300 men to the headquarters of General Harrison. While on the way he was met by an express from Harrison, bringing information of the defeat of General Winchester on the river Raisin, and requesting him to bring on his force as rapidly as possible. After consolidation with the balance of the army from Upper Sandusky, they proceeded to the rapids of the Miami (Maumee), where they remained until the six months' term of duty of the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia had expired. General Harrison then appealed for volunteers to remain fifteen days longer, until he should receive reinforcements from Kentucky. Major Orr and about 200 other Pennsylvanians did volunteer and remain until they were discharged, after the battle of Fort Meigs, upon April 19, 1813.

In 1817 General Orr received his first honor in civil life, being elected to the Legislature, in which body he served two terms. Then, in 1821, he was sent to the State Senate to represent the large, but comparatively thinly settled, district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Warren, Indiana, Jefferson, Cambria and Venango, the latter county including much of the territory now in Clarion. After serving one term he was led to enter the contest for election to Congress, and, doing so, defeated Gen. Abner Laycock. He thus became the representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses of the district composed of Armstrong, Butler, Beaver and Allegheny counties. In the Legislature, in the State Senate and in Congress he served satisfactorily to his people and with unwavering

integrity of purpose. Calm, judicious and experienced, his presence in the national councils could not but exert a beneficial influence in the direction and control of the affairs of the country, which at that time witnessed the earlier symptoms of the disturbance that eventually culminated in the tragical events of 1861. Later in life General Orr was appointed by the governor associate judge of Armstrong county and served very acceptably to the people. He retained his interest in military affairs and was active in the militia organizations of western Pennsylvania, in this connection acquiring the rank and title of general.

General Orr became possessed of a large number of land tracts in Armstrong and adjoining counties, which he leased or sold as he had opportunity. During the years he was most extensively engaged in his land business, money was scarce, and it was very frequently the case that purchasers were unable to meet their payments. His true character was shown in his liberality and fair treatment of all. When those to whom he sold were embarrassed and could not meet their obligations, he extended their time and gave them easier terms. With many individuals this was done again and again, until at last they were able to pay. He never dispossessed a man of property on which he was toiling to discharge his indebtedness. Often the sons of the men who contracted with him for lands completed the payment for them. Through his leniency and lack of oppression many families were enabled to gain homes. He was in a very literal sense the steward of his riches, holding them for others' good as well as for his own. His kindness of heart and practical philanthropy found expression in many other ways, for he was unostentatiously and judiciously charitable throughout his life. He did much to advance the interests of the school and the church, and for many years prior to his death was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

For about three years (1848-52) General Orr resided in Allegheny City, and for a short time, about 1845, he lived at Orrsville (mouth of Mahoning), but the greater number of his years were passed in Kittanning. He was interested in and helped to advance almost every local public improvement inaugurated during his time. Laboring zealously for the construction of the Allegheny Valley railroad, he lived to realize his hope in that direction and see the wealth of his county practically increased by its mineral and agricultural resources being made more easily available to the uses of the world.

In politics General Orr was a Democrat, in 1861 a War Democrat. He used his influence and contributed liberally of his means to assist the organization of the military, and the camp where the 78th and the 103d Regiments rendezvoused was appropriately named Camp Orr in his honor. His appearance upon the ground, when the soldiers were encamped there, was always the signal for an ovation, or at least hearty cheers, and all who knew him gathered around him to shake the hand of the old soldier of 1812. He lived to see the war ended and the country he loved so much preserved in union. He lived to witness the nation recover from the worst effects of the war and in the centennial year rejoice in peace and prosperity. He passed away May 22, 1876, at his residence in Kittanning, after a lingering but not severe illness.

In 1836 General Orr was married to Martha Grier, sister of the late Judge Robert C. Grier, of the United States Supreme court. She died Dec. 7, 1881. Two children were born to this union, Grier C. and Fannie E. The latter died March 14, 1882. Grier C. Orr, Esq., an able lawyer, died Nov. 17, 1895.

ROSS. The Ross family, represented in Armstrong county from the days of the early settlements, has had distinguished connection with the development and history of this region. Judge George Ross, a large number of whose descendants continue to reside in the county, came here in 1800, and in his capacity of deputy State surveyor had considerable part in fixing the lines of early land purchases, etc. Rosston, in Manor township, takes its name from the family.

John Ross, the earliest ancestor of the Rosses in America, was born in Scotland in 1685. His father, also named John, removed from that country with his wife and family of five children, in 1689, to the city of Derry, Ireland; the next year he took part in the battle of the Boyne. His son John, who was four years old when the family moved from Scotland, left Ireland in 1706 to escape the British pressgangs capturing young men for the army. He took passage in the ship "Northern Light," which was wrecked off the shoals of Cape May about the first of August, and he saved nothing but his clothes. Traveling up the Jersey shore, opposite New Castle, Del., he pledged his silver knee buckles for his ferriage across the Delaware river. Then he came into Pennsylvania, staying with William Miller, to whom he had letters from Ireland. Here he taught school for two years, on the

point of Infecarion (or Lough Kinamon), now called Avondale, until he received a remittance from Ireland which enabled him to purchase the farm called Ross Common, in London-grove township, Chester Co., Pa., from Josephine and Catherine Hedg, the first settlers, in 1708. A part of the first building he erected is still standing. He married Margaret Small, of New London (now Franklin) township, in 1722, and their family consisted of two sons and four daughters: (1) Thomas, the eldest, married and settled on the Allegheny river about eight miles from Pittsburgh (now Aspinwall, Allegheny county), where some of the family still reside. When he first settled there he was driven out by the Indians, returning to Carlisle until 1782, when he went back, and this time was allowed to remain in peace. (2) Margaret married a Mr. McKitchen and went to South Carolina. (3) Mary married a Hutchison and went to North Carolina. (4) Sallie married James Moss and settled in Washington county, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh. (5) Jane married Rev. Mr. John McMillan and settled on Turtle creek, in Allegheny county, about six miles from Pittsburgh. (6) John was the youngest son.

John Ross, youngest son of John and Margaret (Small) Ross, was born in 1747, and in 1774 married Margaret Young, who was born in 1751, the youngest daughter of Samuel Young, of New Castle, Del. They became the parents of four sons and four daughters, namely: Samuel, the eldest, born in 1775, married Margaret Brown, of Philadelphia, in 1793; George is mentioned below; Elizabeth married John Cunningham, of New London, Jan. 6, 1800; John married Susan Harp, of Wilmington, Del., in 1812, and moved to western Pennsylvania; Margaret married John Patterson, of Wilmington, Del.; Anne married Rev. Robert Graham in 1810; Amelia died unmarried in her twenty-third year; Washington, born Aug. 24, 1792, was married May 10, 1821, to Margaret Cochran, of Cochranville, Chester county, born Jan. 6, 1795 (he died Jan. 22, 1862, she on Jan. 24, 1883). The father of this family died Feb. 16, 1830, aged eighty-three years, the mother Oct. 24, 1808, aged fifty-seven. He was a cousin of George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was representing Lancaster county in the Continental Congress which adopted same.

Samuel Young, father of Mrs. Margaret (Young) Ross, came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, about 1680. He married Jane Kincade, of New Castle county, Del., and they

had five children, namely: (1) Jane, the eldest daughter, was married about 1764-68 to Stephen Cochran, by whom she had three sons and three daughters: Samuel married Rebecca McMahon, of Delaware, and (second) Hannah Slaymaker, of Lancaster county, Pa., and had three sons and one daughter; James married Jane Hamilton, of Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa., and left three sons; Robert never married; Jane (eldest daughter) married Colonel Armstrong, and lived and died near Cochranville; Elizabeth and Ann each married a Slaymaker, of Lancaster, Pa., and left families, the former one son and one daughter, the latter three sons, Samuel, Stephen and Henry. (2) Sarah, the second daughter, married Joseph Singleton, and had three sons and two daughters, the sons, Samuel, Stephen and Young, all becoming sea captains, and the daughters both marrying sea captains. Jane became the wife of Captain Warden and Betsy married Captain Gaul, both of whom were in Stephen Girard's employ. (3) Rebecca married William Wilson and had one son and four daughters. (4) Elizabeth married a Mr. Wiley and died three months afterward. (5) Margaret married John Ross.

George Ross, son of John and Margaret (Young) Ross, was born March 4, 1778, in Chester county, Pa., where he passed his early life. In 1800 he removed to Armstrong county, where he acted as deputy State surveyor, as such surveying and laying out Kittanning in 1803. He passed the remainder of his life in the county, becoming one of its prominent, influential and highly respected citizens. In 1805 he was elected associate judge of the county and continued to serve creditably in that capacity until his death, which occurred in 1849, when he was in his seventy-second year. As early as 1807 he came to what is now the southwestern part of Manor township. He was first assessed in Kittanning township, in 1808, with 100 acres valued at \$4 an acre, and for some time he and his family lived in one of the cabins near Fort Green. After William Green and his sons moved (prior to 1804) to the west side of the river, Judge Ross was the first permanent white settler in that part of the Manor. Within a few years, in 1809, he erected the first stone house in his part of the county, the place afterward owned and occupied by his son, Washington, the latter's widow still living there. In 1807 he purchased Ross' island, opposite the mouth of Crooked creek, in Manor township, from William Green, paying one hundred dollars for it. What is

thought to be the largest panther ever killed in this county was shot on this island. Judge Ross was at one time one of the largest land-owners in the county, having over seven hundred acres. In 1820 he was assessed with a saw and grist mill, erected probably in 1819, at what was afterward known as Ross' Mills, on the right bank of Crooked creek, almost 200 rods above its mouth. The settlers within a radius of from twenty to thirty miles brought their grists to his plant. When the Ross Mill post office was established June 16, 1843, his son George Ross became postmaster. Judge Ross was an active member of Appleby Manor Presbyterian Church and influential in this connection as in all the other relations of life, being mainly instrumental in having its first house of worship erected.

About 1800 George Ross married Mary Moss, of Washington county, Pa., a first cousin, and their family consisted of four sons and seven daughters, of whom Jane, born in 1801, married David Reynolds; she was his second wife.

WASHINGTON ROSS, son of George and Mary (Moss) Ross, was born May 29, 1817, on his father's farm in Manor township, and died March 9, 1911, in the old Ross mansion at Rosston. In his early life he owned and operated a steam sawmill for a time, but soon engaged in farming, which he continued throughout his active career, being a gentleman farmer in the highest sense of the term. He owned a farm of 170 acres, and after he became interested in other undertakings gave part of his time to its management. For eighteen months he lived at Kittanning. In 1854 he laid out Rosston on land he owned in Manor township. His tract, extending from the mouth of Crooked creek, up along the left bank of the Allegheny river, on its west side, and the Allegheny Valley railroad on its east side, was laid out into thirty lots, and includes the site of old Fort Green. Mr. Ross was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he belonged for many years. In politics he was a Republican.

In June, 1844, Mr. Ross married Margaret Copley, a native of Philadelphia, born in 1826, daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Sibbet) Copley, and they became the parents of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, namely: George is mentioned below. Mary (now deceased) married Dr. Eugene H. Van Antwerp, who died two years later, and she then married Samuel McBride, now also deceased; she had one son, who died in infancy. Margaret, who never married, resides at the

old homestead. John, who never married, resides at Polk, Clarion Co., Pa. Miss Sarah A. resides at the old homestead. Albert C., a farmer at Rosston, married Mary Mabel King; he is a member and trustee of the Manor Memorial Church of Rosston, has served as school director, and is one of the prominent citizens of his locality. Judith Dull, who died unmarried, was a talented artist. Jane married John W. Herron, son of Col. W. A. Herron, of Pittsburgh, and they have two daughters, Alice V. and Dorothy Ross. Samuel died unmarried. Edward, an attorney, resides at Rosston. Two daughters, the eldest and youngest children, died in infancy.

GEORGE ROSS, son of Washington and Margaret (Copley) Ross, was born Sept. 6, 1846, in Manor township, on the farm which was also his father's birthplace, and died in November, 1896. He was brought up on the home place, and received his education in the public schools of the township and at Kittanning Seminary. Entering the employ of W. D. Robinson, a merchant of Rosston, he remained with him one year and then began farming, which was his principal occupation throughout his life. In 1888 and 1889, however, he served as assistant postmaster at Ford City. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for five years, and his fellow citizens chose him at various times as school director and auditor. He was a successful man in his business enterprises, and possessed substantial qualities which won him the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. In politics he was an independent Republican.

In February, 1873, Mr. Ross married Eva E. McKee, daughter of Thomas Vincent and Mary (Craig) McKee, the former of whom served two terms as member of the board of commissioners of Armstrong county. Three sons and three daughters were born to George and Eva E. (McKee) Ross, viz.: May Van-Antwerp, who married Marcus D. Wayman, and died Nov. 13, 1906; James G.; Elisabeth M.; Thomas V.; Washington M.; and Helen Josephine.

Mrs. Eva E. (McKee) Ross is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry in several lines. Her paternal great-grandfather, Andrew McKee, served throughout the war; Col. Ephraim Blaine, from whom she is descended through her grandmother, Margaret (Blaine) McKee, gave notable service during that struggle; and her mother, Mary (Craig) McKee, was a great-granddaughter of Capt. John Craig and great-granddaughter of Lieut. Samuel Craig, both of whom were in

the army, the latter losing his life in the service. Her ancestry in the McKee and Blaine lines is fully given elsewhere in this work. (See Blaine and McKee family sketches.)

CRAIG. The Craig family, with which Mrs. Ross is connected in the maternal line, is of Scotch extraction, but for a time sojourned in Ireland, from which country her ancestors emigrated to the then British colony of New Jersey in the year 1680. A descendant of this family, Lieut. Samuel Craig, Mrs. Ross's great-great-great-grandfather, came to what is now Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1769, and purchased a farm. He was the founder of a large family in western Pennsylvania, and it has been found some of the name settled in Pennsylvania at an earlier date than he did. He and his three sons, Capt. John, Alexander and Samuel, all served in the army during the Revolutionary war. He was killed by Indians about Nov. 1, 1777. He held the rank of lieutenant in the Proctor battalion. It is recorded that in the latter part of 1777 many of the soldiers from western Pennsylvania were sent back to protect the inhabitants of the western frontier and among them was Samuel Craig. He does not appear to have been at home long until he was captured by the Indians, and never reached home again. After his return he was under an order acting commissary, and the duties of his office led him to Fort Ligonier. Before starting it is said he refused a guard, saying "they would think the old man was cowardly," and he never reached Ligonier, as he was taken prisoner at Chestnut Ridge. In a diary kept by Samuel Galbreath at the building of Fort Ligonier is the following entry in reference to a scouting party: "Nov. 3d, 1777. Monday. They likewise found a mare belonging to Samuel Craig who had been going to Ligonier for salt on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1777. He is supposed to have been taken prisoner as his body could not be found." In the writings of his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret C. Craig, is the following in reference to his capture: "He was taken prisoner by the Indians at Chestnut Ridge; his beautiful bay mare was found dead perforated by eight bullets. Fragments of paper were found strewn along the path to indicate the direction taken by the Indians. All efforts of his family to ascertain his fate were unavailing."

Samuel Craig was twice married, his first wife, Elizabeth (McDonald), and two little children dying of smallpox within the space of three days. Her surviving children were:

John, mentioned below; Alexander, born Nov. 20, 1755; Samuel, born (it is claimed) in 1757; Rose; Elizabeth; and Esther. Some time before leaving New Jersey for Pennsylvania Samuel Craig married Jane Boyd, and their children were: Andrew, Joseph, William, Jane, Nancy and Rebecca. Their dates of birth are not known, except that it is believed Jane was born about 1767, Joseph in or near 1770, and Nancy Feb. 15, 1773. Most of these raised large families, who became useful and respected citizens. After the Revolution Alexander Craig became one of the leading military men in Westmoreland county, attaining the rank of general. In 1793 he was commissioned colonel in the militia and was made a brigadier general in 1807, and again commissioned in 1811. He married Jane Clark, the second daughter of James Clark, and he lived to be ninety-five years old.

In the history of Westmoreland county, Pa., is an account of the family of Samuel Craig, Sr., Derry township. Speaking of the gallant services of the sons, John, Alexander and Samuel, it states that the youngest, a lieutenant in Capt. Robert Orr's company, was captured with Colonel Lochry and Captain Orr and sold to the British by the Indians for the usual gallon of whiskey. Lieutenant Craig was painted black by the Indians preparatory to execution, but he preserved his courage, and being a good singer saved his life with his voice. He afterward returned home, and married a daughter of John Shields, Esq.; they had five sons and two daughters.

Capt. John Craig, eldest son of Lieut. Samuel, was born April 27, 1753, at Belvidere, N. J., and became a distinguished citizen of Armstrong county. "Some time prior to the establishment of permanent peace by Wayne's victory over the treaty with the Indians, a blockhouse was erected on the Allegheny, about 120 rods above the mouth of the Buffalo, which is now on Water, below Fifth street, Freeport. Its commandant was Capt. John Craig, whose command consisted of forty or fifty men, most of whom were inexperienced soldiers." The account goes on to relate how a false alarm, made purposely to test their valor, so frightened them that they abandoned the fort. Another of Craig's military experiences is worth recording: "On a certain occasion Craig ordered a scouting party to make a tour of observation as far up the country as the mouth of Red Bank. They went, and on their return reported that they had not discovered any Indians. One of them, however, while on his deathbed, many years afterward, sent for

Craig and confessed to him that, while on that tour, he and his comrades had captured an Indian, and after obtaining all the information possible from him, and not wishing to have the trouble of taking him as a prisoner to the blockhouse, they concluded to keep his capture a secret, and to dispatch him by tying him to a tree and each one shooting him, so that, all being equally guilty, there would be no danger of anyone disclosing their dread secret. Others of that scouting party having been questioned about that affair, acknowledged to finding the Indian, but averred that John Harbison, who had just cause for a deadly hate toward all Indians, tomahawked him while he was conversing with another of the party who understood the Indian language, and they had all agreed to keep that deed secret on Harbison's account." This John Harbison was the husband of Massey Harbison, whose capture by the Indians and escape are narrated elsewhere in this work.

Near the close of the eighteenth century Capt. John Craig moved to the west side of the Allegheny river, into what is now Armstrong county. He acquired title of his tract of 394 acres, 30 perches, in South Buffalo township by the purchase of Samuel Paul's interest in it, Oct 2, 1794, for \$90, and by settlement and improvement which he commenced in the summer of 1795. It probably attracted his attention while he was commandant of the blockhouse at Freeport. He brought with him that summer a two months' supply of provisions and built a cabin near a spring on the parcel later owned by L. W. Patterson. Craig, while returning to his home in Westmoreland county, met Charles Sipes, who was moving his family to this region. Not having a cabin of his own, he asked for and obtained leave to occupy Craig's until he could build one. On the arrival of Craig with his family the next spring, Sipes declined to give up his possession of the cabin and survey. Craig encamped his family and built another cabin on the opposite side of the spring, and prosecuted Charles Sipes, Sr., No. 3, June sessions, in the court of Quarter Sessions, of Allegheny county, and Charles Sipes, Jr., No. 4, same sessions, for forcible detainer. Those cases were tried at the next September sessions, and there was a verdict of guilty against the elder, and of not guilty against the younger, Sipes. Still that litigation cost Craig about \$100, which in the then great scarcity of money was a heavy burden to a pioneer in the wilderness. The war between those claimants of the tract was a very civil one, for they were, during the

whole of their contest, on friendly terms, using the same springhouse for their milk, and their families shared with each other such rarities and delicacies as either obtained. Sipes removed soon after the trial to another tract of land. Craig was assessed with two distilleries from 1808 to 1810. Later he had a mill at Freeport.

The name of John Craig figures in various other land transactions, though he resided upon and continued to improve the tract above mentioned until his death, in 1845, when he was "almost a centenarian, with failing mind and memory." He was buried there. Captain Craig was one of the earliest justices of the peace in Armstrong county. The seat of justice of the county was directed by act of Assembly March 12, 1800, to be located at a distance not greater than five miles from "Old Kittanning Town." By this act also John Craig, James Sloan and James Barr were named and constituted trustees to receive and hold the title for the necessary public buildings; and for that purpose they were authorized to receive proposals in writing from any person or body corporate for the conveyance or grant of any lands within the limits of that act. That portion of that act was repealed by the act of April 4, 1803, and James Sloan, James Matthews and Alexander Walker were appointed trustees for the county, for locating the county seat and organizing the county. At the first court held in Armstrong county, in December, 1805, the grand jurors were: William Parker, Esq., James McCormick, Adam Maxwell, Joseph Shields, Gideon Gibson, James Elgin, John Laughlin, Isaac Townsend, John Corbett, William Freeman, Samuel Orr, Esq., Samuel Walker, Capt. Thomas Johnston, James Coulter, Jacob Allimony, John Craig, Esq., James Lindly, Col. Elijah Mounts, Thomas Barr, John Henry, James Clark, Esq., James Thompson and David Todd.

On May 24, 1836, a patent was granted to John Craig, Sr., for an eight-sided tract in West Franklin township, in the southern part of which, about sixty rods from its southwest boundary, is the junction of Big and Little Buffalo creeks. The improvement began March 3, 1793, and the settlement in October, 1795, and in 1801 it was surveyed by George Ross to William Stevenson, who occupied it several years for Craig. James Karr, Sr., also occupied a part of it under Craig. It had been settled by the latter's son Samuel at or before the beginning of the nineteenth century, and on the southwestern part of it, on or near the left bank of Big Buffalo creek, he erected a

fulling mill with which, 400 acres, and one horse, he was assessed in 1805 at \$20, and in 1806 at \$200. The carding of wool into rolls was begun there about 1814. The fulling mill was assessed to him until 1821, when it with 200 acres, with which he had been for several years assessed, was assessed to his brother John Craig, Jr., who continued the fulling and carding until 1835, when, according to recollection of John Craig (son of Samuel), his uncle, John Craig, Jr. (later known as Sr.), and Robert Cooper entered into a partnership for manufacturing flannels, blankets and other woolen goods. Cooper sold his interest in the factory to John Craig, Jr., and James Craig, Sept. 1, 1837, and they operated it for several years. John Craig, Sr., conveyed eighty acres of this tract to John Craig, Jr., July 18, 1836, for \$400. The factory building was burned Dec. 14, 1843, and a larger one was erected soon after on the same site. John Craig, Sr., by his will, dated Sept. 5, 1836, and registered April 5, 1850, devised to John Craig, Jr., his second son, that part of this tract on which the latter then resided. This point was called Craigstown, and afterward Craigs ville, which name it still retains. The Craigs ville post office was established there Nov. 29, 1869.

The will of Capt. John Craig (Will Book I, pages 406-407) bequeaths to his son Samuel Craig and Mary his (Samuel's) wife a parcel of land where they reside beside his (Samuel's) brother John, giving Samuel's children John Craig, Elizabeth Craig, Martha Craig, Margaret Craig, Mary Craig. "I give and bequeath to my grandson \$100 . . . I give and bequeath to my son John Craig near or south of his brother James, it being the same where he now resides. . . . To my daughter Isabella where I now reside I give and bequeath to the children of my daughter Elizabeth viz.: Martha Clark, Isabella Clark, Jain Clark, Eliza Clark, equally between them. I give and bequeath to my daughter Martha all that tract land I bequeath to my daughter Isabella. I appoint my son John Craig sole executor," etc. There was a codicil dated 1839.

John Craig, Jr., like the members of his family generally was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a staunch supporter of every good cause, and his name appears as one of the vice presidents chosen at the convention of the "Free Democracy of Armstrong County" held in the edifice of the Free Presbyterian Church of Worthington. The pastor, church members and congregation generally were antislavery in sentiment and did not hesitate to open the doors of their

church to the political assemblages of the anti-slavery movement, though it was then unpopular with the great mass of the American people. The "Free Democracy" disclaimed association with any of the existing political parties and announced its approval of the then new movements, the freeing of the slaves and prohibition of the liquor traffic.

In his younger days Capt. John Craig had belonged to what was then called "the flying camp." He was taken prisoner by the Indians, and was confined in a guardhouse on an island sixty miles above Montreal, from which he was released after the surrender of Cornwallis. The Indians who captured Col. Archibald Lochry, Capt. Robert Orr and Samuel Craig were there (this refers to Lieut. Samuel Craig, brother of Capt. John Craig). At the time of his capture he was one of the party under Col. Archibald Lochry and Capt. Robert Orr taken by the Indians in 1781, while they were on their way to join Gen. George Rogers Clark.

Samuel Craig, eldest son of Capt. John, settled at Craigs ville, on Buffalo creek. The will of Samuel Craig, late of Franklin township, Armstrong county, dated Oct. 9, 1865, is found in Will Book II, page 383: "I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my son John Craig, Jr., of Franklin township, executor, my will hereby revoking and making void all former wills by me. I bequeath unto my two daughters Margaret Craig and Mary Craig."

John Craig, eldest son of Samuel (known as John Craig, Jr., his uncle John being the senior of that name in his lifetime), was born in Armstrong county, and settled on a farm adjoining his father's. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life. Mr. Craig was a leader in the Presbyterian Church. He heard the first Presbyterian sermon preached in Kittanning, long before the organization of any church of the denomination there. He married Eliza Huston, who was born in what was then called Cumberland county, in the Cumberland valley, third daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Patterson) Huston, who came to America in 1801. They were Scotch, also, but resided for a while in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. John Craig had children: James M., of Champaign, Ill.; William H., of Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa.; Mary, who married Thomas Vincent McKee; Nancy; Adah L.; and others.

HON. JACKSON BOGGS, who at the time of his death was serving as President Judge of Armstrong county, was born April

7, 1818, in Plum township, Allegheny Co., Pa., near Pittsburgh. He was a son of David Boggs, and grandson of Thomas Boggs, Sr.

The Boggs family is Scotch-Irish. The great-grandfather of Judge Boggs at an early day left Scotland and in 1722 settled in the town of Glassdrummond, Ireland. Thomas Boggs, Sr., left Ireland in 1805, and coming to America settled in western Pennsylvania, near Brighton, in Beaver county, where he died. He married Elizabeth Chambers, and their union was blessed with six sons and two daughters, viz.: William, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Ann, James, David and Robert.

David Boggs, father of Judge Boggs, was born in Ireland in 1783, and came in 1799 to western Pennsylvania, settling in what is now Plum township, Allegheny county. He was one of the pioneers of that section, where he purchased two tracts of woodland near the site of Murraysville and cleared out fine farms on them. In 1849 he sold his farms and removed to Apollo, Pa., where he died Nov. 3, 1856, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and served for thirty years as a justice of the peace in Allegheny county. In his early days he united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he continued to be a most earnest and useful member. In 1806 he married Mary McKee, daughter of Squire McKee, of Murraysville, and they were permitted to enjoy fifty years of wedded life. They had nine sons and four daughters, of whom we have the following record: Thomas, born in November, 1806; Eliza G., born in May, 1809, who married David McKee, a farmer of the Tuscarora valley; Fannie M., born in September, 1811, wife of Jacob Freetly, a prominent lawyer of Apollo; John, born in July, 1813, who married Ann Boggs, daughter of William Boggs and a native of Ireland; Ann; Janie G., born in October, 1815, who married Samuel Beatty, a farmer of Allegheny county; Jackson, mentioned below; Robert, who died in infancy; James, born in September, 1822, who married Margaret A. Bailey and was a lawyer in Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa.; David C., former register and recorder of Armstrong county; a twin brother of David that died in infancy; and Lavina, born in September, 1830, who married Henry Townsend, of South Bend, Armstrong county. Squire McKee, of near Murraysville, was one of the very earliest settlers in western Pennsylvania, living there in perilous times, surrounded by savage Indians. For years he always had his rifle

near him, and he buried his valuables for safe keeping.

Jackson Boggs was brought up in Plum township, where his father was an old resident, and he continued to own his father's farm there until his death. In 1839, when twenty-one years old, he came to Kittanning, and engaged in school teaching in East Franklin township. In 1840 he commenced to teach school in Kittanning, and there in 1841 took up the study of law under Darwin Phelps, Esq., later a member of Congress. He also read with Judge Joseph Buffington, then of the Armstrong district, being admitted to the bar in 1843. Soon afterward he formed a professional partnership with the late J. R. Calhoun, then a member of the Legislature, and he continued to be actively engaged in general practice until elected judge, attaining in time a position among the foremost attorneys of western Pennsylvania. Upon the adoption of the new constitution Armstrong county was made a separate judicial district, having been detached from the jurisdiction of Judge Moreland, who lived in Westmoreland county, and in the contest following the formation of the new district Mr. Boggs became the Democratic candidate for the judgeship. Up to this time he had always taken an active interest in politics, but had never been a candidate for any office. He was elected by a large majority after one of the most hotly contested campaigns ever carried on in the county, and in January, 1875, entered upon the duties of the office. As president judge he endeavored to discharge his responsibilities conscientiously, regardless of consequences, and his success may be best judged by the statement that in more than four years of his administration he had but two decisions reversed by the Supreme court. In fact, it was almost a hobby of his to be so cautious in his decisions as to insure himself against reversal by that court, and he was exceedingly careful, painstaking and industrious in following the workings of every case which came before him, his exertions sometimes seeming almost superhuman. In the administration of criminal cases he was always lenient and merciful, often surprising the accused and convicted victim with an unexpectedly light sentence. His errors, if any, were in this direction—always on the side of mercy. As may be inferred, he was remarkably kind and tender-hearted, easily moved by appeals of distress, and the miseries of want and affliction deeply affected his sympathetic nature. Thus he gained so strong a hold upon popular feeling

that he came to be regarded as the poor man's friend, a fact which accounted for his frequent successes with juries, with whom his power as an advocate was conceded.

Judge Boggs was compared to both Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. One writer said of him: "The lately elected Democratic Judge Jackson Boggs was on the bench, and every seat in the room outside the lawyers' railing was filled. Judge Boggs looks like the pictures of old Jackson; a great high forehead, pointy at each side, hair standing straight up like bristles. He has unmistakably a fine face, or rather a strong face, one well calculated to impress you as that of a self-reliant man, yet unbending when spoken to and as affable as ever Lincoln was. He was without doubt a man of great intellectual power and who loved good principle."

As a citizen Judge Boggs was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His death, which occurred April 19, 1879, was regretted by the entire community. A distinguished member of the Armstrong county bar and of the legal profession in western Pennsylvania, his name was highly honored at a meeting of the bar called for the purpose of making arrangements to attend his funeral, Edward S. Golden, who presided, addressing the members of the bar thus: "I have known Judge Boggs long and well. He was my school teacher in early life, and for many years my fellow member of the bar, and of late the presiding judge of the county. No man ever possessed more energy, industry and courage. He was true to duty in every relation in life. True as a lawyer, as a judge and citizen, and more true and affectionate as a husband and father. What a lesson is found to us in his death! Especially to me it comes with many sad memories. My contemporaries, Calhoon, Cantwell, Donnelly, Finney, Crawford, and many others, are all gone and I am alone as their representative with you, many of you my students and professional children; and upon you I must lean, as the sun of my professional life 'casts its shadows far in the east.' Our lessons of this kind are many. May they show us the importance of forgetting animosities and troubles, and of living better and higher lives."

Agreeable to a request from the members of the family it was resolved that the members of the bar would attend the funeral in a body with suitable badges of mourning. Hon. J. V. Painter, E. S. Golden, J. E. Brown, F. Mechling, H. N. Lee, J. B. Neale,

G. C. Orr and J. A. McCullough were appointed as pall bearers.

Judge Boggs was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for governor at the Pittsburgh convention. A number of the delegates to that convention were, in fact, instructed for him, among them being the delegates of his own and adjoining counties. He did not make an active canvass for the nomination, however, preferring for the time, at least, to attend to the duties of the office he then filled.

The Judge's taste for agricultural pursuits, acquired in his early life, never left him, and after residing in Kittanning until 1871 he moved onto his farm in East Franklin township, this county, residing there until his death. It was a matter of pride that he could refer to it as the best conditioned and best cultivated farm in the county.

In 1845 Mr. Boggs married Phoebe J. Mosgrove, daughter of John Mosgrove, Esq., and sister of the Hon. James Mosgrove. Two daughters are living: Anna Jane, married Nov. 4, 1867, to Norwood G. Pinney, and Isabel, now Mrs. Withington Reynolds, residing in Kittanning.

HARRY P. BOARTS, attorney at law of Kittanning, which borough he served as mayor from March 1, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1914, was born on a farm in Kittanning township, son of Frederick and Sarah J. (Marsh) Boarts.

Mr. Boarts attended public school in Kittanning township and Greensburg Academy, following which he taught school in both Armstrong and Westmoreland counties, becoming principal of the Leechburg high school in 1901. From 1901 to 1903 he was principal of Vandergrift Heights public schools, in Westmoreland county. Having earned the money by teaching to pay for a college course, he entered Grove City College, from which he was graduated in 1900. He studied law in his spare moments, with the late Judge Calvin Rayburn, of Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county Dec. 23, 1903. Immediately thereafter Mr. Boarts began the practice of his profession in Kittanning, and has risen to eminence in it. In 1909, the people of the borough showed their appreciation of him as a man by electing him mayor, by a majority of 276 votes. As he was a candidate of the Democratic party, and Kittanning is one of the Republican strongholds, his election was a flattering tribute to his personal popularity. During his incumbency of the

high office Mr. Boarts proved conclusively that his constituents judged wisely when they decided that he would give the city an honest, progressive and business-like administration.

HON. WILLIS DALZELL PATTON was for many years one of the conspicuously prominent citizens of Armstrong county. At the time of his death he was President Judge of the Thirty-third Judicial district of Pennsylvania and president of the Armstrong County Trust Company of Kittanning, which positions are indicators of a versatile ability of the man in whom great legal talent and business capacity were united in an uncommon degree. He was the son of Mathew D. Patton and Margaret (Mechling) Patton, and was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 13, 1853.

Upon the death of his father, in 1859, his mother removed with her family to Kittanning, where they made their home with his maternal grandfather, the late Philip Mechling, Esq., a prominent merchant at that time. After graduating from the schools at Kittanning, in his seventeenth year, Willis D. Patton entered the office of the *Free Press*, the leading Republican newspaper of Armstrong county, as an apprentice. At the expiration of his first year of apprenticeship his health failed, and he abandoned the idea of becoming a newspaper man. His next employment was in the office of Alexander J. Montgomery, sheriff of Armstrong county, as a deputy, where he served until the end of the term, when he entered the office of the late Edward S. Golden, Esq., first as clerk and then as student at law.

After his admission to the bar, in 1876, his preceptor and he formed a law partnership under the firm name of Golden and Patton, which firm enjoyed a prosperous career. The association was dissolved in 1879.

On July 8, 1884, Mr. Patton was married, at Washington, Pa., to Eleanor M. Haft, a daughter of John Haft and Frances (McGill) Haft, of Pittsburgh, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Patton were born four children, only one of whom, Miss Margaret McGill Patton, survives.

In 1899 Mr. Patton was nominated by the Republicans of Armstrong county as a candidate for the office of judge and was elected, defeating Hon. Calvin Rayburn, who had just finished serving a ten-year term. Again in 1909 Judge Patton was elected, for a second term. Shortly after his second election his health failed, but he continued to attend to the duties of his office and of his large business

interests until about the middle of January, 1913, when he went to a sanitarium for the purpose of recuperation. In this he was unsuccessful, and on the 29th day of January, 1913, he died, when just past his sixtieth year. His remains were brought to Kittanning and interred in the family lot in the beautiful cemetery overlooking the town.

Judge Patton possessed in a marked degree the ideals of our race. He was patriotic, courageous and just, and had high regard for the rights of others. His patriotism was not bounded by State lines. He loved his whole country and was ardently attached to her institutions and her laws. He loved his country, his native State and his native county, but above all, he loved to gather around his own hearthstone with his books, surrounded by his family, in that quiet domesticity which so hallows the American home.

Although a man of delicate physique, he possessed natural courage in a high degree; and in that moral courage which springs from principle or a sense of duty, and which always acts in a uniform manner and according to the dictates of right reason, he had no superior. He never yielded to popular clamor, as weak men are prone to do and exercise arbitrary power under the forms of justice. He maintained a scrupulous regard for the rights of others in all his dealings and preserved them on all occasions sacred and inviolate. Although a strong party man, the occasion for revenge which the domination of a faction always presents was never taken advantage of by him, but after the contest was decided friend and foe were treated with the same just consideration.

All of these noble qualities were mantled by a natural modesty, and reserve that few but his most intimate friends ever drew aside.

One who is able to judge of his legal and financial abilities and who was for many years associated with him in business paid the following tribute to his memory, in an address delivered before the Bar Association of Armstrong County:

"I have seen somewhat of life and have mingled much with my fellow men, but in all my experience I have never met a truer or kindlier man than he.

"As a jurist, Judge Patton had more than a local reputation. He was sought by most every judicial district in the State and probably held court in more counties in the State than any other judge in it.

"There was some reason for this: his public life was stamped with rectitude, fidelity and



Mr. Cotton

courage, and when once he saw the right his duty became plain and he never faltered. His great capacity for work, coupled with accuracy and speed, seemed to be his greatest recreation and pleasure, and he did it without show or ostentation.

"If there was anything in this world that he disliked it was to see someone doing something for effect or display. He was at all times natural. His strict integrity, his gentleness of heart, his simplicity of manner, made him admired and esteemed everywhere. No man ever lived in the county that was more respected than he. In Judge Patton's death, his loss is more than local. It is felt throughout the entire State and it can be truly said that a good citizen as well as a faithful public servant has passed out of this life."

THOMAS NEWTON MCKEE, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Kittanning, belongs to old pioneer stock of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, where he was born Nov. 18, 1867, on his father's farm—the old homestead place of his grandfather. His parents were Thomas Vincent and Mary (Craig) McKee, and on both sides he belongs to the hardy Scotch-Irish race which has done so much for Pennsylvania.

The Doctor is a great-grandson of Andrew McKee, who was born in 1747, in Ireland, and coming to America prior to the Revolution settled in Cumberland county, Pa., near Carlisle. He served in the Revolutionary war from the beginning to the close, in two regiments, in March, 1776, becoming a private in the company of Captain Adams, Colonel Irwin's regiment, Pennsylvania troops, with which he served sixteen months. In June, 1780, he again enlisted, this time in Captain Ziegler's company, Colonel Stewart's regiment, and served to the end of the war. Afterward he came to Allegheny county, Pa., settling at what is now McKeesport, named after another branch of this family. After several years' residence there he moved to Armstrong county, first living in what is now East Franklin township, near where Montgomeryville now stands, and there building what was originally known as McKee's mill, later the Christman mills. He settled on a heptagonal tract of 403 acres, 136 perches, probably about 1797, and in 1805 and 1806 was assessed at \$131, with 400 acres, one horse and one cow. By virtue of his improvement, settlement and residence on that tract he had a joint interest in it with Francis Johnston, and in the partition between

them McKee took the southern part, most of which is now in East Franklin township. In the latter part of 1814, or early in 1815, McKee and John Christman agreed to sell and purchase the former's interest, and the latter built his gristmill on Limestone run, with which, 400 acres, one horse and one cow he was first assessed in the last mentioned year, at \$307. He built his sawmill five years later. McKee obtained the patent April 19, 1820, and conveyed to Christman 201 acres, 148 perches, June 27, for \$1,100. Charles Campbell conveyed to Robert Orr, Sr., and John Patton 100 acres, 36 perches, which he had agreed to sell to James Fulton, in trust for the persons claiming under Fulton, which they conveyed to Andrew McKee, Sr., Dec. 25, 1820, who had agreed to purchase, and had paid the purchase money for the same. It appears 140 acres of this tract was vested in John Brown, for he conveyed that quantity to Andrew and Thomas McKee, Oct. 25, 1819, for \$775, which became vested in the latter, who conveyed 115 acres to his son, Thomas V. McKee, July 17, 1855, for \$800. Andrew McKee conveyed 100 acres, 36 perches, to Andrew Rodgers Dec. 27, 1830, for \$800, which, with another parcel, his heirs conveyed to Joseph and Samuel Rodgers, Nov. 17, 1849, for \$1 "as well as other good considerations." By his will, dated Dec. 11, 1860, and registered March 13, 1862, he devised his real estate equally to his daughters. The Johnston purpart is chiefly in what is now Washington township. McKee's name appears in several land transactions in Sugar Creek township. From East Franklin township Andrew McKee removed to West Franklin, settling where his grandson, James B. McKee, now lives (and which place is now owned by his great-grandson, James H. McKee) and where he died in 1835, when eighty-eight years of age. He held several local offices of trust. He had a large funeral, all who attended riding horseback or walking; the roads to the cemetery at Cowansville, four miles distant, were so bad that the remains were hauled on a half wagon, the front wheels, on which was a bed on which the coffin was placed. His grave is decorated by the Sons of the American Revolution of the State of Pennsylvania; he was a gallant patriot. McKee married Mary Blanford, who is buried beside him, and she was by act of Pennsylvania Assembly, December, 1838, granted a pension as the widow of a soldier of the Revolutionary and Indian wars. They had children: (1) William, his eldest son, was the

first man buried in the Union cemetery at Cowansville. His father, Andrew McKee, lies beside him; the former was accidentally killed at a barn raising. (2) John. (3) James made an improvement and settlement in East Franklin township on a tract of 434 acres, 134 perches, about 1797. In 1805 he was assessed with 400 acres as a single man, at \$100, and the next year, as married, and with one horse and one cow, at \$121. Philip Anthony conveyed 108 acres to McKee for \$400, which he conveyed to Anthony Montgomery, Oct. 17, 1812, for \$600, who reconveyed to him 108 acres of the southwestern part, May 20, 1813, for five shillings and his bonds for \$500. (4) Joseph settled on a tract of over 400 acres lying principally in Washington township, partly in East Franklin township, and was assessed with 400 acres of it in 1804 at \$80. He was later assessed with a smaller quantity, the last time in 1810, with 200 acres. In Will Book II, page 15, of Armstrong county, may be found the will of Joseph McKee, dated Aug. 1, 1851: "First I give and bequeath to my son Thomas McKee all the farm we now live on, to my beloved wife Jane, should she survive me, all the household furniture, etc. and the house in which I live during her natural life, cows, brass clock etc., to dispose of as she thinks fit. I direct that my son Thomas McKee pay unto my daughter Sarah Davis one dollar, to Ann Rasher one dollar, to Joseph McKee one dollar, to Margaret Kelly one dollar, and to Martha Hart one dollar." (5) Rev. Andrew. (6) Thomas. (7) Polly married a Stewart. (8) Jane married a Mr. Henry of Armstrong county. (9) Nancy married a Mr. Hanna, a river captain.

Thomas McKee settled in Sugar Creek township. He was born March 1, 1790, in Cumberland county, Pa., and died Aug. 8, 1865. He became a farmer when a young man, and after his marriage to Margaret Blaine, daughter of James and Deborah (Baird) Blaine, he purchased the farm now owned by William Foster, near Adams post office. About 1828 he moved from there to Sugar Creek township, and purchased a farm adjoining Robert Hays, afterward his son-in-law. On Sept. 15, 1831, Thomas Foster conveyed to Thomas McKee 265 acres, 135 acres for \$450, five acres, two perches, of which he conveyed to Thomas Templeton, April 28, 1832, for \$14. Mr. McKee resided there until his decease, opening his store there prior to 1860. He died intestate, and in proceedings in partition the inquest valued the residue of this parcel, 264 acres, as surveyed

by J. E. Meredith, Feb. 2, 1867, at \$8,740, which was not taken by any of the heirs at the appraisement, but all of them except one having conveyed their interests to Thomas V. McKee, the court decreed June 3, 1867, that this land be awarded to him.

Mrs. Margaret (Blaine) McKee was born Aug. 5, 1793, and died Sept. 17, 1859. Thomas and Margaret (Blaine) McKee raised fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, namely: (1) Deborah Jane married Robert Hays, and they became the parents of Hon. Thomas Hays, of Butler county, Pa. (2) Harvey followed farming and later became a merchant in what is now Cowansville, in East Franklin township, where he died. He married Phebe Foster, daughter of Alexander Foster. They left no children. (3) James B., now (1913) ninety-three years of age, is a farmer, residing on the place where his grandfather, Andrew McKee, lived and died. He rode one of the two horses that drew the two-wheeled hearse on which his grandfather was carried to his grave. He married Catherine Patton. (4) William, a farmer, married Miss Martha Pence, and he and his wife died in Lathrop, Mo. (5) Mary Ann is the wife of David Reed, a farmer, of East Franklin township; his nephew, Hon. Thomas Hays, owns his old farm. (6) Ellen married James Herron, a farmer of East Franklin township (near Worthington), and they moved to a farm at Joplin, Mo., where they died. (7) Nancy became the wife of James Templeton, and they moved to near Altoona, Ill., where they engaged in farming and died. (8) John B. went to California in 1849, and in 1874 had four thousand acres in wheat and barley near Salinas, Cal., where his family reside. He had children late in his life. (9) Thomas Vincent is mentioned below. (10) Margaret married John Patton and resided in Sugar Creek township. She and her husband are both deceased. They left a family. (11) Eliza is the widow of William Cowan, a farmer, and is now living with her children at Coal Town, Ill. (12) Joseph married Mary Munson and moved to California, where she died; his death occurred in Oregon. Their son, Munson McKee, lives in Pittsburgh. (13) Rachel, twin of Joseph, married Samuel J. Gibson, and they were engaged in farming near Galva, Ill., where their family now reside. (14) Cyrus K. enlisted in the 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, became sergeant, and died soon afterward in

North Carolina, in 1864, while a prisoner of war. He married Elvira Fulton, who resides in Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., with her daughter, Mrs. Stella (McKee) McCulley.

Thomas Vincent McKee, born May 11, 1829, in Armstrong county, followed farming in both Washington and West Franklin townships. His father died intestate, as previously related, and he became possessed of the homestead in Sugar Creek township, which is still owned by the McKee family. The 115 acres which Thomas McKee conveyed to his son Thomas V. McKee July 17, 1855, for \$800, was conveyed by the latter Oct. 2, 1866, to William H. Leard, for \$3,300. Thomas V. McKee served two terms as county commissioner. On March 9 (29), 1854, he was married, at the Craig homestead, to Mary Craig, who was born Sept. 26, 1835, at the old Craig homestead, daughter of John and Eliza (Huston) Craig, and died April 17, 1907. Mr. McKee died Jan. 3, 1899. They were members of the Worthington Presbyterian Church, and both are buried in the cemetery adjoining that church. Ten children were born to this union, as follows: (1) Eva E. married George Ross of Kittanning, and had: May Van Antwerp, deceased Nov. 13, 1906, who married Marcus D. Wayman; Capt. James G., United States engineer at Memphis, Tenn.; Elisabeth M.; Thomas V. McKee; Washington M., and Helen Josephine. (2) Harvey C. died at the age of forty-two years, in South Dakota. He married Mary Leard, and they had three children, Nora, Agatha and Herbert, who live, as does their mother, at Bonesteel, S. Dak. (3) Margaret I. married James J. Titley, of Chicora, Pa., where he is engaged in the oil business. They have six children, Blanch, Arthur, Ralph, Walter, Helen and LeRoy. (4) Ella M. married James L. Garroway, a manufacturer, of Butler, Pa., and they have six children, Jessie, Grace, Blanch, Lucille, James and Ruth. (5) Nannie L. married Preston Smith, who is now deceased, and she resides at Leechburg, Pa. She has one son, Paul P. (6) Dr. Thomas Newton is mentioned below. (7) Jean M. is the wife of Dr. H. R. Kenneston, of Bonesteel, S. Dak., and they have one son, Hampton Ray, Jr. (8) John Wilbert, D. D. S., is the leading dentist of Butler, Pa. He married Mary B. Clark, and they have three children, Genevieve, Clark and Edgar. (9) Arthur Vincent, attorney at law, of Butler, married Lila Grubbs and they have two children, Arthur V. and Mary

V. (10) Raymond L., D. D. S., at present engaged in farming on his place near Worthington, married Margaret Henry, and they have five children, Gertrude, Mildred, Wilbur, Margaret and Thomas C.

Thomas Newton McKee began his education in the public schools of the home district, and later attended Deanville Academy, to prepare himself for teaching. For the following four years he taught public school, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. C. J. Jessop, of Kittanning. While under Dr. Jessop's instruction, he was favored with exceptional opportunities for acquiring experienced knowledge, especially along anatomical lines, and in the dissecting room. Entering the University of Pittsburgh, he was graduated from the medical department of that institution March 27, 1890, and then served a year as resident physician at the West Pennsylvania hospital. The following year he located at Ford City, Pa., remaining there a few years, not only engaging in active private practice but also as physician and surgeon for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. In the spring of 1894 he removed to DuBois, Pa., where he remained about eighteen months, on Feb. 4, 1896, making another change—coming to Kittanning, where he has since been located, building up a large and constantly increasing practice. He has served as county medical inspector, under the State board of health of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently appointed county medical inspector, when the Pennsylvania department of health was created in 1905, which office he still holds. He is physician-in-charge of the Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 24, and has been a member of the medical staff of the Kittanning general hospital since its organization. A prominent member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, he has served as its president, and in 1910 was elected vice president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He was one of the vice presidents of the International Tuberculosis Congress which met in September, 1908, and delivered a lecture on Tuberculosis before the assembly.

On Nov. 17, 1892, Dr. McKee was married by Rev. J. H. Southerland, now chaplain in the United States army, to Mary Blanche Wayman, of Ford City, who was born in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15, 1873, and five children have been born of this union: Marcus Vincent, born Sept. 18, 1893, was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi river, near Caruthersville, Mo., Aug. 18, 1910, when within a month of being

seventeen years old; he was a high school boy of great promise, and was preparing to take up engineering. Earl W., born Aug. 24, 1895, is just completing his high school course. Margaret M., born Nov. 4, 1897, is in high school. Thomas Craig was born July 16, 1901. Kenneth N. was born July 14, 1903. Dr. and Mrs. McKee and their family are members of the First Presbyterian Church. The Doctor's ancestors have long been staunch supporters of that denomination, and all his uncles on both sides, McKee and Craig, served as Presbyterian elders. Mrs. McKee is a daughter of M. D. and Margaret (Mongavin) Wayman, now living at Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa.; Mr. Wayman, now retired, was a glass manufacturer of Pittsburgh during his active career. He and his wife are Methodists in religious connection. Mrs. McKee received her higher education at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, at the time Helen Pelle-treau was principal of that institution.

Faternally Dr. McKee is a high Mason, being a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 244 (of which he was master in 1901); Mount Moriah Council, No. 2, R. & S. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M. (high priest, 1903); Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. (held all the offices in that body and was installed as eminent commander April 8, 1913); Pennsylvania Consistory, A. A. S. R. (thirty-second degree, which he joined in 1902); and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Dr. McKee's ancestry in the Blaine and Craig lines is given fully elsewhere in this work. (See Blaine and Craig family sketches.)

ORR BUFFINGTON, attorney at law, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, senior member of the firm of Buffington and Gilpin, belongs to an old family which dates its coming to Pennsylvania back to Provincial days, and three generations have been represented among the most creditable members of the Armstrong county bar. Mr. Buffington was born April 29, 1858, at Kittanning, son of Ephraim and Margaret C. (Orr) Buffington.

The early members of the Buffington family in this country were members of the Society of Friends. They left England several years before Penn's arrival in America, and in 1677, five years before that event, we find a Richard Buffington listed among the taxables at Upland, Chester Co., Pa. This Richard Buffington was born at Great Marle, upon the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, England, about 1654. He was the father of the first

child of English descent born in the Province of Pennsylvania. From Hazard's Annals, page 468, as well as from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 28 to July 5, 1739, we learn that "on the 30th of May past" the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Richard Buffington, Sr., to the number of 115 met at his home in Chester county, as also his nine sons and daughters-in-law, and twelve great-grandchildren-in-law. The old man was then said to be aged about eighty-five.

Thomas Buffington, second son of Richard Buffington mentioned above, was born about 1680, and died in December, 1739. He married Ruth Cope, and left among other children a son William, who according to Rupp's history of Lancaster county, Pa. (page 112), was first married to Lena Ferree. By his second wife, Alice (whose maiden name is unknown), he had a son Jonathan.

Jonathan Buffington, son of William and Alice, was born in 1736, and died Oct. 18, 1801. He owned and operated a flour mill at North Brook, near the site of the battle of Brandywine, and at the time of that battle (September, 1777) the British troops took possession of the mill and compelled the non-combatant Friend to furnish food for them. He married Ann Clayton, who was born in 1739, daughter of Edward and Ann Clayton, and died June 16, 1811.

Ephraim Buffington, third child of Jonathan and Ann (Clayton), was born March 23, 1767, and died Dec. 30, 1832. He kept a hotel at Westchester, Pa., well known in its day as the "White Hall" tavern. Leaving Chester county about 1813 he moved west over the mountains, settling at Pine Creek, on the Allegheny river, about five miles above Pittsburgh. On March 4, 1790, he had married Rebecca Francis, at the old Swedes Church at Wilmington, Del. Among their sons were Joseph and John.

John Buffington, son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Francis), was born about 1799, and died March 31, 1832. He married Hannah Allison.

Ephraim Buffington, son of John and Hannah (Allison), was born Aug. 8, 1821, at Pine Creek, near Pittsburgh. He received an excellent education, attending Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., and Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, and read law with his uncle, Judge Joseph Buffington. He was admitted to the bar in Armstrong county and practiced the profession for several years, being located at Kittanning. He then retired from professional work to devote his time to land inter-

ests which required his undivided attention, having coal and oil property; he was quite extensively engaged in the oil business for some time. During the Civil war he served as a provost marshal and he was afterward connected with the internal revenue service for several years, being deputy collector for Armstrong county. In politics he was a staunch Republican from the organization of the party. He attended the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On Jan. 21, 1845, Mr. Buffington married Margaret C. Orr, daughter of Chambers Orr, of South Bend, Armstrong Co., Pa., former sheriff of Armstrong county. Six children were born to this union: Catherine, wife of D. W. Martin; Warren; Hannah; Frances, who graduated from Vassar College and was a successful teacher, one of the most competent in the Kittanning schools, a young woman whose many accomplishments and admirable traits made her untimely death widely mourned in the community; Joseph, who is a judge of the United States Circuit court at Pittsburgh; and Orr. The father of this family died in 1892.

Orr Buffington, son of Ephraim and Margaret C. (Orr), received his preparatory education in private schools in his native town and later attended Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1879. He carried on his law studies under the direction of Hon. James B. Neale and his elder brother, Joseph Buffington, and after his admission to the bar of Armstrong county, in the year 1881, entered into partnership with that brother for practice. His brother moved to Pittsburgh in 1892, and since 1903 he has been associated in professional work with Oliver W. Gilpin. His legal career has been one of hard work and continued success and he has maintained the high standing attaching to the Buffington name in legal circles. He has, however, found time for active participation in the borough government, having given able service as Burgess and as member of the school board; his interest in the question of public education has always been strong, and he has done his share in forwarding the cause in his home community.

In 1882 Mr. Buffington married Charlotte M. Hyde (now deceased), daughter of S. T. Hyde, a prominent lawyer of New York City, and they had a family of four children: Morgan, who resides in Pittsburgh; Margaret, wife of Jefferson R. Leason, an attorney of Kittanning; Sydney (deceased); and Kenneth, now attending Amherst College.

JUDGE JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, for many years a judge of the Tenth district of Pennsylvania, one whose life work had an intimate connection with the history of Armstrong county, was born Nov. 27, 1803, at the famous "White Hall" tavern at Westchester, Pa., then conducted by his father, Ephraim Buffington. There he lived until his tenth year, when his father settled at Pine Creek, a few miles from Pittsburgh. At the age of eighteen he entered the Western University at Pittsburgh, then under the charge of Dr. Bruce and the venerable Dr. Joseph Stockton. After finishing his classical studies he went to Butler, Pa., and for some time before he took up the study of law edited a weekly paper called the *Butler Repository* and also, in company with Samuel A. Purviance (later attorney general of the Commonwealth), carried on a small grocery store. He soon entered as a student at law the office of Gen. William Ayers, a celebrated lawyer of Pennsylvania, under whose training he laid a thorough foundation for his professional work. In July, 1826, he was admitted to the bar in Butler county, and to practice in the Supreme court Sept. 10, 1828. He remained at Butler for about one year thereafter, thence removing to Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in that borough Feb. 3, 1872. During the early part of his professional career he had to contend with many hardships, but his ability and application brought him to the front, and within a few years he found himself in possession of a large practice, which afforded him a comfortable income. He was constantly in attendance upon the courts of Clarion, Jefferson, Indiana and Armstrong counties, and was connected with all the important land trials of the region. When the array of legal talent in those days in the section indicated is recalled, it will be seen that to practice successfully in that territory required more than ordinary ability, Mr. Buffington's fellow practitioners including such eminent lawyers as Thomas Blair, William F. Johnston (later governor), H. U. Lee, Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong county, Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, Hon. Charles C. Sullivan, Samuel A. Purviance, Gen. J. N. Purviance, Hon. Thomas White, Daniel Stanard, William Banks, of Indiana county, Hon. Henry D. Foster, Edgar A. Cowan, of Westmoreland county, and Thomas Sutton, of Clarion county.

From early manhood Judge Buffington took a strong interest in politics. At the inception of the Antimasonic party, in 1831, he became

one of its members, and served as a delegate to the National convention held in Baltimore in 1832, when William Wirt was nominated for the presidency. During this period he was several times nominated for State senator or member of the House, but was defeated, his party being largely in the minority. In 1840 he became a Whig, taking an active part in the election of General Harrison and serving as one of the presidential electors on the Whig ticket. In the fall of 1843, as the Whig candidate in the district composed of Armstrong, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana counties, he was elected a member of Congress, and in 1844 he was again nominated, in the same district. During his service in the House he voted with the Whigs on all important issues, voting against the admission of Texas on the ground of opposition to the extension of slavery. His friend, Hon. W. F. Johnston, having been elected governor, appointed Mr. Buffington in 1849 to the position of president judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district, composed of Clarion, Elk, Jefferson and Venango counties. He served in this incumbency until 1851, when he was defeated in the judicial election by Hon. John C. Knox, the district being largely Democratic. In 1852, at the Whig State convention, he was nominated for a judgeship in the Supreme court, but defeated in the ensuing election by Chief Justice Woodward, of Luzerne county. The same year he was appointed by President Fillmore chief justice of the Territory of Utah, then just organized. However, he declined this honor. In 1855 he was appointed by Governor Pollock judge of the Tenth district of Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1856 he was elected to fill that position; to which he had been appointed for a term of ten years. He continued to serve until 1866, when he was elected for another term of ten years. In 1871 his failing health admonished him that his judicial labors, too great for any one man to perform, were much too severe for one who had passed the meridian of life, and he retired to private life after forty-six years of public service, principally in connection with the bench and bar. As a lawyer and judge he will long be remembered as revered by the Armstrong county bar. As a citizen he was public-spirited, and gave liberally toward every undertaking calculated to benefit the community. He was for many years an active member of the Episcopal Church.

Judge Buffington married Catherine Mechling, daughter of Hon. Jacob Mechling, of

Butler county. Their only child, Mary, died in infancy.

According to Arthur's Etymological Dictionary of Family Names, Orr is derived from a river and town in Scotland. Or in Welsh and Gaelic signifies a border, a boundary.

WILLIAM POLLOCK, of the National Kittanning Bank, has a record as a bank cashier not often equalled, for he has served fifty-four years continuously in that capacity, beginning in 1859 with the old Kittanning Bank, and associated since in turn with the First National, Kittanning National and National Kittanning. As a financial adviser and authority on the commercial situation, there is no man in the borough whose opinions are more thoroughly respected, for his conscientious devotion to high principles and comprehensive knowledge of business conditions. He is of Scotch-Irish stock, and his branch of the Pollock family has been settled in Pennsylvania since established here by his great-grandfather, Charles Pollock.

Over two hundred years ago Mr. Pollock's ancestors settled in the vicinity of Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, emigrating from Glasgow, Scotland. Charles Pollock came to America from Coleraine, Ireland, in the same county, from which fact it is inferred that this is the same branch of the family to which President Polk belonged, his family name being originally Pollock. In the "Genealogies of the Presidents" we find: "James K. Polk, born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795, son of Samuel (1771-1827) and Jane Knox (1773-1848) Polk, grandson of Ezekiel (born about 1737) and Mary Wilson (daughter of Samuel Wilson) Polk; and great-grandson of William (1701-1769) and Mary Knox Pollock. William Pollock (the original form of the name 'Polk') was the son of Robert (died in 1727) and Magdalena Tasker Pollock, who emigrated with their family from County Londonderry, Ireland, to Somerset county, Md., about 1694. William Pollock removed from Dorchester county, Md., to Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Pa., about 1738, and thence, a few years later, to Mecklenburg county, North Carolina."

Charles Pollock came alone to this country, settling in Dauphin county, Pa., where he began farming. A year later he was joined by three brothers, one, a doctor, returning to Ireland soon afterward, not finding the practice he liked here. Another went South, to North Carolina, and the third settled near his

brother Charles in the vicinity of Lewistown, in what was called Buffalo valley; he married and had a family. After coming to America Charles Pollock married Agnes Steele, who was from the neighborhood of Lewistown, a member of the old Steele family of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. Five children were born to them: James became a farmer of Erie county, Pa.; Thomas, also a farmer, who lived and died in Clarion county, Pa., attaining an advanced age, was married twice, his first wife being a Fruit, his second a Knox (his grandson, W. W. Pollock, is a business man of Kittanning, Armstrong county, where the latter's son, Roy W., also resides, engaged in the insurance line); Adam and Robert went to Erie county; William was the grandfather of William Pollock, cashier of the National Kittanning Bank.

William Pollock, possibly the third son of Charles Pollock, went to Clarion county, Pa., settling east of Parker, where he engaged in farming. He was a Presbyterian like his ancestors. His wife, whose maiden name was Fruit, was the daughter of Robert Fruit, a Revolutionary soldier, and sister of his brother Thomas' wife. Robert Fruit married a daughter of Richard McClure, a Revolutionary soldier, of McClure's Fort, in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock's family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters, the sons being Charles, Robert and Adam. Robert, who lived in Philadelphia, married and had a family; Adam, whose home was in Erie, Pa., married but had no children.

Charles Pollock, of the above family, was born in Clarion (then Armstrong) county in 1808, and died in 1874. Farming was always his occupation. His wife, Ann (Stewart), whom he married in Venango county, Pa., was a native of Huntingdon county, this State, daughter of Samuel Stewart, and belonged to a substantial old family. Her father settled in Venango county, where he owned a large farm and remained until his death. He followed agricultural pursuits. His wife's maiden name was Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock were members of the Concord Presbyterian Church in Clarion county, which he served as elder, and they were highly respected among their neighbors. Their family consisted of nine children, viz.: Eliza J. married William Livingston, who is now deceased, and they had a family of four children, Annie (unmarried), Ella (wife of Frank S. Heisley), Willa Bell (wife of Matthew Garret) and Fremont P. (who is married and lives in

Denver, Colo.). William is mentioned below. Eddie S., who resides in Washington, D. C., married a Miss DuBois and they have two children, Clarence and Gura. Sarah died in 1907, unmarried. Oliver, a farmer on the old homestead in Clarion county, married a Miss Miller, and they have three children, Mateer (who is married and living in Wilmerding, Allegheny county), Mary (unmarried, who lives with her brother at Wilmerding) and Ora (who lives at home in Clarion county). Robert, a retired oil producer living at Clarion, Pa., is married and has four children. Rosanna, who is unmarried, lives with her brother Oliver on the old farm in Clarion county. Narcissa, widow of J. N. Best, lives at Perryville, Pa.; she has three children, Charles, Rudolph and another son. Mary died when a young woman.

William Pollock was born on the old homestead in Clarion county, where he was reared. He attended school winters, the rest of the year finding ample employment in the work of the home farm. When only a boy he came to visit his sister in Kittanning, where he obtained a position clerking for Brown, Phillips & Co., with whom and Brown, Floyd & Co. he was engaged for a period of five years. Then, in 1858, he entered upon what proved to be his life work, becoming bookkeeper for the State bank known as the Kittanning Bank, of which James E. Brown was president. After filling that position one year he was elected cashier, in 1859, and was connected with the bank as such until it wound up its affairs, in 1867. This was followed by the First National Bank (organized in 1863, but which did no business until 1867), of which James E. Brown became president, William Pollock cashier, and James E. Brown, James Mosgrove, Charles T. Neale, John B. Finlay, and William Pollock, directors. Again he continued with the institution until the organization of the Kittanning National Bank, in the year 1881, when James Mosgrove became president and Mr. Pollock cashier, an association he maintained until the charter expired in 1902. That year the National Kittanning Bank was established, with the following officials: H. A. Colwell, president; William Pollock, cashier; directors, H. A. Colwell, William Pollock, John A. Colwell, James McCullough, Jr., and John D. Galbraith. John A. Colwell retiring a year later, Mr. H. G. Luker was elected in his stead. Mr. Pollock is still acting as cashier, and his long and intimate cooperation with the leading business men and interests of Kittanning and vicinity

has given him an insight into the necessary elements of profitable operations here which renders his judgment invaluable. His keenness of perception, sharpened by years of experience, is regarded by many as infallible.

On Sept. 19, 1861, Mr. Pollock married Arabella Robinson, in Kittanning. She was born at Rural Valley, Armstrong county, daughter of Robert A. and Matilda (Cogley) Robinson, the former a pioneer merchant of Rural Valley; her grandfather, Robert Robinson, was one of the prominent early settlers in Kittanning. Mrs. Pollock died June 2, 1907, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, of which Mr. Pollock has also been a faithful member and worker for years; he has given long service as trustee, holding the office until he resigned it. He has not been much associated with public affairs, business occupying practically his undivided attention, but usually supports the Republican party in politics. Socially he holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pollock: Alice is the wife of F. J. Rouk, a merchant on Washington street, Boston, Mass.; they have no children. Helen Mar is the wife of C. A. Bray, of Glendale, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the employ of the General Electric Company at that city, and they have children, Alice Pollock and Myra Norwood.

PETER GRAFF 3D, of Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., proprietor of the Peter Graff Milling Company, is one of the younger members of a family whose activities in business and social circles have made the name one of the most prominent in this section.

The Graff family is of German origin. In the sixteenth century the Graff family had become resident at Grafenauer, near Mannheim. John Graff, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was born April 15, 1763, in Neuwied, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1783. For a time he lived in Lancaster county, Pa., and then moved to Westmoreland county, where the remainder of his life was passed. He died Dec. 31, 1818. He owned a farm and also a distillery and became a man of some consequence in his community. He married Barbara Baum, who was born in Path Valley, Huntingdon county, in 1775, and died in 1841. When eight years old she was captured by Indians, but she was soon restored to her people through the friendliness of an old Indian

who had been kindly treated by her family when threatened with starvation. Eight sons and four daughters were born to John and Barbara (Baum) Graff, namely: Henry; Mary, wife of Jacob Lose; Sarah, who married Daniel Barnes; Margaret, who married John Colieasure; William; John; Joseph; Elizabeth, who married John Armstrong; Peter; Jacob; Matthew, and Paul.

Peter Graff, one of the leading citizens of Armstrong county in his day, was born May 27, 1808, near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of John and Barbara (Baum) Graff. His earliest recollections were of soldiers marching home from the war of 1812 and of their tales of prowess. He had but limited educational advantages. One of his teachers was the father of Governor Geary of Pennsylvania. He began work as clerk in the store of his brother Henry, at Pleasant Unity, when but sixteen years of age, and he was afterward similarly employed at Derry, Pa. In 1830 he removed to Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., he and his brother Henry forming a partnership in the general mercantile business under the firm name of H. & P. Graff, establishing a large and profitable trade. Later they formed a connection with the firm of E. G. Dutilh & Co., commission merchants of Philadelphia, for the purpose of transporting merchandise from that city west, via the Pennsylvania canal and State railroad, over what was called the Union Transportation Line. Moving to Pittsburgh in 1836, Mr. Graff took charge of the work of receiving and forwarding the merchandise, and several years later became a partner in the firm of Painter & Co., wholesale grocers, of Pittsburgh, being associated with Jacob Painter and Reuben Bughman. This firm did not confine its operations to the grocery trade, however, and became extensively interested in the manufacture of iron in Armstrong, Venango and Clarion counties, incidentally obtaining control of the Buffalo furnace, near Worthington. Thus it came about that in 1844 Mr. Graff became a resident of Buffalo Mills, Armstrong county, to assume the management of the extensive iron interests, and although he continued a member of the firm mentioned until 1864 he had in the meantime become sole owner of the Buffalo furnace, which he operated until 1865. In addition to its operations in the counties mentioned the firm carried on the manufacture of axes in Pittsburgh.

In 1865 Mr. Graff, forming a partnership with Isaac Firth, erected the Buffalo woolen

mills for the manufacture of woolen fabrics, and this association lasted for twenty years, until Mr. Firth's retirement in 1885. Then the firm of Peter Graff & Co. was organized, the business being afterward carried on under that name; after Mr. Graff's death his sons E. D. Graff and J. Frank Graff, together with James E. Claypoole, continued it until June 3, 1912, when death removed E. D. Graff, and J. Frank Graff and James E. Claypoole took over his interest, and now compose the firm. Peter Graff was as active in business life at the age of eighty as many men twenty-five years younger. In fact, he enjoyed robust health until within a short time before his death, which occurred April 9, 1890. A man recognized as one of the most prominent in the Allegheny valley, his funeral was one of the largest ever seen up to that time in the community. He was so thoroughly identified with the business development and general history of the region that his loss was not confined to one circle, but felt by all classes and by the many with whom his numerous interests brought him into contact. In politics he was a Democrat. He joined the Lutheran church in 1840 and was one of its influential members in this section, being actively engaged in Christian work as such for over fifty years. He served as elder of his church and for fifty years as superintendent of the Sunday school. To the church building erected in Worthington shortly before his death he was a liberal giver, of his time and thought as well as his means. He was buried in the Lutheran cemetery.

On Jan. 25, 1830, Mr. Graff married Susan Lobingier, daughter of Christopher Lobingier, of near Mount Pleasant, Pa., and a member of a family which had had a long and honorable record in western Pennsylvania, particularly in its connection with the legal profession. Christopher Lobingier, Mrs. Graff's great-grandfather, came from Wittenberg, Germany, prior to 1735, and his son, Hon. Christopher Lobingier, was Mrs. Graff's grandfather. Eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, were born to Peter and Susan (Lobingier) Graff, one son and two daughters dying in early childhood, Elizabeth on March 24, 1842. Joseph lives at Manorville, Armstrong Co., Pa. Anna married W. H. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny City. Dr. Charles H. died in September, 1887, in the prime of life. Sarah Jane married C. B. Linton, of Clifton Springs, N. Y. Edmund D. and J. Frank are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Philip M. is at Duluth, Minn. Peter is at Worthington, Pennsylvania.

J. Frank Graff, son of Peter, was born Aug. 12, 1857. He received a thorough education, and upon entering business life became manager of the company store connected with the Buffalo Woolen Mills, near Worthington. After ten years' service as superintendent he became a partner in the concern. He has numerous interests, in this locality and elsewhere, being a stockholder in the Scott-Graff Lumber Company of Duluth, Minn., a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Kittanning, this county, president of the Althom Sand Company and director of the P. McGraw Wool Company, both of Pittsburgh, a stockholder in the Safe Deposit Trust Company of Pittsburgh, a stockholder in the First National Bank of Parker, Pa., a stockholder in the Kittanning Telephone Company, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Duluth, Minn. He is a well-known member of the Republican party, and has held local and State offices, having been school director at Worthington, justice of the peace, and member of the General Assembly, to whose lower house he was elected in 1900, continuing to serve until 1904, and in 1912 he was elected as a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, for four years. He was an elector when Roosevelt was chosen president.

In 1881 Mr. Graff married Carrie Louise Brown, daughter of Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., LL.D. She died in 1902. They had a family of six children: James B., Peter, J. Frank, Jr., Mary H., Edmund D. and Richard M. Mr. Graff's second marriage, in 1904, was to Martha Stewart, by whom he has two sons, Grier S. and Smith S. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been a prominent worker, serving twenty-one years as elder and for the same length of time as superintendent of the Sunday school, succeeding his father in the latter incumbency. He is treasurer of the Armstrong County Sunday School Association. Mr. Graff is a high Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and is also a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum.

Peter Graff 3d, son of J. Frank Graff, was born Sept. 15, 1886, in Worthington, where he was reared to manhood. He received his early education at public school there, later attended Mercersburg Academy, from which he was graduated in 1905, and took his college course at Princeton, being graduated from that university in June, 1909. In September, 1910, he became sole owner of the gristmill at Worthington, one of the oldest milling properties in Armstrong county, and he has since successfully operated it under the name of

the Peter Graff Milling Company. In 1911 he made extensive improvements in the establishment, building an extension 28 by 50 feet in dimensions for warehouse and office purposes. He has already shown himself to be a progressive and enterprising business man, and promises to make the most of the mill and his opportunities. In 1913 he was elected a member of the town council of Worthington.

On June 7, 1911, Mr. Graff married Georgia Isabel Brown, daughter of George and Isabel (Patterson) Brown, of Kittanning, Pa. They have one son, John Francis Graff 3d, born Dec. 26, 1912. Mr. Graff is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Royal Arcanum, and in political sentiment he is a Republican.

CHARLES ARCHIBALD FRASIER MCINTYRE, late of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, was born Dec. 29, 1825, in Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland, son of William and Mary (McNish) McIntyre, both of the same place.

William McIntyre was born Feb. 18, 1778, at Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland. He was a cooper by trade, but later took up farming as a means of livelihood. He was married to Mary McNish, a daughter of William McNish, postmaster of the town, on April 9, 1801, and they had eleven children, all of whom were born in Scotland. The following are the names: Jane, William, Jean, Margaret, James, Jessie, Mary Ann, Carolina, John, Charles A. F. and Caroline A. E. Jane, Jean and Carolina died in Scotland. The remaining children and the parents were buried in Allegheny and Armstrong county cemeteries.

William McIntyre came with his family to America in 1832. They were nine weeks crossing the Atlantic ocean. Landing at Baltimore, Md., they came by horses and wagon to Armstrong county, Pa., and located in what is now South Buffalo township, where Mr. McIntyre purchased 250 acres of timberland, for which he paid \$1.50 in gold per acre, and on which he built a log house, stable, and other buildings. Like all early settlers, his first work was the clearing up of this land, and getting it into the proper condition to raise crops thereon. He lived there until his death, at the age of seventy-three years, Jan. 15, 1851. It is said that his death was hastened by his being injured by a falling tree. He was a man well and favorably known for his strict honor, and uprightness in all of his dealings. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, who was born March 3, 1782, died

Feb. 9, 1880, at the home of her son, John McIntyre, near Freeport, Pennsylvania.

Charles A. F. McIntyre was next to the youngest of his father's children. He was educated in the subscription schools held in his time, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to Easley Brothers, house and barn builders, with whom he continued three years. Going to Allegheny City, Pa., he again apprenticed himself, for two years, and followed his trade as journeyman carpenter for fourteen years. Later he went into the contracting business for himself, and continued doing business for about twelve years, but on account of ill health he sold his business and moved from Allegheny City, Pa., to South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, in the spring of 1870. He bought a farm of 183 acres, on which he lived until his death, which occurred on May 1, 1908, when he was aged eighty-two years. He was a United Presbyterian in religious faith, and a Republican in his political views.

Mr. McIntyre married, in Allegheny City, Pa., on Sept. 9, 1851, Mary Robertson, eldest child and daughter of James and Janette Robertson, who was born in Johnstone, Scotland, July 8, 1827. Her father was a loom machinist. He came to America in 1830, settling first at Paterson, N. J., later moved to Richmond, Va., and thence by horses and wagon to Central Missouri, then on the extreme frontier. He was there several years. Returning East, he made the return trip also by wagon, and stopping at Allegheny City, Pa., was induced by some friends to invest the larger part of his money in brick works located at Bolivar, Pa. This investment turned out badly. He then moved back to Richmond, Va., and took up his old trade of loom machinist. His wife Janette died there on Dec. 24, 1852. He was a strong Union man, but on account of his age was debarred from taking part as a soldier in the Civil war. His second wife was Harriet Carlton, of Richmond, Va. She was a woman of considerable wealth, owning a large acreage and several hundred slaves. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson lost the bulk of their fortune during the Civil war, and afterward went to Norwich, Conn., where they spent their declining years. They were buried in the family lot in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va. James Robertson and his wife Janette had born to them six children, as follows: Mary, Janet Orr, William Jacobs, James Reed, Henrietta Nimo and Isabella Thompson. No children

were born to James Robertson and his second wife, Harriet Carlton.

Mrs. Mary (Robertson) McIntyre died June 13, 1901. She and her husband, Charles A. F. McIntyre, had ten children born to them. (1) The first child, a daughter, died at birth. (2) Charles Louis was born May 27, 1852, in Allegheny City, Pa. (3) Janetta, born in Allegheny City, Pa., died at that place in her fifth year. (4) Frank Frasier, born in Allegheny City, Pa., bought and moved to a farm in South Buffalo township. He married Annie S. Boyd, and after living several years on his farm, sold his property and moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of stained-glass windows. His wife died Jan. 3, 1899. They had two children born to them, Charles and Helen. (5) Mary Elizabeth, born in Allegheny City, Pa., lives with her brother James R. on the old homestead in South Buffalo township. (6) Mary Bell, born in Allegheny City, Pa., married George T. Ralston, and they are living on their farm in South Buffalo township. They had three children born to them, Hugh, Jean and Dorothy. (7) Mary Annie, born in Allegheny City, Pa., married Robert F. Cathcart, a civil engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa., now of San Antonio, Texas. Two children were born to them, Ruth and Robert F. (8) William and his twin brother (9) James R., were born in Allegheny City, Pa.; William died June 1, 1896, in his twenty-seventh year. (10) Nellie Y. was born in South Buffalo township, and was married to Clifford Stewart, a farmer. Their home is in South Buffalo township. Three children were born to them, Mary Robertson, James Given and Robert McIntyre.

CHARLES LOUIS MCINTYRE was educated in the public schools of Allegheny City, Pa. He started in life for himself in the spring of 1876, going to California to see his Uncle William Robertson. He was in Colusa county, Cal., about one year, and from there went to Ogden, Utah, being in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. During his time he was mostly located at Ogden, Utah. In 1878 he went to work for the Standard Oil Company, and was located at Bradford, Pa. In 1880 he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Company, in the operating department west of Pittsburgh, Pa. During this time he was located at Bellevue, Allegheny Co., Pa. He resigned his position with the railroad company in 1890, and until 1895 was in the builders' supply business, heavy

hauling, grading, etc. He did most of the work in the grading and paving of the first two streets in Bellevue, Pa. He sold out his business in 1895 and bought the place known as the Charles Saltmer farm, in South Buffalo township, remaining there until 1903, at which time he sold the property. Since that time he and his wife have made their home with Mrs. Dee Bush (widow of Jeremiah Bush) and her daughter Frances A. Bush.

Mr. McIntyre still owns about five hundred acres of coal and lands in fee in South Buffalo township, and is the largest single taxpayer in the township. He has for several years back held the position of general land agent for the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad Company, with headquarters at Kittanning, Pa. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a life member of St. John's Blue Lodge, No. 219, of Pittsburgh, Pa., of Allegheny Chapter, No. 239, and of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, of Allegheny City, Pa.; also a member of Coudersport Consistory, of Coudersport, Pa., and of Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Pittsburgh.

On Dec. 30, 1879, Mr. McIntyre married Maria K. Williams, of Bellevue, Pa., who was born May 3, 1857, at Freedom, Pa. She was the only surviving child of Henry and Sarah (Rogers) Williams. Her father was born in Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1812. He was a charter member of Baltimore Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., the first lodge of Odd Fellows established in the United States. As a young man he located in Pittsburgh, Pa. He learned the bookbinder's trade, was in the grocery business, and was also postmaster of Bellevue, Allegheny Co., Pa., where he resided until his death, which occurred March 24, 1890. On Dec. 21, 1837, he married Sarah Rogers, who was born in Wales Oct. 12, 1817, and came to the United States with her parents when thirteen years old, her parents locating on the South Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Her father was a glass worker by trade. In 1836 he purchased in South Buffalo township 250 acres of land, upon which he built a large comfortable brick house, in which he lived until his death, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife lived the latter years of her life with her daughter, Sarah (Rogers) Williams, in Bellevue, Pa., and died there at the age of 102 years. Mrs. McIntyre's father was a great worker in the M. E. Church, a man well known and highly respected for his integrity and Christian character. Her mother,

Sarah (Rogers) Williams, died March 31, 1907, aged ninety years.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre: (1) Harry Thompson, born Nov. 25, 1880, at Glen Osborne, Pa., was educated in the Bellevue schools, and lived with his parents until about 1901. For several years he was a traveling salesman. In 1907 he went to Sabot, Goochland Co., Va., to take charge of a plantation owned by the late Col. W. Horace Rose, of Johnstown, Pa., and is still making his home there with Forest Rose, the present owner of the property. (2) Richard Caughey was born in Bellevue, Pa., Dec. 16, 1883. He was educated at Bellevue, and remained with his parents until he was about eighteen years old. He spent three or four years in the Northwest, and on coming back home went to work as a fireman on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. He was promoted to the position of engineer while in the employ of this company. Resigning this position, he went to work for the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, and was also for some time employed in the repair shops of the Union Railroad Company. At present he holds the position of inspector of locomotives for the United States Steel Company. His office is in the Carnegie building, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married to Lydia Cochran, of Dawson, Pa., on Sept. 17, 1906, and two children were born to them, Mary L. and Virginia Rose. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre are members of the M. E. Church, belonging to Rogers Chapel in South Buffalo township. Mrs. McIntyre has been president of the Ladies' Aid Society since it was started, is an earnest friend and president of the Epworth League, has filled the office of superintendent of the Sabbath school, and is an earnest, active worker in all bodies connected with her church.

J. B. FINLEY WYANT, M. D., of Kittanning, has been located in practice for a number of years and is one of the most successful and progressive physicians of Armstrong county. With a strong realization of the worth and dignity of his chosen calling, he has endeavored to live up to its highest ideals, and that he is considered a fit representative of this useful and privileged profession is well shown in the honors he has received from his fellow practitioners. Possessing those qualities of mind and heart generally associated with the true physician, he has been proud of his work, and has been a credit to

the medical fraternity throughout his career. Born Aug. 7, 1862, in Washington township, Armstrong county, the Doctor is a son of Adam Wyant, a substantial farmer of that township, and belongs to the honest, hardy, Pennsylvania German pioneer stock which has contributed so much to the building of this and other States, with its strong religious tendencies, industry and thrift. The members of this family have been well represented in the various wars of this country waged in their time, especially in the Civil war.

Dr. Wyant is a great-grandson of Henry Wyant, who was born in Germany, came to the United States, and landing in Philadelphia later located in the Delaware German settlement, and then in Bedford county, Pa. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war.

Martin Wyant, son of Henry, was born and raised in Bedford county, and married Christeena Booher, also a native of Bedford county, daughter of Bartholomew Booher. The Wyants and Booher came from Germany together, the Booher's first locating in Berks county, and moving thence to Bedford county. To this union came fourteen children: Christian, Adam, Bartholomew, John, David, Frederick, Henry, Martin, Jacob, Susan, Julia Ann, Catharine, Christeena and Elizabeth. All of these grew to manhood and womanhood except Christian, who was killed by the kick of a colt when he was ten years old. The next death in the family was that of Martin, who was drowned at the Dickey Island. Three of the sons were in the Union army during the Civil war, Frederick, Henry and Jacob. Frederick enlisted in 1861 in Company C, 78th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Sirwell, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 1, 1863. Henry was a member of Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, enlisting in 1861, and died in Andersonville prison. Jacob, who also enlisted in 1861 in Company C, 78th Regiment, was killed at the battle of McLemores Cove, Ga. The remaining ten children lived to a good age near the three-score and ten mark and some of them well up in the fourscore years. Martin Wyant with his large family left Bedford county in the spring of 1832 and under great difficulties crossed the mountains and finally made a settlement in Washington township, Armstrong county, in the fall of the same year, where he engaged in farming and charcoal manufacturing. Here the family in time grew up and were married, and followed out the great command given in the beginning of time,

"Multiply and replenish the earth." But it was left principally for Adam to fulfill the Biblical injunction, for he had the distinction of being the father of seventeen children, two of whom died in infancy, fifteen growing to maturity, marrying and following the same injunction given to the first Adam, as well as to Adam the second, for they "multiplied and were fruitful." The son Bartholomew had a son Jeremiah, who enlisted during the Civil war in Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, and was a prisoner at Andersonville for several months in 1864, from April 20th to Dec. 10th.

Adam Wyant, son of Martin, was born in Bedford county July 4, 1813, and came with his father into Washington township, Armstrong county, in 1832. In 1833 he married Rachel Yerty, who died in 1846, the mother of seven children, namely: (1) Christian Yerty, born Oct. 4, 1834, married Elizabeth Johns, and had these children: Mary married Curtis Philips and had two children, Hollis and Grace; Rose married Cash Kramer and had seven children, Charles, Dr. Homer, Alexander, Ruth, Willard, Isabelle and Elizabeth (the last named deceased); Dr. A. R. E. married Louise Hulbert and has had three children, Florence, Elizabeth and Christian (deceased); Adam Martin, an attorney, married Katherine Doty, and has had two children, Anna Moore and Christian Lucien (the latter deceased); Dr. W. W. married Rachel Sanders and has one child, Christian; Dr. Florence married William Matta and has one child, Elizabeth. (2) Martin, born Feb. 29, 1836, married Sarah Zerby and had seven children: John; Mary, who married John Daily and had seven children; Martha, who married William Boyd and had two children; Margaret, who married George Gray; Etta, who married William Morgan and has two children; Cora; and Martin, the last named deceased. (3) Andrew H., born Jan. 4, 1838, married Frances Harding and had three children, Harding, Maude and Pearl, both the daughters being deceased. (4) Archibald M., born Feb. 8, 1842, married Sarah Bowser, and had nine children: Ida, who married Phil. Schreckengost and had three children, Herman, Cora and John; Rebecca; Christopher; William, who married Florence Connell and had one child, Mary; Harry S., who married Margaret Handyside, and has three children; Robert, who married Anna Potter and has three children, Sarah, and Florence and Olive, twins; John Finley and two others died in infancy. (5) George, born in 1843, died in

infancy. (6) Rachel, born in 1844, died in infancy. (7) Elizabeth, now the only survivor of the children of Adam Wyant's first marriage, born May 4, 1845, married Harvey Frick, and had four children: Minnie, who died young; Pearle, who married John Sutton and had one child, Harvey; William; and Chattie, the last named deceased.

On March 25, 1847, Adam Wyant married (second) Sophia Bowser, daughter of Abraham and Mary Bowser, and they had ten children: (1) Mary, born March 2, 1848, married Albert H. Rea, and had two children: Tillie, who died young; and Albert, who married and has two children. (2) Delilah S., born Sept. 23, 1849, married George Boylstein, and both are deceased. They had seven children: Archibald, who married Elizabeth Serene and had one child, May; George L., who married Kate Hanes and has had six children, Jessie (married Thomas Taylor and has two children, George and Kathryn), James, Frederick, Daniel, and two that died in infancy; Elizabeth, who married J. B. Greer and has one child, Mary Louise; Kathryn; Sarah; Daysie; and Sophia, who died young. (3) Eli Fluke, born Aug. 9, 1851, married Parmelia Sindorf and had eight children: Alma, who married William Anderfer and has six children; James; Roy, who married and has one child; Bell, who married Will Butcher and has four children; Stella; May; and two who died in infancy. (4) Christena, born March 13, 1853, married Thomas Jack and has had six children: Laura married Harve Mechling and had two children, Hazel and Kerneal; Margaret married Herbert Summers and had five children, Homer, Edward, Ira, Howard and Thomas; Robert married Alice Stringer and has three children, Dorsey, Alice and Mary Louise; Rose; Milton married Dorothy Wolf; Labana married Marie Bish. (5) Benjamin Wyland, born Sept. 4, 1855, is a prominent resident of Washington township. He married Cynthia Dickey and had six children: Finnie, who died young; Mary, who married Horace Nichols and had one child, Kenneth; John F.; Samuel R.; Anna Sophia, and Benjamin F. (6) Emma Therressa, born Feb. 4, 1858, married Frank L. Wolfe and had five children: Daniel W., who married Pearle Lias and had four children, Vernon, Pauline, Theone and Sidney; A. Weldon, deceased; May, who married George McAuley; Clifton, and Milburn. (7) S. Katherine, born April 13, 1860, married Isaac F. Kramer and had two children, Margaret (deceased) and Frederick. (8) Jay

B. Finley was born Aug. 7, 1862. (9) Martha Margaret, born Sept. 2, 1865, married Labana Wolfe and had eight children, all deceased but Hazel and Kramer. Mr. Wolfe died and she married Thomas Kramer, being the only one of this large family who married a second time. (10) Susannetta, born June 3, 1869, married William Manross and had seven children: George, who is deceased; Luetta; Benjamin; William; Finley, deceased; Eli, deceased; and Ira, who married Marie Cochran and has one child, William.

Sophia (Bowser) Wyant, mother of these ten children, was born in Franklin township, Armstrong county, May 29, 1828, and is still a hale and hearty woman, living on the farm in Washington township, where this great family was born and brought up, and which place belongs to one of her sons. Her children gather at the old home each year to celebrate with her the anniversary of her birth. This has been their custom for years, and the occasion is always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by her children, grandchildren and neighbors.

Mrs. Wyant was a granddaughter of Valentine Bowser, born in Germany, who married Elizabeth Fluke. Her father, Abraham Bowser, born in 1803 in Bedford county, Pa., was killed April 10, 1853, by a falling tree. In 1822 he married Mary Stevens, cousin of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, a mighty power in the organization of the free school system, and daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Milligan) Stevens, and they had fourteen children: (1) Benjamin S. Bowser, born Dec. 20, 1823, married Elizabeth Bowser in 1843 and had two children. She died in 1844, and he married Elizabeth Yerty, by whom he had five children, forty-one grandchildren and sixty-eight great-grandchildren. This wife died in 1855, and he married Katharine Yerty. They had eight children and nineteen grandchildren. (2) Elizabeth Bowser, born in 1825, married Fred Bowser, and had eight children, twenty-one grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren. (3) Sophia Bowser, born May 29, 1828, married Adam Wyant, and had ten children, fifty-seven grandchildren, forty-four great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren. (4) Sarah Ann Bowser, born Oct. 17, 1829, married Jacob Booher, and had eleven children, and thirty grandchildren. (5) Dr. Mathias S. Bowser, born in 1831, married Elizabeth Booher, and had seven children, twenty grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. (6) Eli Bowser, born in 1833, died in 1844. (7) Delilah Bowser, born

in 1835, married Abraham Frick and had six children, thirty-two grandchildren and sixty-three great-grandchildren. Mr. Frick died and she married John D. Wolfe and had four children, fifteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. (8) Nancy Bowser, born in 1837, died in 1845. (9) Rosana Bowser, born in 1839, married Archey Bowser, and had eight children and ten grandchildren. (10) Jennie Bowser, born in 1841, married Adam Grant and had five children and nineteen grandchildren. (11) Joshua C. Bowser, born in 1846, married Kiziah Bowser and had three children and thirteen grandchildren. He was a musician and served throughout the Civil war, being a member of Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment. (12) John Bowser, born in 1848, died in infancy. (13) Mary Bowser, born in 1850, died in infancy. (14) James H. Bowser, born in 1852, married Amanda Bowser and had seven children and twelve grandchildren.

This was a family of strong Baptists, and Mary (Stevens) Bowser was the pioneer Baptist in this part of the county. It is said that none of the children ever left the faith of their mother; few if any mothers have had such a following as she; and the end is not yet, for the records show a continual growth.

To return to the Wyants. Adam Wyant settled in Washington township, Armstrong county, where he was a farmer, and died May 28, 1882. He held the offices of tax collector and constable. At the first election held in that township, in February, 1859, the votes for the place of holding the election were as follows: Henry Helzel, 69; Adam Wyant, 52; William Groves, 5. Some of Jacob Frick's heirs conveyed their interest in the residue of the real estate which their father and mother had left to Adam Wyant, and he conveyed part of it to Christian Yerty Wyant March 21, 1864. Part of the tract to which this belonged came into possession of the Reeds, who sold four acres to Adam Wyant for \$80. The Brethren in Christ Church was organized in that part of what is now Washington township, about 1842, by Rev. George Shoemaker, and was sometimes called the "Shoemakerian" Church. The frame church edifice was erected in 1858, on that portion of the "Canton" tract conveyed by George Leasure to Abraham Leasure. For the purpose of conveying a moiety of the edifice and ground to the Church of God, Abraham Leasure conveyed the lot to Nicholas Leasure, Samuel Stouffer and Adam Wyant on Feb. 13, 1864, and they conveyed it the same day to Abra-

ham Leasure and J. C. Plowman, who conveyed "one-half of a house of worship and graveyard with all the appurtenances" and the eighty square perches on which they were situated to "John Hovis, chairman of the Standing Committee of the West Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God," March 26, 1866, for \$302.67, after which the property was jointly owned by these two congregations.

Three of the sons of Adam Wyant served in the Civil war: Andrew H., who was in Company M, 59th Pennsylvania Regiment, 2d Cavalry, was wounded in the right arm at Gettysburg; Martin enlisted Feb. 22, 1865, in Company K, 104th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the close of the war (he was shot through the thigh); Archibald M., who was in the cavalry, was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, being injured when his mule was shot from under him.

J. B. Finley Wyant attended public school in Washington township and later continued his education in the Reid Institute in Clarion county, Pa. After completing his classical course he became assistant principal there for three years, during which time he read medicine with Dr. Frank Ross, of Clarion, with whom he had commenced reading previously, while a student. He then entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical College (later known as the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh), graduating with the degree of M. D. on March 28, 1889. He began practice the same year at Templeton, Armstrong county, where he continued for ten years, in 1899 removing to Kittanning, where he has ever since remained. He commands a wide practice, and his standing with the other members of this profession in his community is sufficient testimony of the respect he has gained during his active and useful career. He is a prominent member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, which he has served as secretary continuously since 1901, and he was its president in 1896; the Doctor has just completed a history of the Society. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Kittanning; Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., of Kittanning, and Royal Arch Masons; the Royal Arcanum, and the Heptasophs.

On Aug. 6, 1885, Dr. Wyant married Mary Louise Gilbert, the ceremony being performed by Dr. B. H. Thomas, Baptist clergyman, who was connected with Reid Institute for forty-five years. Mrs. Wyant was born May 11,

1864, daughter of Prof. C. A. and Sarah Frances (Evans) Gilbert, the former a well-known instructor at the Reid Institute. Dr. and Mrs. Wyant have had the following children: Sophia Irene, born Oct. 12, 1886, died Oct. 8, 1904; Sarah Alleine, twin of Sophia Irene, is married to Dr. Edward Ellis Evans, and resides in McKeesport, Pa. (they have one child, Finley Edward); Margaret C., born March 13, 1890, Corbin Wayland, born March 23, 1896, and Mary Louise, born July 20, 1902, are at home; one died in infancy.

The Doctor and his family are members of the Baptist Church and he has been prominent in its work, serving several years as member of the official board, as deacon, financial secretary and trustee.

CHARLES E. HARRINGTON, attorney at law and representative citizen of Kittanning, was born at Parker City, Armstrong county, in December, 1873, son of Alonzo and Anna (Gales) Harrington.

Mr. Harrington's paternal grandfather was a native of New York State, coming of stock that settled early in this locality, during Colonial days. Some of his family served in the Revolutionary war, and one was a judge of distinction.

Alonzo Harrington came to Armstrong county about 1870, locating at Parker City, where he became largely interested in the oil industry. The following children were born to him and his wife, Anna: Charles E.; Ella, deceased; Genevieve, deceased; and Fanny G., who resides with her mother, Mrs. Anna Harrington, at Parker City, this county. Mrs. Harrington is a daughter of Captain Gales (deceased), and was born at Sligo, Clarion county, where she lived prior to her marriage to Alonzo Harrington.

Charles E. Harrington obtained his literary education under private tuition, and began the study of law in June, 1906, with M. F. Leason, a well known attorney of Kittanning. Mr. Harrington was admitted to the bar in June, 1908, and has been in active practice ever since. During the Spanish-American war he served as a private in Company E, 15th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in September, 1899. In 1909 he was the Democratic candidate for county judge, but this being a strong Republican district he was defeated. His natural mental ability and developed talents have gained him standing among the most reliable exponents of the law in Armstrong county, and his careful analy-

sis of all cases intrusted to him justifies the strong confidence his clients place in him.

In 1901 Mr. Harrington was married to Margaret Cooper, of Parker City, daughter of the late John Thomas Cooper and Sarah (Bailey) Cooper. John Thomas Cooper was a soldier in the Civil war, and was a well known and prominent factor in the oil interests of Pennsylvania. He was prominently identified with the Cooper Brothers, oil operators. Sarah (Bailey) Cooper was a daughter of Elisha Hope Bailey, of a pioneer family of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harrington gives substantial aid, as well as personal support, to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a consistent member.

Mr. Harrington served in the Spanish-American war, and his father, who was a Civil war veteran, of the New York Volunteer Infantry, died in 1902, from the effects of disease contracted during his service.

DR. JOHN GILPIN was the first of his name in Kittanning—a name that has been kept in prominence there ever since his day by his son, John Gilpin, and grandson, Oliver W. Gilpin, in turn, the former one of the foremost attorneys of the Armstrong county bar in his time, the latter now practicing there as a member of the law firm of Buffington and Gilpin. There are few families whose members uniformly display such qualities of leadership. In professional circles the Gilpins have figured among the most distinguished members of the community for three quarters of a century, and none have stood higher for honorable citizenship. They come of a stock which has made this region famous, being descended from Friends who emigrated to Pennsylvania in Provincial days, the ancestors of Dr. John Gilpin moving to Cecil county, Md., where he was born Feb. 24, 1806, a descendant of Samuel Gilpin, founder of the Cecil branch of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in America. Some accounts of the early family history and lineage show that the Gilpins in England have long been an honored race, striving and achieving, and in view of the fact that so many of the name have shown distinguished ability it is interesting to note that Francis Galton, the English scientific writer, noted for his studies in heredity, in his work on "Hereditary Genius" mentions the Gilpin family as an illustration of his theory of transmission.

The first of the line of whom we have record was Bert de Gylpyn, who came to England in the train of William the Conqueror.

His descendant, Richard de Gylpyn (the name already undergoing slight change), called "Richard the Rider," performed a signal act of bravery in the time of King John, killing the last wild boar of Westmoreland, which had devastated the land and terrified the people. Some time previously, about 1206, he had accompanied the Baron of Kendal, who could neither read nor write, to Runnymede, as his secretary, and in recognition of his heroic act the Baron gave him Kentmere Manor, an estate some four thousand acres in extent in a wild portion of the English lake district, about ten miles distant from Lake Windermere, a "breezy tract of pasture land" as Froissart, the French chronicler, records. Gylpyn thereafter changed his coat of arms from that borne by his forefathers to that having the wild boar upon its shield. This adventure of his, his consequent change of arms, are embodied in an old poem called "Minstrels of Winandermere."

Bert de Gylpyn drew of Normandie
From Walchelin his gentle blood,
Who haply hears, by Bewley's sea,
The Angevins' bugles in the wood,
His crest, the rebus of his name,
A pineapple—a pine of gold
Was it, his Norman shield,
Sincere, in word and deed, his face extolled.
But Richard having killed the boar
With crested arm an olive strook,
And sable boar on field of or
For impress on his shield he took.
And well he won his honest arms,
And well he knew his Kentmore lands.
He won them not in war's alarms,
Nor dipt in human blood his hands.

The arms are those used by the Gilpins to the present day: Or, a boar statant sable, langued and tusked gules. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert. Motto: *Dictis Factisque Simplex*.

On the estate thus acquired rose the stronghold known as Kentmere Hall, walled, towered and turreted, with great manorial inclosures, close by a wild stream which leaps down the mountainside. In the early days a Norman church was built nearby, of rubble stone, with thick walls and Norman arched windows (twelve in number to represent the Apostles, and arranged in groups of three to give honor to the Trinity), and it still stands, near it an enormous yew tree believed by competent judges to have been there since the Conqueror's time. It is girdled by heavy chains and well protected. In this church, in the sixteenth century, preached occasionally Bernard Gilpin (the name gradually assumed



John Gilpin

the present form), a younger son of Kentmere Hall. Besides his regular charge, by royal command, he labored throughout the northern counties, among a people classed indiscriminately by Bishop Carlton as "border robbers," and during the troublous times succeeding the death of King Henry VIII. he lifted up his voice continually for the purity of life, sincerity in religion, against all abuses of the clergy of whatever persuasion. By his fearless and unselfish life, following the principle "no place too small to occupy, no people too low to elevate," he won the title "Apostle of the North," and as such is immortalized in ecclesiastical history, for his career has afforded a theme for at least a dozen writers, including Wordsworth and Wesley. Although reared under Catholic influence he embraced the Protestant faith, and "his charities are reminders of the distribution of alms from the monasteries, which had recently been abolished by royal mandate. Almshouses had not yet been established to provide for the poor whose necessities had been hitherto relieved through ecclesiastical charity." One biographer says: "The hospitality and charity of Gilpin were unbounded. Every week on the Thursday he ordered that a very great pot should be provided full of boiled meat for the poor." Twenty-four of the poorest of his people were his constant pensioners. Every Sunday from Michaelmas to Easter he kept open house for all his parishioners; for their entertainment three long tables were provided, one for the gentry, a second for the farmers, a third for the laborers. Like most apostles, Bernard Gilpin was a fearless man, which the following story illustrates: Once upon entering Rothbury Church, in Northumberland, he espied a glove suspended in a conspicuous place as a challenge from some horse trooper of the district. He ordered the verger to remove it, but that worthy, trembling with fear, said he dared not, so the apostle, procuring a long pole, hooked down the challenge himself, and carrying it with him entered the pulpit and began to preach. During the course of his sermon he paused, and lifting the glove to view said: "I hear there is one among you who has even in this sacred place hung a glove in defiance. I challenge him to compete with me in acts of Christian charity." Scott's painting, "Gilpin in Rothbury Church," hangs at Wallington Hall, Northumberland, the seat of Charles Trevelyan, Bart., and this spirited scene is also one of the three subjects composing the Bernard Gilpin memorial window in Durham Cathedral.

During the religious controversies of Queen Mary's reign the "Apostle of the North" was tried on thirteen different accusations, but was liberated by his uncle, the Bishop of Durham. His enemies, however, summoned him before Dr. Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London. While journeying to the metropolis the apostle broke his leg, and before he was sufficiently recovered to appear for trial Queen Mary died, the reformers were in power, and the charges against him withdrawn. Bernard Gilpin established schools and continued to wield a great influence in ecclesiastical circles until he died.

The "Apostle of the North" was one of the three sons of Edwin Gilpin, one of whom was George Gilpin, minister to the Hague during Queen Elizabeth's reign, who was commissioned to form an alliance with the Dutch States against the Spanish, at that time threatening Great Britain with the Armada. In an autograph letter of the Queen carried with him on this mission, Elizabeth writes thus: "Having charged Mr. Gilpin, one of our councilors of State, to deliver this letter, it will not be necessary to authorize him by any other confidence than what is already acquired by a long proof of his capacity and of his fidelity and sincerity, assuring you you may trust in him as in ourselves."

The second son of Edwin Gilpin was William Gilpin, from whom the Maryland branch of the family is descended, and who married Elizabeth Washington, of Hall Heal, the sister of George Washington's great-grandfather.

The estate of Kentmere was increased during the reign of Henry III. by a grant of the Manor of Ulwithwaite to Richard, the grandson of the first of that name.

The history of a family, as of a nation, seems to advance in epochs, and from the time of Elizabeth down to the Commonwealth nothing of importance is to be noted. Then the Kentmere Gilpins succumbed to the forces of Cromwell, and the Hall was demolished by his troops, the tower alone left standing. The head of the house, obliged to flee the country, left his estate in a kind of trust mortgage to a friend, but his heir coming home in the time of quiet was unable to get hold of the proper deeds to the estate, and thus it was lost.

The division of families at that period of civil war is illustrated by the fact that Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, was colonel in the regiment of Cromwell's Ironsides at the battle of Worcester. Whether as reaction or not from this scene of strife he soon after renounced what his biographer terms "foolish

and wanton delights, as sports and pastimes, music and dancing," and betook himself into the peaceful Quaker fold, where he was a preacher for forty years. His son, Joseph, who came to America after William Penn and who married Hannah Glover, was the founder of the American branch of the family.

Kentmere was thus lost to the Gilpins, after having been in their possession for thirteen or more generations. Dr. Richard Gilpin, after the restoration, bought Scaleby Castle, an estate situated in the adjoining County of Cumberland, not far from Carlisle. This was the third great estate owned by the Gilpin family, and the castle is of much historic interest, standing near the ruin of an old Pict wall. Here again was ruin, for overconfident in thick walls, a double moat, a drawbridge and portcullis, its former owner, Sir Thomas Musgrave, had also held out against Cromwell with the usual result. Repairing, as well as their impoverished fortunes would permit, the castle's gaping walls and battered roof, the Gilpins occupied it for a time, but afterward allowed it to fall into decay and be occupied by their retainers. In course of time the fortunes of Scaleby were recouped by the marriage of a lady of the house to a gentleman by the name of Fawcett, who drained the fields, repaired the castle, built a new portion around three sides of the court and made it a place of beauty for descendants of his name and Gilpin lineage to dwell within.

Joseph Gilpin, the founder of the American branch of this family, was the only son of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, above referred to. In 1691 he married Hannah Glover, and in 1695-96, with their two children, and Joseph's relatives, John West and his family, followed Penn the Quaker to the Colonies. They emigrated because of the persecution to which they were subjected on account of being Friends. Hannah's uncle gave her 100 acres of land, and Joseph Gilpin bought 425 acres more for 40 pounds, and they settled in Birmingham, Chester Co., Pa., walking to their new home from Newcastle, where they landed. Darkness coming on before they reached their destination, they passed the night in an Indian wigwam, and the friendliness between themselves and the aborigines then established continued ever after. Joseph Gilpin immediately busied himself with the preparations of a home, necessarily primitive—nothing in fact but a cave he constructed by the side of a rock—and there he and his family lived for a considerable time, until he had made some progress clearing the land. In

1730 he built another "Kentmere," a large brick dwelling which is still standing, and it was at this farmhouse that General Howe made his headquarters after the battle of Brandywine. It was also occupied by General LaFayette, who revisited it in 1824.

With the energy of his race, and ably assisted by his wife, who was a most hospitable and thrifty housewife, Joseph Gilpin soon became a man of prominence and prosperity in the neighborhood. Many Indian wigwams were on his farm, and his family of fifteen children grew up in entire harmony with their aborigine playmates. There was plenty and to spare, and the home soon became an objective point for all immigrants arriving in that section of the country, who were cordially entertained and assisted in getting their lands properly located and planned. Friend Gilpin was sole agent in the settling of all of one township—New Garden—in Chester county, as well as part of Kennett and Marlboro, and had his reward in the gratitude of those whom he aided—but nothing material for his labors. We have the following record of the fifteen children born to himself and wife: (1) Hannah married William Seal and had six children. They lived in Birmingham township, Chester Co., Pa. (2) Samuel married Jane Parker and had seven children. They settled in Elkton, Md., where many of their descendants still reside. (3) Rachel married Joshua Pierce, and had four children. They lived in Chester county, Pa. (4) Ruth married Joseph Mendelhall and had seven children. They lived in Kennett township, Chester Co., Pa. (5) Lydia married William Dean. They had three children, and moved to Wilmington, Del. (6) Thomas was married three times, first to Rebecca Mendenhall, second to Hannah Knowles, third to Ann Caldwell. They resided at Wilmington, Del. (7) Ann married Joseph Miller and (second) Richard Hallett. She had five children. (8) Joseph married Mary Caldwell, and they had twelve children. They removed to Wilmington in 1761. (9) Sarah married Peter Cooke. They had seven children, settled in Chester county and afterward removed to York county, Pa. (10) George married Ruth Caldwell and (second) Sarah Woodward. They had three children and lived at the old homestead. (11) Isaac married Mary Painter and had three children. They lived in Chester county, Pa. (12) Moses married Ann Buffington. (13) Alice married Richard Evenson and had five children. (14) Mary married Philip Taylor and (second)

George Strode. They had nine children, and lived in Chester county, Pa. (15) Esther married Samuel Painter and had seven children. They lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Most of the children of Joseph Gilpin died before the Revolution came on, but his son George, then living at Alexandria, Va., at once entered the army, becoming colonel of the Fairfax militia. Washington knew him, and he accompanied the General, was with him in the battle of Dorchester Heights, Mass., and remained with him until the close of the war. Later Colonel Gilpin was intimately associated with Washington in navigation investigation being made regarding the Potomac river, and the close friendship of the two men endured until the death of Washington; Colonel Gilpin was one of the pall bearers at his funeral.

Many grandsons of Joseph Gilpin fought on the side of freedom in the Revolution, but one, Thomas Gilpin, of Philadelphia (son of Samuel), was so thoroughly a Friend in his beliefs that he suffered arrest on suspicion of lacking patriotism rather than take up arms. With twenty others like-minded he was exiled from Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1777, and taken to Winchester, Va., where he died March 2, 1778. His uncle, Col. George Gilpin, interceded for him and endeavored, ineffectually, however, to procure his liberty.

Samuel Gilpin, eldest son of the emigrants, Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born in England, June 7, 1693, and passed his early life at Birmingham, Chester Co., Pa. Thence he removed to Concord, Pa., and subsequently, in 1733, to Cecil county, Md., in which State most of his posterity have since resided. He settled at what became known as Gilpin's Falls, Elkton, in the Great Northeast, on a tract of seven hundred acres previously purchased. He married Jane Parker, daughter of John Parker, of Philadelphia, and they had a family of seven children; many of their descendants continue to reside at Elkton and in that vicinity, and there still stands the old Gilpin Manor House, the historic old homestead built by Joseph Gilpin (eldest son of Samuel), in 1760, and remodeled in later years—the abode of the Gilpin family from the time of its erection to the present. This interesting old mansion is described in the "Story of Gilpin Manor." It stands on the banks of the Big Elk, about one mile northeast of the town of Elkton, in a part of the original tract of Belleconnell, and almost hidden in a park of trees. The mansion house is

of stone, large and spacious, the arched doorway of the main entrance fashioned after Kentmere Hall, one of the ancestral homes of the Gilpins in England. But the design is typically colonial, and the place, well preserved as it has been, stands to-day as a fine specimen of the architecture of that period, and a reminder of the good old days of hospitality. The grounds, carefully laid out many years ago, retain most of their former beauty. The trees and shrubbery bear evidence of great age. Within the house, it is easy to conjure up visions of the attractive social life and delightful entertainment the place afforded. Even the kitchen, with its huge fireplace, recalls its part in the profusion which was the rule in such households. On the whole, it is a picturesque, romantic old habitation. On the side back from the river is the old family burying ground, the last resting place of many departed ancestors of the Gilpins. It is surrounded by solid granite walls, and the mounds are marked by substantial grave-stones bearing odd inscriptions, many of which came from England. Gilpin Manor is now owned by Oliver W. Gilpin, of Kittanning, Pa., who inherited it from his grandfather, Dr. John Gilpin.

Joseph Gilpin (2), eldest son of Samuel Gilpin and grandson of Joseph, the emigrant, was a patriotic and public-spirited citizen. He represented Cecil county in the Provincial convention of the early days, was one of the foremost of Cecil's patriot leaders in the Revolution, and for years was chief justice of the courts. On Nov. 8, 1764, he married Elizabeth Read, and died March 30, 1790, leaving, besides his large landed estate in Cecil county, Md., property in western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

John Gilpin, son of Joseph (2), became the owner of Gilpin Manor, by his father's will. He represented Cecil county in the Assembly for several years, and was a presidential elector three successive times, first when John Adams was elected, and twice for Jefferson. He married Mary Hollingsworth, daughter of Col. Henry Hollingsworth, of Revolutionary fame.

Dr. John Gilpin, son of John and Mary (Hollingsworth) Gilpin, prepared early for the medical profession and commenced practice in Elkton, but before 1830 came to Armstrong county, Pa., and settled at Kittanning. Here he lived and prospered for a period of thirty years, becoming one of the most prominent citizens in that vicinity. Soon after his arrival he began to secure local property, becoming one of the large landowners of the

section, and he was one of a small coterie (including Judge Joseph Buffington, the elder, James E. Brown, and Gov. William F. Johnston, the Doctor's father-in-law), known as John Gilpin & Co., though its members were supposedly silent partners. It became famous as the real estate trust of its day, the combination of capital and influence which enabled them to control the local market. Buyers and sellers had to go to one or the other, though they bid against each other as a matter of form. In 1834-35 Dr. Gilpin erected one of the first brick buildings in Kittanning, a large mansion on the north side of Market street, a short distance above McKean, on Jacobs' Hill, so called because in the rear of the site, at the northern end of the stone wall in the garden, stood the powder magazine of the Indian chief Jacobs, under his house and fort, which was blown up by Col. John Armstrong in 1756. This old mansion, at one time the home of Alexander Reynolds, forms a part of the "Alexander Hotel." A man of superior intelligence and education, Dr. Gilpin was a member of the old school, a scholar, and a leader in the activities in his day. For many years he was senior warden of the Episcopal Church. In 1860 he returned to his early home at Elkton, Md., being the owner of Gilpin Manor House and the estate of 480 acres adjoining, and he expended considerable money restoring and improving the property. There he passed the remainder of his life, dying there July 9, 1868.

He is interred there with his ancestors, in the old family burying ground. By his first marriage, to Nancy Monteith, Dr. Gilpin had four children: Martha, who married Major Carroll; Mary, who became the second wife of Major Carroll, after her sister's death; John, mentioned below; and Thomas, an attorney of Philadelphia, who died when a young man of twenty-five years. By his second wife, Ann (Johnston), Dr. Gilpin had no children.

JOHN GILPIN, eldest son of Dr. John Gilpin, was one of the most successful lawyers of the last generation. Born Oct. 8, 1839, at what is now the "Alexander Hotel," Kittanning, he attended public school until he was fourteen years old, after which he was sent to Eldersridge Academy, which in those days had the reputation of being one of the best college preparatory institutions in Pennsylvania. He was under the special care of Rev. Dr. Donaldson. He was a notably good scholar and careful student. Entering Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., he was graduated therefrom

when about twenty years old, with high honors, and returning home at once commenced the study of law, in pursuance of an ambition he had had from boyhood. He began his studies with Hon. Chapman Biddle, prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating about 1859-60. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, and then returned to his native town, obtaining admission to the Armstrong county bar in December of the same year. From that time on he was devoted to the practice of his profession. As a law student he had manifested the same industry and methodical habits which marked his devotion to preparatory studies, and during his active legal career he was often spoken of as a technical lawyer. But those who knew him best regarded this rather as a tribute to his accuracy, resulting in his extreme thoroughness in the preparation of his work, rather than from any tendency to observe the letter of the law more than its spirit. No detail was too insignificant to receive his attention, and his remarkable success was laid upon a foundation of completeness which could not be shaken. His reputation was such that he retained all the clients who came to him, and his patronage was so wide that he soon took his place among the leaders of the local bar. He had the honor of being elected a member of the Constitutional convention which met in November, 1874, and formulated the constitution of that year, and his learning, together with his ability as a debater, brought him great renown in connection with his work in that body, which was composed of leading lawyers, lawmakers and financiers. His fellow members showed the greatest esteem for his able and efficient efforts, and upon his return home he was given a vote of thanks by his fellow citizens for the creditable manner in which he had represented them.

When Judge Boggs went on the bench, in January, 1875, Mr. Gilpin received a share of his practice. His work kept increasing, in fact, until he found it was greater than he could handle, and in 1880 he formed a partnership with J. H. McCain, an able, active and industrious lawyer, with whom he was associated until his death. Their personal as well as business relations were established on a most congenial basis. In fact, Mr. Gilpin was on friendly terms with all whom he knew. He had a naturally companionable disposition, was genial, whole-souled and easily approached, and was a most entertaining talker. He had none of the aloofness which sometimes char-

acterizes men who have attained success. Unless actually engaged with a client, he was always ready to stop what he was doing to enter into a conversation, and he often dropped into the offices of his friends for a friendly chat. However, he was conservative until well acquainted with people, and those who knew him best prized the privilege of associating with him. With a mind enriched by wide reading, an intelligence developed and strengthened by years of hard work in an exacting profession and unusual opportunities for the observation of his fellow men and their proclivities, and yet with a wholesome outlook upon life maintained by the good nature within him, he was never tiresome or heavy, but thought and said things agreeable to listen to and worth remembering.

As to his standing among the members of the bar, none enjoyed more prestige. To quote from an article published in the *Union Free Press* at the time of his death: "He was universally esteemed by his companions of the bar. Having reached the sun-crowned heights of his profession, he generously dispersed with a lavish hand any information on abstruse law questions sought by younger members of the bar. The cheerfulness and hearty good will with which he gave any information endeared him to the profession with whole-souled and genuine friendship. So generous was he, that often, it is said, when he was in the midst of a difficult case and surrounded by his books and briefs, he would lay them aside and give a willing ear to a brother lawyer who had some difficult questions in hand. He would even get down his books on that particular subject and look for authorities. Thus his generosity and good nature gained for him a warm place in the hearts of the members of his profession."

The following character sketch of Mr. Gilpin is from the same article: "It is not an easy matter in a sketch so short as this to give a comprehensive conception of a man of Mr. Gilpin's attainments. He was an original character. His habits, his manners and his way of doing everything were so different from those of other people. He marked out for himself the path of his career and religiously walked therein. He had naturally a legal mind. This he trained and cultivated with great and untiring study and energy. With him labor was the touchstone by which genius towers to its lofty heights. For the purpose of storing his mind with all the principles of the law, he grew a midnight student o'er the dreams of its sages, and sought to bor-

row from their lights such attributes of learning as would more surely aid him in ascending the shining course that loomed up before him. The love of his profession lured him on to those inspiring toils by which man masters men, and reaches the goal to which his ambition aspires. In his study of Blackstone and other classical writers he had mastered the fundamental principles of the law, and had fixed in his mind those great landmarks of jurisprudence, so that the practice of law became to him a pleasure. Grasping complex questions with great vigor, his clearness of conception gained for him a speedy solution. Having a broad mind and being in no sense a one-sided lawyer, he studied both sides of his case, and with that clear and accurate mind of his solved with remarkable power and certainty the questions the law involved. In his arguments to the court on law points his diction was concise, his logic forcible, and his arrangement most methodical, making his argument clearly convincing. To the jury he presented the facts of his case in that plain and common sense manner which any man of an ordinary mind could understand, and which usually crowned his efforts with success. Thus he climbed the heights of his profession and joined that long and illustrious line of legal lights that have adorned the practice of this ennobled science. There was no branch of the law with which he was not conversant. His fame was not bounded by his own county, but on the other hand extended throughout the State.

"Aside from Mr. Gilpin's legal attainments, he was a man possessed of a great fund of general information. His knowledge of history and science and literature was astonishingly great. Hardly any questions could arise on which he had not an opinion or of which he knew nothing. It seemed a pleasure and a pastime for him to drink from the whole fountain of human knowledge. The consequence was that he was a man who was able to take a comprehensive view of any question propounded to him. He improved the privileges of living in the evening hours of the nineteenth century."

The late Judge W. D. Patton, county judge of Armstrong county and president of the Armstrong County Trust Company, of Kittanning, said of him: "John Gilpin was one of the leading lawyers of this part of the State, a thorough student, a technical lawyer, careful, analytical, and a hard worker. He had the respect of all members of the bar

—and his ability as a lawyer would have been recognized and respected anywhere.”

Judge Joseph Buffington said of him: “John Gilpin was one of the most astute and thoroughly trained men in the science of pleading and his knowledge of black-letter law and of the fine shades of distinction in all modern decisions, was comprehensive and keen. His mind was singularly acute. He was a daring practitioner and would risk the outcome of his case on technical points, and seldom failed to carry them through successfully. A man of strong personal feeling, he made his client’s cause his own. He possessed a withering power of sarcasm, and in his addresses to the jury could strip his adversary’s case with merciless logic and argument. In his preparation of a case he was thorough and tireless, and a busy court week would find the light burning in his office long after midnight. He inherited mental qualities of a high order from a long line of distinguished ancestors.”

Mr. Gilpin died Nov. 2, 1883, before his prime, perhaps before he had attained the heights of his professional possibilities. He was survived by his wife, Olive (McConnell), whom he had married in 1873, and by their two children, Oliver W. and Mary Elizabeth Adele. Mrs. Gilpin was the eldest daughter of Thomas McConnell, and her ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin. The McConnell family settled at Kittanning in an early day. Oliver W. Gilpin is mentioned below. Mary Elizabeth Adele Gilpin was married in 1908 to Samuel Howard McCain, a prominent attorney of Kittanning.

Mr. Gilpin was a prominent Mason, a past master of his lodge, etc., nevertheless he showed his liberality of mind as well as purse by providing in his will for an annual contribution of \$100 to the Catholic Church, to be continued as long as the church rang its bell for an hour on the anniversary of his birth. The church has never failed to perform this acknowledgment of his generosity. He and James Mosgrove owned the square where the first interments were made within the borough limits, on the east side of McKean street, between Arch street and the alley north appropriated by the former owner, Dr. John Armstrong, for burial purposes.

OLIVER W. GILPIN, member of the firm of Buffington and Gilpin, attorneys at law, Kittanning, was born in that borough Sept. 4, 1874, and there received his early education in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1890. He then entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., graduating from that institu-

tion in 1893, in which year he became a student at Harvard, taking a full course and receiving his A. B. degree in 1897. His law studies were carried on at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1901. The same year he received admission to the bar at Philadelphia, at Pittsburgh and in Armstrong county. Then he took a trip to Europe, returning to this country in 1903, after an extended tour, and settling down to law practice, to which he has since been devoted. Forming a partnership with Orr Buffington, the representative of another local family whose members have become famous in the legal profession, under the firm name of Buffington and Gilpin, he has worked hard and attained honorable standing among his fellow practitioners. Mr. Gilpin was admitted to practice in the Federal court and State Supreme court. He has been honored with the vice presidency of the Armstrong County Bar Association. Mr. Gilpin is associated with local business enterprises as a director of the Armstrong Electric Company and as vice president of the Armstrong County Trust Company. He is a member of the Union Club at Pittsburgh and of the University Club of that city, and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at Philadelphia. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On Feb. 16, 1909, Mr. Gilpin was married, at Palm Beach, Fla., to Emily Campbell Reynolds, of Kittanning, Pa., granddaughter of Judge James Campbell, of Clarion county, Pa., and daughter of the late Ross Reynolds, of Kittanning.

A second emigration in the Gilpin family took place in 1783, when John Gilpin, son of Rev. William Gilpin, born at Scaley Castle and vicar at Boldre, came to Philadelphia and married Ann W. Sims of that city. He shortly removed to Nova Scotia, married twice, and had thirteen children, all of whom either settled in British provinces in America or returned to their ancestral homes, so that this branch of the family cannot be considered as part of the American house.

It is frequently difficult in tracing the genealogies of American families to find an unbroken family tree connecting them with their English ancestors. There is usually a ragged break at the date of emigration to America, where links, other than circumstantial, are wholly lost, but the Gilpin annals in both the Old and New World have been so carefully kept that the exact line of descent is followed even unto the present generation in

the United States. The records include extracts from a genealogical chart accompanying a manuscript entitled "Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin, of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland, written in the year 1791 by Rev. William Gilpin, vicar of Boldre, together with an account of the author and a pedigree of the Gilpin family." This manuscript was published in 1879 by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. George Gilpin, nephew of the Ambassador to The Hague, also contributed researches concerning the family tree, as did Sir Daniel Flemming, noted in the sixteenth century for his genealogical researches into the history of Westmoreland. Alan Chambre, recorder of Kendal, likewise extended his inquiries into the antiquity of the Gilpin family, and to these are added the genealogical collections at Scaleby Castle.

The American annals of the family have also been most carefully and interestingly compiled by Dr. Joseph Elliot Gilpin. Much of this accuracy is doubtless due to the marked literary attainments for which many members of the family have been distinguished. The Apostle of the North was a prolific and forceful writer, and many of his ecclesiastical essays are held in high esteem. Rev. William Gilpin, M. A., prebendary of Salisbury and vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest, near Lymington, dedicated to Queen Charlotte in 1786 a volume illustrated by himself upon the picturesque beauties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Rev. William Gilpin is believed to be the original of Dr. Syntax, hero of the delightful tale in verse that describes the adventures of a simple-minded, henpecked clergyman who leaves home in search of the picturesque.

The songs and ballads of Cumberland were edited by Sidney Gilpin, of Derwent Cottage.

The artistic temperament was also, and still continues to be, strongly developed in the family. The pictures of Rev. William Gilpin sold for £3,200, the whole of which he devoted to the establishment of schools in his parish, where his memory is regarded with almost sacred reverence.

Sawry Gilpin, a descendant of Dr. Richard Gilpin, who bought Scaleby Castle, was a member of the Royal Academy, renowned for his paintings of horses and distinguished for the untamed beauty of expression he imparted in his pictures of animals. It was Ann Gilpin, sister of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, who married Thomas West and became grandmother of Benjamin West, president of the

Royal Academy. The late Henry Dilworth Gilpin, of Philadelphia, attorney general of the United States under Van Buren, and at one time acting secretary of treasury, possessed the same artistic perceptions. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and his kinsman, Mr. Jordan Stabler, of Baltimore, is prominently associated with the artistic circles of that city, and his home is beautified by many rare old pictures.

A leaning toward the religious life is indicated by the many divines in the Anglican Church of this blood. Besides the Apostle of the North (who, aside from the Archdeaconry of Durham, refused preferment many times) that list includes several bishops and many of its clergy, not to speak of that fighting Quaker, Thomas of Warborough, who laid down his sword of steel to take up the sword of spirit. In America is included Dean Gilpin of Halifax Cathedral, who is a member of the family. A poet of the period of the Reformation has said concerning the Gilpins: "The race that once went bravely forth to slay the wild boar in his den now meets the bigots in their wrath and boldly claims the rights of men."

Members of the family have become equally distinguished in statesmanship. Queen Elizabeth's minister plenipotentiary to The Hague was a brother to Bernard the Apostle. Col. George Gilpin, son of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, founders of the American branch of the family, held an important government position under George Washington. The late Gov. William Gilpin, of Colorado, did equal service as a statesman in another field. Sent in his boyhood to England, he was a classmate of Gladstone. He also had Hawthorne as his tutor, and returning to the United States he entered West Point, from which institution he was graduated. The spirit of adventure and progress so deeply rooted within the Gilpin family led him to a life of observation and exploration in the West, and embodied in a report brought before Congress in 1845 he called the attention of that body to the immense possibilities and value of the western country of the United States. Bancroft says of Gilpin's report: "Coming just at this time, on the eve of the settlement of the Oregon question, the Mexican war and acquisition of California, its influence and importance cannot be estimated."

Among others of the family noted in public life are Charles Gilpin, three times mayor of Philadelphia; Edward Woodward Gilpin, for many years chief justice of Delaware; and most honored in Baltimore has been the late

President Bernard Gilpin, of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, who bore the same name as that of the Apostle of the North.

THOMAS McCONNELL, Sr., grandfather of Oliver W. Gilpin, attorney, of Kittanning, died Monday, March 12, 1888. The following account of his life and work was written by his personal friend, Col. J. B. Findley.

On the 31st of January, 1813, Thomas McConnell, Sr., was born near Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., and he spent his earlier years on a farm. Early he had been sent to the native village school, where he acquired the elements of such an education as was then to be obtained, for the teacher's knowledge was limited to but a few common principles. These he soon had pressed upon his susceptible mind, and their lessons he subsequently largely improved by the acquisition of a cultivated taste for conversation, reading, study and reflection. Few men were ever as happily endowed in conversation. Nature fitted him in appearance, grace, intelligence, manners, deportment, culture and congenial conversational powers for that which he was—the exemplar of a true Christian gentleman. He had a wide circle of friends and admirers. Few men ever passed through so long a life with so few opponents. If he ever had an enemy it was never known.

In his early life his business training was under his father. In later years he was engaged in several enterprises. He was one of the firm of Brown, McConnell & Patterson, a member of Brown, Phillips & Co., the senior member of McConnell & Reed, and of McConnell & Co., also a member of Campbell, McConnell & Son, and other firms whose styles and titles cannot at present be recalled. When the oil fever broke out at Parkers Landing, he became interested in many of its large business projects, and was largely concerned and successful therein.

From the organization of the Kittanning Bank, in 1857, until its successors, the First National Bank and Kittanning National Bank of Kittanning, were dissolved, he was one of the directors. In the council of the borough his influence as a member, interested in behalf of prudent administration, was exercised on many an occasion where wise counsel was needed.

His marriage with Miss Olive Robinson, daughter of Elisha Robinson, Esq., of Parkers Landing, was a source of domestic happiness, of which two daughters, Mrs. John Gilpin and

Miss Elizabeth R., and three sons, Thomas, Elisha R. and William H. McConnell, now deceased, were the fruits.

When a young man he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, but subsequently transferred his relations to the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, with whose Sabbath school, either as a teacher or a member of the Bible class, he was connected until about two years before his death, when declining age caused him most regretfully to withdraw. As a Bible student he was indefatigable in the investigation of the lesson. He never came unprepared. He had independent opinions of his own, which he never was either at a loss to express or afraid to disclose; while his uniform urbanity of manner and gentlemanly like deportment, as well as his well known courteous treatment of and deference to the opinions of others, gained for him an influence and a respect which will still continue to grow green in the memory of all his former associates and fellow members of the community to whom he was so well and so favorably known, and by whom so universally honored in every relation of his long and useful life.

HORATIO LEE GOLDEN, attorney at law, was born in Kittanning borough in a house about on the site of his present office, on the north side of Market street, near the "Hotel Alexander," on the 13th day of October, 1860. He is the eldest son of the late Edward S. Golden, Esq. He was educated at a private school in Kittanning, known as Lambeth College, and, to some extent, in the public school of said borough, and later attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., for two years, to prepare for college. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and was graduated in the spring of 1883. He studied law in the office of his father, Edward S. Golden, together with Hon. J. W. King, present judge of Armstrong county, and R. A. McCullough, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in the year 1885. Since that date he has practiced generally in the several courts of Pennsylvania and United States courts. He belongs to a family of lawyers. Not only was his father a lawyer, but his brother, Harry C. Golden, Esq., is also an attorney, and his daughter, Janet Golden, who graduated at Vassar College in the year 1913, is registered as a student at law and is studying in the office of her father. He was married Oct. 13, 1887, to Mary Allen MacLure, niece of the late Hon. John M. Greer.

at one time judge of Butler county. In politics H. L. Golden is a Republican. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kittanning, Pa., having for some years been junior warden of said church, and a member of the board of trustees of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH HAMILTON STIVENSON, ex-mayor of Leechburg, a prominent merchant of that borough who has long been classed among its leading citizens, belongs to an Armstrong county family of Revolutionary descent. Old members of the family claim descent from Peter Stuyvesant, of New Amsterdam (now New York).

Mr. Stivenson's great-grandfather was a shoemaker, going from house to house to work at his trade. His children were Joseph (eldest son), John, William, Tobias, Hannah (married Jacob Lynch), and Nancy (married an Olinger).

Joseph Stivenson, grandfather of Joseph H. Stivenson, was a soldier in the second war with England, 1812-15, enlisting in an Armstrong county company which went to Black Rock, N. Y. He served as a private. By occupation he was a farmer. His family consisted of five sons and four daughters, namely: George, a mason and stonecutter of Kittanning, married Nancy Hunter; John was the father of Joseph Hamilton Stivenson; Daniel, a carpenter, was killed on the railroad across the isthmus of Panama while on his way to California (he was unmarried); Joseph, a teamster, of Kittanning, married Sarah King, daughter of Isaac King; Jacob, a carpenter, married Esther Schreckengost (he was a private in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil war); Lydia married Thomas Morrison, and they moved to River Styx, Medina Co., Ohio; one daughter married a Martin, who went to California and was lost track of, never being heard from again; Christina married George Yount and lived in Kittanning (he was a private in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil war); Margaret died in young womanhood.

John Stivenson, son of Joseph, followed farming all his long life. He died May 6, 1894, aged seventy-two years, six months. In religion a devout Lutheran, he served as deacon of his church for many years. He married Flora King, daughter of John and Susanna (Heilman) King, and granddaughter of Matthias King. John King was a pioneer settler in Armstrong county, owning and residing on property in what was then Kittanning (now Burrell) township still held in the family. He was a prominent and much esteemed

man of his day. His wife, Susanna (Heilman), belonged to an old and substantial family of this section, being a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, pioneers of Armstrong county who settled in what is now Manor township in 1796. Peter Heilman died in 1833, aged eighty-three years, his wife in January, 1831, aged seventy-nine years, and they are buried in the old Heilman graveyard, on his homestead place. The *Kittanning Gazette* had the following notice: "Died Jan. 21, 1831, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Peter Heilman, of Kittanning township, in the seventy-ninth year of her age."

The various members of the Heilman family are recorded in the assessment lists of 1807 as owners of mills, distilleries and large tracts of land, and the Heilman whisky, made by Jacob Heilman, was celebrated in its day. The family of Peter Heilman consisted of twelve children. More extended mention of the Heilmans will be found elsewhere in this work.

Joseph Hamilton Stivenson was born March 27, 1851, in Kittanning township, this county, within one and a half miles from the original homestead of John King, his maternal grandfather, and on his grandfather King's birthday. He assisted with the farm work at home and attended school winters until eighteen years old. When a young man he taught during the winters, having made the most of his opportunities for securing an education, for besides going to public school he was a student at select school for two terms. When twenty-one years old he entered the employ of a man who was engaged in huckstering, continuing with him two and a half years, after which for four years he was engaged at work in rolling mills. He was next weighmaster at a coal tipple for eight months, at the end of which time he embarked in the mercantile business at Leechburg, where he has since conducted a general store. His trade has increased steadily through the third of a century he has done business in the borough, and his honorable methods and capable management of his own affairs have led him into other avenues of usefulness. His fellow citizens, with just appreciation of his value to the community, have called upon him for various public services, and he has been councilman for three years, burgess three years and constable five years, still acting in the latter capacity. He is also marshal of the borough. An active member of the Lutheran Church, he has served in the office of deacon, having taken a useful part in church

work as in all other things which enlist his interest and attention. All in all, he has led a worthy life, whose activities have not been limited to promoting the success of his own enterprises. In his early youth he harvested with the sickle and did other work in the manner typical of the times. He sowed flax, pulled it, threshed the seed out, rotted the wood on the grass (by watering, to make the wood brittle), then broke it by hand with the old sword brake, and scutched it, after which it was made into linen which wore well. In those days many people spun and wove all their cloth and there was no shoddy in those clothes.

On July 4, 1872, Mr. Stivenson married Harriet Smail, daughter of Peter and Polly (Klingensmith) Smail, both descendants of local pioneer families, and granddaughter of Jacob Smail, a civil engineer, who was a large landowner in which is now Bethel township. He married a Klingensmith of Westmoreland county. Mrs. Stivenson is like her husband a member of the Lutheran Church. They have one son, Robert F., born August 12, 1879, now engaged in merchandising in Leechburg as his father's partner. He married Grace Gosser, daughter of Albert M. and Susanna (Hill) Gosser. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., B. P. O. Elks and Knights of the Maccabees.

JAMES DENNY DAUGHERTY was born in Kittanning, Pa., Oct. 17, 1855, his father being one of the descendants of the pioneers of the town, born in Kittanning. His mother was Anne Riley, a native of Ireland. Mr. Daugherty's early education was acquired in the public schools, but was delayed by the necessity of obtaining a livelihood. He worked in a brickyard during the daylight hours and recited at night to the late Robert W. Smith, the historian, from whom he obtained a basic knowledge of Latin and mathematics which has served him well in the later years of his success. Finally, through severe economy, he was enabled to attend the Eldersridge Academy, and Mount Union College, Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated.

From boyhood he had been a lover of books and had a keen interest in mechanics and new discoveries. When the Graham system of shorthand writing came into popular use, he was one of the first to avail himself of the opportunity to acquire a rapid method of transcribing speech, and soon became noted as a fast and accurate reporter. So great was his repute that he was made official court report-

er. During this time he was reading law in the office of Hon. John Gilpin and G. S. Crosby, and he was admitted to the bar in September, 1887.

Having realized the great economic value of the typewriter, upon its introduction to the world, he at once purchased one, became remarkably expert upon that comparatively clumsy pioneer machine, and began at once to improve upon it. The culminating event of his career was the invention of the first visible typewriter, which he soon developed into a practical instrument and later put upon the market, being at the head of a company he organized for its manufacture. This machine was the progenitor of all the modern visible machines of the world. Mr. Daugherty is now engaged, in his leisure moments, in devising an adding typewriter for one of the largest of the great manufacturing firms of that giant industry. He has taken out nearly a hundred patents on typewriters and computing machines and is frequently consulted as a constructive expert.

During the time he was developing the typewriter Mr. Daugherty had found spare moments to perfect himself in legal lore, and in 1898 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Hon. Joseph Buffington, a position which he still holds. He has a law office in Kittanning, and is often retained as a pleader in important cases, where his native eloquence can be made available before the jury. He is now county solicitor and held that position for six years once before.

Nature was lavish in her bestowal of talents upon "Denny," as his friends call him, for not only is he gifted as a mechanic, and learned in the law, but his inborn eloquence and poetic temperament are traits which have endeared him to his friends, and made him a terror to his adversaries. Not only have these talents gained recognition in the section where his life has been spent, but in many political campaigns his clear and penetrating voice has resounded from the rostrum in defense of the principles of his party. He was one of the few speakers selected for service in the campaign of the lamented William McKinley, for whom Mr. Daugherty had a strong personal friendship. When that martyred president's memorial services were held, Mr. Daugherty was selected to deliver the address, and the poem written and recited by him on that occasion has still power to bring tears to the eyes of the reader. He was also selected in 1905 to present the largest flag in the world to the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Daugherty was married Jan. 1, 1878, to Eliza L. Field, a native of Canada, whom he met at college, and has three children: Mary E., a graduate of Margaret Morrison branch of Carnegie Technical Institute, Pittsburgh, in domestic science; Nancy L., portrait painter, now in Paris, France, and J. D., Jr., engaged in the automobile business.

Mr. Daugherty has had a standing offer to go upon the lyceum platform as a lecturer and entertainer, and several times has been mentioned as available material for Congress, but so far neither of these has appealed to him.

SAMUEL S. BLYHOLDER, a leading citizen of Bethel township, who has a thriving general merchandise business at Center Valley, has been identified with the activities of his part of Armstrong county in various relations, and is a man whose ability and sincere devotion to his responsibilities have won him a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He has been prominently associated with the advancement of farming interests along the most modern lines, and has done excellent work in this connection. As the holder of various public offices he has given great satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Blyholder was born in Gilpin (then Allegheny) township, Armstrong county, April 30, 1849. His father, John George Blyholder, was born in 1806 in Wittenberg, Germany, and the family there is now almost extinct. He came to this country in 1831, settling in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he engaged in farming. In 1842 he moved to Gilpin township, Armstrong county, where he rented land for a number of years, in 1859 purchasing the farm later owned and occupied by his son Samuel. He became one of the substantial residents of the locality, held various township offices, and was a prominent member of the local Evangelical Church, in which he held office. In politics he was a Democrat. He died in 1883, when he was in his seventy-seventh year. He was married twice, first to Rosanna Bierer, by whom he had seven children, of whom three are living: A. B., a farmer, of Raymore, Mo., who has a family of nine children; J. B., a merchant, at Irwin station, Pa., who has seven children; and Dr. Caleb, of Pittsburgh, who has one son. His wife dying he married (second) Mrs. Rachel (Bouch) Conman, who was born in 1817 in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and they had two children, Samuel S. and Maggie, the latter deceased. Mrs. Blyholder died Aug. 30, 1890,

at the age of seventy-three. She was a daughter of Isaac Bouch, a native of Armstrong county, whose parents were pioneers of this county.

Samuel S. Blyholder grew to manhood on his father's farm in Gilpin township, meantime attending the elementary schools of the neighborhood and the Irwin high school. He made a specialty of vocal music, which he afterward taught for ten years. He did not devote all his time to that, however, having commenced farming, in which he has always maintained the deepest interest. In 1881 he embarked in the hardware business at Leechburg, after his father's death, in 1883, disposing of that and purchasing the homestead farm, where he settled and devoted himself to farming. This place comprises 165 acres of valuable, highly improved land, well equipped with the most approved appliances for the conduct of general farming; a steam chopping mill and other advanced machinery have long been included among his implements. He has been identified with the most advanced movements for raising agriculture to the level of the most scientific pursuits, has represented Armstrong county for sixteen years on the Pennsylvania State board of agriculture, is manager of the Armstrong County Farmers' Institute, and has for many years been a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry, belonging to Mount Joy Grange, No. 537. He has held many county and State offices in the Grange, and is at present overseer of the State organization, and he has organized many granges, in his own and other counties. He is a recognized authority on agricultural questions.

Mr. Blyholder has from early manhood been actively interested in the success of the Democratic party in this region, and his efficient work has been appreciated not only in the organization, but by his fellow citizens generally, who have supported him for various offices regardless of party lines. He has served his township as school director and auditor and is still holding the former position, also acting as justice of the peace, which office he has filled for eighteen years in Bethel and Gilpin townships. In 1878 he received the nomination of his party for State Legislature, and although the county was then Republican by a thousand majority he was beaten by only fifty-four votes. He was the first Progressive candidate for Congress in 1896, when he was nominated to run for representative of the then Twenty-first Congressional district. His nomination was unsolicited on his part, and though defeated, as

was expected in a strong Republican district, he ran ahead of his ticket. He is one of those Progressives who believe in exercising, perpetuating and guarding the principles of government of the people, by the people, and for all the people, and is recognized as a sincere worker toward the betterment of conditions not only in his home community but all over the country.

In religious matters Mr. Blyholder is a Lutheran, and he has been an earnest worker in the local church and in the denomination generally, where as in every other relation of life he has been called upon for various important services. He has been deacon and trustee of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Leechburg, which he has represented in the Synod and General Council, has been a member of the committee on missions of the Pittsburgh Synod, and a member of the board of trustees of Thiel College, at Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa. Socially he belongs to Leechburg Lodge, No. 377, B. P. O. Elks.

On Dec. 30, 1880, Mr. Blyholder was married to Anna D. Sweeney, daughter of William and Margaret (Johnston) Sweeney, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and member of an old family of Westmoreland county, Pa. They have had a family of six children: Orrin C., Elma M. (deceased), Mary F., Samuel W., Adela A. and Eula I.

HARVEY G. SHAFER, of Red Bank township, Armstrong county, is an extensive dealer in produce, giving most of his time and attention to that business, and he is also interested in farming, raising only a percentage, however, of the vegetables, fruits, etc., which he handles. His home is in Red Bank township, where the family has long been settled, and where he was born in a log house near New Salem, Aug. 10, 1866. Samuel Shafer, his great-grandfather, was an early settler in western Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation.

Christian Shafer, son of Samuel, was born in Northampton county, Pa., and located in Armstrong county in young manhood, becoming one of the prosperous farmers of this region. He and his wife, Magdalena (Fueringer), had twelve children (of whom seven survive): Lewis; George, who died in infancy; John C., deceased; Israel; Samuel, deceased; Levi, who died young; Susanna; Elizabeth; Mary, who died young; Catherine; Caroline, and Sarah. The father died in 1881, the mother surviving until 1893. They were consistent members of the Evangelical Church.

Israel Shafer, son of Christian, was born May 1, 1845, in Red Bank township, Armstrong Co., Pa., and was educated in the public schools of Red Bank township and at Dayton Academy. In 1863 he enlisted in Company G, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served capably until the close of the war. Two of his brothers, Lewis and John, were also Union soldiers, both being in the same regiment as he. Returning to Armstrong county after the close of the war, Mr. Shafer engaged in farming in Red Bank township, and in 1886 entered the wholesale produce business at Kittanning, in which line he has been engaged ever since. He has been very successful in this undertaking, and ranks among the prosperous business men of the county. In 1899 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer, and was elected by a good majority, serving one term of three years in that office. On Sept. 30, 1911, he was nominated by his party as a candidate for county commissioner, was elected, and is now filling that office.

On Jan. 25, 1866, Mr. Shafer married Catherine Shick, daughter of John Shick, of Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer became the parents of nine children: Harvey G., Amos C., William (deceased), Reed, Lillian (deceased), Nellie R. (wife of Dr. J. D. Sedwick, a dentist), Wallace H., and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Shafer died in 1890, and is buried at New Salem. The entire family early became members of the Evangelical Church, to which Mr. Shafer is a liberal contributor.

Harvey G. Shafer was educated in the schools of Red Bank township. He worked for his father on the farm where he still makes his home, and to which the family came from Dry Ridge when Harvey was four years old. He has been here ever since. The property consists of eighty-six acres, seven still in timber. There is an old orchard four acres in extent, and a new orchard of ten acres planted in 1907 with winter fruit. Mr. Shafer believes in the economy of improving his surroundings, and his home contains all of the up-to-date appliances, while his farm is well equipped for present-day farming. The house he occupies was built by his father in 1884. In his earlier manhood Mr. Shafer spent about three winters working in the mines, there being little to do on the farm at that time of the year, but he has been in the produce business for twenty-three years, buying most of his stuff in carload lots. His farm is operated by hired help entirely, Mr. Shafer devoting his energies principally to the

produce business, of which he has made so pronounced a success. He makes a specialty of handling apples, potatoes and hay, by the carload only.

Mr. Shafer is a Republican and has been very active in the work of the party. He was a member of the county committee for twelve years, and served three years as judge of election. He is a member of the Evangelical Church at New Salem, in Red Bank township, Armstrong county.

On May 18, 1888, Mr. Shafer married Elizabeth Shick, who was born in Red Bank township Oct. 2, 1869, daughter of John M. Shick, and there received her education. She remained at home until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have had children born as follows: Grace, Nov. 18, 1889 (married to Charles Kunselman, of Mahoning township; they have one child, Percy William, born Nov. 8, 1911); Harry Calvin, July 23, 1891 (married Ocie Kunselman, and they have one child, Martha Elizabeth, born March 16, 1913); Dessie Pearl, Feb. 12, 1893 (died April 24, 1895); Boyd D., Oct. 9, 1894; Elsie May, Sept. 13, 1896; Katie Ruth, March 16, 1898; William Reed, April 11, 1901 (died April 1, 1913); Perry Paul, Oct. 22, 1903; Ruby Estella, Feb. 23, 1904; Charles Theodore, Jan. 29, 1906; Nellie Aldine and Della Geraldine, twins, Dec. 8, 1907; Clarence Armour, Sept. 28, 1910.

Jacob Shick, grandfather of Mrs. Shafer, was a farmer, and came to this section from Northumberland county, settling in Sugar valley, Red Bank township, where he bought a tract of 140 acres. He cleared the land, built a log house and barn, and carried on general farming all the rest of his life. To him and his wife Elizabeth (Mohney), daughter of Adam Mohney, were born the following children: Rebecca married Lewis Mohney, of Clarion county (both are deceased); Adam married Mary Kunselman, of Red Bank township (both are deceased); John M. is mentioned below; Christopher, of Red Bank township, married Sarah Lankard, who is deceased; Susanna married Jacob Miller, of Mahoning township (both are deceased); Frederick married Sarah Kunselman, of Detroit; Elizabeth died aged sixty-two years; Tina married Jacob Wineburg, of Michigan (both are deceased); Annie married Adam Mohney, and both are deceased. The father lived to the age of eighty-two years; the mother died in the house built by him. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Steinmetz Lutheran Church, near Hawthorn, Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

John M. Shick, son of Jacob, was born July 4, 1840, in what is called Sugar valley, in Red Bank township, near Hawthorn. He was educated in the schools of the township, and worked for his father on the farm until twenty-one years old. He remained on the farm and took care of his father and crippled sister, and he inherited the farm from his father, continuing to follow farming all his life. His first marriage was to Sophia Miller, daughter of Christopher Miller, and they had children: Amanda married Jacob George, of Red Bank township; Ambrose, at Pittsburgh, married Della Hoch, who is deceased; Lydia died when two years old; Elizabeth, who was born in the old log house on the farm, married Harvey G. Shafer; Elsie married William Gruber, of Red Bank township; Theodore died in infancy. The mother of these died in 1873, and is buried at the Brick Church at Hawthorn. She was a Lutheran in religion. Mr. Shick subsequently married (second) Sophia Rinard, daughter of Reuben and Angeline (Gruber) Rinard, and they had the following children: Angeline May married Calvin Copenhaver, of Pierce, Red Bank township; Clara married Raymond Troutman, of Red Bank township; Jesse, of Red Bank township, married Amanda Rearick; Charles, of Red Bank township, married Carrie Boddorf; Earl, of Red Bank township, this county, married Pearl Huffman; Catherine married Ralph Shaffer, of Red Bank, Armstrong county; Orpha and Irene live at home; Alva is now (1913) twenty-one years old.

Mr. Shick was formerly a Democrat in politics, later becoming a Republican. He was active in township affairs, serving as school director, overseer of the poor and treasurer. He was a member of the Evangelical Church, to which Mrs. Shick also belongs, and he was one of the foremost workers in the church, holding the offices of trustee, elder, steward and class leader. He went out among the people and held prayer meetings, and his devotion was rewarded by excellent results. Mr. Shick died in February, 1910, and is buried in the Union cemetery at Hawthorn.

ROBERT WALTER SMITH, author of a "History of Armstrong County," published in 1883, after his death, was born at Litchfield, N. H., June 16, 1816, at the residence of his grandfather, Judge Parker. His great-grandfather, Capt. Ebenezer Smith, was one of the guards in charge of Major Andre preceding his execution. His grandfather, Rev. David Smith, was at the time of his death the oldest graduate of Yale College in the

United States. His father, Rev. David Smith, also a Yale graduate, was for a number of years a missionary to the Tuscarora Indians, and there among the savages our subject acquired the taste for aboriginal history which led him to take up the work later in life. Robert was educated by his father and entered Hamilton College, Stockbridge, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1837. He then read law in the office of Darius Pecet, a noted lawyer of Warsaw, N. Y. For a time Mr. Smith was principal of the Red Hood Seminary, then removed to Carlisle, Pa., and in 1846 came to Kittanning. Soon after his arrival he became a partner with the late Judge Buffington, the elder, and after a time opened an office of his own. He was the first county superintendent of schools, being appointed in 1856, serving altogether for six years. From 1863 to 1876 he was editor of the *Union Free Press*, was burgess of Kittanning, and held several other offices of trust in the gift of his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Smith was a man of studious habits, a good speaker, and was the founder and supporter of the lecture courses of the days before the Civil war. His lectures were the foundation of his history, and he put all of his energies, most of his time and part of his life into the self-imposed task, but was never able to see the result of his labors in print. He worked without expectation of pecuniary reward, but the task was practically complete at his death and the work now stands as a monument to one who did the best he could with limited opportunities. He died Dec. 6, 1881, at the home of his brother, at Bronxville, N. Y., at the age of sixty-four. He labored on his history almost to the last. He was never a great lawyer, but it is said that there were none who excelled him in knowledge of the details of the law, and his book is practically an immense abstract of the titles of the lands in Armstrong county.

JOHN SCOTT SCHAEFFER, attorney at law, and one of the influential citizens of Kittanning, was born in that city Feb. 25, 1871, son of Daniel W. and Maria (Scott) Schaeffer and grandson of Frederick Schaeffer.

Anthony Schaeffer, the first of the family in this country, came here from Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century and first settled in Northampton county, Pa. He married Catherine Reeg, who had been his sweetheart in Germany, and who had come to this country two years before him, and they had children: Eva Catherine: George

Peter, who came with his father to Kittanning township, Armstrong county, at an early day (in 1806 one George Peter Schaeffer was elder in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Burrell township, and the same year was assessed in that township with 400 acres); Elizabeth Christina; Susanna Margaret; and John Philip. The father was a member of the State militia at the time the Revolutionary war broke out, and he served in that conflict and in the border warfare against the Indians. He came to Kittanning, Armstrong county, before the opening of the nineteenth century, and brought with him a slave he owned, "Black Tom," who continued to live with the family until he died of old age; he is buried in the Schaeffer Church graveyard at Brick Church, in Burrell township.

John Philip Schaeffer, son of Anthony, married Catherine Zerfaus (sometimes spelled Zerfoss), daughter of John Zerfaus, who served as a private in the war of the Revolution, and won considerable notice because of his encounter with an English officer. At one battle the Americans were retreating, and as John Zerfaus was crossing a fence he was struck across the head with a saber by an English officer; in retaliation Zerfaus shot him in the leg, and both were sent to the English hospital, where the officer complimented the young man upon his pluck. John Zerfaus came to Kittanning township and his descendants are numerous.

Frederick Schaeffer, son of John Philip Schaeffer, was born in Kittanning township, where he became a prosperous farmer, and died in 1896. His wife passed away about ten years before. They were the parents of nine children: John B., Daniel W., Absalom, Jackson, William W., George, Anna K. (wife of John Cook), Mary (wife of Henry Hare) and Levina (wife of James Heighley).

Daniel W. Schaeffer, son of Frederick Schaeffer, is a painter by trade, and resides in Kittanning, where he has a good business in that line. During the Civil war he served as a private in Battery D, 112th Regiment, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. For two years he saw some very hard service, taking part in the battles of Chapin's Farm, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, and siege of Petersburg, besides many skirmishes. At the close of the war he was detailed to take the census of the colored population of the South, to find out the percentage of colored blood in them. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Kittanning, the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the Royal Arcanum, and of the National Ge-

ographic Society. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran Church, in which he has been for many years a successful Bible class teacher. Three children were born to his marriage with Maria Scott: John S., Charles F. and Harry S., the last named deceased.

Mrs. Maria (Scott) Schaeffer was born May 4, 1848, at Kittanning, daughter of John and Barbara (Streeper) Scott, the latter a native of Philadelphia, Pa.; her father, John Streeper, was in the iron business. John Scott, father of Mrs. Schaeffer, was a carpenter by trade, and engaged as a contractor and builder in Kittanning. He served in the Seminole war in Florida. His father, Isaac Scott, was a prominent man of Kittanning in his day, one of the early postmasters at that borough. He was an aide to his relative, Gen. Winfield Scott, in the war of 1812; he was a large powerful man. His wife's maiden name was Spangler.

John S. Schaeffer was graduated from Kittanning high school in 1888, and from Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., in 1892, graduating from both institutions ahead of his classes. For the following two years he was professor of English at Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, of Rochester, N. Y., and the next three years he served very ably as superintendent of schools at Elizabeth, Pa. In 1900 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Mr. Schaeffer has the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. B., and holds a State teacher's permanent certificate. The year of his graduation from the last named institute he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, practicing his profession there until 1907, when he came to Kittanning, having been admitted to the bar in Armstrong county in November, 1907. Since then he has been successfully engaged in a large practice in this city. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania in 1904. For some years he has been an enthusiastic member of the Sons of Veterans, and his religious association is with the Lutheran Church, he being an earnest member. A man of strong convictions and logical reasoning powers, combined with natural eloquence, Mr. Schaeffer is often called upon for public addresses, and is one of the favorite Memorial day speakers.

CYRUS HELM, former auditor of Armstrong county, has also been one of the most popular officials of Washington township, where he occupies the old Helm homestead

upon which he was born Oct. 9th, 1857. He has an up-to-date farm, and also operates in oil and gas.

Conrad Hellam (as he spelled the name), grandfather of Cyrus Helm, was the first of his family in the United States. He came from Germany with two brothers, all settling in eastern Pennsylvania, whence Conrad came later to a location west of the mountains, in Armstrong county, securing about two hundred acres of land near Cowansville. It was then all wild, and he built a log cabin to shelter his family, who were reared at this place. Mr. Hellam devoted the rest of his life to clearing and improving this property. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife had a family of nine children, namely: Jacob, born Aug. 13, 1815; Johannes, born Feb. 17, 1817, who died Aug. 16, 1896; Mary Magdalene, born July 14, 1818; Henrich, born April 7, 1820; George, born Sept. 26, 1826, who died Jan. 3, 1908; Elizabeth, born June 6, 1828; a child born June 26, 1829, who died in infancy; Samuel, born June 26, 1831; and David, born Aug. 10, 1833.

Jacob Helm, son of Conrad, was born Aug. 13, 1815, and died Feb. 8, 1895. He was reared at Cowansville, and when he began life for himself purchased from his father a tract of 120 acres in Washington township upon which there was a small clearing and log cabin. He later built a one and one-half story frame house, and there reared his family, passing the remainder of his life at this place, which he finished clearing and greatly improved. He married Elizabeth Fair, who was born at Cowansville March 1, 1824, daughter of Peter and Sarah Fair, and died March 3, 1902. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Helm, viz.: William, born Feb. 25, 1842, who died Nov. 6, 1908; Silvanus, born May 10, 1844, a private of Company B, 139th Pennsylvania Infantry, who died Nov. 15, 1862; Mary, born Oct. 22, 1846; Sarah Jane, born Dec. 5, 1848, who died April 12, 1909; Catherine, born June 18, 1851, who died Sept. 18, 1912; Alvina, born Nov. 18, 1853, who died March 13, 1891; Cyrus, born Oct. 9, 1857; Amanda, born Dec. 2, 1858; Albert Milton, born Feb. 6, 1861, who died Jan. 13, 1911; and Eunice, born Oct. 11, 1863. The parents were Lutherans, and charter members of the church in their neighborhood, St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran. Mr. Helm was a Republican in politics.

Cyrus Helm grew to manhood on the home farm. At the age of eighteen he left home.

working for others until he reached the age of twenty-five. In 1882, a few years after his marriage, he came back to his birthplace, where he has ever since lived and worked, making extensive improvements on the farm, which is one of the most up-to-date in its equipment and methods of cultivation in this section. The Helms have fine stock on the place. There is a gas well upon the farm, gas having been found a very valuable feature, and the product, except what is used for domestic purposes, is piped away by the Phillips Gas Company. Mr. Helm conducts his oil operations with others in the Pennsylvania oil fields. He has virtually retired from the more arduous agricultural work, his son now operating the farm.

Mr. Helm has been so long associated with public affairs in his locality that he is very prominent in that connection. He has been honored with election to about all the township offices, giving notably valuable service as justice of the peace, school director and auditor, and in 1895 was elected county auditor, which office he filled for three years. In politics he is a Republican. Like his family generally he is a Lutheran in religious connection.

On Sept. 3, 1878, Mr. Helm married Emma Frick, who was born Nov. 24, 1859, in Butler county, Pa., daughter of Michael and Rebecca Frick. Five children have been born to the union: Earl, born July 12, 1879; Grant, born Nov. 15, 1880; Ralph, born Aug. 22, 1882 (died March 3, 1883); Arthur V., born May 19, 1887, who now runs the home place, having the entire management; and a child born April 3, 1889, that died April 6, 1889.

SAMUEL F. BOOHER, postmaster of Kittanning, and for some years interested in the breeding of fine horses, is one of the representative men of Armstrong county. He was born in Washington township, this county, son of Jacob and Sarah A. (Bowser) Booher, and grandson in the maternal line of Matthias and Polly Ann (Stephenson) Bowser, the latter a close relative of Governor Stephenson of Ohio.

Frederick Booher, the paternal grandfather, a native of France, grew up in that country, but came to the United States in young manhood, and locating in Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa., bought a farm and found employment for his energies in agricultural pursuits.

Jacob Booher was born in Bedford county, where he was reared and obtained a common

school education. Like his father he became a farmer, and made a success of his life work. A consistent Republican, he supported the candidates of his party. Of his eleven children, two died in infancy, the others being: Abraham, a farmer of Washington township; Frederick, a farmer of Sugar Creek township; Dr. J. C., of Foss Creek, Jefferson Co., Pa.; Catherine, wife of William Wyant; Evaline, wife of J. W. Frick, of Allegheny county, Pa.; Melissa, wife of F. M. Painter; Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Hazelett; Anna, wife of J. W. Fair, of Applewold; and Samuel F.

Samuel F. Booher was educated in his native township, and brought up amid healthy agricultural surroundings. When still a young man he began business life for himself as a general merchant at Sherrett, this county, and continued in this line for about six years, during which time he was also postmaster there. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of Armstrong county, and after three years of faithful service in this important office was further honored by his party, being elected treasurer of the county in 1902. The Republican party has always found in him an able exponent of its principles, and he has been one of its most influential supporters in Armstrong county. He has served as chairman of the Republican central committee, of Washington township, and as chairman of the Armstrong county central committee, holding the latter office for two years. Moreover, he has justified the faith reposed in him whenever placed in office. In 1907 he was appointed by President Roosevelt to the office of postmaster of Kittanning, and reappointed by President Taft, being the present incumbent of the office.

Mr. Booher is deeply interested in the raising of good stock, owning a farm of 700 acres devoted to that purpose, on which he has a fine half-mile race track, and he specializes on high-grade blooded horses. Besides his farm Mr. Booher owns several houses, which he rents, all in one block, and he has just completed the erection of one of the finest and most modern apartment buildings in this part of the country. It is of beautiful buff brick, situated on a high and dry location at the corner of Arch and Grant streets, and is four stories in height, providing eight finely arranged apartments with up-to-date finish and conveniences. The heat is furnished by the most approved hot water system, and the arrangements throughout are intended to meet the demands of those who appreciate thoroughly modern appointments.

Fraternally Mr. Booher is a member of the



S. F. Booker

B. P. O. Elks, the Odd Fellows and the American Mechanics. In religious matters he is a Baptist, and one of the most generous members of that church.

ELLIS TAYLOR HUTCHISON, closely identified with the educational interests of Armstrong county, and a man of the highest standing, was born Aug. 6, 1873, at Kittanning, Pa., son of James and Harriet (Moorhead) Hutchison, and grandson of Philip Hutchison. Philip Hutchison was an influential man of his period, serving several years as justice of the peace.

James Hutchison, son of Philip, was a carpenter and builder in early life, but later became a farmer in Armstrong county. He was a soldier of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company B, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw considerable service, participating in the seven days' battle in the Wilderness. Receiving his honorable discharge in 1865, he returned home. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: Lillias M., who married Joseph Smith and (second) George Mellinger; Philip C.; John B.; Dora L., who married James McCreight; Zelma H., who married Joseph Happe; Ellis Taylor; and three who died in infancy. The father died Jan. 12, 1907, the mother having passed away March 21, 1901. Both belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

Ellis Taylor Hutchison attended the Kittanning public and high schools, laying a good foundation for his life work. For the two years following his graduation from high school he taught school, and then entered the State normal school at Clarion, Pa., taking the full course, and being graduated therefrom in 1896. He followed this with a post-graduate course, and then taught in Warren county, Pa., for a year. Mr. Hutchison was then offered a position as principal of schools at Wickboro, now Kittanning, Pa., and remained until 1908. He then assumed charge of a department in the Kittanning Plate Glass Company's office, and since then has exerted his ability toward developing the business placed in his charge. During the time he was principal at Wickboro he accomplished wonders. When he began the school contained only four rooms, and the standard was low. When he retired, twelve rooms were required to accommodate the pupils, and they now rank with those of any other school in the county.

In 1906 Mr. Hutchison was married to Zilla M. Schull, daughter of Philip and Mary

Schull, of Armstrong county, and to them have been born two sons and one daughter, Frank L., Ellis Taylor, Jr., and Harriet M. They are both consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hutchison has taken a deep and abiding interest in the church and church work, serving five years as deacon and ten as elder, and one year as superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 244, of Kittanning, and Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M. For the last ten years he has been secretary of the Blue Lodge. He has served five years as burgess and five years as councilman of Wickboro. While no longer a teacher, Mr. Hutchison is alive to educational matters, and always ready to further them to the best of his ability.

GEORGE P. KRON, an honored veteran of Armstrong county and an excellent example of what the German-American citizens of this country accomplish, is one of the leading business men of Kittanning, where he has been connected with the harnessmaking industry for nearly sixty years. He was born April 4, 1835, in Germany, and there received a common school education and was taught the trade of harnessmaking. At seventeen years of age he came to the United States to join his uncle, George Kron, who had established himself in a harnessmaking business at Kittanning.

The young man remained with his uncle until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, 22d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment was called out for active service during the invasion of the State. The regiment was stationed at Harrisburg during the battle of Gettysburg, and was finally discharged when Governor Curtin felt there was no further fear of Confederate occupation. Mr. Kron returned to his business duties. Until 1869 he continued with his uncle, and then branched out for himself in the same line, opening a store on Market street, where Apple Brothers' store now stands. This continued to be his place of business until 1905, when he moved into his present commodious quarters. For many years Mr. Kron was the leader in his line, carrying the finest stock of all kinds of goods connected therewith that could be found in Armstrong county. He is a man of progressive ideas, practically shown in his support of the most up-to-date enterprises undertaken in Kittanning. He was a charter member of the Kittanning Telephone

Company, a charter member of the Armstrong County Trust Company, and when the Kittanning National Bank was reorganized became a member of the National Kittanning Bank. He has always been an advocate of civic advancement in every way, and his support can always be relied upon in securing the passage of measures looking towards the improvement of existing conditions. He was one of five men to organize and operate the Kittanning Ferry Company, resulting in the making of a free bridge for Kittanning.

In 1861 Mr. Kron was married to Mary Jane Daugherty, daughter of Capt. James Daugherty, of Kittanning. Mrs. Kron died in 1878, after having borne her husband six children: John L.; Mary D., widow of John F. Schuey, she and her children living with Mr. Kron; Annie E., wife of John Volk, residing in Davenport, Iowa; Carrie E., wife of K. B. Schotte, of Kittanning; Hannah E., wife of Frederick Snyder, residing in Indianapolis, Ind.; and Nancy Lenora, wife of James F. Foulis, of Kittanning.

JAMES A. KELLY, M. D., of Whitesburg, Armstrong county, has been engaged in practice at that location for forty-one years. He was born Feb. 18, 1848, in Jefferson county, Pa., son of William M. Kelly and grandson of James Kelly.

William M. Kelly died in 1853, of typhoid fever. He was a farmer, and in the winter season followed the teacher's profession. He married Caroline Stewart, and three children were born to this union: James A. is mentioned below; William A. was superintendent of schools in Jefferson county, Pa., for six years, and for twenty-five years was connected with the school system of Alaska, having been the first school official appointed by the government in that territory (he is unmarried, and makes his home in Portland, Oregon); John N., who lives on the old homestead in Jefferson county, Pa., has been county commissioner and for five years superintendent of the county home (he married Belle Means, of Jefferson county, and they have a family of five children, three sons and two daughters). Mrs. Caroline (Stewart) Kelly died in Wayne township, Armstrong county, in 1898, in her sixty-eighth year.

James A. Kelly received his early education in his native county, and at Glade Run Academy, taught school for a number of years, and took his medical course at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, grad-

uating from that institution in 1874. He has been located at Whitesburg, in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, throughout his career, and the only physician still in active practice who was located in this territory at the time he took up work here is Dr. T. M. Allison, of Kittanning. He is well known and highly respected in his own and surrounding counties, and the large practice to which he still attends faithfully has been built up by the most conscientious devotion to the welfare of his patients, as well as the skill which has made them so confident of his ability. He was pension examining surgeon under President Cleveland, and in 1913 was president of the Armstrong County Medical Society.

On March 6, 1879, Dr. Kelly married Delnora Park, daughter of Dr. J. K. Park, who at one time practiced in partnership with Dr. Kelly. They had one child, which died in infancy. Dr. Kelly is a member of the Methodist Church.

JAMES EATON BROWN MATEER, who has extensive interests as farmer and stock raiser in Boggs township, Armstrong county, belongs to a family of Scotch-Irish origin which has been in Pennsylvania for several generations.

James Mateer, the founder of this branch in America, was born in Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Crossing the Atlantic with his wife, Mollie (Sharon), and family, he settled in the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania, seven miles from Harrisburg and one mile from Mechanicsville, obtaining land, and getting his deed from the Penns before the Colonies gained their independence. There he made his home and devoted himself to farming, and there he reared his family. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Mateer, son of James and Mollie (Sharon) Mateer, always followed farming, remaining on the old home place, where he died in 1805. He married Rosanna Quigley, and they reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, viz.: John; James, who went to Old Virginia, settling near Georgetown, was married there, and died there; Samuel, who died young; Margaret, who married Walter Sloan, of Mosgrove, Pa.; Nancy, who married a Mr. Coldin and after his death became Mrs. Brumbaugh; Sharon, who married a Reed; and Elsie, who married William Peart, of Mosgrove, and

after his death became the wife of Alexander Lowery.

John Mateer, son of Samuel, was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., thence removing in 1806 to Armstrong county, settling in Franklin township, close to what is now Montgomeryville, on land now owned by the Shawmut Railway Company. He obtained 250 acres of land in what is now East Franklin township, then all in the woods, and developed a desirable property, putting up a substantial brick house and frame barn, and making many improvements which added to its value. In 1855 Mr. Mateer left Armstrong county, moving out to Wayne county, Ill., where he died in 1866. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Margaret Montgomery, and they had the following children: Washington, Samuel, Robert, John, Margaret, Nancy Jane, Rosana, Montgomery and Anthony.

Samuel Mateer, son of John, was born Nov. 27, 1818, in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was raised there. Later he located in what was then Pine (now Boggs) township, where his son Samuel S. Mateer now lives, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1900. Farming was his principal business throughout life, but in his early years he was also a drover, dealing extensively in stock, which he drove to the eastern markets. He bought the place of 200 acres in Boggs township now owned by his son Samuel at a time when there were neither roads nor bridges in the vicinity, and the tree under which he pitched his tent the first winter, while he cleared a place for his house, is still standing. In the spring he went for his young wife, whom he had married the previous August, 1843, and they worked together to improve the property, in time being able to build a fine house and barns. Mr. Mateer was a Democrat and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the locality, holding the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years and serving faithfully in various township offices, including that of school director. Being a carpenter, he in 1859 built the schoolhouse which still stands on the farm and is known by his name. He also contributed liberally toward the building of the Concord Presbyterian church, and was one of the trustees of that congregation. He helped to secure good roads in his neighborhood. He was the promoter of Pine Creek Furnace, and in company with James E. Brown, of whom he purchased his farm, established the furnace where the station of that name now stands. Thus he was associ-

ated with many movements which marked the progress of his community. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In August, 1843, Mr. Mateer married Elizabeth Ambrose, who was born April 2, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Ambrose, a farmer in the Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, who came to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he reared his family of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ambrose was a Whig and a Presbyterian. Mrs. Mateer died in 1904. She and her husband had the following children, all born on the home farm in Boggs township where their son Samuel S. now lives: James E. B. is mentioned below; John Harvey, born July 31, 1846, married to Clara Calhoun, is a farmer of Boggs township; Robert M., born Oct. 5, 1848, graduated from Jefferson Medical College and was a prominent physician of Elderton, this county, until his death, June 18, 1900 (he married Mary Donnelly); Benjamin Franklin, born Dec. 5, 1850, married to Margaret Adams, is a retired farmer living in Kittanning; Samuel S., born May 1, 1853, married Mary Houser; Annie Jane, born Oct. 25, 1855, married William C. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Margaret E., born March 18, 1858, married Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and died June 24, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1860, married Joseph Banks, who died in 1888; Ambrose M., born July 16, 1863, married Berd Householder, of Rosston, is a merchant at Ford City, this county; Alexander Montgomery, born Oct. 26, 1867, married to Hannah Williamson, is a farmer of Boggs township. Besides their own large family Mr. and Mrs. Mateer raised Daniel Cogley, who was born Sept. 7, 1839, and whom they took into their home as an orphan boy of nine years. He still resides on the old homestead with Samuel S. Mateer. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, and serving three years with the Army of the Potomac; after his discharge he returned to the Mateer farm in Boggs township.

James Eaton Brown Mateer was born May 24, 1844, on the old homestead in Boggs township and there grew to manhood. After his marriage he continued to live at that place for two years, and then bought property one and a half miles north, 150 acres, at that time all in the woods. He put up a frame barn and the shell of a house in which he lived for five years before completing the substantial frame dwelling in which he has since lived.

Mr. Mateer has met with marked success in his agricultural operations, being one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. He first added 100 acres to his initial purchase, later a tract of thirty-seven acres to that, and then seventy more, by the old homestead. Subsequently he purchased 192 acres of William Cochran, the holdings of himself and his sons amounting to 562 acres—all valuable land. In addition to general farming he has become heavily interested in stock raising, in which line he has met with the same success which has attended all his other enterprises. He is one of the most respected citizens of his township and has held various local offices. In politics he is a Democrat, adhering to the principles of the party his family has supported for many years. Most of the Mateers have been associated with the Presbyterian Church.

In November, 1864, Mr. Mateer married Esther S. Lowry, daughter of William and Esther (Miller) Lowry, and she died Dec. 16, 1906, at the age of sixty-three years. We have the following record of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mateer: Ida May, born March 27, 1866, married William Martin and has four children, James W., Hazel (Mrs. Gyer Kuntz, who has one child), John Elder and William Lowry; Lizzie, born Oct. 20, 1868, married Isaac Darbaker, now of Vandergrift, Pa., and has had four children, one that died young, Harriet, James Mateer and Arthur; Samuel J., born Jan. 23, 1874, now on the home place, married Mattie Skinner and has one child, Alice Ruth (they have also raised Ethel Ellen Peart, daughter of James C. Peart and granddaughter of S. M. Peart, from the time her mother died, when she was three years old); William Lowry, born July 6, 1877, now on the home farm, married Jennie Miller and has two children, Marlin and Sharon.

WILLIAM HAYS, late of Washington township, was a widely known citizen of Armstrong county, prominent in the Republican party, and had held important public offices, in every capacity giving evidence of superior ability and character which made his services highly desirable. Mr. Hays was a native of Ireland, born Oct. 7, 1838, and was reared there, being a youth of sixteen when he came to America with his parents, William J. and Letitia (Morrow) Hays. The family located on a farm in Madison township, Armstrong Co., Pa., where the father followed agricultural pursuits and ran a distillery.

Soon after his marriage William Hays settled in Washington township, Armstrong county, on a tract of 120 acres which he cultivated, also running a sawmill. His good judgment and talent for business were shown in the success of his undertakings as farmer and mill man, and so well did he stand with his fellow citizens that he was elected to various township offices, serving as supervisor and school director. But his chief official honor was his election to the position of county auditor, which he held from 1888 to 1893. For many years he was a leading worker for the success of the Republican party in this section. Mr. Hays was a veteran of the Civil war, serving three years as a member of Company E, 62d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from Clarion county, and was once slightly wounded. Among the engagements in which he took part was the battle of Gettysburg. He died Feb. 8, 1908, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

On Dec. 29, 1864, Mr. Hays married Catherine John, who was born March 3, 1843, in the log house where she was married. She is a daughter of Martin John and Mary (Whiticker) John, granddaughter of Peter John and great-granddaughter of Martin John, who hewed the logs for the old Bowser cabin illustrated elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Hays now resides in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, having moved there in November, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hays had sixteen children: A son, born Oct. 20, 1865, who died Oct. 21st, 1865; Jennie, born Sept. 25, 1866; a son, born in June, 1867, who died the same month; Letta, born May 7, 1868; Katie, born April 21, 1869; Lizzie, born April 11, 1870, who died Feb. 19, 1894; Susan, born June 2, 1871, who died March 11, 1876; Rosa, born June 23, 1872, who died March 29, 1883; Margaret, born July 15, 1873, who died Jan. 22, 1897; William, born Nov. 5, 1874; Nannie, born Jan. 11, 1876; Thomas H., born March 5, 1877; Robert S., born July 27, 1878, who died Feb. 6, 1907; Emily, born Nov. 6, 1879; Minta, born May 26, 1881, who died Nov. 29, 1883; and Ruth, born July 4, 1882.

FLOY C. JONES, attorney, of Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born at New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Ohio, Jan. 28, 1870. His father, Rev. J. F. Jones, D. D., was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. His mother was Frances (McGill) Jones, a daughter of John McGill, a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh in its early days.

Mr. Jones graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in the class of 1889; read law with W. D. Patton, Esq., afterward judge in Armstrong county, Pa., for two terms; was admitted to the bar Dec. 11, 1893. He married March 16, 1898, May B. Gault, daughter of J. A. Gault, of Kittanning, and has three children, James G., Floy C., Jr., and William B. He lives on the hill just below Kittanning, on the tract known as "Appleby Manor."

DANIEL SHANER, one of the oldest residents of Gilpin township, Armstrong county, belongs to a family now quite numerous in this section and represented among its most useful citizens. He was born Sept. 19, 1833, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of Henry Shaner, and is a great-grandson of Peter Shaner, who founded the family in this country.

Peter Shaner came to America from Germany before the Revolutionary war, and settled in western Pennsylvania, along the Schuylkill river. After living there for some time he removed to Maryland, where he died. His family consisted of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, namely: Adam; Peter; Henry; Christopher; David; Daniel; John; Andrew; another son whose name is not remembered; Christian (daughter) and Catherine, whose husbands were both named Keefer; and another daughter who became Mrs. Ichus. All the sons except John and Andrew removed to western Pennsylvania about the year 1800, Adam and Henry settling in Butler county; some of their descendants are living in Pittsburgh. Christopher had the following children: William, Frederick, Joseph, Sampson, Katy and Polly; of these, Joseph and Sampson never married; Katy married a Shafer; Polly married Henry Klingensmith.

George Shaner, brother of Peter Shaner, the emigrant, fought under Washington in the American Revolution. He settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., and some of his descendants are now living near Turtle Creek, in Allegheny county, this State.

Daniel Shaner, son of Peter, the emigrant, settled near Buena Vista, in Allegheny county, about 1807. The place was then known as Brown's Ferry. His children were John (the historian of the Shaner family), William, Daniel, George, Hetty and Peggy. Shaner's station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was named after Daniel Shaner, of this family.

Peter Shaner, Jr., grandfather of Daniel

Shaner, was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Westmoreland county. He was killed at Adamsburg. His children were: Jacob; Eli; Henry; Margaret, who died unmarried; Mrs. Henry Brewer; and one daughter who died young.

Henry Shaner, son of Peter, was born in 1809 in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and owned two farms in that township. Besides following farming he made barrels, during the winter season, as well as flax-brakes for his neighbors. He was an active man in the community, served as tax collector, was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics was identified with the Republican party. He died Nov. 6, 1881, and is buried in Pleasant View cemetery in Westmoreland county. His wife, Catherine (Cline), daughter of Peter Cline, died in March, 1887. They had a large family, viz.: John lives in Parks township, Armstrong county; Daniel is mentioned below; Henry lives in Gilpin township, Armstrong county; William, who now lives in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, served during the Civil war in Company C, 139th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; Catherine is the widow of John Keppel and resides in Parks township, where she has a farm; Peter enlisted June 8, 1861, in the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; Eli is living on the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Andrew, twin of Eli, died when five years old; David F. lives at Apollo, Pa. (he is the father of Sheriff Thomas J. Shaner, of Armstrong county); Thomas, a contractor, resides at Warren, Pa.; Caroline is the widow of Isaac Heckman and resides in Gilpin township; Rebecca, widow of William Frederick, resides in Westmoreland county; Solomon is living at New Kingston, Pa.; Zacharias is living at the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Elizabeth married Joseph McGeary, of Butler, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Shaner received his education in the public schools of Westmoreland county. He remained with his father on the farm until twenty-one years old, at which time he went West to the State of Indiana, where he did farm work for one year. Returning home, he remained only a short time, going West again, this time to Kansas, where he was employed in a sawmill for two years. Coming back East, he bought his present farm in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, in 1860, from the David Leech heirs. The property con-

sisted of fifty-seven acres near Leechburg, along the Kittanning road, and has valuable soft coal deposits. On Aug. 16, 1862, Mr. Shaner left his farm to aid the Union, enlisting in Company C, 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Leechburg, Pa. His first duty was on the battlefield of Second Bull Run, where they assisted in burying 2,600 dead. From there the command went to Antietam and took part in the famous battle, being attached to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Shaner was made corporal in 1863. At the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 12, 1864, he received two wounds at the same time, one in the left leg, below the knee, and the other on the right thumb. He was again wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, in the left leg above the knee. His active service included two days' fighting at Gettysburg, and he was present at Lee's surrender. He was honorably discharged June 21, 1865, and returned to his home after long and faithful service. Upon resuming civil life Mr. Shaner began to operate his coal mine, also engaging in farming and trucking, and he has been thus occupied up to the present time, meeting with excellent success in his work. He has prospered by well-directed industry and his honorable life has made him one of the most respected men of his locality and won him many friends. He has been identified with various local interests, being a member of John A. Hunter Post, No. 123, G. A. R., of Leechburg, which he has served as treasurer; was a member of the Grange for twenty-five years; and is a prominent member of the Hebron Lutheran Church at Leechburg, of which he has been a deacon.

On April 7, 1868, Mr. Shaner was married to Nancy J. Baker, daughter of George Baker, and they have had the following children: Lewis D. married Maria L. Lambing and has children, Earle E., Maude V., Mabel A., Nancy R., Daniel A., Normand L. and Violet E.; Mary C. married D. E. Allshouse and has two children, John and Ernest; Eddis E. is mentioned below; Bertha R. married John Louden and their children are Beatrice H., Herbert H., Violet E. and Elmer J.; Albert A. is mentioned below; Hilda R. married William A. Zimmerman and their children are William G., Albert C., Ellen G. and Bertha R.

George Baker, grandfather of Mrs. Daniel Shaner, was born in Germany, and on coming to America settled at Poke Run in Westmoreland county, Pa. Later he removed to

Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. He married Nancy McCauley, and they are buried at the Spring Church in Kiskiminetas township. Their children were: Griffith; David; Priscilla; Jane; Lovina; John; George; Jacob, and Jahue.

George Baker, son of George, was born in 1820, and died Nov. 21, 1896. By trade he was a carpenter, and worked with his brother John, who was a contractor and builder. He and his wife, Mary H. (Hilburn), who died Aug. 15, 1893, aged seventy-one years, six months, one day, are buried at the Forks Church. They had the following children: Nancy J. married Daniel Shaner; Mary E. married N. K. Klingensmith; Priscilla married Levi Smail; Lovina married George Baker; Hannah married Park Dunnire; Caroline married E. J. Klingensmith; Catherine married Henry Smail; Ella married John Harper; George married Anna Stitt.

EDDIS E. SHANER, son of Daniel, was born May 14, 1874, in Gilpin township, and there grew to manhood and obtained his education, remaining at home until nineteen years old. Up to then he had done farm work, and he has since been engaged at mill work, being now employed at the Leechburg plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, where he has had the position of heater since 1902. He is a substantial and respected citizen, a member of the Hebron Lutheran Church, and, in fraternal connection, of the Woodmen of the World. He is a Republican in politics.

On Oct. 18, 1894, Mr. Shaner married Charlotte A. Myers, daughter of John P. Myers, of Gilpin township, and they have the following family: Lillie M., Edna M., Bertha R., Homer W., Mont. C., Roy O. and Nellie I. In 1895 Mr. Shaner built his home in Gilpin township, his property there consisting of twelve acres of good land.

ALBERT A. SHANER, son of Daniel, was born April 24, 1878, in Gilpin township, and there attended public school. Until he was twenty-three years old he worked for his father. He has since been employed at the mill of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, at Leechburg, being engaged as "rougher." His home is in Gilpin township, and he is one of the highly esteemed young residents of his community. On Sept. 9, 1903, Mr. Shaner married Mildred Blanch Turney, daughter of James Turney, of Apollo, Pa., and they have three children: Ethel M., Hazel T. and Wayne W.

Mr. Shaner belongs to the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious connection is a member of the Hebron Lutheran Church, of Leechburg. He is a Republican on political questions.

JOHN P. MYERS, father of Mrs. Eddis E. Shaner, was born Feb. 20, 1848, in what is now Bethel township, Armstrong county. His grandfather, David Myers, came from Westmoreland county to Armstrong county, where he followed farming. He died when a young man, aged thirty-eight years, and is buried in an old graveyard in Gilpin township. His wife, Catherine (Klingensmith), daughter of Philip Klingensmith, is buried in the cemetery of the Forks Church. Their children were: Mary, who died unmarried; Martha, wife of John Walters; Jonathan; Joseph, who died in Gilpin township; David, who died in Gilpin township; Henry, who died in Burrell township, this county; and Cyrus, who died in Bethel township.

Jonathan Myers, son of David, was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, near Leechburg, Jan. 19, 1817, and settled in what is now Gilpin township, Armstrong county, where he owned three farms. He was a prominent man in his township and county, serving the former as school director and tax collector, and the latter as sheriff, to which office he was elected in 1862; he held it for three years. After his service as sheriff he resumed farming until his retirement, and he died Nov. 23, 1884. He is buried in the cemetery of the Forks Church, of which he was a leading member and official. In politics he was a Democrat and active in his party. His wife, Anna (Klingensmith), daughter of "Big" Peter and Catherine (Wanamaker) Klingensmith, died Jan. 19, 1883, and is buried at the Forks Church. They had children as follows: Elizabeth died in 1875; Hiram is living in Bethel township; Henry died young; Catherine died young; John P. is mentioned below; Mary A. died young; Isaac is living in Gilpin township; Joseph A. is living in Gilpin township; Lewis died in 1863, when six years old.

John P. Myers received a public school education and assisted his father on the farm during his youth and early manhood. When twenty-three years old he came to his present place in Gilpin township, having a fine tract of eighty-four acres upon which he carries on general farming, raising considerable fruit. He is a Democrat in political connection; has served on the election board, was school director for fourteen years, and overseer of the poor. He is a faithful member of the Forks

Lutheran Church, which he has served six years as deacon.

In 1870 Mr. Myers married Susanna Shuster, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Fry) Shuster, and they have a family of ten children: Elsie married H. H. Riggle; Charlotte A. married Eddis E. Shaner; Jonathan lives in Gilpin township; Florence is unmarried; Laura married George E. Yingst; Charles lives in Gilpin township; Mabel married Walter Shaner; Lillie married John Buehl; Marlin is at home; Lester is attending school.

ROBERT F. TARR, M. D., of Kittanning, who has been engaged in medical practice there since 1902, was born Dec. 28, 1860, at Freeport, Armstrong county, and belongs to the fourth generation of his family resident in this county.

Frederick Tarr, his great-grandfather, a native of Germany, on coming to the United States settled first in Westmoreland county, Pa., later moving to Armstrong county. Here he took up a large tract of land in what is now East Franklin township, where the village now known as Tarrtown is located, and a portion of his land is still owned by his descendants, the third generation now being in possession. Frederick Tarr was a man of considerable prominence in his time, and served many years as justice of the peace.

Casper Tarr, son of Frederick, was born in Armstrong county, and his wife, whose maiden name was Adams, was also of Armstrong county. Their children were George F., McConnell, Shields, John, Mary, Jane and Ann Elizabeth. One died young. For a number of years Casper Tarr was lock tender on the old canal at Lockport, Pa., and at the same time conducted a country store at that point. Subsequently moving to Kittanning, he had charge of the old cemetery at that place, holding this position until he died. He was a Republican in politics, in religion a member of the M. E. Church.

George F. Tarr, son of Casper, was born in Armstrong county, and died Sept. 5, 1876. He was supervisor of the first railroad built through Kittanning, on which road his brothers McConnell and Shields were also employed, and for a number of years was employed as supervisor on the old Allegheny Valley road and was the first supervisor of that road at Kittanning. Subsequently he located at what was known as the old lock at Freeport, Pa., and was for many years engaged in the hotel business, in which he was most successful. He retired from that line some time before

his death. Mr. Tarr was twice married, his first wife being Levina Lynch, by whom he had two children, Thomas and Nudia. By his second marriage, to Susan Varner, he had a family of five: Robert F., Josephine, Charles, William and Hattie, Charles, William and Hattie dying in infancy. The father was a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the M. E. Church.

Robert F. Tarr attended public school in Armstrong county, and also the academies at Whitesburg and Kittanning. He then learned telegraphy, which he followed for some years, being an operator in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company twelve years. Taking up the study of medicine he entered medical college at Baltimore in 1896, graduating in 1900. Returning to Armstrong county that year he began practice here at Center Valley, where he remained for a year, after which he was at Ford City for a short time, coming to Kittanning in 1902. He has built up an excellent practice and has won the esteem and confidence of his patrons and fellow citizens generally, served three years as member of the Kittanning school board, and is a valuable member of the community. He belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society, to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Tarr married Mary Milliken, daughter of Andrew Milliken, of Armstrong county, and they have had two children: Jessie R. graduated from the Southwestern State Normal School at California, Pa., and has been a public school teacher in Kittanning for three years; Ross P. died when three years old.

J. M. KNOX, a large landowner in Perry township, Armstrong county, residing across the line in Parker township, Butler county, is engaged in farming, and has several producing oil and gas wells on his property. He was born on the John Guthrie farm, in Perry township, this county, Dec. 20, 1856, and belongs to a family established in this country by his great-grandfather, George Knox, who was from the North of Ireland, whence he went to Scotland, later coming to America. He was twice married, and by his first wife, whose maiden name was Gibson, had two children. After her death he married a Miss Graham, of Clarion county, Pa., by whom he had two sons and one daughter. George Knox settled on the farm where his great-grandson, J. M. Knox, now lives, then known as the Moore place. He died there at the age of eighty-one years.

James Knox, one of the sons of George, was born on the Moore farm, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the locality. He married Rebecca Graham, and to this union were born children as follows: Eliza, who married Andrew Campbell, of Butler county; William, who married a Miss Porter, and lived in Butler and Armstrong counties; George; Nancy Jane, wife of Hon. A. L. Campbell, of Petrolia, Pa., former State senator; Samuel, who married Martha Gibson; and James, twin of Samuel, who died unmarried. The father of this family died, at the home of his son George, at the age of sixty-seven years, and is buried at Parkers Landing. The mother is buried at Petrolia.

George Knox, son of James, was born on the farm now occupied by his son, J. M. Knox, grew to manhood there, and obtained his education in the schools of the vicinity. For a few years he lived on the John Guthrie farm in Perry township, in 1864 buying out the heirs of the old homestead place, where he continued to make his home until his death, April 25, 1893, at the age of seventy-three years. He is buried in the Fairview cemetery in Butler county. Mr. Knox took an active part in the affairs of the locality, serving as road supervisor and school director for several years. In political matters he was a Republican. He married Jane (Steel) Guthrie, widow of William Guthrie, who was drowned in a river in California, while engaged in contracting there. By her first marriage she had the following children: Ann Eliza, wife of Daniel Walker; John, who resides in Perry township; Hugh, of Perry township; Nancy, deceased; Samuel, who lives at Millers Eddy, Clarion county; and William, of Sugar Creek township, this county. By her marriage with Mr. Knox she had five children: J. M., mentioned below; Jennie E., widow of James E. Samuel, of East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Nancy, wife of Edgar Say, of near Bruin, Pa.; Mary Eleanor, wife of George Say, of near Bruin; and A. L., who resides on the farm adjoining his brothers in Butler county. Mrs. Knox died April 25, 1903, on the tenth anniversary of her husband's death, and is buried with him in the Fairview cemetery. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. M. Knox attended the Shields and Knox schoolhouses in Perry township, and also a school in Parker township, Butler county. After commencing work he farmed and found employment in the oil fields as a driller, in time beginning to drill for himself. He now

owns six producing oil wells and one producing gas well, five of the oil wells being located on his property in Perry township. He has large holdings of land, having two farms in Perry township of forty-four and a half and one hundred acres, respectively, another tract of 112 acres, two-thirds of which lies in Perry township and the rest in Parker township, Butler county, and a tract of forty-six acres in Allegheny township, Butler county. He resides on that portion of his 112-acre farm lying in Parker township. Most of the buildings on this property were put up by his father in 1873, though he did some building himself in 1897. Mr. Knox engages in general farming and produces crops above the average, applying his practical methods to every branch of his work. He is an excellent business man, and all of his enterprises have prospered under his thorough management.

On June 25, 1903, Mr. Knox married Mary Barto, of Clarion county, where she was reared and educated. Her father, Daniel Barto, was a well known furnace worker of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Knox have one child, George. Mr. Knox takes no part in public affairs or political matters, but he is a Republican in party connection.

The farm on which Mr. Knox lives was formerly owned by his great-grandfather, who bought it for his sons Thomas and Huston Knox, the latter of whom made his home there. He was twice married, his first union being to a Miss Hutchison, his second to a lady named McCoy. His children were: Washington, who married a Logue, of Clarion county, Pa.; Rebecca, Mrs. McCall, of Clarion county; Elizabeth, wife of Gib. Moore, of Butler; and Peggie, wife of Joseph Graham, of Parkers Landing.

SCOTT WILLARD FURNEE, senior member of the firm of Furnee & Kennerdell, of Kittanning, the leading dealers in wall paper, stationery, books, etc., in that borough, has been in business there for over forty years and is well known in social connections, being one of the most prominent members of the G. A. R. in that part of Armstrong county. He has a fine record as a soldier. Mr. Furnee was born in Kittanning Feb. 23, 1842, son of John and Susan (Willard) Furnee, the former of whom was a carpenter and came hither from Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa. His mother was of Dutch ancestry and was a daughter of Jacob Willard, of Maryland, who enlisted and served as a private in the War of the Revolution. He was a farmer, and a pio-

neer of Armstrong county, whither he came with his wife (whose maiden name was Mary Smith) from the eastern part of the State, seating two tracts of land in Manor township, viz.: The Michael Mechling tract, called "Mechlingburgh," 105 acres, 59 perches, and the John Gray tract, of 280 acres. He was granted a pension, receiving twenty dollars every six months, which she drew after his death for several years. He died in 1861-62. Mr. and Mrs. Willard were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was a man of medium build. To him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom are named: Sarah, who married George Wolf, a farmer of Kittanning township, and had eleven children, Jacob, Sally, Lydia, Eveline, George, Harriet, Diana, Polly, Christina, Rachel and Henry Townsend, the last named now eighty years old; George; Daniel; Jacob; Susan, Mrs. Furnee; Betsey, who never married; Hannah, Mrs. Frederick Hague; Mary, who never married; Mattie, who married John Shoop, and lived in Armstrong county; and John, who married a Schreckengost.

Scott Willard Furnee received a public school education at Kittanning. He began work in a rolling and nail mill, where he was employed for several years. During the Civil war, on April 22, 1861, he entered the Union army, and served for three years and two months, being a member of Company A, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, under Col. George S. Hays and later under Col. S. M. Bailey, who subsequently was State treasurer of Pennsylvania. The command was attached to the Army of the Potomac and Mr. Furnee saw active service in all its battles. In May, 1864, on the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, just nine days before the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was wounded in the left ankle and sent to the hospital, eventually coming home, where he was laid up for five months. The injury made him permanently lame, but he finally regained his ability to walk and was able to work, finding employment again as roller in the rolling mills. After two years at that work he became assistant postmaster at Kittanning, which position he filled eighteen months, at the end of that time taking a position as clerk in his present line, which he has followed continuously since. He was a partner with A. E. Weilman under the firm name of Weilman & Furnee, selling out to Mr. Weilman in 1893. That year he began business with J. B. Kennerdell, with whom he has since been associated. Their store is located on Market street.

Mr. Furnee has been an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic for a number of years, belonging to Post No. 156, in which he has held all the offices; he has served ten years as commander, an unusual record, and one which shows clearly his popularity and his devotion to the order. He also belongs to Lodge No. 688, I. O. O. F., and to the Royal Arcanum. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

On Oct. 4, 1866, Mr. Furnee married Margaret B. Williams, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (McMillan) Williams, both from Washington county, Pa.; Mr. Williams was a stonemason. To Mr. and Mrs. Furnee have been born three children: John, deceased, who was engaged in the manufacture of bathtubs; Ida B., unmarried; and Charles Henry Furnee, M. D., physician of Kittanning.

DANIEL H. CORE, cashier of the First National Bank of Ford City, Armstrong county, has been connected with the banking business since 1899. His first experience was gained in the institution in which he now holds the responsible position of cashier.

Mr. Core was born July 21, 1879, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Rev. Jesse F. and Sarah (Heiner) Core. His father entered the ministry at the age of twenty-three years, and devoted the remainder of his life to ministerial and denominational work in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For over thirty years he was a member of the Pittsburgh Conference, and he served several years as presiding elder of the Blairsville and Washington districts, being presiding elder of the latter at the time of his death, July 18, 1898. He was a talented gentleman, a natural-born orator and a powerful preacher, having but few equals and perhaps no superiors as a public speaker in the Pittsburgh Conference. During the Civil war he served as a Union soldier, having enlisted in Company F, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served until peace was declared. He was in several hard-fought battles and was twice wounded. He and another member of his regiment were selected, or recommended, to take the course at West Point Military Academy, but Mr. Core declined the honor. To him and his wife were born seven children: Mary, who died when five years old; Lorena, wife of R. M. Gibson, who is assistant United States attorney at Pittsburgh; Paul A. A., an attorney, at Washington, Pa.; Karl L. W., a construction engineer in the employ of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Ford City, Pa.; Daniel H.;

and Birdie F. and Sarah K., both of whom live at home.

Daniel H. Core was educated primarily in the public schools, attending the grammar school at Washington, Pa., and subsequently entering Washington and Jefferson College, where he was a student until his father's death. On that account he left college, and for some time thereafter was a page in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., during the sessions of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. In 1899 he was given a position in the First National Bank at Ford City, remaining there until 1902, when he became teller in the Central National Bank of Wilkesburg, Allegheny Co., Pa. In 1904 he was made cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Freeport, in 1905 returning to the Central National Bank at Wilkesburg as assistant cashier. His next change was to the South Side Trust Company of Pittsburgh, of which he was assistant treasurer. Returning to Ford City in 1908, he took the position of assistant cashier in the First National Bank, in January, 1911, becoming cashier. Mr. Core has the highest standing, among all who know him, for honor and a keen sense of responsibility, and his progress has been well merited. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., at Wilkesburg; of the Royal Arcanum lodge at Freeport, Pa.; and of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Ford City. His religious connection is with the M. E. Church.

In 1907 Mr. Core married Amarilla L. Getz, daughter of Dr. G. M. Getz. They have one daughter, Amarilla J., and one son, Jesse Franklin.

ANTHONY DOVERSPIKE, deceased, was a farmer and lumberman in Mahoning and Red Bank townships, this county, throughout his active years, and was one of the most enterprising business men of his section. He was much interested in the building of what is commonly called the Shawmut road through this section, and was very successful in handling coal rights in his locality. Mr. Doverspike was born Dec. 26, 1842, in Mahoning township, son of Daniel Doverspike and grandson of John Doverspike, a native of Germany, who lived in Berlin. In early life he came to this country and purchased a tract of land near Putneyville, Armstrong county, where he followed farming. He prospered and assisted all of his sons to obtain good farms. He married Catherine Knight, of Clarion county, Pa., and they had four sons and one daughter.

ter. Mr. Doverspike was an earnest member of the Lutheran Church.

Daniel Doverspike, eldest son of John, was born Jan. 9, 1818, within one mile of Putneyville, and he passed all his life in Mahoning township, dying there; he is buried in the Eddyville Union graveyard. He owned two hundred acres of valuable land, and engaged in general farming. Mr. Doverspike was a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he held office, and politically was a Democrat. His wife, Margaret Beck, from Crooked creek, this county, was a daughter of Daniel Beck, and is also deceased. They had a large family, viz.: Catherine married Jacob Long, of Red Bank township; Anthony is mentioned below; George married Margaret Hastings, and they lived at Kittanning, Pa. (both are deceased); Isaac D. married Anna Fleming, and they lived in Armstrong county (both are deceased); one child died in infancy; Levina, deceased, married William Wolf; Christina married Hugh Kells, who is deceased; Mary is deceased; Leah married Chambers Rugh, of Kittanning; John M. married Emma Bittinger, of Mahoning township, this county.

Anthony Doverspike received his education in the schools of Mahoning township, and worked on the farm for his father until he attained his majority. He then went into the lumber business, which he continued until 1872, after which, for five years, he was in business at Eddyville, Red Bank township, carrying on a store. For some time he owned a farm in Mahoning township, which he sold, however, buying a tract of 175 acres in Red Bank township, which he cultivated until his retirement. After he retired from active work, a few years before his death, his sons conducted the farm for him. Mr. Doverspike was very much interested in the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern railroad, commonly called the Shawmut road, and he was instrumental in having it constructed through Red Bank township. He took up many options on coal in his township, which he sold to the railroad company, profiting handsomely by this operation. Mr. Doverspike held the office of school director for several terms. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, at Eddyville, which he served in the capacity of elder for many years, and in politics was a Republican. He died Sept. 9, 1912, and is buried at Eddyville.

On Nov. 17, 1868, Mr. Doverspike married Henrietta Bowers, daughter of William A. Bowers, Rev. Daniel Cooper performing the ceremony. They had a family of

seven children, namely: (1) Calvin Daniel, born Jan. 27, 1871, began his education in the public school of Red Bank township, later attending Dayton Academy and Select School at Hawthorn, and the normal school at Clarion. During his boyhood and youth he assisted his father on the farm, but from the age of twenty years he has followed the teacher's profession, having been engaged two terms at Bethlehem, and five terms at Little Mudlick, Armstrong county. For the most part, however, he has been teaching in Red Bank township, Armstrong county; he farms during the summer season. He is a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church, and is now serving as a member of the council. (2) George Edwin, born Nov. 3, 1872, received his education in the Red Bank township public schools and at the Hawthorn select school. He worked on the farm during his boyhood, and later assisted his father in getting options on coal lands in Red Bank township. He is now employed by the P. S. and N. Railroad Company, in the office near Mosgrove, Pa., where he has been located for five years. He is a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church, and fraternally is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Coudersport. (3) Albert Ira, born June 16, 1875, received his education in the schools of Red Bank township, and has always resided on the old homestead. He is a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church. (4) Orpha Irnella, born Oct. 15, 1877, was educated in Red Bank township, and is now the wife of Newton H. Silvis, of New Castle, Pa. (5) Byron Rolsteen, born Feb. 21, 1880, was educated in the schools of Red Bank township, learned the trade of blacksmith, and is now engaged as construction foreman for the Shawmut Coal Company, making his home at Mosgrove, Pa. He is a Republican in politics. He married Pearl Wolf, daughter of David and Jennie (Fink) Wolf, of Oak Ridge, this county, and they have four children, Dee, Mary, Orpha and Anthony David. (6) Edith Clara Margaret, born Feb. 18, 1883, was educated in Red Bank township, and is now the wife of Melvin C. Rumbaugh, of that township. They have had one child, Ila Henrietta, who died Feb. 23, 1913, when a little more than two years old. Mrs. Rumbaugh is a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church. (7) William Stanley Clark, born Feb. 22, 1886, received his education in the Red Bank township schools, and the select school at Dayton, and has been engaged in farming on the old homestead all of his active life. He married

Emma Dinger, daughter of Harvey and Susan (Doverspike) Dinger, and they have one child, William Ray. Mr. Doverspike is a Republican, and like the rest of the family a member of the Eddyville Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Henrietta (Bowers) Doverspike was born Jan. 27, 1851, daughter of William A. Bowers, and granddaughter of Philip Bowers. The latter came to this region from West Virginia and engaged in general farming in Gaskill township, Jefferson county, until a few years before his death, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health. His sons then took the farm. He died at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Bowers was a Democrat in political faith. He married Catherine Kipp, of West Virginia, and they had the following children: Andrew; William A., deceased; Susan, deceased; Mary, deceased; John, deceased; Abraham, living in Jefferson county; Isaac, deceased; and Anna, deceased. The parents were buried in the family graveyard at their old home in Jefferson county.

William A. Bowers, son of Philip, received a common school education in Jefferson county, and followed farming all his life, working for his father until his marriage. Later he bought his father's farm about two miles from Big Run, and in addition to agricultural pursuits he was engaged in lumbering, floating considerable timber down the creeks to the market at Pittsburgh. He was quite an active man in his community, serving as school director many years, and for several terms was a tax collector. In political connection he was a Democrat. He belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Jefferson county. Mr. Bowers married Elizabeth Anthony, and to them were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth, deceased, married John Lantz; Henrietta married Anthony Doverspike; Minerva Jane is the widow of James Lantz; Matilda died in infancy; William R. married Mary Engle, of Armstrong county. The parents are buried at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county.

Mrs. Henrietta (Bowers) Doverspike was a member of the Lutheran Church at Eddyville. She died Oct. 7, 1913, at the age of sixty-two years, eight months, ten days, and was buried in the cemetery at Eddyville beside her husband.

LOUIS E. BIEHL, leading clothier of Kittanning, and a business man of high standing and unblemished character, was born in that borough Jan. 29, 1861, son of Louis and Emma (Helmbold) Biehl.

Louis Biehl was born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1850, when still a young man. Coming to Kittanning, he interested himself along several lines, being a hotel-keeper and brewer. For years he was numbered among the progressive business men of Kittanning, and bore his part in its development. His death occurred in 1881, his widow surviving until 1888. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Louis E.; Charles; Nicholas; Emma, wife of J. E. Bush; William; Theodore; Elizabeth, who married J. G. Maikranz, and is deceased; and Chillie, who died unmarried, aged twenty years.

Louis E. Biehl was educated in public school at Kittanning, and after finishing his studies associated himself with his father in his tailoring establishment under the name of Louis Biehl & Son. Both ready-made and made-to-order clothing were handled, but compared to the present business of Mr. Biehl, the establishment was conducted upon a small scale. Growing up in this line, Mr. Biehl has devoted himself to its development, and now is most conveniently located on two floors of the building at No. 216 Market street, 24 by 100 feet, which he keeps well stocked with modern garments of every description. Owing to his connections and resources, he is able to offer a high grade of goods at moderate prices, and is recognized as the leader in his line in Kittanning. A man of pleasing manner and progressive spirit, he has made many friends, while his honest methods have won for him universal esteem. Mr. Biehl is deeply interested in educational matters, and is serving as school director. For two years he was secretary and treasurer of the school board, and he was influential in advocating the erection of the new high school building, which is a credit to the borough. Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Biehl has attained the Knight Templar degree, and he is also a member of the Elks, and having passed through all the chairs in that order is now past exalted ruler. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and is on the church council board.

In 1884 Mr. Biehl was married to Anna J. Kennerdell, daughter of John and Caroline Kennerdell. Two children were born of this marriage, John and Margaret. Mrs. Biehl died in 1893, and in 1895 he was married (second) to Margaret Clements, daughter of Robert Clements, of Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Biehl: Harry, Clara, Robert, James and Frederick.

THOMAS LEE AYE, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Kelly Station, Armstrong county, since 1905, has not only established himself well professionally during his residence there but has taken an active part in township affairs and proved himself a useful citizen. He is a native of the county, born March 30, 1877, in Kittanning township, son of John George and Catherine A. (Heilman) Aye. His grandfather settled near Freeport, Armstrong county, worked as a farmer, and later lived in Allegheny for a number of years. He then moved to Crooked Creek, onto what was known as the Ross farm near Rosston, Armstrong county, and there died. The family is of German origin.

John George Aye, the Doctor's father, was born in Allegheny, Pa., April 14, 1845, and in early life learned the trade of cooper. He moved with his family to a farm in Manor township, this county, purchased after the death of his father, and for a few years ran a huckster's wagon, during that time meeting his future wife, and he has since been engaged in farming, owning the farm on which he resides in Bethel township. In 1876 he married Catherine A. Heilman, a native of Pennsylvania, also of German descent, and to them were born two sons, Thomas Lee and William George. Mr. and Mrs. John George Aye are members of the Bethel Lutheran Church in Bethel township.

Thomas Lee Aye received his preparatory education at Kittanning Academy, later attending Gettysburg College, and took his medical course at the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in 1905. He at once began practice, settling at Kelly Station, in his native county, where he has remained to the present. Dr. Aye's devotion to his patients and his conscientious care of all the cases in which he is consulted have made him well liked and thoroughly trusted in the community, and that he is highly respected is shown by his long service on the school board of Bethel township. After serving two terms he was re-elected for a period of six years, and he has been secretary of the board for five years. By his efficient work in this capacity he has amply proved his ability and public spirit. In association with his cousin, H. J. Lindeman, Dr. Aye optioned and sold three thousand acres of coal lands in Bethel township, as well as land opposite Kelly Station, for a future town site. The transaction was highly successful, and a credit to the business acumen of both men.

In 1903 Dr. Aye married Mary Bell Hudson, who died in 1908, leaving no children. She was a member of the Bethel Lutheran Church. The Hudsons are of German extraction and have been settled in Armstrong county since pioneer days, and they are related to the Kunkles and Peebles, other pioneer families. Capt. T. P. Hudson, Mrs. Aye's father, was an old Allegheny river captain and boat owner, at one time owning the "Florence Belle," the "Nellie Hudson" and "Nellie Hudson No. 2" and other craft. He married Cordelia Coffman and they had children as follows besides Mary Bell, deceased wife of Dr. Aye: Capt. John S., of Kittanning, steamboat owner; Edward, of Vandergrift, Pa.; Grace, wife of Earl Christie, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, superintendent of a coal company; Annie, wife of Thomas Atkinson, of Vandergrift; and Elizabeth, unmarried, a graduate nurse, of Pittsburgh. On Oct. 5, 1910, Dr. Aye married (second) Genevieve L. Tasse, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a graduate nurse of the West Penn Hospital, 1904, and they have one child, Thomas Lee, Jr., born Aug. 22, 1911. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Bethel Lutheran Church at Kelly Station.

In both paternal and maternal lines Mrs. Aye is of fine old Irish stock, through her mother, Elizabeth (Cullen), being a great-granddaughter of George Cullen, of Limerick, Ireland, who was a celebrated barrister and a man of great influence, being a typical member of a family whose high intelligence and distinguished services to church and state had won them prominent positions and uncommon distinction. He was a first cousin of Cardinal Cullen, an eminent dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. The Cullens were of the landed gentry and had large estates in Ireland, George Cullen's holdings being inherited by his eldest son, Thomas, as was the custom, the other children receiving portions. The family was a large one, and almost all left Ireland. Of the other sons John became a cattle and sheep rancher in Australia; Martie became a lieutenant in the British army; Patrick was the grandfather of Mrs. Aye. There were also several daughters: Mary married John McNamara, of New York City, a contractor who had the charge of the blacksmithing and horseshoeing for the street railway companies in New York City; Ann was married to Barney Mathews, in Albany, N. Y., and they went South. The mother of this family, Ann (McMahan), belonged to a Protestant family. She had a brother who was a gallant

soldier in the War of 1812, in which he was killed; he left no family.

Patrick Cullen, son of George, was born in County Clare, Ireland. He appears to have been a favorite of his father, nevertheless he went against his father's wishes in marrying the lovely daughter of his steward, Cecilia Fennell, a native of County Clare. They had been sweethearts from youth, and he could not be dissuaded. She was sent to America with her sister, Mrs. Lucius Cushing, and Patrick Cullen joined them in Tioga county, Pa., soon afterward marrying the girl of his choice, at Blossburg, that county. Mr. Cullen inherited the strong intellectual qualities for which his family were noted. He had marked business ability, and appears to have had a thorough knowledge of forestry, which he evidently found of practical value, for he engaged very extensively and successfully in lumbering. He was associated with the Balcom & White Lumber Company, of Corning, N. Y., and in that connection moved to Oconto, Wis. Having decided to go to California in 1860, he converted the major part of his holdings into cash, leaving property and boats at Corning, N. Y., and the home and boats at Oconto, Wis. He was persuaded by his partners, among whom were Balcom, White, Steve Haight and McGraw, to go to New Orleans instead, and taking the cash and all his papers proceeded to that city after bidding an affectionate adieu to his wife and family, by whom he was greatly beloved. They never saw him again. A letter to his wife, supposedly from a hotel clerk in New Orleans, stated that her husband had died of yellow fever, and had been buried in a vault (it was customary at New Orleans to place bodies in vaults or mausoleums above ground, for the reason that graves were likely to be submerged). This was in October, 1860, and it was the last definite news of Patrick Cullen received by his family; but it is a strange fact that Mrs. Cullen received money anonymously from time to time, in sums of one hundred dollars and more on several occasions—apparently conscience money, for the cash and papers Mr. Cullen was known to have with him were never restored to his family. The situation at New Orleans, owing to the troublous times before the Civil war, prevented Mrs. Cullen from making a personal investigation. It has been stated that other men engaged in the lumber business, sending logs from Illinois, Indiana, etc., to New Orleans, were never heard from after going to that city with money, but what particular form of villainy

chose him for its victim never became known. The celebrated Rev. Dr. Gray, of New York, a Presbyterian minister, for whom one of the company's boats was named, told Mrs. Cullen after her husband's disappearance that by right she was the real owner of the best part of Corning, N. Y. She never recovered from her grief over the loss of her husband, and devoted her remaining years to her family, dying at the age of seventy-three years, at Arnold, Pa. She was a woman of superior character, universally beloved and respected. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cullen had five children (some of the family born at Oconto, Wis.), viz.: Mary, who never married, resides at Arnold, Pa.; Margaret died when thirteen years old; Thomas married Emma Schuyler; Elizabeth, born at Oconto, Wis., married John Tasse, and they were the parents of Mrs. Aye; Catherine is the widow of William Freeman, of Syracuse, N. Y., where she resides.

John Tasse, father of Mrs. Aye, was born at Plessis, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence river, son of Peter Tasse, formerly of Canada, and was of French descent. The latter removed to New York State, locating at Redwood, where he was engaged as a master boat-builder, and also owned boats and land along the St. Lawrence river. At one time he owned most of the land afterward included in the village of Redwood, and he was a very prominent man in his section in many ways. He served as justice of the peace. He built the stone Catholic church at Redwood and gave it to the congregation, and he was particularly noted for his generosity to the widows and orphans of Civil war soldiers. Unfortunately he lost most of his property during the Civil war period. Mr. Tasse was a very fine musician and quite celebrated in his locality as a bass singer, and he purchased one of the first of the Chickering pianos and became quite proficient as a player.

Mr. Tasse married Lucy Schieu, whose parents settled in Canada; they were of French extraction. To this union was born a large family: Peter, who was a soldier in the Civil war, died while in the service at Washington, D. C., when only a young man; his father went on to see him, and President Lincoln was especially kind to Mr. Tasse; subsequently, President Cleveland granted pension, back pay, etc., to the son of Peter Tasse, Jr. Joseph, the next son, was also a soldier from New York, serving throughout the Civil war; he was engaged as a general blacksmith until his retirement, and lives at Plessis, N. Y. Lewis, another son, residing at Alexandria

Bay (on the St. Lawrence river), is a manufacturer of and dealer in boat fittings, has a dry dock, makes gas engines, does blacksmithing, etc.; he employs several men. William, of Watertown, N. Y., formerly secretary to Governor Flower, is now superintendent of the Babcock manufacturing concern, which makes wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., and a stockholder in the company. Frank is engaged in blacksmithing, etc., having his grandfather's place at Redwood, N. Y. Elizabeth married Lewis Horning, a contractor. Among the deceased were Henry, Louise and Adelaide Delia.

John Tassej, one of the surviving sons of Peter Tassej, Sr., now resides at Arnold, Pa. He is a maker of window glass. His wife, Elizabeth (Cullen), died April 2, 1912, at New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa. They had a family of nine children: Catherine and William, both deceased in infancy; Genevieve L., wife of Dr. Thomas Lee Aye; John R., of Arnold, Pa.; James, of New Bethlehem, Pa.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Charles Hugg; Joseph, of Arnold; and Mary and Mildred, at home with their father.

JOHN C. ELLENBERGER, prosperous merchant of Dayton, Pa., one of the leading business men of Armstrong county, was born at Belknap, Wayne township, June 26, 1877, son of Samuel Ellenberger.

John Ellenberger, great-grandfather of John C. Ellenberger, lived along the Allegheny river, and there developed a fine farm. His children were: John, Jacob, Mrs. Rumbaugh, Charles and George. This family came to western Pennsylvania from a section east of the mountains.

Charles Ellenberger, son of John, was born in Armstrong county, in Sugar Creek township, and became a farmer there, but moved to Wayne township in young manhood. He bought 160 acres at Belknap, and died in the house now occupied by his son Samuel, in 1864, his remains being interred in the Lutheran cemetery in Wayne township. By his first marriage he had the following children: David, Jacob and Francis, all of whom died in Jefferson county. He married (second) Anna E. Bargerstock, daughter of John Bargerstock, who brought his family to America from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, when Mrs. Ellenberger was twelve years old. She died in February, 1890, and is also buried in the Lutheran cemetery in Wayne township. By this second marriage Charles Ellenberger became the father of these children: John;

Eliza, who married Sims Marshall; Simon P.; Samuel; Kate, who married George Rumbaugh; Etta, who married N. A. Miller, deceased; Sadie, who married John Snyder; Hannah, who married George L. Reed; and two children who died young.

Samuel Ellenberger, son of Charles, was born at Belknap, Feb. 2, 1846, and was educated in the township and Dayton high schools, and at Union Academy. Taking his father's homestead, he made farming his occupation. He owns eighty acres of valuable land in Wayne township. He married Emma Butler, daughter of James and Nancy (Gibson) Butler, well-known farming people of Wayne township, and three sons were born to them: John C.; Harry M., of Venango county, Pa., connected with the Polk institution; and Clinton R., also at that institution. In politics Samuel Ellenberger is a Democrat, and he has served as school director and assessor of Wayne township, and as jury commissioner of Armstrong county. For years he has been an important factor in the Concord Presbyterian Church, and is in every respect a substantial, reliable man.

John C. Ellenberger, son of Samuel, attended local school and the Dayton Academy, remaining at home until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Warren county, where he was employed at the hospital for the insane, and spent two years there. Following this he went to Rhode Island, and spent four years, leaving there for New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa., where he spent a year employed in a flour mill. The next year he clerked in a general store, in all these occupations gaining valuable experience which was of use to him when he embarked in business for himself in 1902, as a merchant at Belknap, in Wayne township, Armstrong county. For four years he conducted a flourishing business at that place, but in 1906 deciding to come into a broader field located at Dayton. He opened up with a good stock of clothing, men's furnishings and shoes, handling the clothing of M. Wile, of Buffalo, and Allen & Allen, of Philadelphia, and the Walk-Over and Queen Quality shoes, and continues to do so, experience having proved that these are best suited for his trade, both as to quality and price. His stock is thoroughly modern, and his commercial connections are such that he can offer special inducements to his customers.

Mr. Ellenberger was first married to Laura Brice, who died four months afterward. His second marriage was to Edna Shotwell. They

have no children. Fraternally Mr. Ellenberger belongs to Dayton Lodge, No. 738, I. O. O. F. His religious home is in the Presbyterian Church.

HON. JAMES BROWN NEALE, deceased, late President Judge of the Thirty-third Judicial district of Pennsylvania, and for many years associated with the most important legal proceedings in Armstrong county, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 27, 1837. He was closely connected, both by descent and by marriage, with the early pioneer families of western Pennsylvania.

His father, Dr. Samuel S. Neale, was born in Burlington, N. J., Jan. 15, 1792, and studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Neale after receiving the usual education afforded by the excellent academy of his native town began the study of medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., studying under Dr. Physick as well as with Dr. Rush, and attended the course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. About the year 1814 he commenced the practice of medicine at Connellsville, Pa., removing about 1817 to locate in Kittanning.

He was married July 4, 1826, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Brown, whose father, James Brown, Sr., served in the American army throughout the Revolutionary war. With the exception of a single interruption, a temporary residence in the city of Pittsburgh, where Judge Neale was born, he continued in active practice in Kittanning until his death in 1857—a period of thirty-eight years. He belonged to various medical societies and was held in high esteem in the profession. His death occurred Aug. 22, 1857. His wife died March 18, 1851. Both Dr. Neale and his wife are buried in the Kittanning cemetery. Dr. Neale was survived by three sons and two daughters: Charles T., James B., Alonzo P., Rebecca B. and Phebe I. Neale.

A brief account of the early life of Judge Neale is contained in the National Encyclopedia of American Biography (James T. White & Co., New York), Volume VI, page 190:

"James B. Neale was educated at the public schools of his native city and at Elder's Ridge Academy. He early entered business as a clerk, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He commenced the practice of law in Kittanning, as a partner of his preceptor, E. S. Golden. He spent the year 1871 at the University of Leipzig, Germany, and on his return to America resumed

the practice of his profession, making his home at Kittanning, Pa. From 1876 to 1881 he was editor of the 'Union Free Press,' the Republican organ of Armstrong county. Governor Hoyt appointed him president judge of Thirty-third Judicial district of Pennsylvania in 1879, and the same year he was elected to the office at the fall election as the candidate of the Republican party. He held the office for the full term of ten years, until January, 1890. On retiring from judicial office he resumed the practice of law. Judge Neale was married July 28, 1885, to Anna, daughter of Simon Truby, of Kittanning."

After his admission to the Armstrong county bar, in 1862, Judge Neale entered into a partnership with the late Judge Joseph Buffington, a former judge of Armstrong county. He later became a partner of Edward S. Golden, a prominent attorney of Kittanning, the firm being known as Golden and Neale. When he was appointed president judge in 1879 it was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Jackson Boggs. At the expiration of his appointive term, as has been stated, he was elected as the candidate of the Republican party for the full term of ten years. During his term on the bench he proved himself a jurist of keen judgment and unswerving integrity of purpose. At the expiration of his elective term in 1890 he again came before the people for reelection as the Republican nominee, but owing to the fact that he had become very prominent as an advocate of the temperance cause, refusing all licenses during the last few years of his term, he was bitterly opposed by the liquor interests and was defeated. Upon retiring from the bench, in 1890, he formed a partnership for the general practice of law with John H. Painter, Esq., under the firm name of Neale and Painter, which partnership continued until his death, Dec. 31, 1903.

Judge Neale was a Son of the American Revolution, president of the Merchants' National Bank of Kittanning, which institution he was instrumental in organizing, a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Kittanning.

One of Judge Neale's old-time associates at the bar says of him: "He had the temperament of the Irish race, being very strong in his feelings and decided in his views, and very genial. During his term on the bench he displayed a high sense of the duties of his position, and his influence was very great in maintaining the honor and dignity of the



James A. Neale

profession. In his earlier career he was a business man, and his knowledge of business methods was broad and well defined. As a lawyer his practice was largely of a commercial nature, though after the responsibilities of the judgeship devolved upon him he became a close student of all branches of the law, and his decisions were in the main sustained by the higher court, a strong proof of his ability. One of the Judge's notable accomplishments was the success of his influence toward cementing the friendships among members of the bar, which led to the forming of the Bar Association, and the attendant banquets and outings which gave pleasure and enjoyment to all who participated."

SIMON TRUBY, father of Mrs. James Brown Neale, was a prominent citizen of Armstrong county in his day. He was born in Kittanning, Aug. 17, 1826, and was of Holland Dutch descent, his ancestors who founded the family in this country first settling in Bucks county, Pa. Col. Christopher Truby, great-grandfather of Simon Truby, came from Bucks county to Westmoreland county, settling at Greensburg. Colonel Truby gave to the commissioners of Westmoreland county the site for the courthouse and by the same conveyance agreed to put aside a number of acres of land to be divided into lots for the purpose of founding the county seat. These lots he agreed to sell at a few shillings each and they now mark the present site of Greensburg. He also built a blockhouse at his own expense to protect the women and children in that vicinity from the Indians during the war. It is related that his eldest daughter, afterward Mrs. Simeon Hovey, was taken captive by the Indians and carried to Clarion county, where she was followed by Colonel Truby and Andy Jack and rescued.

Michael Truby, son of Colonel Truby, served as drummer boy under his father in the Revolutionary war. John Truby, son of Michael, was the father of Simon Truby. He was born in 1786 in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and early settled in Armstrong county, where he became quite prominent. He was one of the first sheriffs of the county. John Truby died in 1877, at the age of ninety-one years. His wife, Lavinia, also of Greensburg, died when thirty-eight years old. They had a large family.

Simon Truby read law with James Douglas. While thus engaged he was elected prothonotary of Armstrong county, serving for two successive terms. At the expiration of his

second term he engaged in the oil business with Robert L. Brown and others at Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, and this continued to be his principal interest to the end of his days. These men were pioneers in the oil business at that point and were very successful. At the time of his death, which occurred April 28, 1894, Mr. Truby was living at the old homestead in Kittanning. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, of which he was senior warden for a number of years prior to his death. Fraternally he was a Mason from early manhood. His wife, Anna (Mosgrove), was born in Kittanning Oct. 28, 1831, and died Oct. 11, 1893. She was a lifelong member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Kittanning, with which six generations of her family have been associated. Her parents, John and Mary (Gillespie) Mosgrove, came to Kittanning in 1801. They had four children, Margaret, James, Phebe and Anna Mosgrove.

Simon and Anna (Mosgrove) Truby had the following children: Joseph Mosgrove, who died at Trinity College in his junior year; Anna, wife of Hon. James B. Neale; Mary Lavinia, wife of Alexander Graff; Juanita, wife of George W. Reese, all of Kittanning; and Rebecca Mosgrove, who first became the wife of Woodward R. Patterson, and after his death, in 1906, married Dr. Francis H. Bermingham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., where she now resides.

Other descendants of Simon Truby are Anna Mosgrove, daughter of Alexander Graff, intermarried with Alan S. Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Henry Graff, student at Andover; Isabel, daughter of Rebecca and Woodward R. Patterson, intermarried with Wylie W. Carhartt, son of Hamilton Carhartt, of Detroit, Mich., and Simon T. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

JACKSON BOGGS REYNOLDS, of Kittanning, where he has been ticket agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for almost a quarter of a century, is a son of Withington and Isabel (Boggs) Reynolds, belonging in both paternal and maternal lines to leading pioneer families of Armstrong county.

George Reynolds, the first ancestor of this Reynolds family to come to this country, was born about 1730 in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America in 1754. He had learned the trade of tanner, and went to London, England, in 1753, about the time the king was raising troops to send to America, to fight

the French and Indians. He crossed over with General Braddock, landed in Philadelphia in 1754, and marched with the army under Braddock and Washington to Pittsburgh. They were met by the French and Indians fourteen miles up the Monongahela river, at a place known as Braddock's Fields. There a battle was fought and General Braddock was killed, his army routed, and the said George Reynolds badly wounded; he was shot through the neck, the bullet going through between the big leader and his neck bone. He dropped his gun and stuck his two forefingers in the wound, ran to the river and hid in a laurel thicket. There he remained overnight, and was found the next day. He was taken to Fort Necessity, and through the skill of the surgeon got well, but was excused from duty, stiffness in his neck exempting him. But he received his land warrant for military services just the same, and coming out on the frontier located a tract at the head of Woodcock valley, or the foot of Warrior's Mark Ridge, in Huntingdon county, Pa., seven miles from the county seat. Part of the town of Huntingdon, according to family tradition, is now on his holding. There he married a girl by the name of Davis, and by her had two daughters and one son: John, who died at the age of twenty; Esther, Mrs. Mann; and Elsie, Mrs. Ross. In 1777 George Reynolds married (second) a German girl, Margaretta Stopp (Stop), daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Fleming) Stopp, of French and Dutch Flanders (now west and east Flanders). She was a native of Maryland. By this marriage there were eight children, five sons and three daughters. George Reynolds resided on a farm until the fall of 1795, when he dropped dead off his feet in the yard before his own door, aged sixty-five years. His widow, Margaretta, married a widower by the name of Alexander Moore, and by him had one child, Jane, born Feb. 22, 1803, in Huntingdon, who was married to John Williams, in Kittanning, where she died Feb. 25, 1883. Mrs. Margaretta S. (Reynolds) Moore died in Kittanning in December, 1823, and is buried in the "Old Graveyard." It is related that one day when her eldest child, Mary (afterward Mrs. Henry Roush), was a young babe and George Reynolds had "gone to mill the grain," she saw a file of Indians coming, and snatching up her baby fled to the creek, hiding under a foot-bridge. Her little dog that followed her she wrapped in her skirts, and sat there in terror while the Indians ransacked the house, set it on fire and passed over the bridge. For-

tunately the dog did not bark and the baby did not cry. When Mr. Reynolds returned he took them to the blockhouse, where they and the neighbors who had suffered like misfortune lived together until conditions made it reasonably safe for them to build on their own land again. One boy who had been in the cornfield lost both of his parents as well as his home, and Mr. Reynolds received him into his family, taking care of him until he was able to look after himself. George Reynolds, so says Mrs. Judith Dull, his granddaughter (only living child of his son David), was a man of education and ability. He was of the English type, having light hair and blue eyes, while his wife Margaretta had black hair and eyes, her son David favoring her in appearance and coloring. With the exception of George (the eldest son and second child) all of the children of George and Margaretta Reynolds came to Kittanning, Pa. George lived and died at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pa.; he was the father of Mrs. Nathaniel Henry (in the Kittanning *Gazette* of Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1833, is found, "married on Thursday last by the Rev. John Dickey, to Mr. Nathaniel Henry, Miss Eliza Reynolds, daughter of Mr. George Reynolds, late of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pa." Same day and date, by same, Mr. John Watson, of Brookville, Jefferson county, to Miss Mary, daughter of David Reynolds, of this borough). Thomas, the seventh child, lived and died at Columbus, Ohio. Richard, the eighth child (grandfather of Mrs. Maud Whitworth, and great-grandfather of Jackson Boggs Reynolds), lived and died at Red Bank, Armstrong county. William, born in 1783, a tanner, settled at Kittanning in the first decade of the nineteenth century. In an account of "The town in 1820" we find he had a leather store then on lot No. 93, on Water street between Arch and Market streets, later occupied by the widow of George Reynolds, his son. William Reynolds acquired considerable property, married and had several children; he was the grandfather of Dr. Francis M. Reynolds, of Kittanning. Ann, the sixth child in the family of George and Margaretta Reynolds, married James Pinks; she lived on the present site of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. David Reynolds, fifth son of George and Margaretta Reynolds, was one of the most prominent citizens of Kittanning and Armstrong county in his time, and is fully mentioned elsewhere.

Richard Reynolds, great-grandfather of Jackson Boggs Reynolds, was born in Decem-

ber, 1792, in Huntingdon county, and was but three years old when his father died. He lived with his mother on the farm until the spring of 1800, when she moved to Kittanning, Armstrong county. He was about ten years old when his mother married Alexander Moore, and he then left his mother and went to his brother David, who sent him to school and gave him a liberal education. He taught school in Kittanning about two years. There he fell in with Sheriff McConnell, who had lately purchased a large tract due north of Kittanning, about thirty miles distant, in the Licking settlement (now known as Sligo, Clarion county). The old sheriff set him up there with a small store, more to hold possession of the land than to sell goods. There in 1816 he married Elizabeth Hosey, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He resided there for five years and then moved to Kittanning, entering into partnership with Sheriff McConnell in a large store, where he did business for six years. Selling his interest in the store he then bought a farm near Sligo, moved on it in the spring of 1826, and lived there until the fall of 1837, when he sold that place and moved to the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Red Bank creek, where he had bought a large tract of land. He opened up quite a large farm and lived at that place until the winter of 1850, when he was taken ill and died, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife lived some twelve years longer, dying in Kittanning.

We have the following account of the children born to Richard and Elizabeth (Hosey) Reynolds: (1) Withington, born at Red Bank, was killed by a falling tree when quite a young man. (2) Evelyn became the wife of Samuel Frampton, a well-to-do farmer of Clarion county, Pa. (3) George, of Red Bank, is deceased. (4) Elsie married John Wilkins (deceased) and (second) George Steen. (5) Minerva became the wife of Uriah Matteson, of Brookville, Pa. (6) Annie married Robert E. Brown, who had a furnace at Cowanshannock and one later at St. Louis, Mo. (7) McConnell married Aggie Blair, of Pittsburgh, now deceased, and for his second wife married Ellen Butler, of Brookville, Pa. (8) Thomas Hamilton was the grandfather of Jackson Boggs Reynolds.

The following concerning the Hoseys was written by George Reynolds, the eldest son of Richard Reynolds, at the age of eighty-six:

Andrew Hosey was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1729. He was a linen draper by trade. Leaving that place he went to Dub-

lin and hired with Lord McCann, a very wealthy man who owned a line of ships. He was a sportsman, owning a large stable of blooded horses and a large kennel of foxhounds, and was a great gentleman. He had two sons and one daughter, Elsie. When he hired Hosey he gave him charge of his stable. Hosey was well educated, a small handsome man. He fell in love with the old lord's daughter and persuaded her to run off with him. They took ship and landed in Philadelphia and were married in 1750, at which time he was twenty-one and she eighteen years old. She wrote to her father, and received an answer saying he had disowned her and would not suffer her name to be mentioned in his presence. As the young couple were without a dollar she worked as chambermaid and he as hostler at the tavern where they were stopping. They stayed there some two years, and saved money enough to pay for twelve acres of land in Lancaster county, Pa., onto which they moved, and there raised their family of three sons and two daughters. In the course of time one of their sons was drafted into the army and marched with Harrison up into the lake country, with which he was so pleased that he came home and persuaded his father to sell his small farm and move out there, and take up government land. They settled close to Waterford, Erie county, Pa., cleared a lot of land and planted it in corn—and when the corn was in the milk frost killed it. This left them, three miles from the nearest neighbor, twelve miles from Waterford and the nearest grocery, in a dense wilderness with starvation staring them in the face. They loaded up their belongings and moved back to what is called the Licking settlement, about two miles from where Richard Reynolds had a small grocery store. There Richard Reynolds fell in love with Elizabeth Hosey, the youngest daughter, and married her in 1816. Mrs. Hosey died in 1818, Mr. Hosey in 1821. The old stock of Reynolds were a short-lived race of people, averaging about sixty years.

Thomas Hamilton Reynolds was born at Red Bank, and was exceptionally well educated. After his marriage he settled at Red Bank, where he had a steamboat warehouse, and he afterward became captain of the steamboat "Venango," which plied on the Allegheny river. Moving from Red Bank he lived at Pittsburgh for a time, and later at Kittanning. When the Civil war came on he entered the Union army, was a sutler of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed while in the service, when only forty-

five years of age. He was buried in the family cemetery at Red Bank, but his remains were later removed to the Kittanning cemetery. He married Esther Ann Butler, of Brookville, Pa., who was born at Lake George, N. Y., daughter of Cyrus and Mary (Sartwell) Butler. Mrs. Reynolds survived her husband many years, living to the age of seventy-three, and is also buried in the cemetery at Kittanning. She was a member of the M. E. Church and a most devoted worker of that organization.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Reynolds were born children as follows: (1) Withington is mentioned below. (2) Kate, born at Red Bank, married Scott Goldrick, of Delaware, Ohio, and had one child, Esther, wife of E. R. Chamberlain, of Yonkers, N. Y. (3) Minerva, born at Red Bank, died July 4, 1899, and is buried in Kittanning cemetery. (4) Richard, who was superintendent of the northern division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, died in August, 1903, at the age of fifty-four years, and is buried at Kittanning. He was a Knight Templar Mason. He married Lillian Hamilton, daughter of Newton Hamilton, of Mifflin county, Pa. (5) Thomas died in infancy. (6) Rhoda L., born at Allegheny, Pa., is unmarried. (7) Maud is the wife of John F. Whitworth, corporation law secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose home is at Kittanning. (8) Minnie died in infancy and is buried at Kittanning.

WITHINGTON REYNOLDS was born March 10, 1844, at Greenville, Pa., and was a mere boy when he came with his parents to Kittanning, where he ever afterward had his home. He received his education in the public schools at Pittsburgh, and all his life was a great reader, acquiring a fund of practical information which made him one of the most intelligent men of his community. He was endowed with a wonderful memory, was a pleasing conversationalist, and when in a reminiscent mood was most entertaining. He was familiar with the early history of Kittanning and steamboating on the Allegheny. For some time Mr. Reynolds had charge of the Kittanning office of the Piper & Lightcap stagecoach line, running between Kittanning and Brookville, and later was connected with a packet line plying between Mahoning and East Brady. At that time the Valley road ran only as far as Mahoning, and when it was extended to Oil City he was made freight and passenger agent at Kittanning. This position he filled efficiently until his retirement seven years before his death, after which he received a pension. Mr. Rey-

nolds had a large circle of friends, being one of the best known men along the Allegheny river. He was a high Mason, and the Masons attended his funeral in a body and conducted the services at the grave, in Kittanning cemetery. His death, which occurred at his home on North Grant avenue, Kittanning, July 9, 1911, was widely mourned. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political sentiment was a Democrat.

On Feb. 12, 1873, Mr. Reynolds married Isabel Boggs, daughter of Judge Jackson and Phoebe J. (Mosgrove) Boggs, of Armstrong county, and to them were born two children, Jackson Boggs and Richard Withington.

Jackson Boggs Reynolds was born Jan. 30, 1874, at Kittanning, where he was reared, receiving his education in the common schools, which he attended until fourteen years of age. On June 1, 1889, he became telegraph operator and ticket agent at Kittanning for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which position he has since been retained, keeping pace with the growing interests of the company at this point, where he has made himself invaluable by his efficient discharge of the duties and his obliging attention to patrons. Mr. Reynolds is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the B. P. O. Elks and Masons at Kittanning, in the latter connection holding membership in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and politically is a Democrat and a zealous worker for the party. Mr. Reynolds makes his home with his mother at No. 342 North Grant avenue, Kittanning.

Richard Withington Reynolds was born Jan. 5, 1876, in the house at Kittanning where he resides with his mother and brother, and was educated in that borough and at Annapolis, Md., being a student for two years at St. John's College. Returning home, he was chief clerk in the Kittanning post office for four years, at the end of that time becoming clerk and superintendent at the plant of the Wick Pottery Company, Wick City, which position he held until the works shut down. Since then he has been president of the Boggs Coal Company, on the Boggs farm, a tract of 132 acres owned by his mother. This land is underlaid with valuable deposits of coal, limestone and fire clay, and the Shawmut railroad runs through the property. Mr. Reynolds owns 130 acres of land adjoining his mother's property, with similar deposits, and he is making arrangements to exploit both tracts thoroughly, being ready to put forty miners at work on the coal, which is of excel-

lent quality, and finds a ready market at Buffalo, N. Y. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks and the Eagles, attends the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

In April, 1903, Mr. Reynolds married Carolyn Meredith, of Kittanning, who died the following December, of typhoid fever; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of exceptional character. She was a daughter of Philander and Annie (Henry) Meredith, and a niece of United States Senator William B. Meredith, of Kittanning.

EVAN M. QUEEN, of Queenstown, Armstrong county, belongs to a family which has been prominent in the development of business interests in that locality for over half a century. The family was founded in this county by his grandfather, James Queen, who came from Ireland and settled in Sugar Creek township.

John Queen, father of Evan M. Queen, was born July 29, 1815, in Sugar Creek township, where he lived until a youth of fifteen or eighteen years. He then went to the State of Mississippi, and remained there a few years, returning to Armstrong county, Pa., where he married and passed the remainder of his life. It was about 1849 that he located at what is now known as Queenstown and built a large flour mill there, known as the Queenstown Flour Mill, which he conducted until 1867, at which time he sold out to Jacob Mildren & Company. He was also extensively interested in real estate, laying out and selling town lots, and taking much interest in the development of the town. He was always prominent in its affairs, serving as mayor and in several minor offices, and was one of the leading men of the locality for a number of years. After selling his mill he withdrew to some extent from active business connections, but he continued to look after his oil interests. By trade he was a carpenter. On March 24, 1846, he was married at Brady's Bend to Mary E. Evans, who was born May 21, 1822, at Merthyr Tydvill, Wales, and died March 11, 1910. Mr. Queen's death occurred Nov. 11, 1897, and they are both buried in the Brady's Bend cemetery. They attended the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat on political questions. Seven children were born to this union: Mollie E., born Jan. 15, 1849, died in June, 1912; Evan M. is mentioned below; Daniel, born Oct. 18, 1852, died in November, 1911; Emmet was born July 17, 1854; John J., born Aug. 22, 1856, died in 1864;

Annie Kate, born May 22, 1860, died in October, 1864; Maggie, born Sept. 9, 1862, died the same month.

Evan Evans, father of Mrs. John Queen, was a native of Wales, where he lived until after his marriage. He settled with his family in this section of Armstrong county, where he was a well-known iron builder, having constructed the Brady's Bend furnace. He married Elizabeth Morgan, and the following children were born to them in Wales: Daniel, born Feb. 5, 1825, who died April 23, 1891, was engaged in the oil and gas fields and at the furnace. Evan, born May 3, 1827, who died June 18, 1873, at Queenstown, was engaged as a merchant there. Annie, born May 4, 1829, became the wife of Richard Jennings, of Brady's Bend, and died Sept. 17, 1849. Mary E. married John Queen. Catherine, born May 19, 1832, was married April 9, 1851, to Richard Jennings (who first married her sister Annie), and died May 15, 1907.

Evan M. Queen was born Dec. 7, 1850, at Queenstown, where he passed the greater part of his life. He received his education here, in the public schools, and when a young man engaged in the mercantile business, continuing same until 1877, when in company with his brothers Daniel and Emmet, under the firm name of Queen Brothers, he engaged in the gas and oil business, drilling and testing wells, and producing both commodities. Since the death of Daniel Queen Evan M. and Emmet have continued the business in partnership, having extensive oil, gas, iron and other interests. They have not confined their energies to local operations, having acquired interests in large organizations, which have proved very successful. They organized the Great Lakes Coal Company, of Brady's Bend township, and the Western Allegheny Railroad Company, Emmet Queen being president of both companies and Evan M. Queen land agent. Their operations have been of much importance in the development of this section, and the substantial basis upon which their affairs have been placed is sufficient evidence of their conservative policy and far-seeing business ability.

In May, 1910, Evan M. Queen married La Villa R. McCready, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., daughter of James Alexander and Josephine (Rawlins) McCready, of Sharon, Pa. (they have a home at Youngstown, Ohio). Mr. and Mrs. Queen have no children. Ever since their marriage they have lived at Queenstown, occupying the old Queen place, formerly owned by his father. At present Mr. Queen

is not actively interested in politics or public affairs, though he is always willing to give his influence and support to worthy movements. He is a Democrat on political issues.

JAMES RAYBURN has a large farm in North Buffalo township, where he engages in general farming and stock raising. He is at present serving as justice of the peace, and is one of the well-known citizens of his part of Armstrong county. Mr. Rayburn was born Sept. 29, 1879, on his present farm, son of Boyd Rayburn, and belongs to one of the old settled families of this section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rayburn's first ancestor in this country was his great-great-grandfather, who came from Scotland a few years after the French and Indian war. He settled in the Ligonier valley in western Pennsylvania. We have record of two of his sons, Matthew and James, the former of whom served in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war. James, the youngest, was the great-grandfather of Squire James Rayburn.

James Rayburn was born in the Ligonier valley, and removed to Armstrong county, settling in what is now North Buffalo township, upon land which has remained in the possession of his direct descendants ever since. He died in 1837 at an advanced age, a stanch member of the Seceder (now the U. P.) Church. He married Nellie Callen, daughter of Patrick Callen, who removed to Armstrong county from Westmoreland county at the same time as James Rayburn. Seven children were born to this union, six of whom reached maturity.

James Rayburn, son of James and Nellie (Callen) Rayburn, was born Oct. 26, 1801, and died Nov. 6, 1886. He was a lifelong farmer, and though a modest and unassuming citizen, with no ambition for public honors, he served his community faithfully when called upon, and was frequently elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which he made a most honorable record. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, active in the work of the party, and frequently represented his district in the county conventions. He was a faithful member of the Buffalo U. P. Church, whose house of worship stood on his farm, and his sincere and upright life made him respected and beloved by his neighbors. In 1827 he married Jane Galbraith, by whom he had five children. After her death he married (second) Margaret Boyd, whose father, Robert Boyd, was an early settler in Sugar Creek township, this county, where he lived for many years.

To this union were born six children: Boyd, father of Squire James Rayburn; Robert, who settled in Iowa; Jane, wife of Samuel R. Steele; Calvin, who served as president judge of Armstrong county; Cyrus, twin of Calvin; and Darius.

Boyd Rayburn, father of Squire James Rayburn, was born in 1846, on the farm on which his son James now lives, and received his schooling in the neighborhood. He married Mary E. Kepple, of South Buffalo township, daughter of George and Elizabeth Kepple, and they became the parents of four children. The father died on his farm in 1888, and is buried in the U. P. cemetery, in South Buffalo township. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James Rayburn, second child of Boyd and Mary E. (Kepple) Rayburn, was reared in North Buffalo township, and obtained his education in the common schools. He was but nine years old when his father died, and he commenced assisting with the farm work at an early age, being only a youth when he took control of the place, of which he had had full charge for a number of years. The property consists of 195 acres, of which twenty-five acres are woodland. He does general farming and feeds considerable stock, and raises some horses, sheep and hogs. Four gas wells have been sunk upon this place, only two of which, however, are now producing; they are held under lease by a corporation. No coal banks have been opened on the farm, though it is coal land. Mr. Rayburn has taken some part in local affairs, serving one year as road supervisor, and has been justice of the peace for the last four years, his services being highly satisfactory. His home is on Free Delivery route No. 2, from Worthington.

In October, 1906, Mr. Rayburn was married to Margaret Frances Claypoole, daughter of James E. Claypoole, of Worthington, this county, and they have one child, James Boyd. Mr. Rayburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Slate Lick, and he is a Democrat in political connection.

MARTIN L. BOWSER, shoe merchant at Kittanning, Pa., and interested to a considerable extent in the oil business in West Virginia, was born June 26, 1859, at Woodsfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, a son of Martin L. and Nancy (McGinnis) Bowser, and a grandson of Mathias Bowser.

Mathias Bowser was born in Bedford county, Pa., and in 1798 came to Kittanning, where he was one of the earliest settlers, and he was

probably the first brick manufacturer in this place. The brick residence standing on Market street, Kittanning, just across the street from the "Alexander Hotel," is a city landmark, built by Mathias Bowser in 1826, and is one of the oldest brick houses in the place. He died in 1832.

Martin L. Bowser, son of Mathias and father of Martin L., was born in 1814, and died in 1888. He was given a medical education but never practiced, his inclinations leading him to learn the cabinetmaking trade, which he followed for several years in Ohio. Later he moved to West Virginia and there bought large tracts of land, and the remainder of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and lumbering. He married Nancy McGinnis, who died in 1892. They were parents of twelve children: Flora T., wife of Aaron Klipstein; Christianna, wife of Samuel Fluharty; William W., deceased; Cleora C., wife of L. Fluharty; Virgil M.; Homer L.; Belle L., wife of J. W. Morgan; Adda L., wife of John M. Watkins; H. O., of Los Angeles, Cal.; G. H., of Little Rock, Ark.; Minnie M., wife of J. M. Feist; and Martin L.

Martin L. Bowser attended the schools of Tyler county, W. Va., and afterward, for seven years, taught school in Tyler and Wetzel counties. In 1886 he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., and shortly afterward accepted a position as clerk in a store at Fairview, Butler Co., Pa., where he remained two years, and for two years more was clerk at Duke Center, Pa. In 1890 he located at Butler, Pa., where he was engaged in the grocery and bakery business for two and a half years, in 1893 returning to Pittsburgh, where he became one of the salesmen in the large shoe house of W. M. Laird and remained for two years. By this time he had learned many business details necessary for successful merchandising, particularly in the shoe business, and in 1895 he came to Kittanning and opened a shoe store of his own at his present stand on Market street, where he has continued ever since. He has commodious quarters, occupying two floors of a building 32 by 70 feet in dimensions, carrying high-grade, reliable goods, catering to the best trade. His business has continued to expand so that he has now the largest shoe trade in the county, and in the near future he expects to carry out plans for a larger new store-room. He has additional business interests, including oil developments in West Virginia and property ownership at other points. His beautiful residence at Applewold, just across the river from Kittanning, was formerly

owned by Hon. Calvin Rayburn and is considered a very valuable property.

Mr. Bowser was married May 21, 1890, to Edith Krotzer, who died June 24, 1897, daughter of David Krotzer. They had two children: Winnifred L. and Cecil E. Mr. Bowser was married (second) Aug. 1, 1899, to Mary M. Krotzer, and they have three children: Elizabeth C., Jeane R. and Martin K. Mr. Bowser is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He is a man of civic pride and public spirit, and for twelve years has consented to serve on the school board. He has never been particularly active in politics, but is always ready to perform the recognized duties of citizenship.

CLARENCE O. MORRIS, present district attorney at Kittanning, was born near Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., June 15, 1873, son of Joseph B. Morris, grandson of Obed Morris and great-grandson of Thomas Morris. The interesting family record follows.

Thomas Morris was born in Wales Nov. 8, 1745, and his wife, Ann Butler, in the same country, July 5, 1750. They came to the American Colonies prior to the Revolutionary war and settled first in Bucks county, Pa. Some years afterward they moved to Martins Creek, in Lower Mt. Bethel township, Northumberland Co., Pa., and their farm was land upon which the present busy city of Easton stands. Here they lived out their worthy and useful lives. Many of their descendants still live in Pennsylvania and others may be found in almost every other section of the Union. Thomas Morris was married in 1766 and died April 14, 1814, survived for many years by his wife, whose death occurred June 26, 1834. The following is a record of their seventeen children: Benjamin, born Feb. 18, 1767; Elizabeth, Dec. 24, 1767; John, Sept. 3, 1769; Phebe, March 31, 1771; Isaac, March 13, 1773; Rachel, March 30, 1776; Mary, March 6, 1778; Margaret, Feb. 7, 1780; Ann, Dec. 3, 1781; Susanna, Oct. 19, 1783; Thomas, March 30, 1785; Morris, April 9, 1787; Benjamin (2), Feb. 18, 1789; Butler, April 19, 1791; Obed, Dec. 8, 1792; Lacy, May 1, 1795; and Moses, Aug. 7, 1799, the first and last named dying in infancy. Of the above family, Thomas married and removed to Beaver county, Pa. Morris married and lived in Northampton county. Benjamin (2) married and lived in Beaver county. Butler settled in Northampton county after marriage, and Obed in Jefferson county. Lacy married a Mr. Benward and they lived in Beaver county.

Obed Morris, son of Thomas and Ann Morris, was born in Northampton county, Pa., and from there moved to Indiana county, Pa., but only for a short time, settling permanently in Jefferson county, where he was a pioneer. He engaged in farming and was a substantial and respected citizen. On Feb. 11, 1814, he married Mary Bowman, who was born Sept. 25, 1791, and died Feb. 2, 1859, survived many years by her husband, who died Sept. 14, 1882. They had seven children born to them, as follows: James Madison, born Feb. 14, 1815, married Phebe Jane Williams; Elizabeth, born Jan. 16, 1817, married Hiram P. Williams, and died Oct. 19, 1841; Theodore, born March 30, 1819, married Matilda Gibson; Charles R. B., born Aug. 9, 1821, died April 15, 1898, married Nancy Gibson and (second) Nancy Reed; Mary B., born June 2, 1824, died in infancy; Joseph B. is mentioned below; Moses A., born Jan. 28, 1830, married Jane Means.

Joseph B. Morris, sixth child of Obed and Mary Morris, and father of Clarence O. Morris, born Aug. 11, 1827, died at Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., July 17, 1909. He followed farming and also lumbering and was a well-known business man and much respected citizen. For thirty-five years continuously he served in the office of justice of the peace, and many other local offices were tendered him by the Republican party, with which he was associated. He was thrice married. His first wife, Julia L. Murray, left no issue. His second marriage was to Catherine Crissman, daughter of Enoch Crissman, and nine children were born to them, five of whom reached maturity, namely: Malvern H., Ida L. (now deceased), Joseph L., Clarence O. and Lucy. To the third marriage, with Margaret Brewer, no children were born. The old Morris farm in Jefferson county was richly underlaid with coal and the Walston Coal Company operated there when there had, as yet, been little coal development in that district.

Clarence O. Morris attended the local schools through boyhood and gave his father assistance on the farm, after which he entered Waynesburg College, where he was graduated in 1892. For some four years afterward he taught school, for two years in the country and two more at Punxsutawney, and during this time devoted as much attention as possible to his law studies, first under the supervision of the firm of Wylie, Buchanan & Walton, of Waynesburg, Pa., and later with W. M. Gillispie, of Punxsutawney, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county in

1897 and continued his association with Mr. Gillispie for four years. In 1901 he was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county and subsequently was admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts and in the U. S. District courts. In 1901 he moved to Leechburg and established his office in the Farmers' National Bank building. While there he acted as solicitor for the boroughs of Leechburg, Apollo and Vandergrift, and continues in such position for Leechburg borough. He was appointed district attorney April 17, 1913, to fill a vacancy, and was elected for the full term of four years at the November (1913) elections. He moved to Kittanning Jan. 20, 1914.

Mr. Morris married Deborah Gump, daughter of Abraham Gump, of Waynesburg, Pa., and they have one son, Edward Eugene. They attend the Presbyterian Church. He is associated with the Elks and is Past Exalted Ruler of Leechburg Lodge, No. 377.

ROBERT BOYD McKEE is of pure Scotch-Irish stock, his father, Robert McKee, having been born in Ballyclare, Antrim, Ireland, in 1809, and his mother being of an old Irish family. His father came to America about 1833. He was a cooper by trade, and after working for some time in Virginia and Maryland finally settled in Freeport about 1838.

John Jackson, Mr. McKee's great-grandfather on the maternal side, came from Ireland in 1770, settling first in Lancaster county, then moving to near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, and finally locating permanently in what is now called Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county. Here he cleared the land and established the well-known Jackson farm, near Apollo, which is still held in the family. Here a daughter was born July 1, 1776, which tradition says was the first child born to the white settlers in the territory then known as the "Backwoods," north of the Kiskiminetas river. This daughter married William Hill, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, April 5, 1798, and to them nine children were born. The youngest daughter, Eliza, born in the bounds of the famous "Appleby Manor" Sept. 17, 1815, was married to Robert McKee Aug. 12, 1841, at her home in South Buffalo township. Three children came to them, the youngest, Robert Boyd, on Aug. 14, 1846. In the September following the father died, leaving the mother with two children to battle with the world.

Robert B. McKee spent his childhood in Freeport, attending school for four months

of the year, and assisting his uncles on their farms until his sixteenth year, when he hired with a farmer for six dollars a month. After six months' service he began working on the old Pennsylvania canal, helping run the ferry over the Allegheny at Freeport, working on the West Pennsylvania railroad, and doing general chores until August, 1864, when he enlisted, becoming a private in Company I, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. He was promoted to corporal Oct. 5, 1864, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged, June 30, 1865. Returning home he attended a select school and the Freeport Academy during the balance of the summer and the following winter, was then granted a certificate, and began to teach in the Wilson school in North Buffalo township in November, 1866. Here he taught the four months' term and an additional month, for which the citizens raised the money, the following winter took a school in Laneville, and thereafter was a teacher for three years in the public schools of Freeport. This was a highly creditable record in view of the limited work he had been able to do in the matter of preparation—four months in the common schools before he was sixteen and but two sessions in a select school and the academy after his return from the army. His record for discipline and keeping the pupils interested was unexcelled.

Mr. McKee was married Dec. 22, 1870, to Mary Cecelia Bole, a member of an old and respected family of the county, and in the spring of 1871 went to housekeeping in Pittsburgh, where he was employed as foreman in an oil refinery for four years. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Freeport and bought an interest in the dry goods and grocery business with Levi Bush, the firm being Bush & McKee. In 1879 he sold out and assumed charge of the *Freeport Journal*, organized by him as a stock company, and purchased from the original owners, who had started it in 1876. He gradually acquired all the stock, running it alone until July, 1902, when his son Charles H. was taken into partnership. The paper under the editorial charge of Mr. McKee has been a power for good in the community and has a large and steadfast list of subscribers. It is conclusively proved to be the paper for the people, for although others have at times been started in Freeport none has been able to attain a foothold.

Mr. McKee has four sons, all living: Burt F., living in Oakmont, and assistant manager of the American Typefounders Company (he is married and has seven children); Charles

H.; Jesse C., employed on the *Journal*; and Robin B., purchasing agent for the West Penn Steel Works at Brackenridge, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKee is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he and his wife were the leaders of the choir for over thirty years; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He was an employee of the State Legislature in 1879, clerk of the State Senate in 1881, and secretary for Hon. Joseph G. Beale in the 1908 session of Congress. From 1883 to 1884 he was in the revenue service under Colonel Jackson, was a member and secretary of the school board for six years, borough treasurer twenty years, helped organize and was for over twenty years a director of the Freeport Building & Loan Association, member and secretary of the Freeport Cemetery Association for twenty-five years, justice of the peace for two terms, and a notary public for twenty-five years.

In 1902 he went to visit the birthplace of his father in Ireland and included England and Scotland in the tour. He has been a Republican all of his life until late years, and expects to return to his first love when the party is reorganized. He thinks his native land is the best place this side of Ireland and the people as good as gold. He has earned a modest competence, prides himself on meeting all obligations promptly, loves his neighbors and friends, does not worry about his enemies, is always ready to help a fellow who is down and out, and would rather go fishing than attend grand opera, although a great lover of music. He has spent very busy life and now has no higher ambition than to keep busy and helpful while he is permitted to remain on earth.

CHRISTIAN Y. BOWSER is an extensive farmer in the western part of Armstrong county, having 310 acres located in the southeastern part of Sugar Creek township and the adjoining part of East Franklin township. He was born at that place in the latter township Jan. 31, 1853, a son of Benjamin S. Bowser, and belongs to one of the old Palatine families, who have been in Pennsylvania from the days of William Penn.

When Penn was opening up the region now known as Pennsylvania, he not only lectured in England on what he called his "holy experiment," but also crossed over into Germany and visited many cities on the same mission, telling the people of the joys of the new country, where self-government was to be one of the attractions. He gained many recruits for his

colony in the Rhine Palatinate and the adjoining country of Switzerland, in the Canton of Berne, whose people spoke the same language. These "Dutch" from the Palatinate were the ancestors of that considerable part of the population of this State known as Pennsylvania Dutch, and whose language is three-fold. These people on the Rhine were said to be the best farmers in the world, but during the progress of the thirty years' war their homes had been destroyed by the armies, and many took refuge in Holland and Switzerland, returning when it was thought peace had been restored. War had broken out again, however, and the strife between the Protestants and Catholics being very bitter these people welcomed Penn's accounts of the wonderful advantages of the new land. Some of them built a boat, in which they journeyed down the Rhine, sailing for America from Rotterdam. A colony of Germans had come to Philadelphia in 1682, and settled in the woods at what is now known as Germantown, and the Germans who followed naturally settled among people of their own nationality. The first company of Palatines in Pennsylvania arrived in 1710, landing at Philadelphia, and being determined to set up an independent home, away from all other settlements, went to Lancaster, in Lancaster county. In 1727 a law was passed requiring all emigrants to register at the courthouse their names and the names of the vessels in which they came. Previous to that time no such records had been kept. Among these records we find many familiar Pennsylvania family names. The first Bowsers on record, 1737, were Mathias (family name in the branch of which we are writing), Mathias, Jr., and Christian. The name was then spelled Bousser. Some of the name had also moved west into York county, where a Widow Bowser was found registered in the tax books. A Bedford county history mentions John, Jacob and Valentine Bowser.

Valentine Bowser, great-grandfather of Christian Y. Bowser, lived in Bedford county, where he married Elizabeth Fluke, of Hopewell, that county, whose people came from Switzerland and spoke the same language as the Palatine Germans. Some of their family were born in Bedford county, and in 1808 they moved to the vicinity of what is now Worthington, Armstrong county. They settled on a farm, now known as the Daugherty place, up the creek, one mile north of Walkchalk. Valentine Bowser and his wife had a family of twelve children, several of whom were born in Armstrong county.

Abram Bowser, son of Valentine, was a stonemason and farmer by occupation. He was industrious and a good business man, acquiring the ownership of several farms, and he was a highly respected man in his neighborhood. He married Mary Stevens, a cousin of Alexander Stevens, and their large family was born and raised near Walkchalk, on the farm now owned by William P. Bowser. We have the following record of these children: Benjamin S. is mentioned below; Elizabeth married Fred Bowser and had a family of four sons and two daughters (she is deceased); Sophia, wife of Adam Wyant, had a family of eight children; Sarah Ann married Jacob Booker, and has had three sons and four daughters; Lillian, deceased, married Abe Frick, by whom she had five children, and (second) John Wolfe, by whom she had four children; Rosa, deceased, was the wife of Archibald Bowser, and they had three sons and three daughters; Mathias Stevens married Elizabeth Booker, and had four sons and three daughters; Josiah Crawford married Keziah Bowser, and they had three children; James Hindman married Maud Bowser, and had six children; one child died in infancy; Jane, deceased, married Adam Grantz, and had two sons and three daughters.

Benjamin S. Bowser, son of Abram, and father of Christian Y. Bowser, was born Dec. 20, 1823, in East Franklin township. He lived in East Franklin and Washington townships, engaged in farming, and is now living in retirement in the old home in Washington township. He married Katherine Yearty, and they had six sons and five daughters.

Christian Y. Bowser was reared in East Franklin and Washington townships, and received a common school education. He passed his early life principally on his father's home place, a tract of ninety-seven acres, in Washington township, and after his school days was engaged at work in the oil fields in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and West Virginia. Returning to Pennsylvania he began farm work in Sugar Creek township, this county, on what is now known as the Charles Read farm, which was in the Read family for 110 years. After his marriage he settled in New York State for a time, and then returning to Armstrong county lived in Washington township until he moved to his father's old farm in East Franklin township. From there Mr. Bowser moved to the farm where he now lives, and which he has owned for the last six years, a tract of 150 acres of woodland and pasture, where he has put up all the buildings except

the residence, which the former owner built. He has three barns, including one 50 by 80 feet in dimensions, and has been engaged in general farming, though he expects to give special attention to thoroughbred cattle and hogs. Mr. Bowser has also opened a coal bank on his farm, having a four-foot vein, which is operated very successfully, and there are four gas wells on the place, three of which are operated by the Phillips Gas Company, and the other by himself. Of the 310 acres he owns, the northern part is in Sugar Creek and the southern in East Franklin township; it includes part of the Read farm.

On Jan. 31, 1881, Mr. Bowser married Sadie J. Helm, a native of Washington township, this county, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Helm, of that township, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser have had a family of eight children, namely: Ralph D. is deceased; one daughter died in infancy; Vioma is married to C. E. Toy, and has had six children, Sidney, Hazel, Ralph, Christian, Stanley and ———; Mabel is the wife of Blair Gumbert, and resides in Butler, Pa. (they have no children); Watson, Arminta, Polly and Spurgeon are unmarried.

Mr. Bowser is a member of the Baptist Church, which he serves as deacon. He is a prominent member of the Washington Grange, P. O. H., of which he is master, and also belongs to the Knights of Malta and to the I. O. O. F., being a prominent member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Cowansville, where he has passed all the chairs. In political sentiment he is a Republican, but takes no active part in such matters.

REV. A. B. BOWSER, a well-known minister of the Baptist Church in West Pittsburgh, was born May 22, 1858, in Washington township, Armstrong Co., Pa. He attended public school in Armstrong county, graduated from Reed Institute, in the class of 1884, and took his college course at Bucknell University, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then took a theological course at Crozer Seminary, Upland, Pa., graduating in the class of 1890, after which he was located in Pittsburgh as minister of the Third Baptist Church of that city, where he remained for three years. His next charge was the First Baptist Church at Danville, Pa., where he was located for nine years, after which he went to Millville, N. J., where he was pastor of the First Baptist Church for three years. On July 4, 1903, he came to his present church at Crafton, near Pittsburgh, where he is pastor of the First Baptist Church.

For the last several months his congregation has been engaged in building what will be one of the most attractive churches in the city.

Mr. Bowser has been a successful composer of music, and has published several song books through such well-known men as E. O. Excell, Dr. George F. Root and Prof. E. Avernet of Bucknell University. While in college Mr. Bowser wrote many songs for his own and other classes.

On June 10, 1891, Mr. Bowser married Ella Z. Stebbins, who was born at Watsontown, Pa., daughter of Akilias R. and Mary (Baker) Stebbins, the former a native of Corning, N. Y., the latter of Painted Post, that State. They moved to Watsontown, N. Y., where they are buried. Mrs. Bowser received her education in the public schools and at Bucknell University. Her musical talent and training make her assistance very valuable to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser have had four children: Frank Excell graduated from Crafton high school in 1912, and is now attending medical college; Wayland Stanley graduated from the same school in 1912, preparatory to taking a college course; Isabel is in the same school, member of the class of June, 1914; Arda Crawford entered that high school in 1913.

Mr. Bowser and his family spend the summers upon his farm in Washington township, Armstrong county, where he oversees the work of cultivation, which is being carried on along practical and scientific lines. His property consists of seventy-three acres in the central part of the township, part of the Samuel Woods and Raderbush farms. There are about eight acres of woodland. Coal has been sold from this place, though there are no banks in operation, and no gas or oil wells. Mr. Bowser is independent in political matters.

WILLIAM F. BUTLER, oil producer and farmer, of Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, lives upon the place which the Butler family has occupied continuously since 1875. It came into his father's possession some time before that. Mr. Butler was born in Brady's Bend township Aug. 29, 1851, son of Thomas Butler, and is of English extraction, his father having been born near Birmingham, England. Joseph and Fanny (Garrington) Butler, his grandparents, had a family of fourteen children, of whom Thomas was the thirteenth in order of birth. They were in good circumstances, and gave their children school advantages and thorough practical training for

the work of life. The father dying, some of the family came to America, landing at Boston June 29, 1844.

Thomas Butler was born Feb. 1, 1825, and was one of those who arrived at Boston on the date mentioned. He soon came to Pennsylvania, expecting to meet his elder brother, William, at Chester. The brother had preceded him to this country, and Thomas supposed he was working in a rolling mill there, so was much disappointed to find he had left the place. However, he went to work in the mill himself, receiving a bonus of \$100, and remaining there for a period of three months. Then he went to Troy, N. Y., where he worked at puddling for the famous iron company of Henry Burden & Company. While there, in 1846, he sent to England for a young woman, Elizabeth Darby, a neighbor, whom he had known all his life and to whom he was affianced. He met her in New York, and was married to her in Troy, July 18, 1846, the ceremony being performed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck. After his marriage he moved to Boston, and while at work there was hired with others by the Brady's Bend Iron Company, on March 18, 1847, arriving at their works, which were the third in the United States to turn out T rails. Mr. Butler was a thoroughly skilled workman, as good as the best in the country, and he very soon quit puddling and took a contract for running four heating furnaces. This was a responsible and a remunerative position, and although a very young man he filled it to the entire satisfaction of the mill owners, and held it continuously from 1847 to 1872. A short time before his second marriage (which occurred in 1849) he bought the farm in Brady's Bend township where his widow and son still live, having accumulated a little money by economy and saving. Then he improved the property as he was able, building a substantial house and otherwise adding to its value, and in 1875 he went to reside there permanently. In 1877 the first third-sand oil well was struck on this place, and it is still producing, his son owning it. When it was found that this land was rich in petroleum Mr. Butler leased it in parcels to H. L. Taylor & Co., and other operators, receiving a certain proportion of the production as royalty, and it was sufficient to make him independent, so that he was able to spend his closing years in enjoyable retirement. Mr. Butler was a man of keen intelligence, fond of good reading, and by applying himself became unusually well informed. He took great interest in public affairs, especially

such measures as were designed to benefit the masses, and he was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his community, where his practical benevolence and useful life made him beloved and respected by all who knew him. He well deserved the prosperity which came to him, for he commenced life with no special advantages, but his industrious nature and high principles proved sufficient for success. He died on his farm May 19, 1886. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, a Republican in political matters, and fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to Kittanning Lodge, No. 244.

Mr. Butler's first wife died Sept. 12, 1847, and her infant child a week later. On April 22, 1849, Mr. Butler married (second) Martha Wassell, a native of England, who came to America about the same time he did, but on another ship. She still resides on the farm in Brady's Bend township. There were two children by this marriage, William F. and Horace Mann. The latter, a most estimable young man, was killed Sept. 20, 1875, by an explosion of glycerine which by some accident had been left in the pipe of a torpedo case which had been sent as junk to the iron mill where he was working at Pittsburgh.

William F. Butler obtained his education in public school in Brady's Bend township, leaving school when fourteen years old to begin work in a rolling mill. There he remained until the mill shut down during the panic of 1873. At that time he was a roller. On Oct. 9, 1873, he was married, and for a year or so afterward resided at Brady's Bend, in 1875 moving to his father's farm in the township, where he has ever since had his home. He farms the 87 acres comprised in the property, which lies north of Kaylor, and has valuable oil holdings. He now owns the first well drilled on the place, by Banks & Graham, in 1877, as owners at the time, which is still producing, and has two others there, and has a lease on ten acres of the Wassell farm, managing the gas and oil rights on that property, which he still retains, though he has sold the land to the Great Lakes Coal Company. Besides, as member of the firm of Butler & Gillmore, he has an interest in seven wells on a 140-acre tract, his son Clifford managing this. Mr. Butler is a stockholder in the High Grade Oil Company of Bruin, Pa., and in both the First National and the Farmers' National Banks of Leechburg, Armstrong county. His home property in Brady's Bend township has been greatly improved under his management, practically all the farm buildings

having been put up by him, and its value as a farm has been greatly increased by his intelligent care and up-to-date methods.

Mr. Butler takes part in various local activities, being a member of the Grange, a prominent worker in the Baptist Church, of which he has been deacon thirty-five years, and a well-known Republican in his township. He has served in a number of public offices, having been a school director for twenty-three years (consecutive except for one year), poor overseer for five years continuously, supervisor for the last four years, and tax collector for thirteen consecutive years. At present he is supervising overseer of the poor and dependent, and State fire marshal. Few men of the township are more closely connected with the affairs which affect most of its residents, and none is more trusted as an official.

In 1873 Mr. Butler married Mary E. Anderson, a native of Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa., daughter of Thomas W. and Eliza Anderson, and they have had a family of seven children: Thomas Frederick, who married Aliene Sheffield, is located at Leechburg, this county, where he has a drug store; William C., a dentist, formerly at Kaylor, now in New Kensington, Pa., married Mae Higgins (he was formerly secretary of the board of supervisors of Brady's Bend township); Albert J., who is an oil producer in Fairview, Butler Co., Pa., married Gertrude Stoughton, who died Oct. 10, 1913; Bessie is the wife of Prof. D. L. Rich, member of the faculty at Ann Arbor (Michigan) University; Florence is the wife of Carl I. Humphreys, a farmer, and lives at Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.; Clifford, who married Catherine McAleer, lives at Glenshaw, Allegheny Co., Pa., and is engaged as an oil producer; Howard, a machinist in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, residing at Verona, Allegheny county, married Mae Cartwright.

LEVI G. COCHRAN, late of Boggs township, Armstrong county, was born there, in what was then Pine township, on the farm of Dick Cochran, Sept. 1, 1827. A son of James L. and Esther (Gibson) Cochran, he was a descendant of one of the most notable families of the early days of the nineteenth century in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and was the son of Sir John Cochran. The family home was originally in the North of Ireland, and this branch of the Cochrans has been settled in Pennsylvania for about two

centuries. Some of them spelled the name Cochrane.

Shortly after the Revolutionary war William Cochran settled in what is now Armstrong county, where his son James L., father of Levi G. Cochran, was born in 1787. He settled on a farm, acquiring the ownership of a large tract, 800 acres, then all in its primitive condition, put up log buildings, and passed the remainder of his life there. When he first came there he lived among the Indians, and they often hunted together. Besides farming James L. Cochran engaged in the manufacture of iron, being the leading member of the company which projected Ore Hill Furnace, in 1845, and gave a fifty-acre tract of land upon which that furnace was erected. He built the original furnace and operated it on his own account for some time before selling to the company. He was one of the prominent men of his day in that and various other connections. In religion he was a strong Presbyterian, in politics a Democrat, and he filled a number of township offices. His wife, Esther Gibson, of near Kittanning, was a member of the family of that name so numerous represented in Armstrong and Indiana counties, and the following children were born to their union: William (born Dec. 10, 1813, died Feb. 6, 1876, married Mary S. Quigley), John G., Samuel, Lowry, James Sloan, Levi G., Jane and Washington.

Levi G. Cochran came into possession of eighty-four acres of his father's land all uncleared, which he improved, erecting all the buildings thereon and making many changes which greatly increased its value. He was an unassuming citizen, attending strictly to his private affairs and caring nothing for public offices or honors, was a Democrat in politics, and in religion a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He died Aug. 15, 1895.

Mr. Cochran's first marriage was to Elizabeth Whited, of Boggs township, who died Jan. 16, 1860, the mother of four children: Mary Jane, born April 5, 1852; James M., born May 7, 1854; Robert H., born Nov. 27, 1857, and John W., born July 16, 1859. On Nov. 19, 1863, he married Elsie M. Meanor, who was born May 20, 1838, in Boggs township, Armstrong county, daughter of William and Rachel (Peart) Meanor, and they had five children: Harry M., born Jan. 15, 1865, died Dec. 8, 1865; Laura B., born April 10, 1866, married Gust. Leinweber; William M. was born Dec. 9, 1867; Rachel E., born Nov. 29, 1869, is at home; Samuel L., born Nov. 21,

1877, is now engaged in cultivating the homestead.

William Meanor, father of Mrs. Levi G. Cochran, was born in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, son of William and Ellen (Hamilton) Meanor, whose children were: Harry, William, Jane, Molly, Nancy, John and Samuel.

William Meanor spent most of his life as a farmer in Indiana county, Pa. He married Rachel N. Peart, daughter of William Lee and Elsie (Mateer) Peart, whose children were born as follows: Rachel, March 10, 1818; one that died in infancy, July 26, 1819; Rosanna, June 18, 1821; Samuel, April 6, 1823; Susan, Sept. 24, 1825; William, Aug. 20, 1827; Eliza, Oct. 19, 1829; Margaret, Jan. 12, 183—; Elsie, Nov. 11, 1834; Nancy, April 6, 1837; Mary, Aug. 15, 1839; Esther, Sept. 28, 1841. William L. Peart, the father of this family, was a son of William Peart, who came from England and for a time lived in Philadelphia, Pa., eventually coming to Armstrong county, where he was one of the early settlers in what is now Rayburn township; he obtained a large tract of land.

Mrs. Rachel N. (Peart) Meanor died June 25, 1905. She was the mother of thirteen children, viz.: Ellen H. (Mrs. Van Horn), born June 4, 1837; Elsie M. (Mrs. Cochran), born May 20, 1838; Jane Mary, born Oct. 7, 1839; one that died in infancy; Susan R., born April 2, 1842; Martha D., born May 5, 1844; William P., born May 17, 1846; Rosanna Q. (Mrs. Emerick), born June 28, 1848; Annis L. (Mrs. Morris), born June 26, 1850; John M., born April 20, 1853; Thomas J., born June 18, 1856; Wesley J., born May 23, 1858; and Samuel H., born March 10, 1862. Of this family, Ellen, Elsie (Mrs. Cochran), Susan, William, Annis, and J. M. survive.

HIRAM VANDYKE is one of the largest landowners of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, where he lives on the old homestead on which he was born March 20, 1836. He has passed all but a few years of his life there.

Mr. Vandyke is descended from Thomas Vandyke, of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to Long Island, New York, in 1652, with his three sons, Hendrick Friscal, Jan Thomassen and Franz Claessen. It is not stated that they settled there, and Hiram Vandyke has been informed that his ancestors settled in Virginia, thence coming North. He traces his descent through Jan Thomassen, and Nicholas Van Dyke, the first governor of the

State of Delaware, was of this line, as also Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton University. Up to the present time the preachers in the family have reached the number of about fifty, and Rev. E. H. Van Dyke, himself a missionary to Japan, knew of five foreign missionaries by this name. The Vandykes were formerly Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian, but are now found in almost all the denominations.

George Vandyke, grandfather of Hiram Vandyke, was possibly a son of the William Vandyke who according to family tradition moved West with his family from Delaware over one hundred years ago, the great-grandfather's name being William, from the best information Hiram Vandyke has. George Vandyke was the first of the name to locate in Armstrong county, Pa., coming hither from Westmoreland county in the early part of the last century. He was then unmarried. Settling at McVill, he obtained land from the government and became a farmer, being engaged as such until his death, in 1830, in his forty-eighth year. He married Elizabeth Sipes, of Armstrong county, daughter of Charles Sipes, a pioneer here, and they had the following children: William, Mary, Francis, George, Margaret, Elizabeth, Susanna and John. Most of this family lived in South Buffalo township.

An old Allegheny river captain, James Murphy, told Mr. Hiram Vandyke some thirty years ago or more (and he was one of the oldest men in South Buffalo township), in speaking of the Vandykes, that they had settled in Virginia and then came north to Westmoreland county. Hiram Vandyke remembers hearing the older members of the family speak of two uncles, Jacob and Michael, that remained there, and their descendants are there yet. He looked one of them up four or five years ago in Irwin, Pa., a member of the third generation, but found out nothing more concerning the family. R. L. Vandyke, of Pittsburgh, nephew of Hiram Vandyke, has been attempting for several years to compile a genealogy of the family.

William Vandyke, son of George, was born in 1810 at McVill, in South Buffalo township, and was educated in the common schools. He lived with his parents until they died, on the place where his son Hiram now resides. In 1835 he married Elizabeth Wolf, of Logansport, Pa., both of her parents being of Armstrong county and of German stock; they died at Logansport. Her father, George Wolf, a farmer, was married three times, the maid-

en name of his first wife being Willard. They had children: Jacob, George, Lydia, Elizabeth, Christina, Mrs. Jack, Mrs. Karns, Mary and Eveline. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Williams, he had: Harriet, Rachel, Diana and Townsend. His third marriage was to a Mrs. Wagley.

After his marriage William Vandyke continued to make his home on the farm where his son Hiram now lives, in South Buffalo township, putting up a one and a half story log cabin and a log barn. The land was all wild, but he cleared a good farm, owning over one hundred acres. He was a prominent man in his day, holding many township offices, was a Democrat in his political views and a member of the Lutheran Church. He died in 1847, his wife in 1853. They had the following children: Hiram; William H., a farmer of South Buffalo township; Emily A., who died unmarried in 1863; Peninnah Jane, who married Henry Gardner, now living in Butler, Pa.; and Nathan Lee, deceased in 1902, who married Elizabeth Hill (also deceased), and lived at Freeport.

Hiram Vandyke attended the home schools and later high school under Professor Murphy. For several years he taught school. He remained at home with his parents until they died, and shortly afterward, in 1855, entered as clerk, the employ of a Mr. Weaver, who owned a general store where the "Central Hotel" now is in Freeport, remaining with him until 1857. In 1858 he was at Cameron, Ill., where he was employed in a store, but with these exceptions he has remained on the old homestead, following farming. He has met with unusual success in agriculture, and has been able to add to his holdings until they now comprise about five hundred acres of valuable land, having one of the best farms in South Buffalo township, all under a fine state of cultivation. He has been somewhat active in public affairs, holding several township offices, is a Republican in politics, and in religious connection is a Lutheran.

In June, 1863, Mr. Vandyke married Priscilla Sloan, a native of South Buffalo township, daughter of James and Margaret (Rea) Sloan, of Armstrong county; he was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan had these children: Isabelle married John M. Hill and lives in South Buffalo township; Nancy Ann died unmarried; William (deceased) lived in South Buffalo township; Priscilla was the wife of Hiram Vandyke; John E. (deceased), was a farmer in South Buffalo township;

Emily married W. H. Vandyke, of South Buffalo township.

Mrs. Vandyke died Jan. 11, 1897. She was the mother of seven children: Edith E., who lives at home; Luella M.; L. G., a farmer in South Buffalo township; George, a farmer in South Buffalo township; Fred and Roy, on the home farm in South Buffalo township; and Vida V., who married H. M. Armstrong, of Grand Junction, Colorado.

WILLIAM E. PAINE, at present serving as justice of the peace of Madison township, Armstrong county, has held a number of public positions, and has been a prominent worker in that locality for the last twenty years and more. He is a member of a family which has been settled in this part of Pennsylvania from the time of his grandfather, Job P. Paine, who came West from New York State, settling in Clarion county. He died there when his son J. W. Paine, father of William E. Paine, was a small boy.

J. W. Paine received his education in the public schools at Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in Company E, 62d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years, and gave faithful service to the cause. At Gettysburg he was taken prisoner, being paroled after three months' confinement at Belle Isle. In 1868 he settled on a farm of sixty acres which he still owns, and continued to reside there until his retirement in 1901. He and his wife have since made their home at Kittanning. He married Sarah M. Craig, daughter of Samuel H. Craig, of Madison township, a veteran of the Civil war, and ten children have been born to them, namely: William E.; George W.; Harry E., deceased; J. B.; J. L., of Elmira, N. Y.; Hannah, wife of David Holly; Elizabeth, Mrs. Walker, deceased; Emma, wife of C. M. Cochran, of Oil City, Pa.; Lillian, wife of E. H. Kunsenman, of Oregon; and Carrie, wife of Walter Richard, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

William E. Paine was born Oct. 11, 1868, at Tidal, in Madison township, and was there reared. He was given good common school advantages, attending the Rimersburg academy one term, and after his school days were over engaged in coal mining for some time, also working at the Ford City Pottery. He then began farming in Madison township, on a tract of eight acres, and at present operates a tract of eighty-five acres, which is owned by his mother-in-law. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the Madison Tele-

phone Company, whose exchange is located in his home.

Ever since he attained his majority Mr. Paine has been an active political worker in his locality. He has been a member of the Republican county committee, and has held various public offices, having served as mercantile appraiser, six years as assessor, and five years as health officer, his work in that office covering three townships, Madison, Boggs and Pine. In January, 1913, he became an employee at the Senate house, Harrisburg, as chief custodian, to serve two years. He had previously served as doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Mr. Paine is also a justice of the peace of Madison township, in which capacity he has been serving since March, 1911, having been appointed at that time, and elected in 1912.

Mr. Paine was married Aug. 8, 1894, to Annie Hines, daughter of G. W. and Margaret Hines, of Madison township, and four children have been born to them: Russell, Margaret, Howard and Helen M., the last named deceased. Mr. Paine is very well known among local associations, organizations and fraternities, belonging to the Jr. O. U. A. M. (of which he is a charter member), to the Improved Order of Red Men (at Tidal), the Daughters of Liberty, the Sons of Veterans (at New Bethlehem), the Grange (at Tidal), and the Knights of Pythias (at Templeton, Pa.). His church connection is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, at Widnoon.

ROSS REYNOLDS, late of Kittanning, was a brilliant representative of a family which has been foremost among the leading residents of the place from its earliest days. His grandfather, David Reynolds, was one of the first hotelkeepers in that place, and the family has been in that line there continuously to the present, Harry Reynolds, present proprietor of the "Reynolds House," being also a grandson of David Reynolds.

The family is of English extraction, and the name is one of very ancient Saxon origin, in its early form a combination of two words—Rhein, meaning pure, and Hold, the Saxon for love. Arthur's Etymological Dictionary of Family Names says it signifies sincere and pure love, but may also signify strong or firm hold. The name appears as Reynold, Reynolds and Reynoldson (son of Reynolds). There are various Reynolds coats of arms and crests, that of George Reynolds, the first of this line in America, being: Azure, a chevron,

ermine, between three crosses, crosslet, fitch argent. Crest: An eagle, argent, ducally gorged and lined.

George Reynolds, the first ancestor of Ross Reynolds to come to this country, his great-grandfather, was born in 1730 in England, and came to America in 1753. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, serving in 1755-57, and was with Braddock at the latter's defeat, at which time he was wounded, being shot in the neck. He held his finger in the wound to stanch it while he lay concealed from the Indians all night in the underbrush. For his military services he received a tract of land in Huntingdon county, Pa., part of the town of Huntingdon, according to family tradition, being now on his holding. By trade he was a tanner. His first marriage was to a Miss Davis, but whether he married her before or after coming to America is not known. She left three children, namely: John, who died at the age of twenty; Esther, Mrs. Mann; and Elsie, Mrs. Ross. In 1777 George Reynolds married (second) Margaretta Stopp, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Fleming) Stopp, of French and Dutch Flanders, Belgium (now west and east Flanders). She was a native of Maryland. George Reynolds died suddenly in Huntingdon county, at a neighbor's where he had eaten noon-day dinner, in April, 1796. His widow, Margaretta, married a widower by the name of Alexander Moore, and by him had one child, Jane, born Feb. 22, 1803, in Huntingdon, who was married to John Williams, in Kittanning, where she died Feb. 25, 1883. Mrs. Margaretta S. (Reynolds) Moore died in Kittanning in December, 1823, and is buried in the "Old Graveyard." It is related that one day when her eldest child, Mary (afterward Mrs. Henry Roush), was a young babe and George Reynolds had "gone to mill the grain," she saw a file of Indians coming, and snatching up her baby fled to the creek, hiding under a foot-bridge. Her little dog that followed her she wrapped in her skirts, and sat there in terror while the Indians ransacked the house, set it on fire and passed over the bridge. Fortunately the dog did not bark and the baby did not cry. When Mr. Reynolds returned he took them to the blockhouse, where they and the neighbors who had suffered like misfortune lived together until conditions made it reasonably safe for them to build on their own land again. One boy who had been in a cornfield lost both his parents as well as his home, and Mr. Reynolds received him into his family, taking care of him until he was



Prof Reynolds

able to look after himself. George Reynolds was of the English type, having light hair and blue eyes, while his wife Margaretta had black hair and eyes, her son David favoring her in appearance and coloring. With the exception of George (the eldest son and second child) all of the children of George and Margaretta Reynolds came to Kittanning, Pa. George lived and died at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pa.; he was the father of Mrs. Nathanael Henry. Thomas, the seventh child, lived and died at Columbus, Ohio; Richard, the eighth child (grandfather of Mrs. Maud Whitworth), lived and died at Red Bank, Armstrong county; William, born in 1783, a tanner, settled at Kittanning in the first decade of the nineteenth century. In an account of "The town of 1820" we find he had a leather store then on lot No. 93, later occupied by the widow of George Reynolds, his son. On July 4, 1846, at the home of George Reynolds on Water street, the young ladies of Kittanning presented to the military company known as the Washington Blues, organized about 1845, a beautiful silk flag. William Reynolds acquired considerable property, married and had several children, one of whom was George W., born in 1808 in Kittanning. He passed all his life there and died in November, 1869. He was the father of Dr. Francis M. Reynolds, of Kittanning.

Ann, the sixth child in the family of George and Margaretta Reynolds, married James Pinks; she lived on the present site of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

DAVID REYNOLDS, fifth son of George and Margaretta Reynolds, was one of the most prominent citizens of Kittanning and Armstrong county in his time. Born Jan. 17, 1785, in Huntingdon county, Pa., he was only in his twelfth year when his father died. When he was nineteen he was sent to Kittanning by his guardian, Alexander McConnell (after whom his son Alexander was named, his daughter Judith, Mrs. Dull, being named after Mrs. McConnell). He was with a trading post situated on land long since carried away by floods, nearly opposite where the Williams home now is, on the bank of the Allegheny river. Going back and forth to Huntingdon he always stopped at Absalom Woodward's, and falling in love with his second daughter, Mary, usually called Polly, married her. His name appears on the first assessment list, dated Dec. 21, 1804, as storekeeper, lot 221. In 1820 his "inn" was one of the eight buildings on Market street, on lot No. 121. Armstrong county was organized for judicial pur-

poses in 1805, and the first court was held in December of that year in a log house standing on lot No. 121, the present site of the "Reynolds House." At that court David Reynolds was one of the petitioners for tavern licenses recommended, and he and Philip Mechling were the first hotelkeepers. Mr. Reynolds first built a small log house where the "Reynolds House" now stands, but so many strangers traveling asked for a night's lodging that he was induced to enlarge his house and make a charge for accommodations. He called it the "Kittanning Inn" and it was the principal hotel of the town in its day. It was a frame structure on the north side of Market street, near the corner of Jefferson, and its large front room was the chief social hall of the place and frequently used for public meetings in the early days. Many men of importance stopped there. Mr. Reynolds became wealthy for his day, acquiring the ownership of large tracts of land outside the city, and there were few residents of Armstrong county held in such high esteem, for he was not only energetic in the prosecution of his own affairs but a leader in public life. For some years he was postmaster at Kittanning. He was a member (elected) of the first board of county commissioners and in 1818 was serving as county commissioner with Isaac Wagle and Joseph Rankin, as shown by a document dated the 21st of that year. Other records remain to show that he was an enterprising and energetic man, and interested in the most important activities designed to promote the general welfare. An act of Assembly approved April 2, 1821, provided for and authorized the "establishment of an academy or public school for the education of youth in English and other languages, in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name style and title of the 'Kittanning Academy,' under the direction and government of six trustees," of which David Reynolds was one. None was to serve as trustee longer than three years without being elected by the citizens of the county. The first meeting of the trustees was held the first Tuesday of September (the 4th), 1821, at the house of David Reynolds, who (when lots were cast as required to ascertain how long each member should serve) was chosen with Samuel Matthews to serve until October, 1822; Mr. Reynolds was again chosen by appointment, April 2, 1824. He was a Whig in politics.

A paper dated Feb. 17, 1815, in Mr. Reynolds's handwriting, showing subscriptions to the amount of \$76, states that "we, the sub-

scribers do hereby promise to pay the sums annexed to our respective names for the yearly support of Rev. John Dickey, as a minister of the gospel, for the part of the Associate Presbytery denominate Kittanning." This was practically the beginning of the Associate Reformed (now United Presbyterian) Church at Kittanning, which, however, was not organized until 1845. Mr. Reynolds died at Kittanning July 20, 1845.

On Nov. 7, 1805, Mr. Reynolds married Mary Woodward, daughter of Absalom Woodward. She was born in Huntingdon county, Jan. 13, 1788, and was but three months old when her parents moved to Plum Creek township, Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds had their home in Huntingdon until after the birth of their three older children. Mrs. Reynolds died July 7, 1826, the mother of ten children, namely: (1) Alexander, at one time an iron manufacturer and banker of Pittsburgh, purchased the residence of Dr. John Gilpin, on the site of the old fort at Kittanning, and had his home there at the time of his death, Oct. 7, 1881, when he was seventy-two years, ten months old. The place was inherited by his son Alexander, who made additions to the old mansion and called it the "Alexander Hotel," under which name it is now being conducted; Alexander, Sr., married Martha Denniston, who died Oct. 22, 1888, aged sixty-seven years, four months. (2) Isabella married George W. Smith and moved to Maryland. (3) Woodward married Amelia Ross and they lived at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa. (4) Margaretta, born in Kittanning April 25, 1813, married Peter Weaver, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa. (5) Mary married John Watson and they moved to California, where he died. Mrs. Watson returned to Kittanning, where she died. (6) Harriet married John Leech, of Leechburg, Armstrong county. (7) Absalom, born in 1818, died in 1881. His wife, Margaret H. Mechling, daughter of Sheriff John Mechling, was born in 1825, and died in 1908. He inherited the "Reynolds House" now conducted by his son, Harry Reynolds. The latter has in his possession the old grandfather clock of David Reynolds, and also a desk, in one drawer of which is written and signed: "This desk was the first piece of furniture made in Kittanning, and was made in the year 1804, by Isaac Townsend." (8) Eliza married David Patterson, a merchant of Kittanning. (9) Washington, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Kittanning, mar-

ried Mary Ann Leech, of Leechburg. (10) Franklin was the father of Ross Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds married (second) Jane Ross, who was born June 1, 1801, daughter of Judge George Ross, and died April 23, 1888. Five children were born to this marriage. (1) Ross, a farmer, never married. (2) Jefferson, an attorney at Kittanning, married Mary Gates. (3) Jane married Joseph Graff, a business man who came from Worthington, Armstrong county, where he was born (he was a brother of J. Frank Graff, State Senator). (4) Judith married A. J. Dull, of Harrisburg, a retired capitalist. (5) Sallie never married.

Franklin Reynolds, son of David, was born at Kittanning in November, 1823, and died April 11, 1900. By occupation he was a farmer, and his son and daughter, Franklin and Lorena Reynolds, now live at his old home place, in the white house on the hill near the cemetery. He built the home and moved there in 1855 and was engaged in farming at this place. In May, 1853, Mr. Reynolds married Mary Jane Patterson, of Carrollton, Ohio, who was born there in 1832, and died July 13, 1905. They had a family of five children: Ross is mentioned below; Maggie died Nov. 25, 1897, unmarried; Franklin, a farmer, has never married; Isadora became the wife of A. C. Bailey, and died Jan. 18, 1906; Lorena, who never married, resides with her brother at the paternal home.

Ross Reynolds was born April 4, 1854, on in-lot No. 128, Kittanning borough, and received his literary education at Lambeth College, Kittanning. He read law with the late E. S. Golden, was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county Sept. 3, 1877, and was actively engaged in practice thereafter until his death. He was also connected with business as one of the officers of the Armstrong County Trust Company, of which he was vice president at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly Oct. 1, 1908. Mr. Reynolds' great success in his chosen profession entitled him to be recognized as one of the foremost practitioners at the Armstrong county bar, and he was one of the most influential citizens of Kittanning, where he always made his home. His brother lawyers paid him the high compliment of consulting him frequently, appreciating his clear-sightedness and excellent judgment as only members of the profession could. We quote from an article which appeared in the Kittanning *Free Press* at the time of his death: "Whatever he said, on any subject, was well worth listening to. His clear

insight penetrated the most difficult and intricate problems very quickly and he had the faculty of dissecting any legal question brought before him rapidly and ably. His legal acumen was developed to a high degree. . . . His learning extended beyond his own professional studies, as many who have conversed with him on theological and medical questions can attest. His mind was versatile, making him a rare conversationalist; his reading was broad, making him an easy speaker; his studies were thorough, making him a user of choice language, pregnant with solid facts. He was a man who gained and held the love and esteem of all, and in his passing away we deeply feel the loss that all have sustained.

"When the news was flashed over the town and county. . . . that he had died, there were few of those who knew him who did not feel that he had received a stunning blow. Right in the prime of his life, when his career never seemed brighter, when his great learning and ripe experience in his profession had advanced him easily but naturally to the front rank, death came to him; and with his taking away there exists a vacant place that will be hard to fill. . . . It seems incredible that we will see Ross Reynolds no more, that we will no longer have the sincere pleasure of his sociability; for to his fellows no characteristic of his shone more brilliantly than this. His keen shafts of wit, seasoned with sarcasm, only served to make him better loved by those with whom he associated."

Such was the high opinion of his professional attainments and personal character held by the members of the Armstrong county bar and the citizens of the county generally. The funeral services were held at the residence, corner of North McKean street and Union avenue, Rev. F. C. Hartshorne, the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating, and the remains were buried in the Kittanning cemetery. The court officers and members of the bar attended in a body.

On March 10, 1885, Mr. Reynolds was married to Harriett Hallock Campbell, daughter of Judge James and Nancy Jane (Hallock) Campbell, of Clarion, Pa., and they had two children, both of whom survive, namely, Emily Campbell (wife of Oliver W. Gilpin, of Kittanning) and Isadora Hallock. Mrs. Reynolds, who died March 17, 1909, was a Presbyterian in her early life, but after her marriage she became a member of the Episcopal Church, to which her husband belonged; he served as vestryman.

CAMPBELL. The Campbell family to which Mrs. Harriett (Campbell) Reynolds, widow of Ross Reynolds, belonged is traced back to Robert Campbell of Scotland, as its first known ancestor. An interesting account of his descendants in this country, compiled and arranged by Hallock Campbell Sherrard, was published in 1894 under the title "The Campbells of Kishacoquillas," and contained an historical sketch and genealogical records of the posterity of Robert Campbell and John Campbell, who were related by marriage, Robert Campbell having married John's sister Jane. The histories of the two families run parallel, and "having lived as near neighbors for a full half century in eastern and central Pennsylvania, the descendants. . . . have always had a common interest in each other, and at the annual reunions their histories are blended together."

"There is reason to believe that the family of John Campbell emigrated direct from Scotland to America, not by way of Ireland, a generation earlier than Robert Campbell, who married John Campbell's sister Jane. It is believed that they first settled in Cecil county, Md., and afterwards moved to Chester county, Pa., where they were living when Robert and Jane Campbell were married. John Campbell seems always to have lived near his sister Jane and her husband, and removed with them to Delaware, where they were living in 1773, when they purchased the tract of 500 acres in Kishacoquillas Valley." John Campbell removed with his family, in company with the family of Robert Campbell, to Kishacoquillas valley in the spring of 1774, and on Aug. 22 and 23, 1894, the third of the family reunions was held at the old Campbell homestead there to celebrate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of their arrival. To the interest and efforts of the late Judge James Campbell, of Clarion, Pa., who devoted much time to gathering family history in his later years, the Campbells are largely indebted for genealogical records and historical chronicles, and the following account of their early history is taken from the work previously referred to, compiled principally from the material he gathered.

Robert Campbell, grandfather of the emigrant of that name, according to tradition lived in Scotland, but possessed a castle on the Isle of Man. In the time of James II, he was an uncompromising Protestant; on the accession of William organized a company of which he became captain, and fought at the battle of the Boyne; received as a reward of his services confiscated lands in County Down, northern

Ireland, but continued to live in Scotland. Soon after the Revolution of 1688 which seated William and Mary upon the throne, he married Ellen Douglas, renowned for her beauty and charming manners, and their first child was called Dugald, an old family name.

Dugald Campbell, son of Robert, was born in Scotland and married there, and was sent to Ireland to occupy the land given his father.

Robert Campbell, first child of Dugald, was born in 1728 in County Down, Ireland, and came to America in 1746, when eighteen years of age. Coming to what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, he settled near Oxford, in Chester county, but after a time returned to Ireland. He remained only a year, however, and again settled at his former home in Chester county, near a Scotch family of the same name who had come to the country a generation earlier, and whose only daughter, Jane, he married in 1759. They continued to live near Oxford about nine years longer, he and his brother-in-law, John Campbell, moving, with their families, to Delaware in 1768 and living on a rented farm near Wilmington for the next five years. This property was owned by a widow who lived near Philadelphia, but when she remarried about 1773 she wished to return to her Delaware property, though the Campbells' lease had not expired. So she told them of a Philadelphia man who owned a desirable tract of five hundred acres in the backwoods which could be bought for a dollar an acre, and as it offered a place to remove to and a chance to secure a permanent home they purchased the land, although neither of them had seen it. The deed, dated April 19, 1773, was given by the owner, Mr. Drinker, and these farms were always known as the Drinker tract. In August, 1773, Robert and John Campbell and two hired men started out on horseback for the land, which they located near Stone Mountain in Union township, Cumberland (now Mifflin) county. They cut some small timber, built a log cabin, scratched the ground with a plow made from the crotch of a sapling, and sowed wheat on almost six acres, harrowing it with a thorn bush. Each man had ridden out with a bushel and a half of wheat under him, in lieu of a saddle. They returned to Delaware in the fall, and in the spring of 1774 started out with their families for the new home, each family having a wagon and team of horses, some cows, colts and hogs. The distance was about 170 miles, and they arrived at their cabin on the morning of the 4th of May. There was no church or school-house near, and the nearest neighbors were

three miles away. The nearest mill was the little mill of William Brown, who lived down near what is now known as Reedsville. John Campbell soon built a cabin at the south end of what was known as the "sink hole" (a deep part of the channel of the river near by), and selected his share of the tract along the west end, most of his farm being further from the mountains. Though the families experienced many of the privations and hardships common to life in a pioneer region, they worked together so well and were so thoroughly self-reliant and thrifty that within a few years they had many comforts without depending upon the outside world. They raised flax to make their summer clothing, and had wool from their sheep for their winter clothing. Though they lived humbly they lived well, and were a sturdy and vigorous race of men and women.

Robert and Jane Campbell had a married life of over sixty years, Mrs. Campbell dying Jan. 21, 1821, at the age of eighty-five, Mr. Campbell on July 10, 1822, reaching the age of ninety-three years, nine months. The first cabin they occupied seems to have been succeeded by a double story and a half log house, built some ten rods from the present stone mansion. Years afterward it was moved up near the foot of the mountain for a tenant house, and it was still standing in 1894, well preserved. The stone mansion house, erected in 1793, is still standing and occupied by descendants of Robert Campbell. At the time it was built it was the best house in the valley. When a Presbyterian Church, the Kishacoquillas Church, was organized near Logan's spring (the early home of the celebrated Indian chief Logan), north of Brown's mill, Robert Campbell became one of the first ruling elders, and though the distance was fully eight miles the young men of the family used to walk there to attend services. Afterward the West Kishacoquillas Church was organized, and a brick church (which has long ago disappeared) was erected some three miles west of the present town of Belleville. Near the site of this old brick church is still found the old graveyard, where Robert and John Campbell, with their wives and many of their children, are buried. We have the following record of the children born to Robert and Jane Campbell, six of whom came to the valley with them: (1) William, born in 1760, died in 1768, before the family moved to Delaware, and was buried at Faggs' Manor, in Chester county, Pa. (2) Alexander, born in 1762, died of fever Jan. 31, 1781, unmarried. (3) Eliza-

beth, born in 1764, married Thomas Ferguson about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and spent all her married life near Pine Grove, in Center county, Pa.; dying April 5, 1822. She had one daughter, Jane Campbell, born June 21, 1805, who married John Barron, and they had eight children, among them Rev. Dr. David Henry Barron, of Hollidaysburg. (4) John is mentioned below. (5) James, born in 1768, died unmarried in 1790. He was drowned in the Chemung river. (6) Robert, born in 1770, died Oct. 10, 1858. In 1798 he married Rebecca Robinson, of Mifflin county, and their children were: William and Robert (twins), James, Alexander, John, Martha, Thomas Ferguson and Henry Harrison. (7) Isabella (Aunt Ibbey), born in 1772, died June 10, 1864, unmarried. (8) William (2), born in 1774, died Aug. 3, 1795, in Georgetown, D. C., while at school. (9) Joseph, born in 1776, died Aug. 7, 1857. On April 17, 1813, he married Elizabeth Oliver, and they became the parents of eight children, Isabella, Margaret Jane, Joseph, Elizabeth Lyon, Hugh McClland, Andrew William, Robert Douglas and Mary Rachel. (10) Samuel, born in January, 1779, died Sept. 19, 1841, in Delaware county, Ohio. In 1805 he married Nancy Oliver, sister of the wives of his brothers John and Joseph, and they had ten children, John Oliver, Joseph Ferguson, Jane, Margaret Ann, Mary Nancy, Robert, Elizabeth Isabel, Samuel Franklin, Casadana Lyon and James Alexander.

It will be noted that of this family John, Joseph and Samuel married three sisters, daughters of Hon. John and Margaret (Lyon) Oliver, of McVeytown, the latter a granddaughter of the John Lyon who emigrated from Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and settled in the Tuscarora valley in Pennsylvania in 1763. A fourth sister, Jane Oliver, married John Campbell, of Center county, Pa., a descendant of John Campbell.

John Campbell, son of Robert and Jane (Campbell) Campbell, was born Oct. 18, 1766, and died March 22, 1845. In the spring of 1807 he married Rachel Oliver, who was born Jan. 27, 1783, and died Nov. 29, 1871. They had a family of five children, Robert, Margaret, John Oliver, James and Rachel Jane, of whom more later. John Campbell farmed the old homestead, part of which was still in woodland. He and his wife commenced house-keeping in the log house before mentioned, but after his father's death moved into the old stone mansion. A new barn was built in 1830, and it is notable that it was the first

barn raised in the valley without the usual accompaniment of a liberal supply of whiskey for all hands. Mr. Campbell had become a teetotaler some time before, and there was considerable agitation on the subject started by Lyman Beecher's tract on Intemperance, but there were doubts as to whether the neighbors would consent to help without the customary treating; and there was some "growling." The mother and youngest daughter, Rachel, who never married, were left a home in the old stone mansion, but after the death of Oliver Campbell's wife they went to live with him about a mile west of the old homestead, taking care of his two children. Later they lived in a small house near Oliver's. One of her sons, Judge James Campbell, wrote of her: "Our mother was a tall, rather slender woman, possessed of a good mind, and she was a fluent talker, a good reader and a ready letter writer. She was a singer and had a store of both hymns and old Scotch songs, and we soon learned to sing everything we heard." Of his father the Judge wrote: "My father, John Campbell, was a profound lover of nature, a thoughtful, sensible man, and a great reader, particularly of history. He had a good memory, a sound judgment, and was sincere and firm in his convictions, with a supreme contempt for a mean act." Of the five children born to John and Rachel (Oliver) Campbell: Robert, born May 2, 1808, was alive in 1894, attending the family reunion previously referred to. On Dec. 10, 1835, he married Margaret Jane Milliken, who died Nov. 5, 1840, the mother of three children, and on Nov. 11, 1855, married (second) Ellen Montgomery, born Sept. 7, 1828, died March 17, 1871; there were no children by the second marriage. Those of the first union were: John Andrew, who married Sarah W. Wilson (no children); Ann McNitt, who married Charles Kyle and had five children; and Elizabeth Rachel, who married Alexander Clay Henderson and had one child, a daughter. (2) Margaret Oliver, born Dec. 24, 1809, died Oct. 6, 1880, at her home in Graysville, Huntingdon Co., Pa. On June 25, 1841, she married James Oliver, born June 18, 1807, who settled at Graysville April 1, 1844, and died there March 5, 1891. He was a nephew of the Hon. John Oliver previously mentioned. Four children were born to this union: Sarah Rachel, who remained at the old homestead at Graysville; John Campbell, born Oct. 15, 1845, a Presbyterian minister, who married Jennie Elizabeth Kyle and had two children; Andrew William, who married Jane Eliza

Cummins and had two children; and Sidney Ellen, who remained at the old homestead. (3) John Oliver, born Sept. 8, 1811, died Oct. 29, 1889. With the exception of twelve years' residence in Center county, Pa., he passed his life in his native valley. On March 1, 1843, he married his cousin, Margaret R. Campbell, daughter of John and Jane (Oliver) Campbell, granddaughter of Judge Oliver, of McVeytown, and a descendant of John Campbell who settled with Robert in the Kishacoquillas valley in 1774. She died in December, 1843, and on Oct. 16, 1845, he married Eleanor Jackson, whose death occurred June 15, 1850, in her twenty-fourth year. His third wife, whom he married Jan. 22, 1856, was Christen R. Barr, born Aug. 12, 1814, died Sept. 29, 1892. His children were: Anna Mary, born May 2, 1847, who married Oliver Atherton Hurne and had two children; and James Douglas, born March 30, 1849, who married Kate Marshall and had three children. (4) James is mentioned below. (5) Rachel Jane, born May 22, 1819, died suddenly March 3, 1868, unmarried.

James Campbell, son of John and Rachel (Oliver) Campbell, was born in the Kishacoquillas valley in Cumberland (now Mifflin) county, July 25, 1813, and lived to the age of seventy-nine years, dying Aug. 3, 1892, at Clarion, Pa. Like most farmers' sons, he spent his boyhood in work on the home place and attendance at the district school. But he early resolved to enter some pursuit more congenial to his tastes than farming. His father, himself a man of strong mind, appreciated the fact that his taste in reading had shown an inclination toward the higher and more substantial books, and he determined to give him a classical education. In 1831, when a youth of eighteen, he left home to enter the Germantown Normal Labor School at Philadelphia, and his experiences for a number of years thereafter are not only typical of the times, but show how earnest he was, and what sacrifices he made to secure the learning he so coveted. He started out from home on foot, walking to Reading, from which place he proceeded to Philadelphia by stage. After studying a short time at Germantown he went to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., and returned home after a year's absence. At Christmastime, 1832, he set out for Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., where he continued his studies until his graduation, in the fall of 1837, meantime going home but twice. A paper highly prized in the family, given him voluntarily on the last

day of his college life by Matthew Brown, the venerable president of Jefferson College, testifies to his industry, scholarship and high moral character, and states that he will receive the degree of A. B. at the next commencement. Some of his classmates, like himself, became eminent in professional life. Only a few survived him. Soon after graduation he commenced to read law with E. S. Benedict, a successful practitioner at Lewiston, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1840, passing the examination very creditably. As the erection of Clarion county (from parts of Armstrong and Venango) was then being considered, he decided to locate there as soon as the matter was settled, and set out for his chosen field in August, 1840, making the journey on horseback. Clarion county was then considered the "far west." The town of Clarion was a pioneer place—"having the appearance of a camp meeting in the woods." The room given him at the "Loomis House" had a sheet hung up for a door, and similar makeshifts took the place of sash and glass in the windows. Dr. James Ross, with whom he had ridden into town, introduced him to a number of the citizens, and he remained a short time, returning to his old home without having made any definite plans. But on Oct. 23d he again set out for Clarion, with fifty dollars in cash—his entire earthly possessions. This time he came by stage, and put up at the "Great Western," a new hotel. The room west of its barroom was the general sitting place of all the lawyers, not one of whom had an office at the time. It was more than a month before Mr. Campbell became established in a place of his own, renting the front part of a house. He furnished it with a bench and three chairs, some boards for bookshelves, and a second-hand stove, and his first case was the first case tried in Clarion county after its organization as such. This first court was held in November, 1840, and as there was no courthouse it was conducted in a carpenter shop. The first day of that court twenty-six lawyers were admitted to the bar, so although there were advantages of starting in a new county it will be seen that Mr. Campbell had plenty of competition to contend with. His professional life and subsequent career on the bench form a part of the history of the county. In the fall of 1861, without solicitation on his part, he was made an independent candidate for president judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district (composed of the counties of Mercer, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest), and elected by a hand-

some majority. The district was a large one and the work laborious, Venango county being then the center of the oil development, which occasioned a large increase in population and brought up many new and difficult legal problems, which had to be solved without the guidance of precedents. "The oil business, then in its infancy, furnished more novel and complex questions for the courts of Venango county than any court, prior to the time, in the State was required to face and decide. A new industry, involving millions of dollars in single transactions, and bristling with new law points, developed many disputes and controversies which were brought into court for adjudication and settlement. Judge Campbell grappled with these questions as a master of legal principles." During the sixties his district was divided, cutting off Venango county, but it is interesting to note that the most important decree he made, in a case involving nine million dollars, though set aside by his successor was sustained by the Supreme court. Judge Campbell served his term of ten years on the bench with distinguished ability and fairness. He held as high as thirty-two weeks of court in a year, traveling hundreds of miles by stage coach between the various county seats in his district.

Resuming private practice, Judge Campbell continued to devote much of his time to legal work for almost fifteen years thereafter, retiring from professional cares in the spring of 1886 to give all his time to his private interests, which demanded considerable attention. For almost forty-six years he had been connected with the bar of Clarion county, and he stood at the head of his profession, commanding the esteem of his fellow lawyers by his sterling traits of character as well as by his undisputed professional attainments. The remarkable "memorial" of the Clarion County Bar Association is unusual enough to deserve recording here.

The death of Honorable James Campbell, the Nestor of the Clarion Bar, on the morning of Wednesday, August 3d, 1892, at the age of seventy-nine years, makes it proper that our Bar, of which he was long the leader, should give a public expression of its sentiments upon the sad event.

We have often been called upon to express our sorrow for the death of a member, but we have never before followed to the grave one who was so prominent in life or lamented in death,—one so ripe in years, fruitful of good deeds and crowned with honors, and so universally esteemed by the community in which he has resided for more than half a century.

No mere compliance with a time honored custom dictates this memorial. It is inspired by a sincere

respect for the memory of our deceased brother and by our great admiration of his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

Starting in the race of life with little of this world's goods, but blessed with robust health, a stalwart frame, indomitable will, great industry, unquestionable integrity, a wholesome ambition and a liberal education, he turned these advantages to a good account, and soon won for himself a place in the front rank of the Bar, followed by a place on the Bench, where he justly acquired a reputation as an honorable and upright Judge.

In his worldly business he achieved an enviable success, and in his civil, social and domestic relations he has left behind him a still more enviable good name as citizen, neighbor, friend, son, brother, husband and father.

Possessed of a vigorous intellect, he was studious in his habits and scholarly in his tastes; and the extensive course of reading to which he loved to devote much of his leisure, gave him a comprehensive knowledge and broad culture, and this added to his genial nature and happy power of expression made him a conversationalist of more than ordinary capacity to entertain and instruct those who had the pleasure and privilege of his acquaintance and companionship.

In common with the entire community we mourn his loss, and we deeply sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

JAS. BOGGS, B. J. REID, W. L. CORBETT, W. W. BARR, J. H. PATRICK, DAVID LAWSON, JOHN W. REED, Committee.

Order of the court.

And now Aug. 8, 1892, on the presentation of the within memorial as a further mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, it is ordered that this memorial be recorded on records by the Prothonotary of this county, and that a copy of the same with these proceedings be made and presented to the family of the deceased; and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Courts adjourn until Tuesday morning, the 9th day of August, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m.

By the Court,

E. HEATH CLARK,
Pres. Judge.

Though he withdrew from legal work in the last years of his long life, Judge Campbell was actively engaged with his own affairs up to within a few days of his death, at the beginning of his eightieth year, and was hale and hearty in spite of the arduous career he had led. He not only attended to business, but continued the reading he always enjoyed so thoroughly and kept up his social relations with the many in business, professional and literary circles whose friendship he possessed. All the affairs of the community enlisted his interest and sympathy. He was a valuable citizen in every sense of the word, associated with the most progressive movements of his locality, and ready always with his aid and influence, which was invariably exercised for good. At the organization of the Clarion State Normal School he was elected president of

the board of trustees and filled that office until his death, being indefatigable in his labors in behalf of the institution, which profited greatly by his friendship and activities. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a "working" member of the committee which built the first Presbyterian Church, for which, as an old account tells us, he "rolled stone, shoveled sand, and, as a lawyer, kept off creditors until money could be raised to pay for the church." In politics he was an ardent Republican, and though he did not unite with the Prohibition party, he was an advocate of temperance and himself a total abstainer.

The Clarion Jacksonian at the time of Judge Campbell's death said: "Judge Campbell was so prominently and favorably known in this county, that it seems difficult to write or say anything about him that would be news to our readers. . . . He prospered with the growth of the town and county. . . . Clarion has lost a good man and an eminent citizen. . . . Long will our citizens remember the genial countenance and manly presence of Judge Campbell."

On May 10, 1847, Mr. Campbell was married to Nancy Jane Hallock, who was born in September, 1824, fourth daughter of Rev. John Keese and Melissa (Griffith) Hallock, both of whom were natives of Peru, Clinton county, N. Y. She was a descendant of Peter Hallock, who came to this country from England in early Colonial days, landing at Hallock's Neck, Southold, Long Island, in 1640. From him her line is through William, John, Peter, Peter (2), Peter (3) and John Keese Hallock. Eight children were born to James and Nancy Jane (Hallock) Campbell: (1) Mary Rachel, born Feb. 19, 1848, married Dec. 21, 1871, Rev. Thomas Johnston Sherrard, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, born Feb. 25, 1845. He was the sixth son and twelfth child of Robert Andrew Sherrard, grandson of John and Mary (Cathcart) Sherrard (the former of whom came to America in the fall of 1772) and great-grandson of William and Margaret (Johnston) Sherrard, who lived at Newtownlimavady, County Derry, Ireland. Rev. Thomas Johnston Sherrard, who died in July, 1905, was for a number of years pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Chambersburg, Pa. He and his wife had four children, born as follows: Virginia, June 4, 1873 (married in June, 1905, William Hallock Johnson, Ph. D., of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania); Hallock Campbell, June 22, 1875 (married Oct. 1, 1909, Jane Anne Barnard, of Pittsford, N. Y.); Mary Campbell, Aug. 30, 1879 (all

born at Mifflintown); and Robert Andrew, July 30, 1885 (born at Honeybrook, Pa.). (2) James Hallock, born Aug. 10, 1850, died July 10, 1851. (3) Elizabeth Lyon, born May 4, 1852, died in November of that year. (4) Robert Douglas, born March 21, 1854, is a lawyer and makes his home at Clarion. On Oct. 1, 1878, he married Sarah Henderson, daughter of Hon. Joseph Henderson, of Brookville, Pa., and they have had children: James Henderson, Helen Templeton (died in December, 1900), Robert Douglas (who died in the Philippines in 1908), Ruth Hallock and Sara (born in July, 1897). (5) John Keese, born July 8, 1856, married Feb. 21, 1883, Elizabeth F. Sloan, of Limestone, Clarion county, eight miles south of Clarion. They have had children born as follows: Jane Wilson, Sept. 5, 1886; James Sloan, June 18, 1888; Mary Hallock, Dec. 25, 1890; Margaret Nancy, March 18, 1894. (6) Harriett Hallock, born Dec. 8, 1858, died March 17, 1909. She married March 10, 1885, Ross Reynolds, a lawyer of Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., who died Oct. 1, 1908. They had two children, Emily Campbell (wife of Oliver W. Gilpin, an attorney of Kittanning) and Isadora Hallock. (7) Emily Clark married Dr. Charles J. Jesop of Kittanning, June 5, 1895, and died Nov. 12, 1898. She had two children, Emily Mary and Charles Hallock, the latter dying in November, 1898, when three days old. (8) Virginia, born Sept. 5, 1866, died Nov. 15, 1871.

Mrs. James Campbell, the mother of this family, lived at Clarion. She died Feb. 2, 1909, and is buried in Clarion.

ABSALOM WOODWARD, SR., father of the first wife of David Reynolds, was among the earliest emigrants to the southeastern part of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, which was then in Armstrong township. He came hither from Cumberland county, Pa., in 1788, and settled near what is now Idaho. The first assessment list of Plum Creek township (1811) contains his name as the only innkeeper. He is spoken of as a hardy and energetic man and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and the various records in which his name appears substantiate this. At the first court held in the county, in December, 1805, the petition of "sundry inhabitants of this county, setting forth that a bridge was much wanted across Crooked creek in Allegheny township at or near the place where the road from Absalom Woodward's to Sloan's ferry crossed that creek and praying the ap-

pointment of viewers," was presented, and they reported the following March that a bridge was much wanted, but the probable expense (\$450) was too much for one or two townships to bear. This was the first application for a county bridge made to the first court held in the county. As no agreement could be reached at the time Mr. Woodward in September, 1806, made what must have been a very large offer for the times—to advance the money that might be appropriated for the structure. Though the matter was carried through all the formalities and reported favorably, it is not shown whether the bridge afterward constructed was erected at public or private expense. On Sept. 21, 1814, the county commissioner issued an order for \$137; \$33 for repairing the bridge across Crooked creek at Mr. Woodward's house, and on Sept. 24, 1818, another petition from the inhabitants of Plum Creek township appears in the court records, for steps to be taken toward replacing the bridge, which had been swept away by the flood in February. The second school-house within the limits of the township was erected on land belonging to Mr. Woodward, about fifty rods east of what was known as Idaho mill, in the southeast part of the township. He was also active in religious matters, giving largely of his means to the aid and support of church work. He built a log church near Smith Bend. A generous man in all the relations of life, he was considered a faithful friend by all who knew him, and was highly esteemed by all his neighbors for his many admirable qualities. The ancient map of Armstrong county shows a tract of 200 acres in Plum Creek township to have been "seated by him; a tract of 157.5 acres survey (sic) to him" and seated by George Smith; a tract of 302 acres surveyed to George Campbell and subsequently owned by Mr. Woodward. He came to own 191 acres of the Robert Elder tract (afterward owned by his son Robert). On March 18, 1823, he conveyed to his daughter Mary, wife of David Reynolds, the consideration expressed in the deed being "good-will and affection," a tract which had been conveyed to him by James Carnahan. On Jan. 11, 1858, 111 acres, 24 perches of this tract was conveyed by her son Alexander Reynolds to Martin John.

Absalom Woodward died in 1833. He was survived by eight of his thirteen children, two of whom died in early life. His sons were Robert, Sharp, and Absalom, his daughters Mrs. David Reynolds, Mrs. Leonard Shryock, Mrs. Richard Graham, Mrs. Anthony Mont-

gomery (mother of Sheriff Montgomery), Mrs. William D. Barclay, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. William Clark (mother of Sheriff Clark) and Mrs. Johnston. Jane, Mrs. Montgomery, was the last survivor of this family, and was living in 1883, in her eighty-first year. Of the sons, Robert owned a farm and gristmill, and we find that his steam gristmill in Plum Creek was destroyed by fire Dec. 29, 1838, together with two carding machines belonging to James C. Fleming, and 1,800 bushels of grain which the people of the surrounding country had deposited there.

BECK. The Beck family, one of the oldest and best known in Armstrong county, has a record dating back many years in the history of Pennsylvania. Its representatives have been men of honor and reliability, who have borne their part in the material development of the several communities to which their business instincts took them. Many of these men have devoted their attention to agricultural pursuits, but some have made a success along other lines.

Jacob Beck, born in 1780 in Westmoreland county, Pa., was one of the pioneers of Armstrong county, settling in what is now Wayne township, near Echo, where he bought a large farm. This he cleared and developed. At the same time he owned and operated an old-style carding machine. His remaining days were spent on this farm, where he died July 2, 1855, aged seventy-four years, six months, seven days, and he is buried at Echo. His first wife was Catherine Wegley, and after her death he married (second) Barbara Clever, who died Jan. 15, 1858, aged seventy-three years, eleven months, sixteen days. By his first wife Jacob Beck had the following children: Elizabeth, who married Christ Soxman; George, who died in St. Louis, where he had done business, as an ironmaster (going there in his younger days, with very little, he and Mr. Corbett entered into a partnership in the iron business, and he died a bachelor, leaving a fortune of some eighty-five thousand dollars); Jacob, who died at Dayton; John; Katie, who married Thompson Boyle; Dr. Adam, who died in Wayne township; and Simon.

Simon Beck, son of Jacob, was born at the homestead in what is now Wayne township, in 1825. In early life he attended Meadville College, and taught school for several years, being a well-informed man. Securing the homestead, he operated it for many years and also ran the carding machine. Finally he re-

moved to Echo, where he built the fine home in which he died Sept. 7, 1899, aged seventy-three years, nine months, twenty-eight days. He also taught singing school and was active in the work of the Methodist Church, to which he belonged, and which his father had founded at Echo. Simon Beck married Margaret Kline, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Keppel) Kline, and by this marriage had the following children: Hannah E., who married Joseph Baum, and died in 1907, aged fifty-three years; Joseph K., living in Kittanning; Catherine, who married Wesley Bowser, and died in September, 1910; John A.; Margaret, who married William H. Cogley; Emma, who married William Schrecengost, and died Nov. 27, 1891, aged thirty-one years, eleven months; Sadie, who married John A. McIntire; William G., mentioned below; Susan M., who married S. J. McElwain of Echo; Simon H., of Echo; Jacob G., late of Echo, who was killed in a pumping station at Musgrove on the B. R. & P. railroad March 7, 1909; Adam, who died when seven years old; Alonzo C., and Ida F., who married Wililam H. McElhaney, of Kittanning. Mrs. Beck died Feb. 8, 1891, aged fifty-seven years. She and her husband lie side by side in the M. E. cemetery at Echo. He married (second) Margaret Wadding, by whom he had no children, and who is now making her home at Echo. Mr. Beck was a man of strong personality and striking appearance, being six feet two inches in height. He always took an active part in all the affairs of his locality. A skilled penman, he taught writing, and was often called upon to engross public documents, which are still in existence as proof of his ability in this line.

John Beck, another son of Jacob Beck, and brother of Simon Beck, was also born on the homestead. He followed farming, clearing off a good property and building a log house, which he later replaced with a more substantial residence. Here he lived until 1873, when he moved to Dayton, where he built the house in which he died June 1, 1876, in his fifty-seventh year. Like other members of the family, he is buried at Echo. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church at Echo, and active in promoting its good work. Politically he was a Democrat. John Beck married Lavina Geiger, daughter of Benjamin and Esther (Turney) Geiger, of Westmoreland county, near Greensburg, and she survives her husband, making her home at Dayton, Pa. The following children were born to John Beck and wife: Benjamin F., who lives at Eddyville, Pa.; Sarah; Mary, who died

after marrying Caston Spenser and going to live in Tennessee, where her death occurred; George, who lives on the homestead of his father; Lucy, who married Martin L. McIntire, of Wayne township; Adam B., who died young; and Annie, who lives with her mother.

KLINE. George Kline, the maternal grandfather of Alonzo C. Beck, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and later settled at Livermore. He was a shoemaker by trade, but later, going to Echo, bought a farm of 160 acres of land in that vicinity. This property he cleared. His wife was Elizabeth Keppel, daughter of John Keppel, and member of another prominent family in Westmoreland county. Mr. and Mrs. George Kline had children as follows: John; Andrew; George; Jacob; Sarah, who married John Schrecengost; Mary A., who married George McIntire, and died at Echo; Margaret, who married Simon Beck; Hannah, who married John Kinter; Henry, who is living at Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Elizabeth, who died young; Catherine, who married George Beck and (second) John Soxman; Rosanna, who died young; and Susan, who married Robert Rimer.

ALONZO C. BECK, member of the mercantile firm of Kinter & Beck, of Dayton, Pa., was born at Echo, Wayne township, Feb. 28, 1877, son of Simon and Margaret (Kline) Beck, above. During his boyhood Alonzo C. Beck attended school in his home township, later going to Dayton Union Academy for three sessions. Following this he embarked in business at Rural Valley, but after a year came to Dayton and established himself in a furniture business. Within a year he sold this business, and, forming his present partnership with A. W. Kinter, the firm of Kinter & Beck was brought into existence. The partners handle furniture, hardware, harness, stoves and similar goods, being the largest dealers in their line in Dayton. They control an immense trade from Dayton and contiguous territory, and during the dozen years of its life the firm has shown a steady and healthy growth.

Mr. Beck was united in marriage with Margaret Kinter, daughter of Craig Kinter, of Wayne township, and two children have been born of this union, Delano W. and Margaret Lucille. Fraternally, Mr. Beck belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of the Encampment; he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabees. The Methodist Church of Echo holds his membership. A Republican in politics, he has served very acceptably as councilman

since coming to Dayton, and in November, 1913, had the honor of being elected burgess by an exceedingly large majority. At present he is a trustee of the Dayton Normal Institute. Soon after locating at Dayton he bought his residence on Church street, so that he has substantial interests in this thriving borough, and is justly numbered among its enterprising young business men.

WILLIAM G. BECK, mail carrier, of Echo, was born on the old Beck homestead in Wayne township, Sept. 3, 1867, son of Simon and Margaret (Kline) Beck, being a brother of Alonzo C. Beck. In his younger days Mr. Beck attended the township school, and assisted his father on the farm, later taking a commercial course at Mount Union, Ohio. Returning home, he was employed in various ways until 1895, when he located at Echo, conducting the store at that place for seven years. Selling his stock, he engaged with the railroad company for a few years. When rural free delivery was established, he became the carrier out of Echo, receiving his appointment Sept. 15, 1905, and is still engaged as such. For seven years he served as postmaster at Echo, so he is thoroughly conversant with postal matters. A staunch Republican, he has served his district as school director. The Methodist Church holds his membership, and he is deacon in same, as well as one of its liberal supporters. The pleasant family residence at Echo which he owns was built by him in 1904.

In 1895 Mr. Beck married Della Best, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Seachrist) Best. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have the following children: Margaret, Marie, Mabel, Ruby, Everitt, Anna and Eleanor.

One of the rising young men of the township, Mr. Beck shows the public spirit so characteristic of the Beck family, and can be relied upon to do his full share in advancing the interests of his community.

THOMPSON G. KELLY, postmaster at Kelly Station, in Bethel township, is a lifelong resident of that township, having been born there Aug. 25, 1855, and comes of a patriotic and honored family which has long been well and favorably known in this section of Pennsylvania. His father, Hamilton Kelly, was the first postmaster at Kelly Station, named in his honor (the post office was established there July 14, 1860), and the early records show that members of the family were associated always with the helpful activities of the community wherever found.

James Kelly, to whom Thompson G. Kelly traces back his line of descent, was one of the first settlers of Indiana county, Pa., he and the Moorheads, Fergus, Samuel and Joseph, commencing improvements near what is now Indiana in 1772. Mr. Kelly was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came to America from the North of Ireland, settling in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1750. In 1770 he came to Indiana county and took up 400 acres of land at what is now Tunnelton, the Conemaugh river running through his tract. He lived on the Indiana county side of the river. He had four sons: James, who was State senator from Indiana county in 1834-38 and associate judge in 1842 (he married Sarah Ems); John; Samuel, who was a soldier in the Revolution (he married Elizabeth Hemphill); and Alexander.

Alexander Kelly, fourth son of James Kelly, Sr., settled in Armstrong county, Pa., and was the father of Hamilton Kelly.

Hamilton Kelly was a prominent man in his day, successful in business and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. For some twenty years he was a steamboat man on the Allegheny river, owning two boats, the "LeClaire" (No. 1) and "LeClaire No. 2." At the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1875, he owned five hundred acres in Bethel township. He was quite prominent in local public affairs, serving as postmaster at Kelly Station and serving one term as sheriff of Armstrong county. The first church organized in the old township of Allegheny (now Bethel, Parks and Gilpin) was the Crooked Creek Presbyterian Church, incorporated by the court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county, June 21, 1843, and Hamilton Kelly was one of the five trustees named in the charter, to serve until the election on the first Monday of the following June. The church, called the "Union Church" on an old map, was located between the second and fifth bends in Crooked creek above its mouth. It was probably organized before 1825, by the old Redstone Presbytery, but interest lagged and for a number of years the church did not prosper.

Mr. Kelly was twice married, his wives being sisters, Lydia and Eveline Wolf, daughters of George and Susanna (Williams) Wolf, of Logansport, Armstrong county, farming people. The Wolfs are of German extraction, and the earlier members of the family were among the pioneers of Armstrong county. George Wolf (above) was a son of Jacob Wolf, who owned land in Washington

township in 1826. By his will, not dated, but registered Dec. 19, 1838, he devises his estate to his wife during her life or widowhood, after her death to be divided between his sons David, George, Jacob, Joseph, Matthias and Solomon, and his daughters, Christina and Elizabeth. He also gave land for a schoolhouse. Among the first members of the Reichert Lutheran Church on its organization were David and John Wolf and their wives, and Jacob Wolf.

By his first marriage Hamilton Kelly had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom we have the following account: (1) George A. became a river pilot, and was killed in a steambot explosion at Tarentum. He married Mary J. McCaslin, and had two children, his widow and one daughter now residing at New Kensington, Pa. (2) James L. became a large landowner and prominent citizen of Armstrong county. During the Civil war he was a captain in the 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He married Lane Falk, daughter of George Falk, of Dakota, and had one son, who is now deceased. (3) Robert M., the first merchant of Kelly Station, did business later at Youngstown, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., upon his retirement settling at Youngstown, Ohio, where he died July 9, 1913. He married Flodie McCombs, and they had one son and three daughters. (4) Emeline married Morrison Silvis, and both are deceased. Their son, Loyd, is a carpenter, and he and his sister Nora reside together. (5) Susanna became the wife of John Brown and lives at New Kensington, Pa. She has one daughter living. (6) Hiram C., of Pittsburgh, is engaged as conductor of a United States mail car. He married Lizzie Christy, daughter of Daniel Christy, and they have one son and one daughter living. By his second wife, Eveline, Hamilton Kelly had four children, one son and three daughters, namely: Thompson G.; Irene, widow of John Fernam (she has two sons and one daughter living, Glenn, Kelly and Edna); Margaret, wife of David Bole, of Canton, Ohio (she had one child, which is deceased); and Bertha, wife of R. W. McCutcheon, of Ford City, Pa. (they have four children, three sons and one daughter, living). Mrs. Eveline (Wolf) Kelly died July 2, 1904.

Thompson G. Kelly was reared in Bethel township, and obtained his education in the local common schools. He has been postmaster at Kelly Station for the last eighteen years, and also conducts a general store there.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been quite an active worker, having served in the office of deacon for six years. His wife also belongs to that church. In fraternal connection he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to White Rock Lodge, No. 979, I. O. O. F., at Center Valley, in Bethel township.

In 1878 Mr. Kelly married Catherine Beatty, of Center Valley, like himself a member of a highly respected family of the vicinity. Her father, James Beatty, was a leading business man of Bethel township, residing at Center Valley, owned and operated a gristmill and general store, and also had a large farm. He was one of the charter members of the Bethel Lutheran Church, in Bethel township. To him and his wife Catherine (Richards) was born a large family.

Four children, two sons and two daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly: (1) Charles W. was married June 24, 1903, to Nancy Martha McClymonds, daughter of Samuel N. and Josephine (Alexander) McClymonds, who are members of the Slate Lick Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClymonds was formerly engaged in farming, but is now engineer at the Rough Run pumping station, in Ford City, Armstrong county. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kelly are members of the Bethel Church. They have two children, Kathryn E. and Jessie M. (2) Wylie E. married Mrs. Maude (Utley) Maloney and has one daughter, Thelma. (3) Grace E. married Lee R. Kness and has one daughter, Kathryn A. (4) Bertha died when two years old.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MATEER, of Boggs township, is a representative of a family numerous represented and highly respected in that section of Armstrong county. The name was formerly McAteer, and the family, which is of Scotch-Irish origin, has been in Pennsylvania for several generations.

James Mateer, the founder of this branch in America, was born in Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Crossing the Atlantic with his wife, Mollie (Sharon), and family, he settled in the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania some time before 1760, seven miles from Harrisburg and one mile from Mechanicsville, obtaining 414¾ acres of land from the Penns, on which he made his home and devoted himself to farming. There he reared his family. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Mateer, son of James and Mollie (Sharon) Mateer, always followed farming,

remaining on the old home place, where he died in 1800. He married Rosanna Quigley and they reared a family.

John Mateer, son of Samuel, was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., thence removing in 1806 to Armstrong county with his mother, two brothers and three sisters and settling in Franklin township, close to what is now Montgomeryville, on land now owned by the Shawmut Railway Company. He obtained 250 acres of land in what is now East Franklin township, then all in the woods, and developed a desirable property, putting up a substantial brick house and frame barn, and making many improvements which added to its value. In 1855 Mr. Mateer left Armstrong county, moving out to Wayne county, Ill., where he died in 1867. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Margaret Montgomery, who died in 1875, and they had the following children: Washington, Samuel, Robert, John, Margaret, Nancy Jane, Rosanna, Montgomery and Anthony.

Samuel Mateer, son of John, was born Nov. 27, 1818, in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was raised there. Later he located in what was then Pine (now Boggs) township, where his son Samuel S. Mateer now lives, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1900. Farming was his principal business throughout life, but in his early years he was also a drover, dealing extensively in stock, which he drove to the eastern markets. He bought the place of 200 acres in Boggs township now owned by his son Samuel, at a time when there were neither roads nor bridges in the vicinity, and the tree under which he pitched his tent the first winter, while he cleared a place for his house, is still standing. In the spring he went for his young wife, whom he had married the previous August, 1843, and they worked together to improve the property, in time being able to build a fine house and barn. Mr. Mateer was a Democrat and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the locality, holding the office of justice of the peace for many years and serving faithfully in various township offices, including that of school director. Being a carpenter, he in 1859 built the schoolhouse which still stands on the farm and is known by his name. He also contributed liberally toward the building of the Presbyterian Church of Concord, and was one of the trustees of that congregation. He helped to secure good roads in his neighborhood. He was the promoter of Pine Creek Furnace, and with James E.

Brown, of whom he purchased his farm, and James Mosgrove established the furnace where the station of that name now stands. Thus he was associated with many movements which marked the progress of his community. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In August, 1843, Mr. Mateer married Eliza Ambrose, who was born April 2, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Ambrose, a farmer of Westmoreland county, who came to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he reared his family of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ambrose was a Whig and a Presbyterian. Mrs. Mateer died in 1904. She and her husband had the following children, all born on the home farm in Boggs township where their son Samuel S. now lives: James E. B., born May 24, 1844, is a farmer of Boggs township (he married Esther S. Lowry, who died in 1906); John Harvey, born July 31, 1846, a farmer of Boggs township, married Clara Calhoun; Robert M., born Oct. 5, 1848, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the year 1873, and was a prominent physician of Elderton, this county, until his death, June 18, 1900 (he married Mary Donnelly); Benjamin Franklin is mentioned below; Samuel S., born May 1, 1853, married Mary Houser; Annie Jane, born Oct. 25, 1855, married William C. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Margaret E., born March 18, 1858, married Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and she died June 24, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1860, married Joseph Banks, who died in 1888; Ambrose M., born July 16, 1863, a merchant at Ford City, this county, married Annie M. Hausholder; Alexander Montgomery, born Oct. 26, 1867, married Hannah Williamson, and is a farmer of Boggs township. Besides their own large family Mr. and Mrs. Mateer raised Daniel Cogley, who was born Sept. 7, 1839, and whom they took into their home as an orphan boy of nine years. He still resides on the old homestead with Samuel S. Mateer. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, and serving three years with the Army of the Potomac; after his discharge he returned to the Mateer farm in Boggs township.

Benjamin Franklin Mateer was born Dec. 5, 1850, and grew to manhood on the farm. He received the greater part of his education at Dayton, and for ten years was engaged in school teaching, following that profession in Pine, Boggs, Valley and Washington townships, this county. Meantime he had also

followed farming, and when he gave up teaching settled down to agricultural pursuits in Boggs township, obtaining 101 acres of land. He has since bought another eighty acres, and the entire tract is improved and cultivated according to the most approved modern ideas. Mr. Mateer has erected substantial buildings, and his work has shown him to be a typical member of the family whose name he bears, and whose enterprise and advanced methods are proverbial in this part of the county. He also owns a residence in the borough of Kittanning. Mr. Mateer has always been a Democrat, but has taken no part in politics and has never aspired to office.

In 1876 Mr. Mateer was married to Maggie E. Adams, of Valley township, this county, daughter of Robert and Eliza Adams. They have had four children: (1) Anna Florence is the wife of George W. Robinson, of Mansfield, Ohio. (2) Samuel Warren, who lives on the home farm, married Sadie Miller, and they have two children, William Franklin and Margaret Mildred. (3) Eliza May is married to B. F. Elwinger, and has two children, Anna Florence and Agnes Genevia. By a previous marriage Mr. Elwinger has one child, Clarence. (4) Margaret Agnes married John S. Spence, and died June 18, 1910; she left no children.

WILLIAM J. BOGGS, postmaster at Ford City, was born March 24, 1859, at Kittanning, Pa., son of David C. and Sarah (Beattie) Boggs.

David C. Boggs was a well known man of Armstrong county, having served as registrar and recorder. He and his wife became the parents of six children: Mary, wife of William Matthews, now deceased; Almeda, wife of Dr. A. D. Johnson, deceased; Jennie, wife of Frank Dickey, of East Liverpool, Ohio; William J.; George M.; and Emma B., wife of W. B. Ewing, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

William J. Boggs received his educational training in the district school, and worked on a farm while acquiring it. When he was eighteen years old he began teaching school, and continued in this line for three years. Following this, for two years, he was city salesman for a Pittsburgh wholesale house, and then went to Wheeling, W. Va., and for twelve years was in a commission business. In 1892 he came to Ford City, where he engaged with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for sixteen years, rising to be bookkeeper and paymaster, but resigned to accept his appointment, in 1907, as postmaster of Ford

City. Mr. Boggs was reappointed postmaster in 1911, and is the best man in the office that the city has known. Previous to his appointment as postmaster he was for thirteen years a member of the board of education, acting as president of that body for three years and treasurer for six years.

In 1885 Mr. Boggs was married to Anna Bricker, daughter of Harvey Bricker, of Slate Lick, Pa. Three children have been born to them: Royal E., deceased; David H., an electrical engineer by profession, but now acting as assistant postmaster; and Iva E., at home. Mr. Boggs is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His religious connections are with the Presbyterian Church, and he is now chairman of the board of trustees.

REV. WILLIAM J. HUTCHISON, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, has been in the active ministry since 1898 and at his present location since 1909.

The Hutchison family is of Scotch-Irish origin and was early settled in Pennsylvania, and the branch to which Dr. Hutchison belongs was established in Belmont county, Ohio, by his grandfather, Joseph C. Hutchison. The early ancestors located in Chester county, Pa., about 1754. Robert Hutchison, great-great-grandfather of William J., located in 1765 at Fort Ligonier, and his son, Joseph Hutchison, the great-grandfather, lived in Fayette county, this State. The home place near Dawson, that county, is still owned by the family.

Joseph H. Hutchison, father of Dr. Hutchison, was born at Warnock, Belmont Co., Ohio, where he has passed all his life, still making his home there. Like his forefathers, he has made farming his life occupation. He married Mary Foster, also a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and to this union were born three sons, all of whom are Presbyterian ministers.

William J. Hutchison was born Dec. 27, 1871, at Warnock, Belmont Co., Ohio, and there received his early education, taking his high school course at Belmont. Then he taught school for one year before entering Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of A. B. He prepared for the ministry at the Western Theological Seminary (Allegheny, Pa.), graduating in May, 1898, was ordained by the Clarion Presbytery June 18, 1898, and at once took up the duties of his first pastorate, having charge of the Callensburg and Concord Presbyterian Churches until November,

1901. He was then made pastor of the Westminster Memorial Church at Washington, D. C., where he was stationed until called to Wellsville, Ohio, in November, 1904, remaining there for five years. On Nov. 3, 1909, he was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Kittanning, Pa., whose membership has increased fifty per cent during the four years of his work there, and which has the largest Sunday school roll of any church in Armstrong county. His position has been by no means a sinecure, as the present church, at the corner of Arch and North Jefferson streets, has been erected since his coming, and the burden of the work of planning for the new building and gathering the necessary funds fell to him. His ability and devotion have been well rewarded in the thriving condition of the church, both spiritually and materially, and he is a recognized force for progress in the community. He is a Mason, belonging to Royal Arch Chapter, No. 180, of Wellsville, Ohio, but in politics pledges his support to no party, acting as his principles dictate.

On Jan. 8, 1906, Dr. Hutchison married Elizabeth Rosenburg Shimer, a native of Phillipsburg, N. J., daughter of J. R. M. and Sarah (Stephenson) Shimer. Mrs. Hutchison is a graduate of Kee-Mar College, Hagerstown, Md. One child has been born to this union, Elizabeth Shimer. The family reside at No. 212 North Jefferson street, Kittanning.

The First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning was organized Aug. 31, 1822, by Rev. Thomas Davis, of the Presbytery of Redstone. Preaching services had been conducted from time to time in the courthouse, then located on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Market streets, for something over sixteen years, by supplies appointed by the Presbytery. The first of these services was conducted by Rev. Joseph Henderson, on the second Sabbath in June (the 8th), 1806, whose discourse is supposed to be the first gospel sermon ever delivered in the town. He was appointed to conduct services by the Presbytery on request of the people of the town. Other ministers, also supplies, who followed him were: Rev. Robert Lee, Rev. Mr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, Rev. Thomas Hunt, Rev. J. Stockton, Rev. James Graham, Rev. James Coe, Rev. John Reed, Rev. David Barclay, Rev. Thomas Davis. In organizing the church Mr. Davis was assisted by Rev. John Andrews, and the work of organizing included the election, ordination and installation of three ruling elders, namely: John Patrick, David Johnston and

Thomas Hamilton. Then next day being Sabbath, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed. The twenty-two original members of the church were: James Monteith, Thomas Hamilton, John Patrick, Samuel McMasters, David Maxwell, Phebe B. Brown, Mary Patrick, Barbara Patrick, Anna Pinks, Mary Matthews, Lydia Robinson, David Johnston, Susanna Johnston, Samuel Matthews, Susanna McMasters, Agnes Robinson, Mrs. Patton, Sarah Harrison, Mary Robinson, Maria McKee, Mrs. Coulter, Mary Johnston.

The congregation depended for preaching on supplies sent from time to time by Presbytery until April, 1825, when Rev. Nathaniel Snowden was engaged as a stated supply for a term of two years. He remained with the church until December, 1827, after which the preaching was done by occasional supplies sent by Presbytery until August, 1830, when Rev. James Campbell accepted a call from the congregation and became the first regular pastor of the church. The meeting of Presbytery on Aug. 11, 1830, for Mr. Campbell's installation, was without doubt the first meeting of Presbytery held in the town. Mr. Campbell's pastorate ended Oct. 4, 1831, and the church fell back upon Presbytery for supplies. It was during his stay that the first church of the congregation was erected, on the east side of South Jefferson street, this building serving until April, 1856, when it was damaged by a windstorm and had to be taken down. It was replaced with a larger building on the same location, which is now used as quarters of the First ward fire department.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Painter was installed Nov. 14, 1834, and continued his active labors for nearly thirty years, giving up the work to some extent soon after Dr. T. D. Ewing became assistant pastor, in 1864. He sustained the relation of pastor of the church, however, up to the date of his death, which occurred June 1, 1873.

Rev. Henry L. Mayers, fourth pastor of the church, was installed May 11, 1881, and served faithfully for a period of almost twenty-eight years. During the last year of his ministry he was assisted by Rev. W. A. Roulston, who after one year's service here was called to Vandergrift, Pa. The death of Dr. Mayers left the church without a pastor, and five weeks later the congregation was left without a church, the stone edifice erected under the supervision and untiring attention and aid of Dr. Mayers being totally destroyed by fire March 7, 1909. Rev. William J. Hutchison, D. D., was called by the congregation as Dr.

Mayers' successor, and having accepted the call was on Nov. 3, 1909, installed and placed in charge of its affairs, a responsibility which at that time carried more than the ordinary burdens by reason of the calamity which had recently befallen the congregation. The task of planning a new building and gathering the necessary funds fell largely to him, and though these elements much complicated the proposition before him he went to work heartily, with a vigor which promised well and which has not disappointed his congregation. It is worthy of note that the work of taking down the stone walls left standing by the fire began March 7, 1910, a year after the fire, and the work of rebuilding started April 2, 1910, just a year to the day before the dedication. The laying of the corner-stone took place June 5, 1910, nearly twenty years after the dedication of the former building. The cost of the present church, \$110,000, exclusive of the material saved from the old church, and the expensive memorial windows, was all pledged and paid on the day of dedication. The six hundred members on the roll when Dr. Hutchison came have been augmented fifty per cent, there being now nine hundred, and the Sabbath school membership is the largest in the county. The present officers of the church are: Elders, Findley P. Wolff, John D. Galbraith, Paul L. McKenrick, E. Taylor Hutchison, A. L. Ivory, O. N. Wilson, James G. McCullough, Andrew Brymer, William H. Leard, R. A. McCullough, Dr. Russell Rudolph, M. L. Bowser, Frank M. Shubert. Trustees: E. E. Kinter, J. P. Culbertson, Harry R. Gault, John S. Porter, E. S. Hutchison, H. G. Gates, H. A. Arnold, Boyd S. Henry, Samuel H. McCain. Deacons: Harry McClure, Boyd S. Henry, Roland B. Simpson, James M. Stone, Lamont Bixler, Charles Dargue. Treasurer: Chris. K. Leard.

HON. JAMES WESLEY KING, President Judge of Armstrong county, has attained a degree of distinction in his profession which is adding prestige to a name honored in Armstrong county for four generations. He was born here Sept. 29, 1859, on the old King farm in Burrell township belonging to his father, and adjoining that of his grandfather, John King.

The Kings are of German origin, the name in old records being König, and in the Pennsylvania Archives it appears as Koenig. Mathias King, the Judge's great-great-grandfather, a native of Germany, came to America in the year 1751 in the ship "Janet," two

brothers accompanying him to this country, Abraham and Jacob. Settling in Northampton county, Pa., near Nazareth, in the section known as "Drylands," he obtained a grant of lands from the Penns, and lived there for many years. During the Revolution he served the Colonial cause as a corporal in Capt. George Nolf's company. He was a member of the Reformed Church at Hecktown, Northampton county. Along about 1791 he emigrated with his family to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in Mount Pleasant township, where he died in the year 1807. He married a Miss Hartzell, and had children as follows: Jonathan, George Adam, John, Henry, David, Magdalene (married Nicholas Weitzel), Catharine (married John Speilman), Christina (married Jacob Wolf) and Regina (married Isaac Townsend).

George Adam King, son of Mathias, born Feb. 11, 1765, in Nazareth township, Northampton Co., Pa., died April 2, 1843, in Kittanning (now Burrell) township, Armstrong county. About 1791 he removed with his father to Westmoreland county, and prior to 1800, probably about 1796, settled in what is now Armstrong county. As early as 1812 he purchased a part of what is now the Abraham Bush heirs' farm in Burrell township, later purchasing 139 acres in what was then known as Pine township, this county, and was still the owner of both tracts at the time of his death. Farming was his occupation. He was the first constable of Kittanning township, serving in 1807-08-09. Mr. King was one of twelve men who, with their wives, organized St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Burrell township in 1806. His first wife, Maria Catharine (George), who was born Oct. 25, 1768, daughter of Conrad and Susan George, of Nazareth, Northampton county, died about 1830, and in 1832 he married Margaret Shoemaker, a widow. He and his first wife are buried in the old graveyard on the Abraham Bush farm, which he owned. To them were born: Abraham, 1785; Isaac, 1786; John Jacob, 1788; John, 1790; Christiana, 1792; Henry, 1794; Thomas; Solomon, 1798; Susannah.

John King, son of George Adam, born March 27, 1790, in Nazareth township, Northampton Co., Pa. (sponsors at baptism Johannes König and his wife Catharine), came to Westmoreland county with his father and grandfather about 1791, and later to Armstrong county with his father. He was a farmer, tailor and cooper, owned real estate in Kittanning township, and was a man of consid-



J. W. King

erable prominence in the community in which he lived, being quite active in public affairs. He was a member of St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. King was somewhat of a scholar and literary man, as is evidenced by the library he owned at the time of his death, the appraisement list of his estate showing over one hundred volumes, among which were four volumes of Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," two volumes of Shakespeare, three volumes of "Scottish Chiefs," the "Pickwick Papers," Burns's Poems, Aesop's Fables, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," the "Vicar of Wakefield," "Luther's Life and Commentary," Buck's Theological Dictionary, "Horseshoe Robinson," "Lyonell," "Robin Hood," "Naval Officers," "Children of the Abbey," and many more of travel, history, literature, science, religion and romance. He owned the farm where Samuel Albert King now lives, in Burrell township, which upon his death vested in his son John, and descended from John to Samuel Albert.

John King married Susannah Heilman, who was born Aug. 8, 1788, daughter of Peter Heilman, and died July 18, 1851. He died in 1848, and they are buried in St. Michael's Lutheran Church cemetery. They were the parents of eleven children, and the following record kept by John King shows their names and respective dates of birth: "1811 Sunday February the 24th Mary Anne King was born in the sign of the fishes. 1812 Wednesday December the 23d George King was born in the sign of the virgin. 1814 Tuesday August the 2nd Gideon King was born in the sign of the fishes. 1816 Sunday May the 5th John King was born in the sign of the lion. 1818 Sunday March the 1st Selim King was born in the sign of the archer. 1820 Thursday January the 6th Selim King died aged one year ten months and six days. 1820 Monday January the 17th Esther King was born in the sign of the waterbearer. 1821 Thursday October the 18th Susannah King was born in the sign of the lion. 1823 Saturday September the 13th Lydia King was born in the sign of the goat. 1823 Monday September the 15th Lydia King died aged two days. 1824 Thursday August the 26th Eve King was born in the sign of the virgin. 1827 Friday the 6th day of July Helen King was born in the sign of the archer. 1829 Tuesday the 8th day of September Flora King was born in the sign of the goat."

The record from which the above is quoted goes on to 1846, viz.: "1832 April 10th, John Heffelfinger and Mary Anne King were married. 1833 January 21st Lydia and Susannah

twins born in the sign of the waterbearer. 1834 October 17th Reuben was born in the sign of the ram. 1836 November 6th George Washington was born in the sign of the virgin.—Of John Heffelfinger. 1837 April 13th George King and Mary Fiscus were married. 1838 March 8th, Gideon King and Mary Wolf were married. 1838 March 25th Caroline Emilia King was born in the sign of the fishes. 1839 April 3d Maria Heffelfinger was born in the sign of the archer. 1839 June 5th Huldah Jane was born in the sign of the fishes.—Gideon King. 1840 February 13th, John King and Cristina Wolf were married. 1840 Monday October 26th Lucetta Amanda was born in the sign of the scorpion.—George King. 1840 Monday November 30th Susannah King was born in the sign of the waterbearer.—Of Gideon. 1840 Monday the 28th December Belinda Eveline was born in the sign of the fishes.—Of John. 1842 Friday 11th day of February Esther was born in the sign of the fishes.—John Heffelfinger. 1842 Thursday the 25th of August a daughter born to John King, Jr. Died the Friday 2nd of September following. 1842 Monday the 19th of September Priscilla was born in the sign of the fishes.—Gideon King. 1842 November the 15th Tuesday John Woodside and Esther King were married by Reverend W. J. H. Bernheim, minister of the gospel. 1843 Tuesday February the 14th Susannah Nancy was born in the sign of the lion.—George King. 1843 Thursday the 2nd day of March Michael Shall and Susannah King were married by the Reverend J. H. Bernheim. 1843 March 12th John Woodside died aged 22 years one month and 14 days. 1843 Friday 30th day of June John Handcock Wolf was born in the sign of the lion.—Of John. 1843 Wednesday 20th of September Belinda Evilina died aged 2 years 8 months and 23 days. 1844 Wednesday the 6th day of March John King Shall was born in the sign of the scales. 1844 Monday the 3d day of June Isabella King was born in the sign of the goat.—Of Gideon. 1845 Thursday May 15th Robert Shall and Eve King were married by Isaac Kinnard Esquire. 1845 Monday the 18th of August George Williams King was born in the sign of the fishes.—Of John. 1845 Thursday October 9th Isaac Fitzgerald and Esther Woodside were married by Thomas Caldwell Esquire. 1845 Sunday October 19 David Luther was born in the sign of the twins.—Of George. 1845 Tuesday 23d of December Jackson Heffelfinger was born in the sign of the scales. 1846 February the 11th Wednesday Sarah Ann Shall was born in the

sign of the lion.—Of Robert Shall. 1846 Sunday the 27th of September Selina Fitzgerald was born in the sign of the archer.”

George King, son of John, was born Dec. 23, 1812, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, on what is known as the Stacy Thomas farm, on a plot of land now owned by John Lease. He attended the subscription schools of his day and had a very good common education. For a number of years he taught school in Kittanning township, and was esteemed one of the best teachers of his time. He was exceptionally strong in mathematics, was a prolific reader, and was quite at home in the use of the German language and also Pennsylvania Dutch, as well as the English, being able to read and converse in the German. Some time after his marriage he embarked in the mercantile business, but was not inclined to follow this line and soon after abandoned it, engaged in farming, which he continued the remainder of his life. He owned a farm of 207 acres about a mile southwest of Brick Church (St. Michael's) in Burrell township, where he lived for more than forty years and on which he died July 11, 1898. A part of the farm on which is the dwelling house where he lived and died, is now owned by Thomas Lemon. He was a great reader, was active in political affairs, was a Democrat all his life, filled many township offices, and was once candidate for county commissioner. He was always an active, devoted churchman. Like his father he was a lover of books and had quite an extensive library. His hospitality was known to all, and many of the prominent men of the county were accustomed to visit him and were always welcomed and provided with the best that a country home could afford.

On April 13, 1837, Mr. King married Mary Ann Fiscus, born March 16, 1820, died Jan. 19, 1897. She was a daughter of William Fiscus. Mr. and Mrs. King are buried in St. Michael's Lutheran Church cemetery in Burrell township, of which church they were life-long members. To them was born a family of eleven children, of whom we give the following record, the quoted portions being from the family record kept by George King: (1) “Caroline Amelia King was born on the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight at half past 9 o'clock in the morning in the sign of the fishes, in Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.” She died March 30, 1889, and is buried in St. Michael's Lutheran Church cemetery. She married John Robb, and had children, Estella, Eunice, Mil-

ton E. (deceased) and Jesse J. King. (2) “Lucetta Amanda King was born on the 26th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty at 4 o'clock in the evening, in the sign of the scorpion, in Plumcreek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.” She married Henry Rupert and (second) Samuel Woodward, and by her first husband had the following children: Belle, Elizabeth, Homer H., Amanda, Susannah, Alice, Martha, John B., George and William. (3) “Susannah Nancy King was born on the 14th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three at 4 o'clock in the morning, in the sign of the Ram, in Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania,” and died Dec. 28, 1912. She married Joseph M. Richard and a Mr. McMunn, and by the first union had children: James (deceased), Nora Belle, Katharine, John, Walter and Lillie. (4) “David Luther King was born on the 19th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five at half past 3 o'clock in the evening in the sign of the twins, Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, State of Pennsylvania.” He married Mary Ann Irwin, and they had children, Belle, Mayme, George Irwin (born Feb. 8, 1878) and Chester. (5) “John Bunyan King was born on the twenty-sixth day of March, Sunday, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight at forty five minutes before nine o'clock in the morning in the sign of the bowman, in Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.” He died Aug. 26, 1892. He married Amanda J. Ashbaugh, and they had two children, Luella (deceased) and Welty Sarver (born Sept. 22, 1880). (6) “George Adam King was born on the fifteenth day of August on Thursday in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at eleven o'clock in the evening, in the sign of the bowman, Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.” “George Adam King died November the first A. D. 1851, aged one year two months and 16 days. Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord.” (7) “1852 September 9th a daughter was born to G. and Mary King at half past 12 o'clock at noon. Died in about fifteen minutes. Blessed be the Lord, forever, Amen and Amen.” (8) “Aaron Calvin King was born on the 22nd day of April in the year of our Lord A. D. 1854, at half past four o'clock in the evening in the sign of the fishes, in Kittanning Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.” He married Angeline Altman,

and they had children, Bertha (deceased), Effie, Charles, Vernon and Paul. (9) "Mary Ann King was born on Sunday in the sign of the Scorpion, the 12th of April A. D. 1857 at half past 12 o'clock in the evening in Burrell Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania." She married George J. Heilman, and they had children, Gertrude and Holmes W. (10) "James Wesley King was born on Thursday September the 29th 1859 at eight o'clock in the morning in the sign of the scorpion, in Burrell Township, Armstrong County, State of Pennsylvania." (11) "1863 May the 27th a son was born to Geo. and Mary King at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, lived 22 hours. Blessed are the youth or infants that die in the Lord. Amen."

James Wesley King was brought up in Burrell township and began his education in the local district school. Then he attended preparatory school at Leechburg, the Leechburg Normal Institute, where he was under the instruction of Professor Duff, and following this taught school in Armstrong county for four winter terms, to earn the money necessary to enter Thiel College, at Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa. He was a student there for two years, following which he began the study of law, in 1883, under E. S. Golden, of Kittanning, in his day considered the best all-around lawyer in Armstrong county. Mr. King was admitted to the bar in Armstrong county in May, 1886, and has practiced law here ever since. Owing to his experience as a teacher he has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has served several terms as a member of the school board. For more than ten years he served as chairman of the Democratic central committee, and he has been sent as a delegate to county and State conventions. He was one time on his party ticket as a candidate for the Legislature, and in 1909 was its choice for President Judge of Armstrong county, running against Judge W. D. Patton. His personal popularity was shown by the fact that he was defeated by only sixteen votes, in a county that usually gives a Republican majority of from 2,000 to 2,500 votes. On Sept. 16, 1913, he was again nominated, and he was elected in November by an overwhelming majority. The non-partisan ballot law, enacted in 1913, provides that the candidate receiving the majority of votes cast at the primaries in the judicial district is entitled to have his name alone printed on the official ballot, and Mr. King having received a majority of 1,223—the only candidate to get a majority of all the votes cast—was thus alone on the ticket. At

the election he won by six thousand votes. Conscientious, honorable, without pretense, and sincere in his desire to serve the people who have given such flattering evidence of their confidence, the high principles, Christian character and love of justice he has inherited from a line of patriotic and public-spirited ancestors should bear him through a creditable term.

On May 25, 1887, Mr. King was married to Ida Lillian Cooper, who was born in New Bethlehem, Clarion Co., Pa., daughter of John and Sarah (Roll) Cooper, and granddaughter of Naboth Cooper, of Chester county, Pa., a half-brother of James Fenimore Cooper, the celebrated author. The Cooper family is of English origin, and the first ancestor in this country came from Stratford on Avon, the home of Shakespeare, in the seventeenth century, to Philadelphia. John Cooper, Mrs. King's father, was born in Chester county April 24, 1821, and died March 10, 1914. Moving to Clarion county, he was a miller at New Bethlehem for years, later coming to Armstrong county, where he purchased the Cochran grist mills in Burrell township. His mill burning down he went to Leechburg for a brief period and then to Allegheny county, where he purchased and ran a mill at Oakdale, until he retired from active life some ten years ago. His death occurred there. His wife was a native of Clarion county and member of an old family of that section.

Mr. and Mrs. King have had two children: James Perry, born March 8, 1889, has been a resident at Pennsylvania College, and is now studying law; Fenimore Cooper, born April 24, 1891, is a student. Judge King and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and for many years he has been active in Sunday school work, being now superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kittanning borough. The Judge has some of his grandfather's old books in his library, and treasures them highly.

JOHN GEORGE AYE has been a resident of Bethel township, Armstrong county, for many years, and is one of the prosperous farmers of that section. He has held various township offices, and is a citizen of honorable standing whose worth is universally recognized. Mr. Aye was born April 14, 1845, in the city of Allegheny, Pa. His parents, George and Barbara (Schafer) Aye, were Germans, born in Obermondstadt, Bavaria, and his grandfather, also named George, was a contractor in Germany, where the name was

spelled Öh or Oeh. The family is of ancient origin.

George and Barbara (Schafer) Aye came to this country in 1833. Settling near Freeport, Armstrong Co., Pa., Mr. Aye worked as a farmer, and later lived in Allegheny City for a number of years. He then moved to near what is now known as the Red Mill, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, onto what is called the Billy Love farm, and thence to what was known as the Ross farm near Rosston, Armstrong county, on which place he died in 1873, aged sixty-two years. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church at Kittanning. They had a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, all but the eldest born in the United States, viz.: Margaret, who married John Lindeman; Catherine, married to William Schwem; Elizabeth, wife of Philip Weaver; John George; Frederick, of Kittanning, engaged in the grocery business; Marcus, who died when seventeen years old; Thomas, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who married Sallie Williams; Albert A., of Kittanning, who married Emma Deane; Mary, unmarried; George, a farmer, living in the old homestead in Manor township, unmarried; and Augustus, who married Minnie Fehrer, and lives at Wickboro.

John George Aye in early life learned the trade of cooper. He moved with the family to a farm in Manor township, this county, purchased after the death of his father, and for a few years ran a huckster wagon, during that time meeting his future wife. Farming has been his principal occupation, however, and he has lived at his present place in Bethel township for twenty-seven years. He has taken considerable interest in local public affairs, has been overseer of the poor, and for several years has served as tax collector. He was formerly a Republican, but is now a Democrat in political sentiment. In religious connection the family are members of the Lutheran Church, belonging to the Bethel congregation.

On May 4, 1876, Mr. Aye was married to Katherine A. Heilman, of Kittanning township, a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and one of the eight children born to Solomon and Elizabeth (Schreckengost) Heilman. Mr. and Mrs. Aye had two sons: Thomas Lee, born March 30, 1877, who is a physician, in practice at Kelly Station, Armstrong county; and William George, born Nov. 13, 1862, who is a civil engineer by profession.

Mrs. Aye's parents and grandparents were all of German descent, and both the Heilmans and the Schreckengosts are of old and honor-

able standing. Mrs. Aye's great-grandfather, Peter Heilman, moved into this region from Northampton county, Pa. We find that their ancient ancestor was an eminent physician, "Veit, the Heilman" (literally cure-man, "heil" being the German for "heal"). He lived in 1305, during an era when a man bore but a single name and was often distinguished by the name of his occupation attached to that name. Through usage the definitive word became the family name or surname, and his descendants have become known under the name Heilman or Heylman. In old Pennsylvania documents and records the name is found written also Hileman and Hyleman. About 1305 the Emperor Albright (Albrecht, Albert) conferred knighthood on Veit the Heilman, granting him a diploma of nobility, and thence down to the sixteenth century the name is found in the German Genealogical Register. Many of his descendants were members of the German order of nobles, had their family coat of arms, and occupied many places of trust and honor as generals, feudal lords and church dignitaries. The home and achievements were in the Rhine country. One of the descendants was a partner of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, while another, Ludwig Heilman, in 1512 wrote a celebrated hymn of triumph upon the Reformation. Philipp Veit (1793-1877), the noted German painter, was of this stock.

John Jacob Heilman, of Zutzenhausen, in the Palatinate, Germany, came to America in 1732, and to "Lebanon" township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and died there in 1753, leaving a wife, Anna Maria. Among their children were: John Adam, born in 1715; Peter, who married and had children; and Anastatia or Anastatius.

The following Hilemans appear among the taxables of Dauphin county; Johannes, 1732; Martin, 1732; John Peter, Aug. 17, 1732; Andrew, 1736; Hans Adam, 1749; Johannes, 1749; Conrad, 1752; Christian, 1753; Martin, 1764.

One Peter, born 1715, married Barbara and died in 1778, and had Anastatius, Peter, Magdalena, Elizabeth (Mrs. Fisher), Cordelia or Christina (Mrs. Lach or Lough), Sophia, Henry, John George, John and Catherine (Stover).

Peter and Elizabeth (Harter) Heilman, who came with their family in 1795-96 to what was known as the Peter Heilman tract, in Kittanning township, had twelve children, Gertrude (Mrs. Jacob Piser), Christina (Mrs. Joseph Piser), Mary (Mrs. Frederick Tarr),

Susanna (Mrs. John King), John, Daniel, Solomon, Frederick, Robert, Margaret, Elizabeth and Jacob.

In the assessment list of Allegheny township, 1805-06, we find the following, indicating that the persons named were then residing (and had perhaps for several years before resided) within the present limits of Kittanning township: Peter Hileman, 200 acres, one horse, two cattle, \$170 in 1805, and \$180 in 1806; John Hileman, single man, \$5 in 1806; Daniel Hileman, single man. Christopher and Adam Oury, and Adam, Jacob and Peter Waltenbough, also appear in the list. In 1849-50 John Hileman was assessed with a sawmill, and thereafter Daniel Hileman—probably the one near the schoolhouse, on a run flowing southeast into the west branch of Cherry run. The Hilemans in the early days were evidently also engaged in distilling, the "Hileman" whiskey being regarded as a good quality among good judges.

Daniel Heilman, one of the sons of Peter who settled in what is now Kittanning township in 1795, married Lydia Yount, and their children were: Solomon (father of Mrs. John G. Aye and Mrs. Levi G. Cook), Daniel, George (who married Henrietta Hengst and left children), Samuel, Isaac, Simon, Harry, Eve (married Harry Shafer), Lydia (Mrs. George Eiman), Susie and Elizabeth (both deceased in childhood). The father farmed in Kittanning township until his death, which occurred in 1832, when he was fifty years old.

Solomon Heilman, son of Daniel, was born in Kittanning township. He married Elizabeth Schreckengost, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Oury) Schreckengost, and they had children as follows: Benjamin died in childhood; Levi never married; Abraham married Mary Cook, sister of Levi G. Cook, of Bethel township; Mary married Levi G. Cook; Katherine A. is the wife of John G. Aye, of Bethel township; Lewis married Jennie Walker (who was a school teacher for eighteen years) and they reside on the old homestead place of Solomon Heilman, in Kittanning township; Daniel died when a young man, unmarried; Uriah Oury, M. D., of Leechburg, married Essie Heckman.

JACOB A. MYERS, Esq., is one of the oldest officials of Burrell township, Armstrong county, and one of its most influential citizens. His faithful discharge of the duties of every trust with which he has been honored is the best indication of his ability and fitness, and his long continuance in office shows how well his services have been appreciated. Mr.

Myers was born Dec. 22, 1855, in what was then known as Allegheny township, Armstrong county, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Darbaker) Myers. He is of German descent in both lines, and his paternal great-grandfather, the first of the Myers to come to this country from Germany, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and a pioneer in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

David Myers, son of the emigrant ancestor, and grandfather of Jacob A. Myers, was born in Westmoreland county, and married Elizabeth Klingensmith.

Henry Myers, son of David, died Nov. 4, 1906. He married Elizabeth Darbaker, who was born March 7, 1825, on the ocean, en route from Amsterdam, Holland, to America, daughter of John Joseph and Elizabeth (Paulsgroff) Darbaker. She survives Mr. Myers. They were the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter, namely: Lizzie, wife of A. M. Claypoole, living in Canton, Ohio (they have three children); Jacob A.; David H., late of Vandergrift, Pa., who died in July, 1913; John E., who is in Florida; William F., of Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.; Harry S., of Canton, Ohio; and Jonathan O., who died in 1887.

Jacob A. Myers has spent all his life in this part of Armstrong county. He received his education there in the public schools, and has followed farming, but has not given all his attention to agriculture, much of his time being taken up with his public duties. On May 1, 1884, he became a justice of the peace, and he has served in that capacity continuously since—a period of over twenty-nine years. He has been a member of the township board of school directors for twenty-nine years, and was the first tax collector of the township elected under the new law—twenty-one years ago—and is still serving. He has held several other local offices, having been supervisor as well as school director thirty consecutive years. Mr. Myers has from young manhood been an active worker in the Democratic party, and he is at present serving as committeeman.

On April 7, 1892, Mr. Myers was married to Lilly Elliott, of Armstrong county, daughter of Dr. A. J. and Melinda (Carnahan) Elliott, of Armstrong county, Pa., and they have had a family of six children, namely: Cleo; Cloyd, who is eighteen years of age; Jacob, fourteen; Ethel, eleven; Elliott, nine; and Frantz, five. Mr. Myers and family are members of the Methodist Church at Cochran Mills.

GEORGE W. DOVERSPIKE, deceased, whose long years of activity in the banking circles of Kittanning made him one of the most widely known business men of Armstrong county, was one of its native-born citizens. He was born on his father's farm on Mahoning creek in Mahoning township, March 1, 1844, son of Daniel Doverspike and grandson of John Doverspike. The latter was a native of Germany, and in early life came to America and settled in Armstrong county, Pa., purchasing a tract of land near Putneyville where he followed farming. He married Catherine Knight, of Clarion county, Pa., and they had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. The father assisted each of his sons to secure a good farm.

Daniel Doverspike, eldest son of John and Catherine (Knight) Doverspike, was born Jan. 9, 1818, within one mile of Putneyville, and became one of the prosperous farmers of that section, where he lived all his life. His death occurred in 1894. He was an active and useful member of the Lutheran Church, in which he held office, and in politics was a Democrat, but took no part in party or public affairs. He married Margaret Beck, daughter of Daniel Beck, of Armstrong county, and they had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Anthony, George W., Isaac, John, Catherine, Lavinia, Christian, Mary and Leah.

George W. Doverspike passed his early life near Putneyville, obtaining his education in the common schools and at Glade Run Academy. After commencing work he followed farming for several years, during which time he also taught public school for four terms. In 1868 he came to Kittanning and entered the employ of James E. Brown. For several months he was engaged in superintending wharfing, assisting in the surveying of lands, etc., and then for eighteen months was clerk in what was known as the old iron store on Water street, Kittanning, carried on in connection with the Kittanning woolen mills. His connection with the First National Bank began as bookkeeper, and he finally became assistant cashier, his ability and absolute trustworthiness winning him steady promotion. When the Farmers' National Bank was organized, in 1884, he changed from the First National to become cashier of the new institution, and held that important position, being also one of the board of directors, until his death. Mr. Doverspike was more than faithful to his immediate duties. He was a man who studied conditions and improved every opportunity to acquire wide familiarity with all that concerned the bank-

ing business, and as a result he was not only respected for his substantial worth by his immediate associates, but looked up to as a reliable authority on many questions of finance. His opinion was sought and valued, and his personal standing was unquestioned.

Mr. Doverspike was a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, was a member of the committee which selected the present site of the church and, on account of his special fitness for such responsibility, was placed on the finance committee, which had the task of raising funds for the erection of the beautiful church built by the congregation. For twenty-eight years he was an elder of the church and for a number of years he was a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny. He was also interested in the Sunday school, and served as its superintendent. In political association he was a member of the Republican party. He died May 26, 1908.

On June 4, 1873, Mr. Doverspike married Margaret Barnard Hastings, and to this union was born one child, Anna Barton.

WILLIAM W. HASTINGS, father of Mrs. Doverspike, was born in 1804 near Bellefonte, Pa., and in 1824 removed to Kittanning, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying Sept. 12, 1874. By trade he was a tailor, but during most of his active career was engaged in the dry goods business. In religious connection he was a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican and active in the work of his party; he served two terms as county commissioner, and it was during his incumbency that the present courthouse was erected. Mr. Hastings married Margaret Johnston, daughter of David Johnston, an early settler of Kittanning, and they had a family of eight children, namely: David Johnston, John Robinson, Isabel, Susanna, Mary, Sara, William Barton and Margaret Barnard (Mrs. Doverspike).

THOMAS MUTTER ALLISON, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Kittanning, Armstrong county, for a period of forty years—throughout his professional career. He was born Feb. 28, 1849, at Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Dr. Thomas Henderson and Mary Margaret (McFadden) Allison, and is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Thomas Allison, having been born in Scotland.

Thomas Allison was fourteen years of age when he came to the United States, and first lived at Washington, in Washington county, Pa. He eventually entered the ministry of the

Seceder Church, and became one of the prominent and influential clergymen of that denomination in his day. He was for many years pastor of the Mount Hope Seceder Church in Washington county, and he is buried in the Mount Hope cemetery. He died about 1840. His wife, whose maiden name was Henderson, was of Washington county, and they became the parents of nine children that grew to maturity. Mrs. Allison survived her husband for several years.

Thomas Henderson Allison was born June 29, 1820, near West Middletown, Washington Co., Pa. After receiving his primary education in a subscription school he attended Florence Academy, and later Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. C. Hamilton, of West Middletown, and in 1854 was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, after which he began practice at Murrysville, Pa. Remaining there a little over a year, he removed thence to Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa., where he was located until the summer of 1862. At that time he became acting assistant surgeon at the Hammond general hospital at Point Lookout, Md. During the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania Dr. Allison was commissioned surgeon, and he was with the 29th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment. On resuming private practice in 1867 he settled at Kittanning, Armstrong county, where he remained for over a quarter of a century, and he was not only foremost in his profession in this section but thoroughly associated with local interests in various other connections as well. For a number of years he served as United States examining surgeon for pensions, was for many years surgeon of the Allegheny Valley Railway Company, was a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society. Becoming interested in fine stock farming he introduced into Armstrong county at an early day some high-class Jersey and Aberdeen Angus cattle, as well as Spanish Merino, Shropshire and Dorset Horned sheep, and he belonged to the American Jersey Cattle Club, the American Shropshire Sheep Record Association, the American Aberdeen Angus Association and the Dorset Horned Sheep Association. His interest in public affairs led him into taking part in the local government, and he served three years as president of the Kittanning council. For several years he was president of the Allegheny Valley Bank. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was an honor-

able member of the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of Pittsburgh, Pa. For many years he was a member of the M. E. Church.

On Sept. 24, 1843, Dr. Allison married Mary Margaret McFadden, and of the children born to them, three, two sons and one daughter, died in childhood from malignant diphtheria. The third child, Adele, grew to womanhood and died in California in 1866, while on a visit there, from typhoid fever. Laura Ione married James S. Moore, of Buffalo, N. Y., now deceased, who was a soldier in the Civil war; Thomas Mütter completes the family.

Thomas McFadden, grandfather of Mrs. Mary Margaret (McFadden) Allison, was a native of Ireland, and spent all his life in that country. His son James McFadden was born in County Down, Ireland, and was about fourteen years old when he came to the United States. He settled at Washington, Pa., and in after years became a successful merchant. He married Margaret Stewart, and they reared a family of ten children, Mary Margaret, who married Dr. Thomas H. Allison, being the third in order of birth.

Galbraith Stewart, father of Mrs. Margaret (Stewart) McFadden, was born Dec. 26, 1766, in America, and was named Galbraith in honor of his maternal grandmother, Rebecca Galbraith. The warm blood of Irish patriots coursed through the veins of this pioneer, a worthy representative of his race. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in early manhood, on April 7, 1791, married Elizabeth Scott, a native of Scotland, then a resident of Mount Hope, Washington Co., Pa., the younger of two children born to Richard and Elinor Scott, of Scotland. She was of pure highland Scotch blood, her parents coming from influential clans. Her father's brother was Thomas Scott, the well known Episcopal clergyman and Bible commentator. Richard Scott was born in 1731 in Scotland, and his wife Elinor was born in 1733. They left their native land for America, bringing with them their son John, born in 1762, and daughter Elizabeth, born Oct. 31, 1768. The voyage had a sad ending, Richard Scott being drowned in landing at Nova Scotia. His wife survived only until 1775, thus leaving the children orphaned at an early age. Most of the family treasure was lost in a fire, the only thing saved being a piece of linen which was probably being worn by Elizabeth the day of the fire. This piece of linen, embroidered with the family crest, she preserved.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, who was a descendant of this branch of the Scott family, has in his possession a sleeve button which was worn by the Richard Scott who brought his family to America; the Senator also remembers being shown a napkin with the crest of Richard Scott's family embroidered thereon. Elizabeth Scott was brought to Pennsylvania by an uncle, and there grew to womanhood.

Galbraith Stewart secured a large tract of land lying north of the present site of West Middletown, of which town he was practically the founder, and after his marriage erected a shop and the first cabin at that point. It was on the north side of the road much traveled by emigrants for Ohio county, Va., and was for some time the only building in the neighborhood. Thus there was plenty of work for the smith, and as time passed the place became a stopping point for westward bound emigrants, so much so that Mr. Stewart erected a commodious house for the accommodation of travelers. In time he gave up his work in the blacksmith shop as his duties in the tavern increased. He prospered, erected several other buildings, and thus formed the nucleus of what has since become West Middletown. Eleven children were born to this union, ten of whom reached maturity, three sons and seven daughters, namely: William married Mary Cummins; Benjamin married Elizabeth Acheson; Galbraith married Phoebe McKeever; Eleanor married Thomas Boon; Mary married Thomas McCall; Eliza married Dr. David Adams; Margaret married James McFadden; Rebecca married David McKennen; Harriet married George Pentecost; Clarissa, who never married, was the last survivor of the family (she lived in Ohio).

Thomas Mütter Allison, son of Dr. Thomas Henderson Allison, received his preliminary education in the common schools of Elderton, after which he was a pupil at Rev. Obediah Miller's Academy, at West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and later entered Lambeth College, Kittanning, from which latter institution he was graduated in the year 1869. He read medicine with his father, and completed his course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in March, 1872. Returning home to Kittanning, he lost no time in getting down to real practice, for within thirty-six hours after his arrival he had visited several of his father's patients. His father having a very large practice, more, in fact, than he could easily attend to. Dr. Allison

has continued his active professional life without interruption to the present, and he has a most extensive patronage. In point of years of practice he is now among the oldest physicians of the county. His son and son-in-law (F. C. Monks, M. D.) also are medical practitioners of Kittanning, and all enjoy a high standing that keeps them busy in the borough and vicinity. Few citizens of this section have won their way more thoroughly into the confidence of their fellow men than has Dr. Allison. He is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society, and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He served several years as president and secretary of the county organization, and is now its treasurer. The Doctor has always been particularly interested in the subject of public education, has served as member of the borough school board, and has been member of the borough council. For several years he was United State examining surgeon for pensions.

On Dec. 24, 1875, Dr. Allison married Margaret Acheson, daughter of William Acheson, of Kittanning, a prominent citizen of Armstrong county, for several years superintendent of the Monticello Iron Works of Kittanning. Of the five children born to Dr. and Mrs. Allison three died in infancy. The survivors are Mabel A., wife of Dr. F. C. Monks, of Kittanning, and Dr. L. D. Allison, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and now a practicing physician of Kittanning; he married Pearl Shaw.

Mrs. Allison's brother, Edward Goodrich Acheson, is one of the foremost inventors in the United States in his line, carborundum, graphite, oiltag, siloxicon and many compounds of minor importance being the products of his research and experimental work. He has reaped the financial benefit of his discoveries, through which he became immensely wealthy.

GLENN. The Glenns, who lived in the northeastern part of Armstrong county, in the vicinity of Dayton, were descendants of John Glenn, a native of Ireland, who came from the land of his birth when eighteen years old and settled in Chester county, Pa. He married Mary Borland, by whom he had two daughters, Ann and Mary, and four sons, Robert, John, James and Joseph.

Joseph Glenn was born Feb. 10, 1787, and married Mary Thompson, who was born the same day as himself. They had three children, Archibald, William Turner and Mary

Ann. In 1818 Mr. Glenn moved to Indiana county, Pa., where he remained three years, after which he located near Mahoning creek, in Wayne township, Armstrong county, about two miles from Dayton. On this farm, to which he came when the region was almost a wilderness, he lived until his death, April 17, 1852, seeing the country cleared up and wonderfully developed. He was a strongly religious man, a member of the Methodist Church, and particularly zealous in Sunday school work, superintending at different times many schools at quite a distance from home, one of them being on Pine Creek, twelve miles away. His family were all of the same religious faith as himself. After his death his wife lived with her children until she died, Oct. 23, 1866. They were buried in the M. E. cemetery at Dayton. Of their three children, Archibald was the father of James Alexander and A. D. Glenn, both mentioned below; William Turner was married to Mary Jane Thompson in 1849, and died in the army at Alexandria, Va., in 1864 (his widow died in Phoenix, Pa., Jan. 1, 1910); Mary Ann was married in 1856 to Isaac Hopkins, who died in December, 1882, and she now (April 1, 1914) lives with her son, Dr. Thomas C. Hopkins, a professor in the university at Syracuse, New York.

Archibald Glenn first settled at Rockport, Clarion Co., Pa., but subsequently lived at various places in Armstrong county, among them Milton, Eddyville and Putneyville, where he resided until his death, May 21, 1888, when he was aged seventy-eight years, three months, five days. He was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1849, and served the people acceptably and efficiently for three years. This was the only public office of consequence he ever held except that of jury commissioner, to which he was elected in 1873, and from which he resigned before the expiration of the term because his private business conflicted with its duties. He held various township offices and was justice of the peace for about fifteen years.

On Jan. 28, 1828, Mr. Glenn married Susanna Barnes Coursin, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Coursin, who lived near Curlesville, Pa. To this marriage were born six sons and one daughter, as follows: John Coursin, who died unmarried in Illinois in 1855; Abraham Rocky, who married Sarah E. McCurdy in 1853, and died in Smicksburg, Indiana county, in April, 1910; Elijah C. T., who married Louisa Allen in 1858 and died in February, 1871 (his widow now lives in Day-

ton); James Alexander; Mary James, who was married in 1857 to John S. Oyler, and lived near Murrysville, Westmoreland county (she died in 1901); Archibald David and William Turner.

It is a remarkable fact that five of the sons (all of them living) and Mr. Oyler, husband of the only daughter in this family, served on the Union side during the Civil war. The brothers all enlisted in 1861. Two uncles were also in the service. This is a record which so few families can equal that we give herewith the detailed account of their services which appeared in a local newspaper some time ago:

"Abraham R. Glenn enlisted Aug. 29, 1861, in Company B, 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, which joined Negley's Brigade, and was ordered to Kentucky in October. Was seized with an attack of bronchitis while accompanying his regiment on its march from Mumfordsville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., and left Feb. 22d, 1862, with others at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where a hospital was improvised for their accommodation; was detailed as nurse on the 6th of April, in which capacity he served, being subsequently transferred to Nashville, Tenn., until September, when at his own request he was returned to his regiment. Feb. 2d, 1863, he was detailed from his regiment and served successively on the escorts of Generals Negley, Grant and Palmer; was discharged by reason of expiration of service, October 12th, 1864, at Kittanning, Pa. During his enlistment he served in the following engagements: Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Elk River, Bailey's Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Buzzards Roost, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and Chattanooga.

"Elijah C. T. Glenn enlisted August 29th, 1861, in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was with his regiment in all its movements until the expiration of his term of service except the interval from April 8th to Aug. 19th, in 1864, during which he served on General Palmer's escort. He was attended with remarkable good health; was never an inmate of a hospital and off duty but a few days. He took part in the following battles, together with the usual skirmishing which attend a regiment in active service; Lavergne, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge; was promoted to sergeant, in which rank he was discharged.

"James A. Glenn enlisted July 4th, 1861, in Company I, 62d Pennsylvania Infantry (Col. Samuel Black, commanding), and was with his regiment in the following engagements:

Yorktown, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Harrison's Landing, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Rappanannock Station, Mine Run and Wilderness, where he was dangerously wounded in the abdomen on May 5th, 1864. Was five days in government wagons, enduring with others almost incredible suffering before a more comfortable method of transportation could be procured. For a time his life was despaired of, but subsequently he partially recovered, owing, no doubt, in part to the attention shown him among others by Miss Marsh, of Massachusetts, a volunteer nurse in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was not able to return home till more than a month after the expiration of his time, and has never fully recovered. Prior to being wounded he was never an inmate of a hospital and seldom off duty. He was discharged as corporal.

"Archibald D. Glenn enlisted as sergeant, Aug. 29th, 1861, in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry (Col. William Sirwell commanding), and accompanied his regiment to Kentucky; discharged on account of disability, on Feb. 16th, 1863. Reenlisted in the 58th Regiment, State troops, in July of same year; discharged when the troops were discharged.

"William T. Glenn enlisted when not quite sixteen years of age in Company F, 48th Pennsylvania Infantry, on August 1st, 1861. Was sent to Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, and in October to Hatteras Island, N. C., in the vicinity of which his company remained until July, 1862, when the 48th was ordered to join the Potomac Army, with which it was identified till after the sanguinary conflict at Fredericksburg under General Burnside, when it was ordered to Kentucky. On its way through Baltimore he was left in the hospital, having been suffering for some time with inflammatory rheumatism, resulting from the exposure in the Fredericksburg campaign, and for which he was discharged on the 8th of April, 1863. During the enlistment he participated in the following general engagements: Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, together with numerous others of less note. Though not fully recovered he could not resist the temptation to enlist in the State service, when Pennsylvania was invaded in July. Was discharged when the troops were disbanded; again reenlisted for three years in Company M, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, in March, 1864; subsequently transferred to Company K, as a supernumerary, and promoted to

corporal; followed his regiment through all its vicissitudes about Richmond, participating in numerous engagements, and recommended on account of meritorious conduct for commission as second lieutenant, but before it was issued Lee had surrendered, and his old complaint compelled him to enter the hospital again. At the consolidation of the 2d and 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry he was mustered out as a supernumerary non-commissioned officer, but was not able to be removed home till several months afterwards, and he never fully recovered; while making several narrow and almost miraculous escapes was never seriously wounded.

"George L. Wheatcroft, business partner, enlisted in the absence of all the sons in August, 1863, in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry; was discharged August, 1864, by reasons of wounds received in service, and from which he never has and probably never will recover.

"John S. Oyler, only son-in-law, enlisted in August, 1864, in the 206th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Heavy Artillery), which was sent to garrison the defenses at Washington City. Discharged when the troops were disbanded in 1865.

"The situation of this family in the spring of 1862 strikingly exemplifies the manner in which families are scattered by the fortunes of war. Though not yet a year in service they were distributed thus: A. R., at Bowling Green, Kentucky; E. C. T., near Nashville, Tenn.; J. A., in eastern Virginia; A. D., in Louisville, Ky.; W. T., in Hatteras, N. C. Notwithstanding the number in service not one ever received a furlough to return home after leaving the State except A. D., to await discharge, not having his descriptive list with him. All except W. T., in his last enlistment, enlisted without local bounty, or any other incentive aside from patriotic impulse; while few families can boast an equal service in rank and file, perhaps still fewer were favored with the preservation of the lives of all its members. The father was equally imbued with the spirit that animated his offspring, and had not his age, which was fifty-one at the commencement of the war, precluded it, he too would have enlisted. As it was, and with all his sons in the army, he was only prevented from entering the State troops when Pennsylvania was invaded by the earnest dissuasions of his friends. At home he was a staunch friend to the Union, and ever ready, when opportunity offered, to aid those whose friends were absent battling for the right."

William T. Glenn, on account of inflamma-

tory rheumatism, was unable to return home until six months after the close of the war, subsequently enlisted in Company L, 2d U. S. Cavalry, spent several years in the Rocky Mountain region, and returned home much broken in health. He died at Eddyville in April, 1875.

JAMES ALEXANDER GLENN, son of Archibald, was born near Glade Run, about two miles north of Dayton, on Oct. 12, 1836. After the Civil war he followed lumbering in Armstrong and Jefferson counties, this State, during the greater part of his active life. In 1891 he removed to Dayton, this county, where he has since had his home. During the twenty or more years of his residence at that place he has proved a valuable citizen. He has been active in its official circles, having served as councilman, school director, tax collector, constable and assessor, and its various interests have received his encouragement and substantial support, he being a stockholder of the Dayton Normal Institute and of the Dayton Fair Association. Mr. Glenn's excellent war record entitled him to membership in the G. A. R., and he is a prominent worker in J. Ed. Turk Post, of which he is a past commander. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1875 Mr. Glenn married Mary E. Brumbaugh, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Sharrer) Brumbaugh, formerly of Huntingdon county, Pa., later of Armstrong county. Their only daughter, Iva May, died aged sixteen years.

Mr. Glenn's son, Alfinas A. Glenn, was a well-known business man of Crookston, Minn., where he died at the age of fifty-two years. He was married, and left a wife and family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters.

ARCHIBALD DAVID GLENN, son of Archibald, was born Jan. 30, 1842, while his parents were living at Camp Run, about three miles from Dayton. He attended public school at Milton, the Dayton Union Academy and the Iron City College. When between fifteen and sixteen years of age he commenced teaching, taking a place in Milton which the directors had left vacant. Subsequently he taught in Red Bank and Brady's Bend townships, this county, at West Mahoning in Indiana county, and in Robinson township, Allegheny county, where he was engaged four consecutive terms of seven months each. When he gave up teaching he was principal of the Woods Run school in Allegheny city. After his army service, which has been fully mentioned above,

he traveled as the representative of Wilson, Hinkle & Co. (later Van Atwerp, Bragg & Co.), of Cincinnati, one of the largest school-book publishing firms in the United States. He remained with this house from April, 1868, to July 1, 1870, having his headquarters successively at Pittsburgh, Crestline (Ohio), Cleveland (Ohio) and Meadville. After quitting the agency he was engaged with his father in the mercantile business at Eddyville. In 1872 he was elected over six competitors to the office of superintendent of public schools in Armstrong county, to which he was re-elected with comparatively little opposition in 1875 and 1878, serving nine years—the longest continuous term served by any incumbent since the establishment of the office. At his first reelection his salary was increased. Mr. Glenn's services were very valuable in the way of elevating the standard of public instruction, and were generally so recognized, a fact which was attested by the offer of a fourth election, which, however, he declined. He was editor of the Kittanning *Union Free Press* from June, 1879, to April, 1881, and ably conducted that well-known journal. He served as district deputy grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Armstrong county for two terms and was urged by several lodges to continue longer in that capacity. In 1882 he was nominated without opposition by the Republicans of Armstrong county for the Assembly and was elected by a majority of 180 votes, while his colleague on the ticket for the same office had a much smaller majority. Here he found the broad field of usefulness that his intellectual and moral merits entitled him to. He served through the regular session in 1883, also the special session called to meet the day after the regular session adjourned, June 6, 1883. The special session is frequently called "the long parliament," as the house being Democratic and the Senate Republican a deadlock on apportionment ensued which continued until the final adjournment, Dec. 6, 1883, so far as the apportionment of the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative districts was concerned, a Judicial apportionment alone being made. In 1884 he was reelected representative by over a thousand majority, and served during the session of 1885, being chairman of the committee on Education. He introduced and had charge of a bill to provide for instruction in the public schools of the State in the subjects of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. This bill was introduced at the instance

of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State under the leadership of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, Mass., a gifted lady and talented orator, general superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the United States. The bill was carried in the House against much opposition and was subsequently passed in the Senate and signed by the governor, and remains on the statute books to-day substantially the same as when first passed.

In April, 1886, Mr. Glenn bought a half interest in the *Union Free Press* in Kittanning, and edited that paper until April, 1887, when, being appointed statistical clerk in the department of public instruction at Harrisburg, he sold his interest in the paper. In 1889 he was appointed financial clerk in the same department and continued in that position until July, 1906, during which time he made the calculations and drew the warrants for the distribution of about ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) of State appropriations to schools. In 1906 he was promoted to the position of deputy superintendent of public instruction, in which position he still serves at this writing, April 1, 1914. He has his office at Harrisburg. Whatever Mr. Glenn has attained is due to his own exertions. Enjoying only limited advantages in his boyhood, he nevertheless obtained a thorough education, and has made his way in the world by close application and energetic manly endeavor. He is a member of John F. Croll Post, G. A. R., Kittanning, Putneyville Lodge, No. 735, I. O. O. F., Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, A. Y. M., and Harrisburg Consistory, A. A. S. R., N. M. J. U. S. A.

HON. J. FRANK GRAFF, part proprietor of the Buffalo Woolen Mills at Worthington, Pa., was born Aug. 12, 1857, son of Peter and Susan (Lobingier) Graff.

J. Frank Graff attended the public schools at Worthington, prepared for college at Steven's Hall, Gettysburg, Pa., and then entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1879. After returning home he became manager of the company store connected with the Buffalo Woolen Mills, near Worthington, and continued this superintendence for ten years, when he became a partner. He has numerous other business interests, being president of the Althom Sand Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a director in the P. McGraw Wool Company, of Pittsburgh, a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Kittanning, Pa., a stockholder in the Safe Deposit Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., a stockholder in the First National Bank of

Parker, Pa., and a stockholder in the Kittanning Telephone Company, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Graff has served in both local and State offices. He has always taken an earnest interest in educational matters, has served on the school board and was the promoter of the graded school system at Worthington. For some years he served as a justice of the peace. In 1900 and 1902 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, the third of the family to be so honored, and continued in office until 1904. He was State elector for Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. In 1912 he was elected to the State Senate to serve until Jan. 1, 1917.

Mr. Graff was married in 1881 to Carrie L. Brown, who died in 1902, a daughter of Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., and they had six children: James B., Peter, J. Frank, Jr., May F., Edmund B. and Richard M. In 1904 Mr. Graff was married to Martha Stewart, and they have two sons, Grier S. and Smith S. Mr. Graff and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been an elder for twenty-one years and for the same period superintendent of the Sunday school, succeeding his father in both offices.

Mr. Graff is a Mason of high degree, a Knight Templar and Shriner, belongs to the Blue Lodge and Orient Chapter at Kittanning and to the Consistory and Commandery at Pittsburgh. He is associated also with the Elks, Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum.

SHARRON M. QUIGLEY, one of the oldest residents of Armstrong county, has lived at his present home in Boggs township for sixty-seven years, having settled there in 1847. Few citizens have been more thoroughly identified with the life of their times than has Mr. Quigley. As farmer, business man, public official, church worker, he has taken an interest in the affairs of his locality which has left a permanent impress upon its welfare. Though in his ninety-first year, Mr. Quigley has never used a cane and can read without the aid of glasses.

Mr. Quigley was born June 30, 1823, in East Franklin township, this county, son of John P. Quigley and grandson of James Quigley, a farmer of Cumberland county, Pa. John P. Quigley was born in Cumberland county, and coming to Armstrong county in 1810 located in East Franklin township, along the Allegheny river, opposite the present home of his son Sharron M. Quigley. He brought with him abundant means to establish himself

in the then wild country, still infested with wild animals, and worked industriously to make the most of his land. But he died in his prime, when forty-nine years old. He was of English descent, and his wife Esther, who lived to the age of seventy-two was of German extraction. Their children were as follows: James S., who was formerly a merchant of Kittanning, Pa.; William C.; John A.; Robert; Sharron M.; David C.; Jonathan; Benjamin C., who crossed the plains to California in 1849 and died there; Mary M., Mrs. Cochran, Rosanna, Mrs. Laird, and Hettie J., Mrs. Wylie.

Sharron M. Quigley, now the only surviving member of his family, was educated in the common schools of the home locality, attending under John P. Davis, whose fame as a speller and spelling teacher was widespread in that day. In 1847 he came to the place in Boggs township, overlooking the Allegheny river, which he has since occupied. The property consisted of fifty-eight acres, on which there was a one-story frame house 24 by 16 feet in dimensions, in which he kept bachelor's hall. While attending to his duties as superintendent of the Brown and Mosgrove furnaces he saw to the clearing of his land, which he subsequently cultivated throughout his active years. However, he did not by any means devote all his time to his farming interests. He had large coal and iron interests which proved very profitable, and he gave considerable attention to public affairs. Originally a Whig, he eventually became a member of the Democratic party, with which he has since been identified. He has been honored with many important positions, serving as auditor of Armstrong county for six years from 1852, was justice of the peace for five years, and auditor of his home township. He was also active in his earlier days in the establishing of churches and schools and placing their affairs on a sound basis, and has been a prominent worker in the Presbyterian Church, which he has served as elder.

In 1848 Mr. Quigley married Mary Mateer, daughter of Sharron and Jane (Reed) Mateer, old settlers of Armstrong county, and she died in 1882, the mother of six children: Jane, now the widow of D. F. Hull; Eliza, Mrs. James Heilman; Margaret, Mrs. Andrew Starr; Mary, Mrs. A. C. Houston; John, of Columbiana, Ohio; and Sharron Blair, who died in infancy. In 1888 Mr. Quigley married (second) Mrs. Minerva (Walker) Lewis, widow of Reuben Lewis, by whom she had one child, Lola Jane, Mrs. Beatty, who died

in 1883, leaving one child, Myrtie Jane. Mrs. Quigley's parents were James and Jane ("Jennie") (Bigham) Walker, the latter the daughter of Isabella (Potter) Bigham. Isabella Potter was captured by the Indians when ten years old. The women were visiting together at a neighbor's while the men were out working in the field. The Indians, coming upon them suddenly, killed three or four of the children at play. Little Isabella ran and hid in the brush. Entering the house, the Indians captured her mother and another woman. The latter begged them not to kill her infant, and the party started for the Indian camp. Isabella, seeing her mother leaving, came out of hiding and was taken along. The infant set up a crying which its mother was unable to stop, and the Indians, taking it from her, dashed it against a tree and carelessly threw the body across a branch, where it was found later. The captives were exchanged after a lapse of eighteen months, during which they led a life of drudgery among the Indians.

Mr. Quigley's family all received excellent educational advantages and a good start in life, and all are valuable members of the community and creditable representatives of the name.

ANDREW ARNOLD LAMBING, A. M., LL. D., pastor of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, Wilksburg, near Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in Manorville, Armstrong Co., Pa., Feb. 1, 1842. He is the son of Michael Anthony and Anne (Shields) Lambing, the family being of German extraction on the father's side, and Irish on the side of the mother.

Christopher Lambing emigrated from Alsace, Germany, and landed at Philadelphia, from the ship "Edinburgh," James Russell, master, Sept. 15, 1749. After spending some time in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, he settled in Bucks county, four miles west of the Delaware river and sixteen miles south of Easton, Pa., the spot being called Nockanixon, an Indian word meaning "Where there are three cabins." Here Christopher married Anne Mary Wanner, his second wife. He died in 1817 at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. He had a numerous family, one of the sons, Matthew, being grandfather of Father Lambing.

Matthew Lambing drifted down into Adams county, Pa., where he married Mary Magdalena Kohl, reared a family and then moved to Armstrong county, in September, 1823. He settled finally at Manorville, where he died

in 1851. His son, Michael Anthony, married Anne Shields, great-granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (O'Neill) Shields, who emigrated to this country from the southern part of County Donegal, Ireland, about the year 1745, and settled in Amberson's Valley, thirty-five miles north of Chambersburg, Pa. Her father, William C. Shields, came to Armstrong county in 1798, and soon after married Mary Magdalene Ruffner, of Westmoreland county.

Of their family of nine children two were priests, one a sister of charity, and three were soldiers in the Civil war.

Andrew Arnold Lambing, the third son and child, was born in Manorville Feb. 1, 1842, and had but four months of schooling each year, being obliged to work on the farm, in a brickyard and an oil refinery during the intervals. After a term in Kittanning Academy and much private reading and study he entered St. Michael's Preparatory and Theological Seminary, at Glenwood, Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1863. Here he made a brief course, owing to the great need for priests at the time, frequently rising at three o'clock in the morning to pursue his studies, and spending four of his vacations at hard work to defray the expenses of his education. He was ordained in the seminary chapel by Bishop Domenec, August 4, 1869, and sent to St. Francis' College, Loretto, Pa., to teach, with the additional obligation of attending the little congregation of St. Joseph's, Williamsburg, Blair county, forty miles distant, one Sunday in the month, and assisting the village pastor on the others.

On Jan. 5, 1870, Father Lambing was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in the eastern part of Indiana county, where he remained till April of the same year, when he was transferred to St. Mary's Church, Kittanning, with its five monthly out-missions, ranging from two to twenty-two miles distant. Here he made considerable improvement and also built the little Church of the Holy Guardian Angels, eight miles across the river in South Buffalo township. On Jan. 17, 1873, he was appointed to St. Mary's Church, Freeport, with the additional charge of the congregation at Natrona. In July of the same year he was named chaplain of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh, but the advent of the panic prevented any bettering of the financial condition of the institution. He was accordingly made pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Consolation at the Point, in Pittsburgh, where he placed the school in charge of the Sisters of Mercy and remodeled a Protestant

church, which was later dedicated under the invocation of St. Mary of Mercy. He also built a pastoral residence and was for some years president of the Catholic Institute, the forerunner of the present Duquesne University. In 1885 he was placed in charge of St. James' Church, Wilkinsburg, and has done much for the parish, having erected the present church and school building, which replace those destroyed by fire shortly after his appointment to the charge.

Father Lambing has written innumerable articles for newspapers and magazines on historical and religious subjects, and has been the author of eight works of great value to students of our history. He wrote a considerable part of the "History of Allegheny County," part of the "Standard History of Pittsburgh," and was the founder of a Catholic historical monthly. He is at present at work on a history of the deceased priests of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, part of which has been published. For a long term of years he was president of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie School of Technology, Pittsburgh. was president of the board that prepared the school exhibit for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and is at present censor of books for the Diocese of Pittsburgh. Notwithstanding these many duties and labors he has never been two Sundays successively absent from his congregations. In 1883 the University of Notre Dame conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts and three years later that of Doctor of Laws.

ROBERT GRAHAM RALSTON, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Cowansville, Pa., was born Jan. 22, 1830, in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, son of James and Jane (Graham) Ralston.

James Ralston and his wife were both natives of Ireland, and coming to the United States at an early day settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where they farmed. After the Civil war the father moved to Slate Lick, Armstrong Co., Pa., bringing with him his five surviving and unmarried children, three of whom now survive: Mrs. James Hunter, Mrs. Isabell Juck and Dr. Robert G. Ralston. The father of these children died on the last day of the year 1876, and the mother passed away ten years before. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. In politics he was a Democrat. At one time he served as captain of militia.

Dr. Ralston attended public school until eighteen years old, when he entered Elder's Ridge Academy. Following this he took his degree of A. B. from Jefferson College, being graduated therefrom in 1855. He then read medicine for three years, and entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, took a three terms' course. Being then qualified, he began the practice of his profession at Cowansville, where he has continued fifty-one years. He is one of the oldest practitioners in Armstrong county, and in spite of his years has a large and lucrative practice, in the western part of East Franklin township, which he built up many years ago, and has since continued to hold.

On Jan. 19, 1865, Dr. Ralston was married to Martha J. Templeton, of Clintonville, Ill. The following children have been born of this marriage; Nancy Bell, Mrs. J. Ambrose; Nettie May; Jennie; Myrtle, Mrs. N. J. Leslie; Ina, Mrs. O. V. Davidson; Virginia; Dr. William James, of Slate Lick; John T.; Robert S. Few men in Armstrong county are as universally respected as Dr. Ralston, who holds the friendship of all with whom he has come in contact, whether professionally or in a social way.

CAPT. JAMES M. HUDSON, of Kittanning, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., whither the family removed from Lancaster county. He is a son of Thomas Hudson and a grandson of James Hudson.

James Hudson was reared in Lancaster county, married there, and in the early part of the nineteenth century brought his family to Westmoreland county, making the journey by wagon. Here he was engaged principally at the carpenter's trade, taking contracts for houses and various other buildings, and also speculated quite successfully in land. He bought land in the Crab Tree Bottom for seven dollars an acre, the coal on which alone is now worth five hundred dollars an acre. He lived to the age of seventy-eight years, his death, in 1863, being caused by cancer on the hand. His wife, whose maiden name was McCauslin, was a native of Lancaster county and of Irish descent. She died at the age of fifty-five years in Westmoreland county. They had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Mr. Hudson was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Whig in politics.

Thomas Hudson, father of Captain Hudson, was born in 1806, in Lancaster county, Pa., and passed his youth there, being fourteen years old when he moved with the family to West-

moreland county. He learned the trade of cabinetmaking, and afterward also engaged in farming. He continued to live in Westmoreland county for some years following his marriage, in 1855, coming to Armstrong county, where he followed his trade for a time. In 1863 he engaged in farming, settling on a place in South Buffalo township, where he spent the rest of his life. He became quite well known in the community, serving as overseer of the poor and in other township offices. Mr. Hudson married Mary Kunkle, who was born in 1811, in Westmoreland county, of German parentage; she could not speak English at the time of her marriage. To this union were born six sons and two daughters, of whom James M. is the youngest. The father died at the age of seventy-five years, the mother at the age of eighty-six, in Kittanning, and they are buried in the McVill cemetery. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat on political issues.

James M. Hudson was born March 15, 1852, at Garvers Ferry, in Westmoreland county, opposite Freeport. He was but a young child when the family settled in Armstrong county, where he received his schooling. He was only a boy of nine years, however, when he commenced work on the river, beginning as a cook and working up until he became captain and pilot of steamboats, in which capacity he has been engaged for twenty-six years, for twenty years of this time on the Allegheny river. He has been a resident of Kittanning since 1901, and has long had his business headquarters there. He is now in partnership with his sons, the firm name being J. M. Hudson & Sons, and they deal extensively in sand and gravel. They have several barges, one steamboat, hoisting apparatus and sand dredge, being well equipped to handle the large business they have built up. Captain Hudson is indeed a self-made man, and a representative member of a family whose operations on the Allegheny river have made them well known over all this part of Pennsylvania. From 1864 he and his brothers were interested in oil boating, and they have all acquired extensive interests on the river, owning so much stock in craft of all sorts that it is said their investments constitute two thirds of all on the river outside of Pittsburgh.

Captain Hudson married Catherine Bowser, daughter of Noah Bowser, an early settler of Armstrong county, and to them were born six children: Charles T., Thomas Noah, Herbert P., Mabel Gertrude, Grover Cleveland and Henry Arthur. The mother died Jan.

19, 1901, and is buried in the McVill cemetery. In June, 1909, Captain Hudson married (second) Mary Brodhead, who was born in Kittanning, daughter of Frank and Sarah (King) Brodhead, and granddaughter of George Brodhead, being a descendant of General Brodhead. By this union there is one child, Paul Brodhead. The family home is at No. 225 Maple street, where Captain Hudson owns a fine modern brick residence. He is a prominent member of the First M. E. Church, with which he has been connected for thirty-nine years, and has served faithfully as trustee and steward. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES JAMES JESSOP, M. D., founder and organizer of the Kittanning General Hospital, at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., a physician and surgeon of eminence, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 2, 1851.

The Jessop family, from which he is descended, was among the earliest settlers in America. There are as many as twenty-five ways of spelling the name, that used by this branch of the family being considered the older English form.

In recalling the notable deeds of members of the family, it is interesting to know that the first public railway in England was established by William Jessop and that the principal law adviser of the ministry during the reign of Queen Anne was Judge William Jessop, whose writings may be found among the Harleian manuscripts. To Richard Jessop of Broom Hall, son of William Jessop, of Rotherham, was granted a coat of arms July 17, 1575. The same has been in the possession of and used by the descendants of Edward Jessup in their various and widely separated branches for a century or more. It is a shield with six transverse bars, alternately silver and blue, each silver bar with three red stars. The crest is a dove standing on an olive branch, in natural colors. For the reason that the Jessops of Maryland spelled their name the same as Richard Jessop of Broom Hall, using the older English form, they reason that their earlier ancestors very likely came from the same part of England as he to whom the coat of arms was granted, and so claim an equal right to the use of the same.

John Jessup was the first of the name in America. He came here prior to 1641 and was a landed proprietor in Wethersfield, Conn., where his name appears on the record as John Gossopo. With about twenty others he founded the town of Stamford, which he helped to build. It is probable that he came

from Yorkshire, England. Prior to 1649 an Edward Jessope settled in New England. Thirty years later William Jessop established himself in Maryland. One of the friends of William Penn bore the name of Joseph Jessop; he was of great assistance to Penn during his dealings with the Indians. A Thomas Sidney Jesup, Major General of the United States Army, was born in 1788, and although too late to take part in the Revolutionary war participated in the war of 1812. Gen. Winfield Scott said of him after the battle of Chippewa, "He deserved everything which conspicuous skill and gallantry can win from a grateful country."

William Jessop, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Charles James Jessop, probably came from Manchester (although it is also stated that he came from Sheffield), England, to Maryland while the latter was still a colony. He was a collier and so described himself, and became manager of the iron works of the Baltimore Company. This company owned extensive tracts of land in Baltimore county. In 1753 and by deed of June 11, 1756, he acquired title to two parcels of land on which he erected a dwelling. He married Margaret Walker, of Dorchester county, Md., who with six children survived him. He is described by his grandson as being tall and athletic, and of an impetuous nature. William and Margaret Jessop were the parents of six children: Elizabeth, born Sept. 17, 1750, married to George Teal in 1770, died Sept. 12, 1814; William, the date of whose death is unknown, was born July 28, 1755; Nicholas, born July 5, 1757, died Sept. 12, 1807; Charles, the great-grandfather of Dr. C. J. Jessop, and of whom more will be said later, was born Nov. 6, 1759; Esther, born May 21, 1762, married John Ford, and died May 11, 1803; and Abraham, born March 18, 1768, died July 30, 1831.

Charles Jessop, the great-grandfather of Dr. C. J. Jessop, the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 6, 1759, and is described as being a man of remarkable beauty of the manly type. He married April 13, 1786, Mary, daughter of David and Elizabeth Gorsuch, and died April 2, 1828, survived by eight of fifteen children, the issue of the marriage. His widow died in 1830, at the age of sixty-five years. Of the eight children, Charles, the eldest, was Dr. C. J. Jessop's grandfather. He married Jemima Buck, by whom he had eight children. He died about 1884.

Charles Christopher Jessop, the eldest of these children and the father of the Doctor, was born March 20, 1817, in Baltimore, Md.



W. D. Dwyer, M.D.

On May 6, 1847, he married Eliza Sin Clair, who was born in Carlisle, England, Dec. 30, 1823. He spent his youth and early manhood in Baltimore, later locating in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the tannery business at a place adjoining the present site of Mercy Hospital. Here he remained in business until 1854, when he came to Kittanning, where he bought property, the present home of his youngest son, Dr. S. A. S. Jessop. The remainder of his life he lived in practical retirement from active business affairs. His death occurred Nov. 7, 1887, when he had reached his seventy-first year. He was survived by his wife and three children, Mrs. Jessop dying June 12, 1895. Charles Christopher and Eliza Jessop were the parents of five children, four of whom were born in Pittsburgh, viz.: Mary J. and Samuel, who died in early infancy; Dr. Charles James Jessop, the subject of this sketch, born in Pittsburgh Dec. 2, 1851; Mary Jemima, born April 30, 1854, who died in Kittanning Dec. 21, 1909; and Dr. Samuel Adams Sin Clair Jessop, born in Kittanning Sept. 10, 1856. The latter is practicing medicine with his brother. The father of these children was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, while the mother was an Episcopalian.

Through his mother, Eliza (Sin Clair), who was a native of Carlisle, England, Dr. Jessop is related to one of the oldest families in the United Kingdom. She was a daughter of Samuel and Bettie (Adams) Sin Clair, the latter of the distinguished Adams family of Carlisle, England, where she was born. She was drowned at sea, in a shipwreck in the English channel, and six weeks later her body was found and identified on the coast of Scotland, where she was buried. Samuel Sin Clair was a great historian, a polished and cultured man, and a gentleman farmer of wealth and position, owning a large landed estate in County Derry, Ireland, known as the "Six town lands." He was a member of the Church of England. His brothers remained at the old manor house in County Derry, Ireland, near Tubermore, which is still standing, but he came to this country at an early day, first to Pittsburgh and thence to Armstrong county, Pa., where he bought several hundred acres of land near Kittanning at what is known as Blanket Hill. There he lived to vigorous old age, dying of pneumonia when ninety-three years old. He left a large estate, and was survived by six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to old age. A prized heirloom, a facsimile of the Sin Clair

arms and crest done in gold and colored enamels, and which had been willed to him as a lineal descendant of the knight to whom the arms were granted (before the Conquest), was sold by an unappreciative son to a Pittsburgh jeweler, who had so little idea of its value that he destroyed it to use the material. Thus a rare and finely wrought specimen of the ancient craftsman's art was lost forever to those who esteemed it most.

We find that "Of those athletic figures in armor on horseback around William, Duke of Normandy, on that famous October day, 1066, nine at least were Sin Clairs. They moved in the inmost circles of his gallant surroundings." Dr. Jessop is a member 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, became prince of the Orkney Islands under the king of Norway, and high chancellor of Scotland under the royal house of Bruce. The St. Clairs were among those who wrested the Magna Charta from King John. In 1741 the St. Clairs exchanged their lofty title and island domains for the earldom of Caithness, which they still hold under the anglicized name of Sin Clair. 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 United States Army in 1791.

James St. Clair, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier and grandfather of former Senator St. Clair, of Pennsylvania. 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.

Dr. Charles James Jessop has thus far spent the greater part of his life in Kittanning. He received most of his earlier education in the public schools and academies of that place. Having decided upon entering the medical profession, he went to Pittsburgh, where he studied medicine with Dr. John Dickson. Following this he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, where he was graduated with high honors March 11, 1874, taking the

capital prize in anatomy. Dr. Jessop has specialized in this branch of his work, and as an expert is the equal of any anatomist in the State. After graduation, he spent one year as resident physician of Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, where he gained much valuable experience, and he is now the oldest surviving resident physician of that hospital. He began the independent practice of his profession in Kittanning in 1875, and has been unusually successful. Six years later he took his brother, who had lately taken up the profession, into the office with him, thus carrying out plans cherished by them for years. Kittanning General Hospital, now a very important institution of this part of the State, was founded by Dr. C. J. Jessop May 8, 1898. Dr. Jessop has been chief surgeon since the organization of the hospital, a well-merited honor, and his brother is also on the surgical staff. He was formerly president of the Armstrong County Medical Society; acted as president of the United States Pension Board for thirteen years; and also as president of the Board of Health for many years. He has likewise been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for eighteen years. Always a public-spirited man, he exerted himself to secure the abolishment of a toll over the Allegheny river, which resulted in the bridge being condemned and made free. Dr. Jessop is one of the five who donated the property upon which the Nealon Brick Works now stands; the company which operates same (Kittanning Brick and Fire Clay Company) manufactures the finest grade of bricks, which find a ready sale in all the States of the Union.

On June 5, 1895, Dr. Jessop married Emily Clark Campbell, daughter of Judge James Campbell, of Clarion county, Pa. (now deceased). Two children were born to them: Emily Mary, born Aug. 4, 1896, and Charles Hallock, born Nov. 2, 1898. The latter died two days after birth, being followed by the mother Nov. 12, 1898.

Fraternally Dr. Jessop is a member of the Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter No. 247, R. A. M., both of Kittanning, and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in the same city. He presented this latter order one of the finest, if not the finest, collections of Indian relics in the State of Pennsylvania. This collection was secured by Dr. Jessop through untiring efforts and the expenditure of much time, money and energy. The Kittanning lodge is deservedly proud of same.

Both as a professional man and as a citizen Dr. Jessop has always had in view the betterment of humanity, and those who have come within the range of his influence have been benefited thereby. It is such men as he who maintain high standards of efficiency in medical circles and the professional work generally.

Aside from his professional interests Dr. Jessop is very fond of hunting and fishing. He is an enthusiastic sportsman in every sense of the word, and being one of the best shots in Pennsylvania is always sought after by all sportsmen at the various shooting tournaments, local and State.

OSCAR SLOAN MARSHALL, attorney at law at Rural Valley, was born Nov. 25, 1858, in Wayne township, three miles south of Dayton, son of William W. and Jane (Cochran) Marshall.

William Marshall was the great-grandfather of Oscar S. Marshall.

Joseph Marshall, son of William Marshall, was born May 20, 1780, near Ebenezer, Indiana Co., Pa., where he lived until 1802, when he moved to Glade Run, in Wayne township. Here he cleared a field, and the following year built a cabin on it. This same field is now the site of the Dayton fair grounds. Joseph Marshall became a heavy landowner, and cleared off nearly all of his property. In 1822, with his brother James and George McComb, he built a mill which was one of the first in this section. Later Mr. Marshall bought the interests of his partners, and continued to carry on the mill alone until 1832, when he traded the property for a farm in the same township. He was very well known in his day. He was a great hunter, and later in life was fond of telling stories of his deeds of valor while hunting bears, panthers, wildcats, deer and other wild animals. On March 18, 1806, he married Margaret Marshall, daughter of James Marshall, of Indiana county, and she died July 26, 1842. On March 10, 1846, he married (second) Jane Ewing. His children were all born of his first marriage, and were as follows: Elizabeth W., James, Katie, William W., Margaret J., Joseph T., Maria C. and John Lewis. The father died Nov. 1, 1859.

William W. Marshall, son of Joseph Marshall, was born Aug. 3, 1813, and in young manhood engaged in milling, but in 1840, he settled on a farm in Wayne township which he had previously purchased, and lived upon this property until his death, which occurred in April, 1885. A strong Democrat, he was

often called upon to represent the principles of his party in various township offices, serving as auditor, constable, assessor and tax collector. In addition to his other interests he was agent for farm machinery, and traveled through Armstrong county in behalf of the company he represented. In 1860 he was the nominee for commissioner of Armstrong county, but his being a Republican district was not elected. Mr. Marshall was a well-educated man, and during his younger life taught school to some extent during the winter months, becoming very popular as an educator. His services were often required in the settling up of estates, and he was frequently made administrator. During 1870 he made a trip to Iowa, but was not sufficiently interested to invest in land there, foreseeing that a long period must elapse before returns could be made. Mr. Marshall rendered a number of public services to the people of Armstrong county, and in 1846 was one of a committee appointed by the State Legislature to locate a road from Indiana, Pa. to Clarion, Pa., a distance of over fifty miles. The work of selecting the proposed route consumed thirty days. It was he who conceived the idea of writing a history of the Marshall family, which work was carried out by his son, O. S. Marshall. Without doubt William W. Marshall was one of the foremost men of his period and locality, and always led in any enterprise he undertook.

On April 5, 1838, Mr. Marshall married Jane Cochran, who died July 16, 1907, and both are buried in Glade Run cemetery in Wayne township, where their useful lives were rounded out. Their children were: Lucinda C., born May 6, 1840, married John H. Kells, who died soon thereafter, and she married (second) James Newcom, and they reside in Kansas; David F., born March 20, 1842, a tanner, enlisted for service during the Civil war, and died in the army, Feb. 11, 1863, at Camp Humphreys, near Falmouth, Va.; F. P., born Dec. 4, 1844, served in Company G, 22d Pennsylvania Infantry, enlisting in the State service Sept. 16, 1872, for State defense, and now lives at Rural Valley, Pa., (he is unmarried); Robert M., born Jan. 5, 1848, a farmer, died in January, 1906; Mary J., born July 17, 1850, married Asbury M. Leas, and died in 1883; Oscar Sloan is the youngest.

Oscar Sloan Marshall attended the township school, and Glade Run Academy during the sessions of 1875, 1876 and 1877, and in the fall of the latter year went to Iowa, where he remained five years, during which time he was graduated from Lenox College, at Hopkinton,

Iowa. He taught school for five terms, three of them in Iowa and two in Armstrong county. Following this he entered the law office of ex-Judge Calvin Rayburn, of Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1886. Politically Mr. Marshall is a Democrat, like his distinguished father, and served as postmaster of Kittanning from 1895 to 1899. He then established himself as a newspaper man, owning the *Record*, which he published for two years, and then consolidated with T. G. Hosick, who had founded the *Advance*, at Rural Valley, on Jan. 1, 1901, the plant of the former paper being moved to Rural Valley. Eventually the *Record* was discontinued, the *Advance* being issued by the firm of Marshall & Hosick, and later by Marshall & Keeler. In 1908 Mr. Marshall disposed of his interest in the paper and plant.

For eighteen years he made Kittanning his home, and during that time was active in civic affairs. In 1889 he was elected burgess of the city, and served for one term. Since 1908 he has confined himself to the practice of his profession and the writing of insurance at Rural Valley, representing the Rural Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he is secretary, the president being J. J. Johnston.

Oscar Sloan Marshall married Hannah E. McIntire daughter of George W. McIntire, of Echo, Pa. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall: Nora B., who married C. C. Farren, cashier of the Rural Valley National Bank; W. W., who is an electrician; and Lucile C., who is attending school.

Since settling in Rural Valley Mr. Marshall has been prominently identified with its history, for he has been councilman and president of the board, and has served as solicitor for the borough. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, and Odd Fellows of Kittanning, and is much interested in the development of these orders.

In 1884 Mr. Marshall published a history of the Marshall family of this section, which is very valuable and interesting, not only to members of this connection, but to outsiders who can trace the various lines, and appreciate the care and work given to this production.

JOSIAH W. KLINGENSMITH, one of the best known citizens of Parks township, Armstrong county, was born there June 20, 1841, on the farm where he now lives.

The Klingensmith family is of German origin, and was founded in this country by

Peter Klingensmith, great-grandfather of Josiah W. Klingensmith, who on coming from Germany settled in Armstrong (then Westmoreland) county, in what is now Gilpin township. He was one of the pioneers in his section.

George Klingensmith, son of Peter, was born in 1779 in Westmoreland county, and in 1830 removed to Armstrong county, being one of the pioneer settlers in what is now Parks township. He built a log house in the woods and cleared his land for agricultural purposes, continuing to follow farming until his death, which occurred in 1857. He and his wife, who was also a Klingensmith, of Westmoreland county, were members of the Forks Church, where they are buried. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy.

Adam Klingensmith, son of George, was the only one of his parents' family to reach maturity. Born in Westmoreland county, he was only eight years old when brought by his parents to Armstrong county, and was all his life engaged in farming in Parks township, where he died Sept. 8, 1874, aged sixty-one years, eight months, twenty-six days. He was an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bethel, which he served officially as deacon. In politics he was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. His wife, Anna M. (Kirkland), born Aug. 20, 1806, in McKeesport, Allegheny county, was a daughter of John Kirkland, a native of Scotland, who came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania, where he followed boating on the Monongahela river between McKeesport and Pittsburgh. In 1812 he fell overboard from a flatboat on which he was employed as poler and was drowned. Mr. and Mrs. Adam Klingensmith had the following children: William, Mary L., Josiah W., Nathaniel K., Eden, John and Caroline E.

Josiah W. Klingensmith grew to manhood on the farm and obtained his education in the local public schools. During the summer of 1857 he engaged in boating on the old Pennsylvania canal, continuing that work for the season. During the next five years he was employed as a farm hand, working for ten or twelve dollars a month. In 1862 he entered the Union service, becoming a private in Company C, 139th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years. He saw much active service, taking part in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. He helped to bury the dead who had lain for eleven days upon the battlefield of Second Bull Run. His regiment then moved on to Sharpsburg, Md., joining the 6th Corps of the main army, and

marched to Antietam, where they took part in the battle. They were also at Fredericksburg (both engagements), the Wilderness and Gettysburg, in which Mr. Klingensmith took part after a forced march of thirty-six hours, during which time his company was not allowed to cook any food. He was under fire and in action there for the greater part of twenty-four hours. On May 5, 1864, at one of the Wilderness fights, he was wounded in the left hand by a musket ball, and was sent to Lincoln hospital at Washington, where he remained until August. On Dec. 24, 1864, he was discharged on account of disability, and he has never fully recovered the use of his hand.

After returning from the army Mr. Klingensmith took up farming, to which he devoted all his time until 1874, when he opened a store on his farm. It soon became a prosperous business center, and he continued in the business until 1892, when he sold it to his sons. Meantime, in 1881, Dime postoffice was established at the store, and he received the appointment as postmaster. From February, 1886, until Mr. Klingensmith's reappointment in 1889, the place was filled by a Democrat. Since retiring from the mercantile business he has given all his time and attention to his farm property, which has increased to such an extent that he now owns about twelve hundred acres in Armstrong county, including a number of farms besides his home place in Parks township of fifty-six acres, another of ninety-eight acres in that township, and one of 180 acres in Kiskiminetas township. Two hundred and seventy acres of his land is underlaid with a vein of coal 4 feet 10 inches thick. His interests are very extensive and ably managed. Though he had nothing to start with except his energy and ambition, he has done unusually well, and he has, moreover, maintained high standing for honor in all his dealings with his fellow men.

Mr. Klingensmith has long been active in local politics as a member of the Republican party, for whose success he has worked efficiently. He was elected assessor of Parks township when it was formed, serving three years. In religious connection he holds membership in the Boiling Springs Evangelical Lutheran Church, and for sixteen years served as a member of the church council.

On Feb. 20, 1866, Mr. Klingensmith married Lucinda Knappenberger, daughter of John Knappenberger, and they have had eight children, viz.: Mary A., who died Oct. 21, 1911, was the wife of William Ayers; John A., who resides at Mateer, Pa., conducting a store at that place, married Lavina Brown; William

Francis, who now conducts his father's old store at Dime, married Vivian Elliott; Nancy I. married Charles Bortz; Susan M. married Harry Gilchrist; Josiah W., who died in November, 1910, was married to Nellie B. Riggle; Olive L. married Harry Lafferty; Sarah Myrna married Frank Riddel.

The first of the Knappenberger family in this part of the State was Conrad Knappenberger, who came hither from central Pennsylvania. Philip Knappenberger was the grandfather of Mrs. Josiah W. Klingensmith. His son John Knappenberger came to Armstrong county in 1837, and died at the age of seventy-eight years. He is buried at Spring Church in Kiskiminetas township. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Anna M. Hill, daughter of John Hill, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and they had the following children: Daniel, Jacob, Augustus, Henry C., and Lucinda (Mrs. Josiah W. Klingensmith).

DAVID P. TROUT, D. D. S., of Leechburg, Armstrong county, one of the oldest practicing dentists in this part of Pennsylvania, has been located there for over fifty years. As one of the first dentists to settle there he is one of the most widely known, and his high reputation has been maintained by conscientious and satisfactory work which places him among the foremost practitioners of his profession in this section. Dr. Trout was born Oct. 22, 1839, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and is a great-grandson of the founder of his family in America.

The Doctor's great-grandfather came to this country from Germany, in company with one of his brothers, and first settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia. They separated, and the family never afterward succeeded in locating the brother mentioned. The great-grandfather married in Philadelphia, and after living there some years went to the Colony of Virginia, where he died. His son, Baltzer Trout, grandfather of Dr. Trout, was born at Germantown and went with his father to Virginia. He was a stonemason by trade. During the Revolution he served as a soldier in the Colonial forces, was with Washington at Yorktown, and in his later years received a pension for his services. He was married in Virginia, his wife's maiden name being Ritinour, and in 1806 removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., among the pioneers of that region, settling in the woods three miles from Delmont. There he cleared a tract of land and continued to make his home for eighteen years; his place is now known as the Branthouwer farm. His family consisted of

five sons and two daughters, all born in Virginia; Henry, who died in Illinois; John, who died in Westmoreland county, Pa.; Jacob, who died in Westmoreland county; Baltzer, who died in Greenfield, Pa.; Daniel, who died in Westmoreland county; Catherine, wife of Philip Walters; and Elizabeth, wife of John Jonston. The father of this family died July 5, 1837, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and the mother died in December of the same year; they are buried in the Poke Run churchyard. Mr. and Mrs. Trout were members of the Methodist Church.

Jacob Trout, son of Baltzer Trout, was born Jan. 28, 1798, in Virginia, and came with his father to Westmoreland county, where he followed farming in Allegheny township from 1832 until he retired because of his advancing years. He owned 137 acres, and had a well improved farm, which he cultivated intelligently, the place showing the result of his good management. Outside of his farm work he was not particularly active in the community except in his connection with the Lutheran church, of which he was a prominent member, taking a leading part in its work. He died June 5, 1868. Mr. Trout married Mary A. Hawk, daughter of Daniel and Magdalena (Bricker) Hawk. A large family was born to this union: William R.; Baltzer, who is deceased; Jacob, deceased; Daniel, living in California; Henry, living in Iowa; David P.; Mary A., who married George H. Goodsel; Harriet, deceased; Jennie, unmarried; Melvina R., who married Cochran Vantine; Jemima, unmarried; and Caroline E., who died young.

William R. Trout, eldest son of Jacob, was born Sept. 26, 1829, in Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and was reared upon the farm, where he remained until twenty-four years old. He was educated in the common schools and at Leechburg Academy, and taught school for fourteen years, for six terms of that time being engaged in Armstrong county, the balance in Westmoreland county. For several years he followed farming on part of the old homestead in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and since he retired from agricultural pursuits, in 1904, he has made his home at Vandergrift, Pa. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg, and teaches in the Sunday school. He was made a Mason at Freeport, Pa., in 1866. Mr. Trout has made a special study of Indian times and history in this section, on which subject he has become an authority. He married Maggie Lang, daughter of John Lang, and they had five children; Judson L., who is a resident

of Leechburg; Mary, unmarried; Cora, who married N. H. Slonaker; Anna, who married H. E. Walthour; and Malvina R., unmarried. Mrs. Trout died in 1891, and is buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county.

David P. Trout began his education in the common schools and later attended Leechburg Academy. He then entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio, after which he took his course in dentistry under a private preceptor, at Leechburg, as there were but two schools of dentistry in the United States at that time. He began practice in 1862 and has continued without interruption since, for the long period of fifty years maintaining his standing as one of the leading dental practitioners in this locality. Dr. Trout owns a fine farm one and a half miles west of Leechburg, in Westmoreland county. He has been a useful citizen in the borough, giving good service upon the school board for a period of ten years, and has always given his aid and influence to progressive movements in the community.

On Oct. 21, 1879, Dr. Trout married Mina Cooper, daughter of John Cooper, who resided at Oakdale, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and died March 10, 1914, aged ninety-four years; he was able to read the daily papers without the aid of glasses. He was a nephew of James Fenimore Cooper, the famous historian and writer of Indian stories. Dr. Trout and his wife have two daughters, Maude and Maria, both of whom live at home. They have had the advantages of extensive travel.

Dr. Trout is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Socially he is a Mason, having belonged to Leechburg Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., for the last forty-five years.

REUBEN A. McCULLOUGH, attorney at law, and one of the eminent men of his profession in active practice at Kittanning, was born in Wayne township, this county, July 7, 1859. He is a son of David and Frances (Hoffman) McCullough.

Alexander McCullough, his great-grandfather, was a pioneer in eastern Pennsylvania, and served two years in the American army during the Revolution.

David McCullough, Sr., paternal grandfather of Reuben A. McCullough, came from Lancaster county to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling near Salem.

David McCullough, Jr., was born in 1820. About 1845 he moved to Mahoning township, Armstrong county, and worked as a wheel-

wright and farmer. In the year 1878 he went to Cedar county, Nebr., where he devoted himself exclusively to farming. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his term of service reenlisted, serving until the close of the war. He entered the service as a private, but when discharged held the rank of lieutenant. Having been connected with the Army of the Potomac, he participated in every battle the 61st Pennsylvania was engaged in during the war, and had the misfortune to be slightly disabled at Fair Oaks and the Wilderness, and also in the charge at Mary's Heights, before Fredericksburg. Originally a Democrat, before the close of the war he became a Republican, and affiliated thereafter with the party. In his after life he served as justice of the peace for a number of years. Having been baptized in the faith of the Reformed Church, he attended services held by that denomination. His wife was a daughter of George Hoffman, who came from eastern Pennsylvania, and settled near Harrison City, Westmoreland county. Her paternal grandfather, Goode, was a commissioned officer in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. David McCullough had twelve children. She died in 1867, and her husband later married a Mrs. Conger, of Clarion county, Pa. The eleven children of the McCullough family who grew to maturity (for one died young) were: Margaret, wife of John Doverspike; Sarah, wife of William Shields; Lavina, wife of Robert Montgomery; Susan, wife of David Walton; Nora, wife of Clark Olsen, of Nebraska; Rev. Charles, now deceased, a minister of the United Brethren Church; David; Hiram; John, deceased; Reuben A., and William.

Reuben A. McCullough attended public school in Mahoning township, and Oakland Academy, from which after a four years' course, he was graduated in 1882. He then studied law under Edward S. Golden, and edited a country paper for a livelihood, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1887. That same year, he began the practice of his profession. In 1904 he entered into a law partnership with H. A. Heilman, of Kittanning, under the firm name of McCullough & Heilman. After four years this partnership was dissolved, and since then Mr. McCullough has continued alone. He has for some years been solicitor for Kittanning borough. In 1909 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for county judge. Mr. McCullough was sent by his district as a delegate to the

Democratic national convention held at Chicago in 1896, and was one of the two Pennsylvania delegates who refused to bolt that stormy convention after the free silver platform was adopted, contending the right of the majority to rule. For several years he served as chairman of the Democratic county committee. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, and for several years has been an elder in same. Not only is he active in church work, but is teacher of the John Orr Bible class, consisting of about 160 members. Mr. McCullough is recognized as one of the most efficient and interesting Bible class teachers in the State, and the people of Kittanning take deep pride in the standing of this very remarkable class.

In 1889 Mr. McCullough was married (first) to Susan Heeter, daughter of George Heeter, of Clarion county. Three children were born of this marriage: Ruby, Ward and Charles. Mrs. McCullough died in 1894. In 1898, Mr. McCullough married (second) Ada M. Brown, daughter of Robert E. Brown, of Kittanning, a prominent attorney and successful iron manufacturer of that city.

BOYD H. PUTNEY, the leading merchant of Putneyville, is a member of a representative family of that section, members of which have been conspicuous citizens of the locality, having been the means of building up that town and aiding in bringing it to its present flourishing condition.

David Putney, grandfather of Boyd H. Putney, was the first of the name to settle here. He was born in Connecticut Oct. 18, 1794, and before he reached his majority located at Pittsburgh, Pa. Here on Sept. 29, 1818, he married Lavina Stevenson, who was born Jan. 7, 1796. Shortly after his marriage he removed with his wife to Freeport, Armstrong county, and in 1833 purchased a thousand acres of land from the Holland Land Company at a dollar and a half an acre. This land surrounded and included the present village of Putneyville, which was named in Mr. Putney's honor. Soon after this his sons James T. and George S. settled on this spot, where the village of Putneyville now stands. Mr. Putney worked here a year on a headrace and dam, and taking out timber for a grist and saw mill, employing from ten to twelve men. In the meantime he had established a store stocked with a limited assortment of staple merchandise brought from Freeport and Pittsburgh, and later he erected a frame dwelling of a story and a half, the first of the

kind in the neighborhood. In 1836 he had completed his gristmill which he successfully conducted until 1840, during which period he had also cleared considerable land and built several tenement houses. About this time he contracted to furnish a large amount of timber for the completion of dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, which he expected to fill with the aid of his son George S. Through unforeseen circumstances there was a loss of timber which hindered them from carrying his contract to completion, and Mr. Putney became involved financially. In 1842 he was obliged to effect a sale of the greater part of his property to meet his indebtedness, and he then turned his grist and saw mill over with about 190 acres of land surrounding it to his sons James T. and George S. by the request of his creditors for the sum of \$4,000. However, David Putney lived to see the county in which he settled developed and become well settled, and to enjoy the sight of a well ordered village, which he and his family had done much to accomplish, this village being on land he took up in 1833 in its virgin state.

David Putney was honored by election to the Legislature in 1854, and was prominently identified with every movement tending toward the welfare of the community in which he lived. He and his wife were the parents of these children: James T.; George S.; David T.; Mary Eleanor, who married Absalom Smullin; William N.; Samuel B.; Nelson O., and Ezra J. He died Aug. 31, 1879, and Mrs. Putney passed away April 20, 1872.

Samuel B. Putney, born in Freeport in 1828, came to Mahoning township with his parents in 1833. Here he grew to manhood assisting his father in conducting the business, and he was identified with Putney business interests until his death, principally in the boating department. His death occurred in 1862, at the early age of thirty-four, from illness contracted while running boats to Pittsburgh. His wife, who was Harriet A. Williamson, was a daughter of Robert C. Williamson, who was a pioneer foundryman of Freeport, where he operated a foundry for several years. He was an early settler of Mahoning township, settling near Oakland and engaging in farming. He finally moved to New Bethlehem, where he died in 1878 at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Putney were the parents of three children: David W., who died in 1881; Boyd H.; and Harry E. J., of Kittanning.

Boyd H. Putney was born in Putneyville Oct. 7, 1858, and was there reared to man-

hood, and educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he began life for himself as a bark peeler in the lumber woods of Elk county, remaining there one winter, and in 1877 went to Perrysville, in what is known as the Park Oil Fields, where he embarked in the coal business and general teaming. This he continued for four years, in 1881 returning to Putneyville where he was engaged in various lines of business as contracting painter, and leasing oil and gas property, until the year 1902. At this time he purchased the Putney Store property and has since conducted it with marked success, having the largest stock of general merchandise to be found in this section of his county. He is up-to-date and progressive and his courtesy and enterprise have won him most complimentary results in his business.

Mr. Putney married Sept. 24, 1884, Cornelia M., daughter of John F. and Eliza (Burd) Gearhart, of Mahoning township, and their children are: Lena G., wife of T. J. Orr; Verda. V.; Edna B.; Nellie H.; Dee A.; Paul Edwin; Walter Samuel and Owen Eugene. Mr. Putney and his family are members of the M. E. Church. In fraternal connection he is a member of the K. of P. and A. O. U. M. He has followed the attitude of his fathers before him in his duty toward his locality and has served as school director, treasurer of the school board, and treasurer of the township. He has given his best efforts to aid in the betterment of conditions in his township, and is much esteemed by all his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL STOREY (deceased), who spent his latter years in retirement at Wickboro, Kittanning, was for a number of years a successful business man of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, and was also prominent in public life, having served a term as county commissioner.

Though a native of Brady's Bend Mr. Storey passed his early life in Butler county, Pa. His father, Alexander Storey, was a native of that county. For a number of years he was engaged as a mill man at Brady's Bend, but when he had saved enough he bought a farm near Petrolia, in Butler county, upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying there at the age of seventy-five years. He was buried in the Fairview cemetery in Butler county. His religious connection was with the Baptist Church, and in politics he was a Republican; he never held public office. His wife, Julia (Campbell), was also born in But-

ler county, and died there at the age of sixty-two years. The following family were born to them: William Campbell, James, Hannah, Webster, Raymond, Elmira, Cora, and another daughter, deceased.

William Campbell Storey was born March 4, 1840, at Brady's Bend, and was reared principally in Butler county, where he received all his schooling except a business course at Iron City College, Pittsburgh. He became a fine penman, and taught school for several years, being engaged in teaching both before and after his marriage. After this event he went into business at Brady's Bend, at which place he became a leader, as a builder of tanks and oil well derricks or rigs. He was three times elected justice of the peace of Brady's Bend township, holding that office for a period of fifteen years. In 1862 he settled on his farm, the place his widow still owns in Perry township, living there while engaged in business at Brady's Bend. He was also engaged in farming. While living on his farm Mr. Storey was elected on the Republican ticket county commissioner, in which office he gave highly efficient and creditable service for the term of three years. Retiring from his farm and business interests Mr. Storey moved to Kittanning, where he passed the rest of his life. He died, suddenly, March 6, 1902, at Wickboro, of heart trouble, to which he had been subject, and was buried in Kittanning cemetery. Mr. Storey belonged to the I. O. O. F., and was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, in which he held the office of deacon. A man of many sterling qualities, he had the high character and strength of purpose which typify the substantial citizen to whom his fellows may look for good service in any capacity, and he was a worthy and highly respected member of his community.

On Feb. 23, 1861, Mr. Storey was married to Elizabeth Crawford, who was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, daughter of William and Jenima (Berford) Crawford, and six children were born to them, namely: James B., who is a resident of West Virginia, married Elizabeth Shott, and their children are Emma, Harrison and Ruth. William A., who died Sept. 6, 1913, also lived in West Virginia, near Mannington, and married Lydia Copenhaver; they had Mabel, Walter, James, Lottie (deceased), Elizabeth, Julia May, Robert and another child. Lottie married Chamber Bowers, of Queen street, Kittanning, and has four children, Wilbert, Mildred, Ruth and George. Elizette is the widow of Mac. Mildren and has five children.

John, Arthur, Horace, Frank and Chester. John S., proprietor of a restaurant and confectionery at Wickboro, where he resides, married Olive Siebert, and they have one child, Sharon. Mary (deceased) married J. D. Cuffman (no living children). Mrs. Storey continues to make her home in Wickboro, living at No. 1162 Orr avenue. She still owns the farm in Perry township, a tract of forty-two acres.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, father of Mrs. Storey, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he spent his early life and received his schooling. When a young man he settled in Armstrong county, buying a farm at Cresswell, in Perry township, where he passed the rest of his long life, dying there at the advanced age of eighty-six years; he is buried in Perry township. He became a large land owner, his holdings including considerable oil lands, and was widely known, having served twenty years as a justice of the peace. This section was all wild when he settled here, bears and other wild animals being still numerous, and he cleared the property on which he continued to make his home until his death. Energetic and progressive, he was always a leader in movements for the well-being or advancement of his township, and was a notably good citizen. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a member of the M. E. Church.

Mr. Crawford married Jemima Berford, a native of Armstrong county, daughter of Reuben Berford, who was of English parentage. She died at the age of eighty-two years and was buried in the same cemetery as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford became the parents of twelve children, five of whom are now living, and Mrs. Storey was the fifth of this family in the order of birth.

URIAH OURY HEILMAN, M. D., who has practiced medicine at Leechburg for over a quarter of a century, is an honorable representative of a family which has been settled in Armstrong county for almost one hundred and twenty years. He was born Sept. 23, 1853, on the old homestead farm of his father, Solomon Heilman, and near the old farm of his grandfather, Daniel Heilman.

The Heilmans are of German origin, and the name dates from 1305, when a German Palatine, "Veit the Heilman," was knighted by the Emperor Albright and given a nobility diploma, his descendants calling themselves Heilman. The name is found in the German Genealogical Register from that time down to the sixteenth century. The name is variously

spelled, Heilman, Heylman, Hileman and Hyleman in old records.

Peter Heilman, Sr., the Doctor's great-grandfather, was born in 1750 in Alsace-Lorraine, and was two years old when he came to America with his father, Christian Heilman; his mother, the wife of Christian Heilman, died during the voyage. They settled in Northampton county, Pa. It is not known whether Christian remarried or not, but Peter said he had a brother or half-brother named Michael. Peter Heilman learned the trade of weaver. According to some accounts he and his wife, Elizabeth (Harter), came to what was later Kittanning township, Armstrong county, in 1795-96, and (according to his grandson, John Heilman, 1913) died in 1833, at the age of eighty-two years. His son Jacob, who was eighty-six years old in 1882, was according to one account born there. In another Jacob's birth is given as occurring in Northampton county, Pa., in April, 1791, and in that account he is said to have died Jan. 27, 1877 (or December 27, 1876), aged nearly eighty-six (if he had lived to April 12th following he would have been eighty-six.) At any rate, the Heilmans were among the pioneer families of Kittanning township, and of the substantial class of early settlers. Various members of the family were recorded in the assessment lists of 1807 as owners of mills, distilleries and large tracts of land, and the Heilman whiskey, made by Jacob Heilman, was celebrated in its day.

Peter Heilman, Sr., occupied a high position in his community, was an active Lutheran, and was one of the two who were most active and liberal at the time of the organization of the first church here. He and his wife were both noted for their worth as Christian workers and neighbors. She, too, was a weaver, famed all over this section for her skill, and she was a remarkable woman in many other ways. She was strong physically, handsome of feature and finely built, her small feet and hands, with their tapering fingers, being much admired. She and her husband were noted for their health and wholesome good nature, which made them universally loved, and bequeathed to their descendants a heritage which has made them average well with any family in the county, for strength, independence, honesty and intelligence, for their posterity have shown many of their excellent characteristics. Their family consisted of twelve sons and daughters: Gertrude married Jacob Beaser (or Pieser) and had a family; Christina married Joseph

Beaser (or Pieser), brother of her sister Gertrude's husband; Mary (Polly) married Frederick Tarr; Susanna married John King, grandfather of the present judge elect; John married Elizabeth Yount; Daniel married Lydia Yount; Solomon married Hannah Yount; Frederick married Margaret Ehinger; Robert died in boyhood; Margaret married John Stitt; Elizabeth (who was a cripple) died; Jacob married Susanna Waltenbaugh.

Daniel Heilman, son of Peter Heilman, Sr., was the Doctor's grandfather. He lived in Kittanning township, following farming until his death, which occurred in 1852, when he was fifty years of age. His wife, Lydia (Yount), was a daughter of Daniel Yount (Yunt or Aundt), and belonged also to a family of pioneers of this township whose members were among the large land holders there. The name is written Yundt in old records, and in German Aundt. Mr. and Mrs. Heilman had the following children: Solomon, Daniel, George, Samuel (born Aug. 29, 1822, died June 27, 1888), Isaac, Simon, Harry, Eve (married George Sheaffer), and Lydia (Mrs. George Eimon), and Susie and Elizabeth, who died young.

Solomon Heilman, son of Daniel, married Elizabeth Schreckengost, who was the daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Oury) Schreckengost, and came of honored and substantial pioneer stock of Armstrong county. Her father was a large landowner. The Schreckengosts claim descent from the German nobility and were entitled to a large landed estate in Germany.

Uriah Oury Heilman, son of Solomon, began his education in the common schools and later attended Elderton Academy and Thiel College, at Greenville, Pa. Then he taught school for three years, during part of this time also reading medicine with Dr. James Carnahan, at Cochran Mills, in Burrell township, and he continued his medical studies at the University of Wooster, Ohio; then he read with Dr. M. Alter, of Kittanning, son of the great Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, taking a special course in chemistry and microscopical work. Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., he was graduated therefrom in April, 1881, and received a special diploma from Prof. John S. Lynch, of that institution, for work in diseases of the heart, throat and lungs. Locating in Parks township, Armstrong Co., Pa. (Dime post-office), he remained there engaged in practice for five and a half years, at the end of the period removing to Philadelphia, where he at-

tended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College under Samuel Gross, Sr., Bartholow, Da Costa, Agnew, Ashhurst, Pepper and Wood, taking a post-graduate course at Jefferson. In 1887 Dr. Heilman came to Leechburg, where he has ever since been actively engaged in practice. His success has been won by hard work and conscientious devotion to the needs of his patrons. Personally and professionally his standing is the highest.

On April 7, 1881, Dr. Heilman married Esther M. Heckman, who was born in what is now Parks township, Armstrong county, daughter of Gideon and Sarah (Schumaker) Heckman and granddaughter of Abraham Heckman, a pioneer of Armstrong county, who married Esther Klingensmith, a member of another pioneer family.

Daniel Schumaker, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Heilman, was also a pioneer settler in Armstrong county, and had children: Josiah, who died aged twenty-four, unmarried; Eliza, who married Thomas Young; Sarah, Mrs. Heilman's mother; Rev. Isaiah W.; Margaret, who married Josiah Schaul; Lucinda, who married Isaac E. Shumaker; Mary, who married Charles W. Webster; Rev. L. J.; Rev. Albert; John; and Joseph, who was a soldier in the Civil war.

Seven children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Heilman; Rena May graduated from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced at Leechburg for nearly seven years, until her marriage to Alexander P. Lindsay, an attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa. (they have one son, Alexander H.); Marlin W., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, now engaged in practice at Tarentum, Pa., married Martha Grant, of Franklin, Pa.; Grace Goldie is a graduate of Bryn Athyn Seminary, near Philadelphia, and of the Western Conservatory of Music, Pittsburgh, and is now engaged in teaching music in Pittsburgh and Leechburg; Otho Ward graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in Arts and Science (B. S.) and is now engaged in teaching in the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa.; Bessie, a graduate of the Bryn Athyn Seminary, took a three years' course under Prof. Wilber H. Green in literature and vocal music, and is engaged in teaching; H. Glenn is attending Leechburg high school, from which his brothers and sisters also graduated; Carroll Vernon died when eleven years old, of rheumatism of the heart, brought on by exposure.

Dr. Heilman and his wife are members of

the General Church of the New Jerusalem, East End, Pittsburgh.

JOHN F. WHITWORTH, corporation deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has held that position continuously since 1901, but has maintained his home at Kittanning, where he had practiced law for a number of years.

Mr. Whitworth was born Feb. 12, 1854, at Apollo, Armstrong county, where he received his early education in the common schools. He also studied under private teachers, and took his professional course at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Armstrong county bar in 1878 and has been in practice ever since, having long made a specialty of corporation law, in which branch he is a recognized authority. He has written six works on corporation law which have had a wide circulation and a number of semi-legal works on the Bible. Until 1901 Mr. Whitworth practiced at Kittanning, where he acquired a wide patronage, and he has since been engaged at Harrisburg, having in that year accepted the position of corporation deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He has continued to maintain his home, however, at Kittanning, his residence being at No. 403 North McKean street, where he spends his weekends with his family. Mr. Whitworth has always been a staunch Republican and active in the work of the party, and before entering upon his work at Harrisburg served as county chairman. On June 26, 1884, Mr. Whitworth married Maude Reynolds, daughter of Thomas Hamilton Reynolds and granddaughter of Richard Reynolds. A full sketch of the Reynolds family appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth have been born the following children: Henrietta, a student in Damrosch Conservatory, New York, and John Ford, a student in high school at Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

John F. Whitworth is a descendant of George Whitworth, who was minister from England to France at the time of the Napoleonic wars, and came from an English family of distinguished capacity, many of whose members have become known as successful professional men and manufacturers. The family history in England can be traced back to an early period. Samuel Whitworth, great-grandfather of John F. Whitworth, was an eminent civil engineer. Richard Whitworth, grandfather of John F. Whitworth, was born in England, where he became engaged in business as a manufacturer of cotton goods, continuing thus for

a number of years. He was a friend of the father of John Bright, also a cotton manufacturer. After he had been in business for some years in England, Richard Whitworth came to the United States, in 1812, settling in Baltimore, where he erected and operated two large mills, and also owned twenty-two brick houses there. Some trouble arising with his employees, strikers burned all his property to the ground the eve before Christmas, 1837. Before he left England he married Mary Butterworth, also a native of that country, whose father was a prominent squire of the county in which he resided, and whose brother was a captain in the English army and fell in the battle of Corunna, in Spain, under the celebrated Sir John Moore. Many of her ancestors were members of the medical profession. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Whitworth had four children: Richard, Smith, Alice and Sarah. Mrs. Whitworth died in America. Mr. Whitworth married for his second wife a Miss Grant, of Baltimore, who bore him two daughters, Anna and Elizabeth, both born at Baltimore.

Smith Whitworth, father of John F. Whitworth, was born in Lancashire, England, and was two years old when he came to America with his parents in 1812. He was educated at Baltimore. About 1840 he came to Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., where he was extensively engaged in the boating business for some years. He then turned his attention to the manufacture of flour and the mercantile business, and in 1858 became a member of the firm of Cass, McClintock & Co., who purchased the works of the Kiskiminetas Iron Company and manufactured nails and iron for several years. In 1885 Mr. Whitworth retired from active business life, and he died at Apollo in 1893. He was a staunch Republican and a strong temperance man. He never would accept any office except that of school director, which he held for many years. His business life was a very successful one, and he continued his interest in commercial matters throughout his life. He was a great reader, had a retentive memory, was well versed in history and literature, and followed closely the current news of the day. He was one of the oldest members of the Apollo Lodge No. 437, F. & A. M., in which he took a deep interest. Mr. Whitworth married Henrietta L. Ford, daughter of John and Jane (Sanson) Ford, the latter a sister of Rev. James G. Sanson, a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. John Ford, father of Mrs. Henrietta L. (Ford) Whitworth, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his son J. J. Ford, as well as

other close relatives of John F. Whitworth, served in the Union army during the Civil war. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith Whitworth: Alice married Rev. David K. Nesbit, now deceased, a Presbyterian minister, located at Peoria, Ill.; Richard S., a physician and surgeon of Saltsburg, Pa., married Sadie Wilson; John F. is mentioned above; James S., attorney at law, residing at Vandergrift, Pa., married Carrie Orr, daughter of Samuel Orr, of Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pa.; Mary died Sept. 25, 1890, at the age of twenty-five years, and is buried at Apollo.

JOHN HARVEY MATEER has lived at his present home in Boggs township for over forty years, having settled there in the spring of 1872. He is a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, has held the office of tax collector of his township, and is a citizen who commands the highest respect of all who know him. Mr. Mateer was born July 31, 1846, on the old Mateer homestead in Boggs township, and belongs to a family of Scotch-Irish origin which has been in Pennsylvania for several generations.

James Mateer, the founder of this branch in America, was born in Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Crossing the Atlantic with his wife, Mollie (Sharon), and family, he settled in the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania, seven miles from Harrisburg and one mile from Mechanicsville, obtaining land from the Penns on which he made his home and devoted himself to farming. There he reared his family. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Mateer, son of James and Mollie Mateer, always followed farming, remaining on the old home place, where he died in 1805. He married Rosanna Quigley, and they reared a family.

John Mateer, son of Samuel, was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., thence removing in 1806 to Armstrong county, settling in Franklin township, close to what is now Montgomeryville, on land now owned by the Shawmut Railway Company. He obtained 250 acres of land in what is now Washington township, then all in the woods, and developed a desirable property, putting up a substantial brick house and frame barn, and making many improvements which added to its value. In 1855 Mr. Mateer left Armstrong county, moving out to Wayne county, Ill., where he died in 1866. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Margaret Montgomery, and they

had the following children: Washington, Samuel, Robert, John, Margaret, Nancy Jane, Rosana, Montgomery and Anthony.

Samuel Mateer, son of John, was born in November, 1818, in what is now East Franklin township, Armstrong county, and was raised there. Later he located in what was then Pine (now Boggs) township, where his son Samuel S. Mateer now lives, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1900. Farming was his principal business throughout life, but in his early years he was also a drover, dealing extensively in stock, which he drove to the eastern markets. He bought the place of 200 acres in Boggs township now owned by his son Samuel at a time when there were neither roads nor bridges in the vicinity, and the tree under which he pitched his tent the first winter, while he cleared a place for his house, is still standing. In the spring he went for his young wife, whom he had married the previous August, 1843, and they worked together to improve the property, in time being able to build a fine house and barns. Mr. Mateer was a Democrat and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the locality, holding the office of justice of the peace for many years and serving faithfully in various township offices, including that of school director. Being a carpenter, he in 1859 built the schoolhouse which still stands on the farm and is known by his name. He also contributed liberally toward the building of the Concord Presbyterian Church, and was one of the trustees of that congregation. He helped to secure good roads in his neighborhood. He was the promoter of Pine Creek Furnace, and in company with James E. Brown, of whom he purchased his farm, established the furnace where the station of that name now stands. Thus he was associated with many movements which marked the progress of his community. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In August, 1843, Mr. Mateer married Elizabeth Ambrose, who was born April 2, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Ambrose, a farmer of Westmoreland county, who came to Franklin township, Armstrong county, where he reared his family of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ambrose was a Whig and a Presbyterian. Mrs. Mateer died in August, 1903. She and her husband had the following children, all born on the home farm in Boggs township where their son Samuel S. now lives: James E. B., born May 24th, 1844, is a farmer of Boggs township (he married Esther S. Lowry) John Harvey, born July 31, 1846, is a farmer of Boggs township; Robert M.,

born Oct. 5, 1848, graduated from Jefferson Medical College and was a prominent physician of Elderton, this county, until his death, June 18, 1900 (he married Mary Donly); Benjamin Franklin, born Dec. 25, 1850, is a retired farmer living in Kittanning; Samuel S., born May 1, 1853, married Mary Houser; Annie Jane, born Oct. 25, 1855, married William W. Calhoun, a farmer of Boggs township; Margaret, born March 18, 1858, married Findley P. Wolff, an attorney of Kittanning, and died June 24, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born in December, 1860, is the widow of Joseph Banks, and is living in Kittanning; Ambrose M., born July 16, 1863, is a merchant at Ford City, this county; Alexander Montgomery, born Oct. 26, 1867, is a farmer of Boggs township. Besides their own large family Mr. and Mrs. Mateer raised Daniel Cogley, who was born Sept. 7, 1839, and whom they took into their home as an orphan boy of nine years. He still resides on the old homestead with Samuel S. Mateer. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, and serving three years with the Army of the Potomac; after his discharge he returned to the Mateer farm in Boggs township.

John Harvey Mateer was reared and educated in Boggs township, where he has passed all his life. In the spring of 1872, shortly before his marriage, he came to the farm he has since owned and occupied—a fine tract of 106 acres to which he has added seven acres since he settled upon it. The improvements, including the commodious and substantial buildings, are practically all his own work, and the fine condition of the property is the best comment on his up-to-date and intelligent management. Besides carrying on general farming, he raises fine dairy stock and Percheron Norman horses, in which latter he takes particular pride. Though he has not sought public honors he has been elected tax collector and served with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. In political connection he is a Democrat, in church connection a Presbyterian.

On Jan. 30, 1873, Mr. Mateer married Clara L. Calhoun, who was born Sept. 26, 1846, daughter of James Robert and Nancy (Cochran) Calhoun. Five children were born to this union: (1) Robert C., born Jan. 3, 1874, is unmarried. (2) Samuel Lee, born March 19, 1877, now resides in East Franklin township, Armstrong county, on the farm formerly owned by O. N. Wilson. He married May Sechrist, daughter of Andrew Sechrist,

and they have two children, Evelyn Cleda, born April 25, 1909, and Ivan Lloyd, born Feb. 28, 1912. (3) Iva Blanche, born March 7, 1882, is a teacher in Kittanning. (4) Delbert H., born Jan. 29, 1884, married Olive Roney, daughter of George Roney, and their children are Clair Franklin, born Oct. 28, 1906, and Harry Elmeyer, born Jan. 29, 1907. Their home is in Kittanning. (5) Finley Ambrose, born April 30, 1888, married Beulah Orr, daughter of John Orr, and has one child, Mildred Genevieve, born Aug. 28, 1910. They reside in Kittanning.

James Calhoun, Mrs. Mateer's great-grandfather, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His first settlement in this country was in Lancaster county, Pa., but soon after the close of the Revolution he removed to Indiana county, remaining there, however, only a few years; he was one of the early school teachers of that county. Thence he removed to Boggs township, Armstrong county, where he passed the remainder of his life. In religious belief he was a Seceder. In Lancaster county he married (first) Ellen Templeton, by whom he had two children, Ellen and William. In Indiana county he married (second) Mrs. May (Abrams) Walker. He reared a large family of children.

Mrs. Mateer's grandfather, Hon. John Calhoun, was born Jan. 16, 1784, in Indiana or Armstrong county, Pa., spent nearly all his life in Wayne township, and died in May, 1874. He was long one of the most respected citizens of Armstrong county. In early life he was a carpenter, but in his later years engaged in farming. For thirty years he held the office of justice of the peace in district No. 7, being first appointed in 1822 under Governor Hiester, and he was three times commissioned assistant judge, first in 1840 to serve out an unexpired term, in 1842 for a full term by Governor Porter, and again by Governor Shunk, in 1848. He was active in public matters and political affairs during the greater part of his mature life. He was a Whig until late in life, when he became a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He was one of the first militia captains in the State, commissioned March 30, 1813, by Governor Snyder; on Aug. 30, 1811, he had been commissioned lieutenant colonel. In early life a Seceder, he later joined the Presbyterian Church and was among the founders and elders of the Glade Run and Concord Churches. Mr. Calhoun was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Anthony, whom he

married in 1806, died Sept. 1, 1827, the mother of eight children, born as follows: Noah A., Dec. 26, 1806 (died in 1889); William J., July 22, 1809 (deceased, a carpenter and farmer of Wayne township); May (Mrs. Thomas Ritchey, of Wayne township), Jan. 15, 1812 (deceased); Nancy (wife of Samuel H. Porter), Sept. 18, 1814 (deceased); James R., March 25, 1817; Sarah (Mrs. James Calhoun, of Boggs township), Oct. 4, 1819; Samuel S. N., March 22, 1823; John K., Feb. 26, 1825. All the daughters married farmers, and all the sons became farmers except John K., who was an attorney. Six of the grandchildren of John Calhoun were in the Civil war, Ephraim (son of James R. Calhoun), James Robert (son of William J. Calhoun), William D. Porter, John A. Ritchey, John A. Calhoun and John C. Calhoun. On Jan. 1, 1828, he married (second) Catherine Marshall, who was born Oct. 8, 1788, and died April 26, 1865. They had one child, Elizabeth C., born Oct. 30, 1830, who married Robert Anthony, of Frostburg, Pa., son of Levi and Mary (Miller) Anthony.

James Robert Calhoun was born March 25, 1817, in Armstrong county, and settled there, on a farm in Wayne township, where he lived until 1882. He then retired and removed to the borough of Dayton, where he died Feb. 15, 1904. Mr. Calhoun was one of the most progressive farmers of his day, and took particular pride in his valuable live stock. He was one of the managers of the Dayton A. M. Association. In his day he was a prominent supporter of the Democratic party in this section of the county, served as tax collector, school director (twelve years), road supervisor (four years), one term as councilman of Dayton and several terms as burgess. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church for over fifty years. He married April 8, 1841, Nancy S. Cochran, daughter of William and Mary (Marshall) Cochran, and their children were: Ephraim A., born July 5, 1843, and who in 1862, became a member of Company K, 155th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Elmira A., born Jan. 6, 1845; Clara Lavina, Mrs. Mateer; Jefferson C., born in May, 1849; and Leander S., born Oct. 25, 1850. Mrs. Calhoun was born Dec. 20, 1816, and died May 12, 1906.

WILLIAM A. PATTON, county superintendent of public schools of Armstrong county, and one of the desirable citizens of Kit-

tanning, was born in Kittanning township, this county, Sept. 8, 1864, son of John M. and Elizabeth (Stark) Patton.

John M. Patton was born in Armstrong county, where he was reared, and developed into a farmer. In 1864 he enlisted in the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but later was transferred to the 109th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. His death occurred in January, 1890, and his widow survived until 1904. They had eleven children: Mary E., deceased; Sarah, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth E.; John S.; Dr. James M., a physician of Vandergrift, Pa.; Rebecca, widow of Dr. A. E. Heilman, deceased; Howard, deceased; William A.; Thomas S., deceased; and Samuel M.

William A. Patton attended the public schools of Kittanning township; Elderton Academy, and Edinboro normal school, from which he was graduated in 1889. In 1897 he entered Grove City College, from which he was graduated in 1899. In the intervals between his academic courses he taught school, in order to earn the money to carry on his studies. Among other places, he was stationed in Kittanning township, at Utica, Pa., Cochran, Crawford Co., Pa. and Parker City, Pa. In 1900 he was appointed principal of the Elderton Academy, and served as such for eight years, bringing that institution up to a high standard. In 1908 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Armstrong county, and was reelected to the same office in May, 1911. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Sons of Veterans. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1889 Mr. Patton married Emma G. Kline, daughter of George W. and Susan Kline. Mrs. Patton died March 20, 1911.

ELLERMEYER. The Ellermeyer family has been identified with business life in the borough of Kittanning for a half century or more, two brothers, William and Charles Ellermeyer, conducting what is now the oldest meat market there, and another brother, Harry I. Ellermeyer, having a large hardware establishment and department store.

Albert Ellermeyer, the father of these brothers, was a native of Germany, and came to the United States in young manhood. He was a cabinetmaker, and worked at his trade for several years after settling at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., subsequently opening a meat market on North Jefferson street. He

built up a large business and carried it on for many years. Mr. Ellermeyer married Eva Kron, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who when eighteen years old came to this country with her sister, Mrs. Nicholas Rau, arriving at New York. They came west to the home of their uncle, George Kron, in Kittanning. Mr. and Mrs. Ellermeyer became the parents of eight children, six of whom survive, viz.: Anna M., wife of Charles Gura; William; Charles; Harry I.; Edward; Mary, wife of Howard Smith; John, deceased; and Albert, deceased.

William Ellermeyer was born Sept. 6, 1862, in Kittanning, and was educated there at the public schools. When a boy he entered his father's shop to assist him in the meat business, and his whole life has been devoted to this line of work. In time he became a partner, and since the death of his father he and his brother Charles have continued together. They have increased their trade steadily, and are conducting their establishment along modern lines, following a policy which has proved profitable and has placed them among the most enterprising merchants of the borough. Their methods and equipment are up-to-date, and they have a reputation as substantial, progressive business men second to none in the community.

Mr. Ellermeyer is a member of the Catholic Church, and socially he affiliates with the Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbus.

Charles Ellermeyer, son of Albert and Eva (Kron) Ellermeyer, was born June 2, 1866, in Kittanning and there received a public school education. Like his brother, he assisted his father in the meat business in youth, and later became a partner, and as previously stated these brothers have continued the market their father established, and have widened the scope and extent of the trade until it is a credit to their ability and energy, and a credit to the borough in which it is conducted. Mr. Ellermeyer is a member of the Elks, Modern Woodmen, Heptasophs, Knights of Columbus and C. M. B. A., and in religion is a Catholic. He has been twice married, his first wife being Julia Linnan, daughter of Patrick Linnan, of Kittanning. She died in 1903, the mother of six children: Margaret, James, Catherine, Charles, and two that died in infancy. In 1905 Mr. Ellermeyer married Sarah B. McConaughy.

Harry I. Ellermeyer, son of Albert and Eva (Kron) Ellermeyer, was born in 1873 in Kittanning, and had the educational advantages

afforded by the public schools of the borough. When he went to work he entered the hardware store of McConnell & Luker, of Kittanning, as clerk, and there learned the details of the business so thoroughly that within a few years he felt qualified to embark in that line on his own account. His business career has been successful. In 1901, in partnership with his brother Edward, he bought the business of E. E. Hileman and two years later acquired his brother's interest, by purchase. Since then he has carried on the store alone, and he has enlarged the business to such proportions that his establishment is now one of the leading places of the kind in Armstrong county. His stock of hardware is large and complete, and in addition he carries a line of queensware, furniture, pianos, organs, buggies, wagons and farm implements which draws trade from a radius of many miles. His store is six stories in height, 25 by 100 feet in dimensions, and the large warehouses adjoining enable him to handle an extensive supply of goods, which is a distinct advantage to his customers as well as to himself. The business is conducted on a large scale, the trade now amounting to one hundred thousand dollars annually. Though one of the younger merchants of this region he has been one of the most successful, and he is one of those progressive spirits whose enterprise advances the welfare of the whole community.

In 1904 Mr. Ellermeyer married Margaret Fleming, daughter of John M. Fleming of Kittanning, the latter of whom served as commissioner of Armstrong county and as justice of the peace. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellermeyer, Eva Perle and Anna Margaret. Mr. Ellermeyer is a member of the Catholic Church.

JAMES C. WALLY has been for years closely associated with the heavy oil and gas interests of the State, and is a man of wide business connections. Born Feb. 26, 1861, at Queenstown, in Perry township, Armstrong Co., Pa., he is a son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Crawford) Wally, and grandson on the maternal side of William Crawford, a successful farmer, and owner of large tracts of land in Armstrong county. He was of Irish descent.

John Wally, paternal grandfather of James C. Wally, was a farmer and one of the early settlers of Perry township. He was of French descent, his father having come from France to America. He married Charlotte Truby, and the children were: William; Thomas;

John L.; James M.; Catherine, wife of Boyd Miller; Polly, wife of Benjamin Eavens; Carrie, wife of John Eavens; Nancy, wife of Frank George; Anna, wife of Reuben Heger-son; and Lucretia, wife of O. A. Knox. John Wally was one of the most successful farmers in his day, owner of a large tract of land.

Thomas Wally, father of James C. Wally, was in early life a farmer, but later was contractor engaged in rig building in the oil fields, being one of the pioneers in this line of business. He was closely identified with the early history of the discovery and development of oil and gas wells in Pennsylvania, and actively engaged in contracting, and operating for oil and gas, from 1865, in the early days of Oil Creek, until 1900, when he retired. Both he and his wife are deserving of much credit, having reared a family of seven boys, all moral, temperate and successful business men. Mr. and Mrs. Wally were consistent members of the Methodist Church from childhood, and he is an Odd Fellow and Granger. They had children as follows: James C.; Perry L.; Alexander Mackworth; Ollie, deceased; William; Rebecca; Charlotte; Jemima, deceased; John; Jane, wife of Albert Calhoon, deceased, and Thomas O.

James C. Wally attended schools at Queens-town, and worked on the farm until nineteen years old, when he went into the oil fields and became a tool dresser, continuing thus for four years. He then became a driller, developing into a contractor for drilling, and has been unusually successful in this line of work, which he has pursued for a quarter of a century, as a contractor, and also as a producer of oil and gas. He is one of the leaders in his line in this part of the State. Since he began he has drilled over one thousand oil and gas wells, the majority of which are productive. He is the inventor and patentee of a valuable appliance known as the Wally Splice, connecting a wire drilling cable and a Manila cable, a splice worked without a tuck, and guaranteed not to slip. This invention has been used exclusively in the deepest well drilled in the United States, this well being now 6,500 feet deep, and drilling going on yet. The splice is in great demand in every section of the country where deep drilling is required, and the first and only successful way to drill with a wire cable was due to this invention, in all fields where oil and gas wells are to be found. Mr. Wally is a stockholder and promoter of the Fort Pitt Powder Company, in Armstrong county, Pa., a stockholder in the Armstrong County Trust Company, the Kittanning Na-

tional Bank, and a stockholder and director in the Kittanning brewery. He is a director of the Armstrong County General Hospital and a life member of the corporation. At present he is a member of the Kittanning council.

On Oct. 6, 1886, Mr. Wally was married to Cora Steel, daughter of Jacob Steel, of Queenstown, who was for a number of years a superintendent for the Brady's Bend iron works; when this shut down he started in the oil business. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wally: Earl, Pearl, Wesley, Hannah, Carrie, Charlotte, Eva, Beulah and William T. Mr. Wally is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Mac-cabees. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Church, and are earnest workers in that organization.

EDWARD SULLIVAN GOLDEN, for thirty years one of the eminent practitioners at the bar of Armstrong county, made a name which for years was an honor to the legal profession all over western Pennsylvania. A resident of Kittanning from boyhood, his live interest in the welfare of the borough made him one of its most public-spirited citizens, and though he held no public office except that of school director he was active in the promotion of every good movement.

Mr. Golden was a native of Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa., born Sept. 22, 1830, son of John and Eleanor (O'Sullivan) Golden, the father an Englishman, the mother of Irish birth. John Golden was a soldier in the war of 1812. He moved with his family to Kittanning about 1840. Although Edward S. Golden obtained a place of foremost distinction among the most intellectual men of his day it was not because of any advantages of birth or early education. As his parents were in moderate circumstances he had only such schooling as the boroughs of Indiana and Kittanning then afforded, and after leaving school worked industriously to obtain the start his ambitious nature desired. How earnestly he persevered even in his youth may be gathered from the fact that he gained admission to the bar of Armstrong county in 1849, before he reached his majority. His studies were carried on in the office of the late Judge Joseph Buffington, and the promise of his student days was more than fulfilled in the successes of his long career at the Armstrong county bar. The memorial of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Armstrong County, December Sessions, 1890, says: "From the time



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he tried his first case he took high rank as a lawyer, showed an aptitude for his work and a love for his profession. . . . No member of our bar has ever gained a wider reputation than did Mr. Golden. He was known solely as a lawyer and as a lawyer his success was in the trial of causes. . . . For nearly twenty years he was on one or the other side of almost every case on trial and his services were eagerly sought on all sides not only in our own county but throughout this section of the State." Few lawyers of this bar have given evidence of such natural fitness for the legal profession. His marvelous gifts of memory enabled him to put to actual use the learning he absorbed, so that he had more resources than most lawyers when it came to digging out law applicable to the work in hand. His clear mind and faculty for analyzing cases allowed him to master the facts readily and judge their importance; and his fluency of speech, a command of language effective, sufficient, concise, with no unnecessary verbiage to obscure the ideas he wished to convey, enabled him to present them to the best advantage. At the height of his practice the development of the oil industry in this section brought up many legal questions of entirely different character than had ever been dealt with here previously, and as the fate of much valuable property and the rights of many different people hinged on arguments hitherto untried and depended on decisions which were awaited with eagerness as precedents, it was natural a lawyer of Mr. Golden's standing was called into an unusual number of important cases. It is a fact that "many of the principles which are now settled and have become a part of the law of the State have become so by reason of his clear reasoning and untiring energy in the preparation of his cases." Thus his work has the permanent value it deserves. Mr. Golden was zealously devoted to his profession. No details were ever so exacting, nothing apparently so trivial, that he found an excuse to neglect anything. He covered every possibility of a case and met emergencies before they arose. To the research and mental labor necessary in preparing his cases for trial was added the actual physical work of writing and rewriting his briefs, and there is no doubt that the mental and physical strain, continued through years of unrelenting application to his profession, contrived to bring about the physical decline which made it necessary for him to relinquish all his activities for about ten years before his death.

Orr Buffington, a leading attorney of Kit-

tanning, writes of Mr. Golden: "Edward Sullivan Golden was one of the most prominent lawyers of western Pennsylvania. He and Jackson Boggs and John Gilpin were leaders and rivals, and were always found joined or opposed to each other in every important case. Mr. Golden was remarkable for his fertility of resource, alertness of mind, his general knowledge of law, and for his combativeness; no embarrassment in the trial of a case, however distressing, would find him unready to extricate his client from the difficulty. Defeated at one point, he had the skill to turn the attention of the court and the jury to some other feature of the case, and thus snatch victory from defeat. He had the happy faculty of recognizing the vital points of his case and throwing the emphasis where it would do the most good. These three men and others of less prominence of this bar worked not only in the daytime but long into the night. Their practice covered the period of the exploitation of oil in the northern end of the county; litigation was very extensive in consequence and many legal principles were read into the law through their labors. Before the days of the stenographer they were obliged to do most of the writing of contracts and briefs—the practice of law at that period was made difficult by the many technicalities since swept away in the preparation and trial of cases. From 1870 until 1890 the legal business of this county was at its height and these three practitioners with others gave this bar an unusual prominence for one of the smaller counties."

Mr. Golden had been admitted to practice in all the courts, his work taking him to Pittsburgh and other large cities of the State. One of the most noted cases in which he appeared was that of Dougherty against the Commonwealth, a famous murder trial of 1871, an account of which is given in 69 Pennsylvania State Reports, page 286. The case was appealed, taken to the Supreme court, and when the verdict was reversed it was again tried in Armstrong county, and the prisoner acquitted. Another famous case was that of Karns et al. vs. Tanner, given in 66 Pennsylvania Reports, page 297, and in 74 Pennsylvania Reports, page 339.

Some time after his admission to the bar Mr. Golden entered into partnership with H. N. Lee, and the firm of Lee and Golden lasted until Mr. Lee's retirement in 1855. His next association was with J. Alexander Fulton, and they practiced under the name of Golden and Fulton until 1862, when Mr. Ful-

ton gave up practice and moved to the State of Delaware. Then he became a partner of Hon. J. B. Neale, as Golden and Neale, Mr. Neale retiring from the firm in 1871 to make a visit to Europe. At that time W. D. Patton was a student in the office, and after his admission to the bar began practice with Mr. Golden, as Golden and Patton, this partnership lasting until 1879. It was a severe trial for Mr. Golden when his physical breakdown obliged him to give up all work, his health being enfeebled ten years before his death, which occurred in Kittanning Oct. 4, 1890. But his interest in the law and court matters never waned, and he continued to visit the office of his son Lee after he ceased to attend court, and kept track of proceedings through his friends. Lawyers had great respect for his mastery of legal principles, and his memory of decided cases was so accurate almost to the last that he was often consulted as an authority. Though he was not strong enough physically for practice his mind remained clear until his last illness, from nervous prostration. Though all of his work was in the line of his profession, Mr. Golden did not limit his reading and study to legal literature, his well chosen and much used library showing how wide was the range of his interest.

Outside of his practice Mr. Golden was active in church work and in the matter of public education, and in spite of his busy life he served faithfully as a member of the school board of Kittanning for many years. Its affairs had the benefit of his best thought, and he was influential in obtaining adequate housing and all the necessary facilities which he felt should be extended to the young to give them a proper start in life. With strong sympathies toward all in sorrow or want, he was always ready to extend a helping hand to the deserving, and aided worthy charities by his influence and means.

Mr. Golden was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church at Kittanning, and was a regular attendant at its services, and served many years as vestryman. Fraternally he was a thirty-second-degree Mason. For several years he was chairman of the county committee of the Democratic party, was once his party's candidate for county judge, and was at one time mentioned for judge of the Supreme court.

Mr. Golden married Sarah Gates, and to this marriage were born the following children: Horatio Lee; William, who is deceased; Gertrude, wife of George G. Titzell,

cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Kittanning; Charles H.; Edward S.; Edith, deceased, wife of Arthur Jones; Percy G.; Herbert L., deceased; and Walter W. and Harry C., twins. The sons Horatio Lee and Harry C. Golden, both now practicing lawyers in Kittanning, are worthy successors of their distinguished father.

This biography may be fittingly closed with the sympathetic and appreciative tribute of St. Paul's Episcopal Church:

The Rector, wardens and vestry of St. Paul's Church desire to extend to our dear friend and her children their heartfelt sympathy in the trouble that has come to their home in the death of husband and father and our long-time associate, Edward S. Golden, which occurred on Saturday evening, October 4th, 1890.

In so doing they deem it fitting to note some things in the life of their late associate which it will be a pleasure to his family to read and of which they desire to preserve some memorial in the archives of this Parish.

The story of his life has been fittingly told by others in the public prints after his death, and is known to all. The report books of this State for the last forty years are a standing witness to his distinguished position at the bar, to his marked ability, his deep knowledge and to his varied and extensive work in his chosen profession. Without the aid of wealth, influence or early educational advantages, he hewed out for himself a place in the front ranks of his professional associates and maintained his position among men of strong intellect and unquestioned ability. His capacity for doing work was unbounded; he seemed to know no such thing as fatigue, and his industry and close application made him a wonder to those about him. To these he added a naturally quick and bright mind, a marvelously retentive memory, unflinching boldness and courage in the advocacy of his cause, and with all these his success at the bar was pronounced from the first.

Those who came to him with a story of trouble or need he was always ready to assist, and his readiness to aid was so well known that his kindness was often abused.

He was an ardent friend of education and all that concerned our public schools. His own hard struggles in that line when a young man made him especially ready to extend a helping hand to the ambitious and deserving young men and women who were trying to get an education. There are many living today who can attest the material help he thus extended. His interest in the subject was well evidenced by his long connection with our public schools; for years he was a member of the board and in the busiest days of an engrossing practice he gave to them his time and interest. In their management he was progressive and fully abreast with the spirit of the times. It was largely owing to his influence and to this progressive spirit that years ago the then very advanced step was taken of purchasing the present site for our school and erecting the large building which was afterwards burned.

In this Parish he was deeply interested and

concerned for upwards of forty years. In his younger days he was a teacher in the Sunday school and afterwards for years its superintendent. He encouraged the young to attend by his advice and the force of his example, and for years never failed to be present at its sessions, although doubtless often worn out by the exacting work of his unusually busy life.

In the affairs of the Parish he took an active interest, giving freely of his means, his time and his hearty co-operation in all its work and filling for years a position as member of the vestry. In him the rector always found a cheering and sympathizing supporter, and, while others might falter or complain, he was always ready to encourage and sustain. His home was open to them and theirs and to him they could look for cordial and hearty support and co-operation.

His was in every sense of the word a busy life; the amount of work he did was simply enormous. His extensive practice and the responsibility and care carried for years would have broken down most men far earlier than it did him—but his will power and endurance kept him up long after many another would have sunk under the load. Gradually, however, an over-taxed body had to give way, and to him who hardly knew what the words vacation and rest meant, came a long and enforced period of inactivity. Who can tell how sore a trial it must have been for this busy worker to feel he could work no more? At times, almost constantly, he was subject to the severest physical pains; but all these, his suffering, his enforced idleness, he bore in an uncomplaining spirit, never growing restive under it but with a meekness and patience which betokened that the discipline of pain and sorrow was working out its chastening mission.

To those who are left and will miss him, to his life companion who will instinctively turn to seek him in the places that once knew him and know him no more, we extend our earnest sympathy, feeling sure that in their sorrow they will not be left alone, but that He who visits "the fatherless and widow in their affliction" will be to them what He has always been to those who seek Him, "A very present help in time of trouble."

St. Paul's Rectory, 27th October, 1890.

W. FRED TURNER, member of the firm of S. Turner & Son, merchants, at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., was born April 28, 1864, at that borough, son of Samuel and Margaret Jane (Clark) Turner, a grandson of Samuel Turner.

Samuel Turner came to Armstrong county in 1836 and located at Leechburg, where he followed his trade of saddler and harnessmaker until his death, in 1856. His widow survived until 1872. They were members of the Lutheran Church and worthy and estimable people in every relation of life. They had four children.

Samuel Turner (2), son of Samuel Turner, was born in Washington county, Pa., July 8, 1828. His educational opportunities were somewhat meager, for at that day school facili-

ties were not afforded as at present, and he had not reached manhood when he had completed an apprenticeship of four years at the cabinet-maker's trade. For some years he worked for others in the same business and then started for himself, beginning in a small way in the line of furniture and undertaking, at Freeport, Pa. Although he many times enlarged the scope of his business and increased his facilities, he continued at the same location in which he started. In 1885 he admitted his son, W. Fred Turner, to partnership, and the business was so continued until his death, Jan. 11, 1913, under the firm style of S. Turner & Son. This is the only store at Freeport that carries a complete line of furniture, and a large amount of business is done. Mr. Turner was a busy man all his life. In politics he was a Republican, and formerly served in local offices at times, was overseer of the poor, and was elected burges of Freeport, at one time against his wishes, and refused to serve. He was a charter member of Lodge No. 237, Royal Arcanum, at Freeport. He married Margaret Jane Clark, who died Dec. 29, 1883.

W. Fred Turner attended the public schools at Freeport until he was sixteen years of age and in 1884 was graduated from the Actual Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa. At that time his father offered him the means with which to equip himself for a profession, or a half interest in his own business, and the son chose the latter, becoming his father's partner in 1885. He now has full charge of the business and never has regretted the choice he made. For some years he has been very active in Republican politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Hon. Benjamin Harrison, and for years was a member of the Armstrong County Republican committee and frequently a delegate to county and State conventions. He was elected burges of Freeport when twenty-two years of age, and served in the Pennsylvania State Legislature in the sessions of 1907 and 1909, during this time being a member of the investigating committee concerning the destruction by fire of the old State House and otherwise proving his efficiency as a public official.

On Jan. 20, 1887, Mr. Turner was married, at Freeport, Pa., to Lida Bricker, and they have two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy. Mr. Turner has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is a member at Freeport, belongs to the Consistory and Commandery at Pittsburgh, and is a Shriner. He is identified also with the Odd Fellows, American Mechanics, Elks, Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose.

CAMDEN C. COCHRAN, justice of the peace and a prosperous farmer, residing in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., Pa., was born on the farm on which he lives July 4, 1853, son of John Cochran, grandson of William Cochran and a great-grandson of William Cochran.

William Cochran, the great-grandfather, came to America from Ireland and was one of the pioneer settlers in what is now Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in old age.

William Cochran, son of William, may have accompanied his father from Ireland. He was married in Armstrong county, in 1814, to Mary Marshall, a daughter of John and Jane (Scott) Marshall. Mr. Cochran died Nov. 1, 1876, and the death of his wife occurred Aug. 3, 1878. They had twelve children, as follows: Nancy, born Dec. 20, 1816, married James Robert Calhoun; Jane, born July 3, 1818, married W. W. Marshall; Eliza M., born Jan. 23, 1820, married Watson S. Marshall; John, born Jan. 16, 1822, married Martha E. McComb; Mary died unmarried; William M., born in 1826, married Martha J. McGaughey; James L., born Aug. 12, 1828, married Mary C. Bricker; Samuel never married; Robert, born Oct. 2, 1832, married Mary Adair; David S., born Feb. 19, 1835, married Lois C. Marshall, Oct. 29, 1867; Levi, born in 1837, died when eleven months old; Sarah Ellen, born June 19, 1839, married R. L. McGaughey. The father of the above family cleared a tract of land in Cowanshannock township and built his log cabin around stumps of trees in order to utilize them as seats after the house was completed. The family lived on that farm and did considerable improving as the years went by, until 1831, when they sold and bought a farm at Glade Run, which later came into possession of their son Samuel. William Cochran cleared the native forest growth from this land and developed a good farm, and it was here that both he and his wife passed away. They were quiet, worthy, virtuous people, respected and esteemed by all who knew them, ancestors to whom their descendants may refer with pride.

John Cochran, son of William and father of Camden C. Cochran, was born in Cowanshannock township, Jan. 16, 1822, near the present borough of Atwood, and accompanied his parents to Wayne township in 1831, there spending the rest of his life, remaining at home until his marriage. In 1850 he settled on a farm near Dayton, Pa., which he had pur-

chased, and followed farming as his main occupation, although he also did some carpenter work, being skillful in the handling of tools. In the spring of 1878 he established a dairy, disposing of his milk in the town of Dayton, and continued this industry for some time. He was an honest and upright business man and was well known all over Wayne township. He was a Democrat in his political views. On Dec. 21, 1848, he was united in marriage with Martha E. McComb, who was born Nov. 14, 1825, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Marshall) McComb. George McComb was born Oct. 1, 1783, and was a son of General McComb, of Revolutionary fame. He married Elizabeth Marshall, the second and youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth (Whitesides) Marshall. They lived in Indiana county, Pa., until 1815, when they moved to near Glade Run, Armstrong county, where George McComb followed farming until 1823, when he built a tannery on his farm, having learned the tanning business in his youth. He conducted it for some years and it was operated later by his sons. Mr. McComb served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a useful and representative man, for many years a justice of the peace and an elder in the Glade Run Presbyterian Church. His death occurred Feb. 17, 1859, and that of his wife on May 26, 1857. They had the following children: Margaret T., James H., Nancy J., John C., Joseph W., Eliza J., Maria E., Martha E., Sarah A., Robert N., Cynthia S. and Marshall.

To John and Martha E. Cochran two children were born: Camden C. and a daughter who did not survive infancy. John Cochran died Sept. 6, 1884. He was a Democrat in politics, and for many years was a member of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church.

Camden C. Cochran was educated in the township schools and Glade Run Academy and remained at home, assisting his father on the homestead near Dayton, which is now his own property. He became associated in business with his uncle, Samuel Cochran, and together they opened a coal mine on the home property and did a coal business for twenty or twenty-five years, when they sold out to the Dayton Coal Company. Since when Mr. Cochran has given his entire attention to his agricultural pursuits. For many years he has served as secretary of the Dayton Fair Association and as one of its managers. From early manhood he has been more or less interested in public matters, especially in local affairs, and has frequently been elected to office on the

Republican ticket, having served with the utmost efficiency as township auditor, secretary of the school board as roadmaster, and in the fall of 1911 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace for Wayne township. With other representative men of this section, he is a stockholder in the Dayton Normal Institute. A natural as well as trained musician for twenty or thirty years Mr. Cochran was prominent in the borough's musical concerns, teaching singing and serving as leader of the Dayton Cornet Band. For seventeen years he has been an elder in the Glade Run Presbyterian Church and for the last nineteen years has led the church choir, and he still takes an active part in the Sunday school.

Mr. Cochran has been twice married. On June 15, 1882, he was united in marriage to Stella Wilson, who was born April 5, 1863, and died May 2, 1901, survived by four children, viz.: Charles W., who is a student in the Western Theological Seminary, preparing for the Presbyterian ministry, married Dessie Shields; Edna is the wife of John P. Stockdale, residing in Wayne township; John L., who resides at home, married Alice Hawk, and they have a daughter, Arabelle Jane; Alfred M., who is a farmer in Illinois, married Nora Dooling. Mr. Cochran's second marriage took place February 28, 1907, to Mrs. Arabelle (Kirkpatrick) Marshall, widow of Robert M. Marshall, formerly a justice of the peace in Wayne township. She is a daughter of James C. and Mary (McMillen) Kirkpatrick, and the venerable Mr. Kirkpatrick resides with Mr. and Mrs. Cochran.

PHILIP W. SHUMAKER, M. D., who is a practicing physician of New Bethlehem, Pa., is a descendant of an old and respected family of western Pennsylvania, members of which have taken part in the several wars of America, giving valuable service to their country, and being representative citizens in their various communities.

John Shumaker, his great-grandfather, a native of Germany, came to America prior to 1770 with six brothers, namely: Solomon, Adam, George, Simon, Samuel and Daniel. Of these George Shumaker was the founder of a well-known branch of the family in western Pennsylvania; they settled first in Loudoun county, Va. John Shumaker was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving in the American army, and also took part in the Indian wars of western Pennsylvania. He was an early settler of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he purchased a large tract of land and

cleared it up, making a homestead there. Here his death occurred, resulting from wounds received during his service in the wars. His wife was Mary Ann Baker, and they had two sons and three daughters, among them a son Philip.

Philip Shumaker was the grandfather of Dr. Philip W. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 25, 1784, and died April 10, 1860. He settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong Co., Pa., in 1814, taking up 400 acres of land. In 1824 he sold 200 acres of this tract to a favorite cousin, Peter Shumaker. He cleared up his farm, which gradually became a fine homestead, and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there. He married Elizabeth Rose, who was born Nov. 18, 1790, and died June 12, 1863, and they reared a family of nine children, as follows: Mary, who married Adam Smith; John; Sarah; Joseph, a minister of the German Baptist Church; Isaac; Philip; Susan, who married Robert Ferguson; Elizabeth, who married M. N. Hetrick; and Samuel.

John Shumaker, son of Philip, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Oct. 22, 1813, and spent practically all his life in Mahoning township, where he was a prominent farmer in his day. He improved a farm of 320 acres, now owned by his sons Simon A. and Philip W. Retiring from active work in 1883, he made his home with his son Philip W. until his death, which occurred in November, 1901. He married Ruth Davis, daughter of Bernard and Sarah (McClain) Davis, natives of Ireland and pioneers of Armstrong county, and they were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Eliza, who married Thomas W. Marshall; Joseph T.; Simon A.; Susan, who married George Balsinger; Philip W.; Emily C., who married Samuel Balsinger; Davis G.; Amanda M., who married Jacob Johnson; William T., who is deceased; Mary M., who married Dr. Harry Sadler; and James K.

Philip W. Shumaker, a son of John and Ruth (Davis) Shumaker, was born in what is now Mahoning township, this county, Nov. 6, 1844. He attended the common schools of his locality, and later the Dayton Academy and Reid Institute. In 1866 he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Criswell, of New Bethlehem, and in 1868 entered Cleveland Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1870. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Rochester, Lorain Co., Ohio, where he remained for two years, paying a government tax of ten dollars for the privilege. In 1872 he located at Oak-

land, Armstrong Co., Pa., engaging in the drug business, as well as in the practice of his profession, and he continued here until 1884. At this time he opened an office in New Bethlehem, where he has since resided, and he has here established an extensive and lucrative patronage. He was also engaged here in the drug business until 1901, but he now gives his entire time and attention to his patients.

Dr. Shumaker married Sept. 26, 1876, Susie, daughter of Tobias and Barbara (Brenizer) Kimmel, natives of Westmoreland county, Pa., and early settlers of Plum Creek township, Armstrong county. By this union there was one son, Edgar Kimmel, who is associated with his father in the practice of medicine. Dr. Shumaker is a member of the Clarion County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and keeps well informed on all matters and up-to-date methods which relate to his profession. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

EDGAR KIMMEL SHUMAKER, M. D., only son of Dr. Philip W. and Susie (Kimmel) Shumaker, was born at Oakland, this county, March 14, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of New Bethlehem, at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., in the Pharmaceutical department of the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899, and graduated from the medical department of the same university in the class of 1902. After serving as interne at St. John's Hospital, in Pittsburgh, one year, since 1903 he has been associated with his father, practicing medicine in New Bethlehem. Both father and son have been most successful in their work and have the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Dr. Edgar K. Shumaker married Dec. 31, 1902, Emma, daughter of William M. and Melinda (Truitt) Andrews, of New Bethlehem, and they have one son, Philip W., born Nov. 25, 1903. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist Church at New Bethlehem, fraternally is a member of Stuckreth Lodge, No. 430, F. & A. M., of Pittsburgh, and professionally is connected with the Clarion County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at New Bethlehem. In political sentiment he is Republican.

WILLIAM P. LAUSTER, proprietor of the Yatesboro Roller Mills, at Yatesboro, Pa., was born March 21, 1874, in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, son of Henry and

Christena (Koch) Lauster, and a grandson of Ernest Martin Lauster.

Ernest Martin Lauster was born in 1800, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he followed milling until he came to America in 1848. He was accompanied by his family and they landed at Baltimore, Md., from there proceeding to Pittsburgh, Pa. Shortly afterward he secured land in what is now East Liberty and followed gardening until 1855, when he moved to Armstrong county and bought a farm of 150 acres from Samuel Beers, in Kittanning township. Mr. Lauster remained on this farm until 1866, when he moved to the farm of a son in another part of the township, living there until 1881, at which time he removed to his son Henry's home in Cowanshannock township, where he died in 1888. His wife was also long-lived; born in 1799, she died in 1885. They were interred in St. Paul's cemetery, in Armstrong county. They had three sons: George, residing on the old homestead in Kittanning township; Peter, formerly a successful business man of Pittsburgh; and Henry.

Henry Lauster, son of Ernest Martin Lauster, was born Feb. 7, 1837, in the town of Axel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. When eleven years of age he accompanied his parents to America and was about nineteen when his father bought his farm in Armstrong county. Henry learned the milling business about this time and later was associated with J. A. Boyer, under the firm name of Boyer & Lauster, the firm later becoming Lauster, Sowers & Co., and the North Star mill was erected, three miles southwest of Yatesboro. In April, 1889, the business of the mill became very poor, and Henry Lauster together with his brother, Peter Lauster, then of Pittsburgh, bought out the interests of the other partners and remodeled the mill to the roller system. Henry Lauster was in charge of the mill business and it prospered under his management, which continued until 1903, when he retired, and what was widely known as Lauster's mill was sold. After a year of rest on his farm in Kittanning township, he built a comfortable residence at Rural Valley, and was about ready to move into it when he sustained an injury to his foot, which, after much suffering and a surgical operation in the hospital at Kittanning, Pa., caused his death, Nov. 13, 1906. He was buried in the cemetery connected with St. Paul's Reformed Church, near Blanco. Among his fellow citizens generally, Mr. Lauster was held in very high regard. It was said of him that he was a kind-hearted, generous man, of unimpeach-

able integrity, a good husband and a loving father.

In 1858 Henry Lauster was married to Christena Koch, of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter. In 1882 the family was stricken with typhoid fever and on Oct. 18th two of the children succumbed, the only daughter, who was seventeen years old, and the son John, who had reached his twenty-second year. Two other sons survived the epidemic, Henry F. and William P.

Henry F. Lauster was born Nov. 13, 1862, and was associated in the milling business with his younger brother, William P., until he died, Feb. 7, 1908. He married Narcissa Wagner, and three sons survive him: John B., Wilbert E. and O. Elsworth.

Mrs. Christena (Koch) Lauster was born May 11, 1839, and resides at Rural Valley. She took possession of the new residence while her husband was at the hospital, hopefully preparing the home to which he never returned alive. Her parents were John and Anna (Reichert) Koch.

William P. Lauster attended the public schools and then took a summer business course at Kittanning, after which he learned the milling business with his father. Immediately after his father's retirement and sale of the old mill, Mr. Lauster, in partnership with his brother, the late Henry F. Lauster, erected the Yatesboro Roller Mills at Yatesboro. Under the firm style of Lauster Brothers the mills continued to be operated until the death of Henry F. Lauster, and in 1909 William P. Lauster bought the interest of his brother's heirs and since then has the business under his own name. The mills are modern in every way, being thoroughly equipped with improved machinery. The product is a high grade of spring and winter wheat flour, and a specialty made of high-grade buckwheat flour. The mills are headquarters for oats, corn, hay, straw, feed of all kinds and poultry supplies. The business is in a very flourishing condition.

Mr. Lauster married Ida McGregor, daughter of James McGregor, of Kittanning township, and they reside at Yatesboro. In politics Mr. Lauster is a Democrat, and in this connection is quite prominent, in 1910 serving as a delegate to the State convention, and at present is being a member of the council of Rural Valley. In the early spring of 1912 Mr. Lauster's many friends in the party throughout Armstrong county insisted on his becoming a candidate for the Legislature. For business reasons he could not see his way

clear to acquiesce and did not certify for the primaries, but there was a surprise when the result of the primaries was announced showing that he had been voluntarily nominated. After a spirited and clean-cut campaign he was defeated by a very close margin, in a county which hitherto had been overwhelmingly Republican.

WILLIAM A. LOUDEN, who occupies a high position among the prosperous and representative business men of Kittanning, was born July 10, 1853, in Clarion county, Pa., son of David and Lydia (Westner) Louden.

David Louden was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., but settled in Clarion county in 1850, and there reared his family of ten children, viz.: Francis, William A., Henry A., Jennie, George W., Mary, John, Elizabeth, Rena and Annie. The father of these children followed farming all his active life. He is now eighty-seven years old.

William A. Louden attended public school at Cherry Run, Clarion Co., Pa., and worked on the homestead farm until sixteen years old, when he went to Oil City, Pa. For twelve years thereafter he was engaged in drilling gas and oil wells in that vicinity. He then went to the Clarion oil fields to work at tool dressing for five years, when he resumed his drilling of wells, spending twelve years more in this line. By this time he was able to buy an outfit, and began drilling wells under contract. Owing to his good judgment and experience Mr. Louden is able to select fruitful spots, having only twenty dry holes against him, a most remarkable record, for he has drilled over six hundred wells in Pennsylvania alone, besides many in West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. His record for Armstrong is about three hundred, and in nearly all of them he found gas as well as oil. For some years Mr. Louden has been working with a partner, W. H. Smith, under the name of Louden & Smith Company, this firm being one of the best known in this line in Pennsylvania. In 1906 the firm rented and subsequently bought out the Kittanning Tool Company, owners of a well equipped shop, furnished with all machinery for manufacturing and repairing all kinds of oil well tools and other appliances. Mr. Louden has accumulated considerable valuable realty, and is building several houses in Kittanning, for he has great faith in the future of this city, from which he conducts his business operations.

In 1884, Mr. Louden married Martha Dison, daughter of Robert Dison, of Monroe county,

N. Y. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom died in infancy: William J., who is in business with his father, having charge of the repair shop at Kittanning; Clarence E., also engaged with his father, drilling wells; and Clara May. Mr. Loudon belongs to the Masonic lodge at Bellview, Pa. In religious faith, he is a United Presbyterian, being a member of the church of that denomination at Kittanning, and serving it as trustee for several years.

JAMES B. SMAIL, chief burgess of the borough of Leechburg, to which office he was elected in 1909, is one of the leading business men of that place and a citizen whose influence for progress and good government are felt in all its activities. Mr. Smail was born in Burrell township, Armstrong county, June 8, 1857, son of Daniel Smail and grandson of Jacob Smail.

Jacob Smail came to America with his family from Germany and settled in Armstrong county, Pa., about four miles northwest of Leechburg. He engaged in farming, prospered, and became one of the well-known residents of the community, where he continued to live until his death. He is buried in the old Smail graveyard in Bethel township, this county. Though he had seventeen children he took up enough land to give each a tract of fifty acres. Mr. Smail was twice married, the second time to Nancy J. Elliott. His first wife was the mother of all his children, among whom were: George; Philip; Joseph; Peter; Daniel; Josiah; Phoebe; Priscilla; Leah; Hettie—all now deceased but Priscilla, who resides in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Smail, son of Jacob, was born in Germany, and was but a child when brought by his father to this country. He was reared in Armstrong county, and farming was his life work. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Elwood, of Pittsburgh, was wounded in battle by a shell and taken to a hospital, later being sent home, where he died from the effects of his injuries Jan. 3, 1863. He is buried at the Forks Church in Gilpin township, this county. By his first wife, Elizabeth (Altshouse), Mr. Smail had two children, both of whom died young. His second marriage was to Catherine Helery, who was born on a sailing ship coming from Germany, and by her he had four children: William, who died in 1863; Lucy, who married James Bruner; James B., and

Maria, who married William Irminger, of Missouri.

James B. Smail attended public school in his native township, and he was practically reared by W. H. Carnahan, with whom he remained until he was fourteen years old. The next three years he was in the State of Missouri, where he was employed at farm work and in a rope walk. Returning home he drove team for Schwalm & Carnahan, merchants, at Cochran's Mill, Pa., for one year, and then was with Major Beale for one year. After that he began farming in Parks township for Abraham Heckman, and later locating in Parkville, this county, engaged in the mercantile business. Under President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster at that point, the post office being known as Dime, and remained there for eight years. He was next employed at the coal mines by Capt. Alfred Hicks, now of Pittsburgh, first as weighmaster. Resigning from this position he went to the Duff College in Pittsburgh, where he took a commercial course, after which he returned to Mr. Hicks' employ, working in his store at Leechburg. Subsequently he was made general superintendent of mines on the Monongahela river and at Monongahela City, and also had charge as such at Neffs, Ohio, for some time. He then entered business at Leechburg as a member of the firm of Smail & Fiscus, general merchants, and in time became the head of the firm of Smail, Stull & Hill, hardware dealers, Mr. Smail erecting what is now known as the Smail building, on Second street, 60 by 53 feet in dimensions, for the accommodation of their business. By strict integrity and honorable methods, combined with efficient management, Mr. Smail has been very successful. He believes a man need not be rich before he invests, but must invest before he can expect to get rich, and he has proved the worth of his opinion. He has become deeply interested in western mining concerns, is general manager of the Pennsylvania Mining & Milling Company, located in Missouri, where the company has purchased seven hundred acres of land valuable for its deposits of coal, lead, zinc, etc., and is general superintendent of the Belmont Coal Mining Company; as a supporter of local enterprises he is president of the Leechburg Realty Company and of the Leechburg Board of Trade, was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Leechburg (of which he is a director), and is a member of the Leechburg Volunteer Fire Company. Socially he is affiliated with the local lodges of Elks and the

Royal Arcanum. Mr. Smail is regarded as one of the representative citizens of this section, and stands so high that though the borough is Republican and he himself is a Democrat he was elected burgess in 1909 by a very large majority, and has served continuously since. Mr. Smail is very well known and has the respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a member of the Methodist Church, which he is serving at present as treasurer.

In 1877 Mr. Smail married Mary E. Baker, daughter of Griffith Baker, and to this union were born four children, namely: Myrtle married Dr. J. H. Chessrown, of Youngstown, Ohio; Chrissie is at home; James Alfred (so called after Capt. Alfred Hicks) is a chemist, at Vandergrift, Pa.; William died in infancy. On Jan. 17, 1893, Mr. Smail married (second) Ella Mechling, daughter of the late Maj. Frank Mechling of Kittanning, Pa. They have no children.

JAMES S. CLAYPOOL, closely associated with much of the building in Kittanning and all over Armstrong county, and a man of wide business connections, was born Jan. 6, 1858, near Worthington, Pa., in West Franklin township, this county, son of Abraham and Mary Ann (Miller) Claypool.

George Claypool, the grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Armstrong county, developing a fine farm in this section.

Abraham Claypool was also a farmer. He and his wife became the parents of nine children: Mary E., wife of Samuel Bonner; John; Hattie J., wife of Harvey Claypool; George; Caroline, wife of William Forester; William H.; James S.; Sadie, who died unmarried, and one who died in infancy. The parents were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

James S. Claypool attended school in the old Bradford schoolhouse, and from childhood assisted his father. After the death of the latter he farmed the homestead, and paid off his father's debts. Until he was about twenty-eight years old he followed farming, and then became a huckster, buying and selling various kinds of articles. Within a short time he was able to buy a small tract. He operated it and also a small mine on his farm, for three years. Following this Mr. Claypool went to Kittanning to work as a carpenter at \$1.50 per day, and progressed so rapidly that he was soon made foreman. During the evenings he also worked drawing plans for buildings, and soon became proficient as a draftsman. In

1884 he began buying and selling lumber, and continued to operate along this line for a year, until he was able to establish himself in a general lumber business at Kittanning. He is now selling lumber both wholesale and retail. By the time he had built up a large business, he found that he had over-exerted himself and was obliged to take a period of rest. While at Punxsutawney, Pa., recovering his strength, he discovered a fine tract of land, which his keen appreciation of values showed him was a desirable holding, so he bought it, and soon had two sawmills in full running order, giving employment to sixty men and twenty-five teams. When he had it all in good running order he returned to Kittanning, built a planing mill, opened a lumber yard, and established himself as a general contractor and builder as well as lumber dealer. From that time on he has been one of the leading men in his several lines. He has had to fight combinations, but has always been equal to emergencies, and has come out successfully from all undertakings. He served one term as member of the council of Kittanning, and is a member and director of the Board of Trade. He is a self-made man in every respect, and his success shows what a man can accomplish if he is willing to exert himself. A deeply religious man he has had faith in his Creator and the Bible, and has always been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belongs. He has been a member of its official board since its organization in Kittanning.

On Dec. 4, 1883, Mr. Claypool was married to Margaret J. Toy, daughter of James Toy. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Claypool: Finley S., deceased; Homer H., who was married Aug. 7, 1912, to Wilda D. Rowland, daughter of Rev. M. L. Rowland, of Plumville, Indiana county; and James G., deceased.

HENRY SHANER, of Gilpin township, Armstrong county, now living retired, has occupied his present home for over fifty years and is one of the oldest residents of his district. He was born Dec. 6, 1834, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of Henry Shaner, and is a member of a family whose representatives are known for useful citizenship and honorable living, respected and esteemed in every community with which they have been identified.

Peter Shaner, who founded the family in this country, came to America from Germany before the Revolutionary war, and settled in

western Pennsylvania, along the Schuylkill river. After living there for some time he removed to Maryland, where he died. His family consisted of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, namely: Adam; Peter; Henry; Christopher; David; Daniel; John; Andrew; another son whose name is not remembered; Christian (daughter) and Catherine, whose husbands were both named Keefer; and another daughter who became Mrs. Ichus. All the sons except John and Andrew removed to western Pennsylvania about the year 1800, Adam and Henry settling in Butler county; some of their descendants are living in Pittsburgh. Christopher had the following children: William, Frederick, Joseph, Sampson, Katy (Mrs. Shafer) and Polly (Mrs. Henry Klingensmith); of these, Joseph and Sampson never married.

George Shaner, brother of Peter Shaner, the emigrant, fought under Washington in the American Revolution. He settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., and some of his descendants are now living near Turtle Creek, in Allegheny county, this State.

Daniel Shaner, son of Peter the emigrant, settled near Buena Vista, in Allegheny county, about 1807. The place was then known as Brown's Ferry. His children were John (the historian of the Shaner family), William, Daniel, George, Hetty and Peggy. Shaner's station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was named after Daniel Shaner, of this family.

Peter Shaner, Jr., grandfather of Henry Shaner, was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Westmoreland county. He was killed at Adamsburg. His children were: Jacob; Eli; Henry; Margaret, who died unmarried; Mrs. Henry Brewer; and one daughter who died young.

Henry Shaner, son of Peter, Jr., was born in 1809 in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and owned two farms in that township. Besides following farming he was engaged during the winter season in making barrels, as well as flaxbrakes for his neighbors. He was an active man in his locality, served as tax collector, was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics was identified with the Republican party. He died Nov. 6, 1881, and is buried in Pleasant View cemetery in Westmoreland county. His wife, Catherine (Cline), daughter of Peter Cline, died in March, 1887. They had a large family, viz.: John lives in Parks township, Armstrong county; Daniel lives in Gilpin township, Armstrong county; Henry is mentioned below; William, who now lives in Allegheny township, Westmoreland

county, served during the Civil war in Company C, 139th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; Catherine is the widow of John Keppel and resides in Parks township, where she has a farm; Peter enlisted June 8, 1861, in the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; Eli is living on the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Andrew, twin of Eli, died when five years old; David lives at Apollo, Pa. (he is the father of Sheriff Thomas Shaner, of Armstrong county); Thomas, a contractor, resides at Warren, Pa.; Caroline is the widow of Isaac Heckman and resides in Gilpin township; Rebecca, widow of William Frederick, resides in Westmoreland county; Solomon is living at New Kingston, Pa.; Zacharias is living at the old homestead in Westmoreland county; Elizabeth married Joseph McGeary, of Butler, Pennsylvania.

Henry Shaner was reared upon the home farm, remaining there until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a period of seven years. In 1857 he and his brother Daniel, with John M. Shaner, a cousin, went out to Kansas, where Henry Shaner remained for twenty-one months, during which time he had the privilege of casting his vote in favor of Kansas becoming a free State. In 1859 he bought his present farm, part of the property of the David Leech heirs, which then consisted of eighty-one acres lying along the Kittinging road. He has since sold off four acres to the Evergreen cemetery. Mr. Shaner had to clear most of the land himself, and he has made practically all the improvements on the property, put up all the buildings, etc., so that the place in its present condition is the work of his own hands. There are three profitable gas wells on the farm, and it is all underlaid with coal. Mr. Shaner has the coal deposits leased to a company, and mining was commenced in 1899; the find proved valuable, operations having been continued steadily ever since. Mr. Shaner has served as supervisor of Gilpin township, and he is well known in his connection with the Hebron Lutheran Church of Leechburg, which he joined in 1859, and which he has served in an official capacity for many years. He is a Republican in politics.

On Jan. 6, 1859, Mr. Shaner married Catherine Sober, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Spiker) Sober. She died Jan. 14, 1910, aged sixty-nine years, six months, twenty days, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery. Five chil-

dren were born of this marriage: (1) Frances B. is the widow of Thomas H. Moore and resides on the home place with her father. She has one son, William E. Moore, of McKee's Rocks, Allegheny Co., Pa. (2) Rev. Braden E., born Feb. 20, 1862, graduated from Gettysburg College in 1886 and from the theological seminary in 1889, and from that time until his death, Oct. 2, 1910, was engaged in the work of the Lutheran ministry, preaching for sixteen years. He raised large sums of money for the church at different places. His last charge was at Tarentum, Pa., where he did very good work, placing the church there upon a self-sustaining basis. He married Annie Dutterer, of Middleburg, Carroll Co., Md., and they had a family of ten children: Emma C., Harold E., Clarence, Anna Bell, Elizabeth S., Henry B., Ruth M., Helen, John and Alice. (3) Media married Charles Kelley and lives at Sheridan, Pa. They have one son, Chauncey V. (4) William H., born Jan. 10, 1866, died in Oregon April 9, 1890, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery, at Leechburg, Pa. (5) Elizabeth J. married Thomas Groves, who is living at Leechburg, Pa., and their children are Catherine, Gerald A., Henry M., Edgar W., Elizabeth, Thomas and Charles.

William Moore, father of Thomas H. Moore, who married Frances B. Shaner, was born in Woodcock valley, in Huntingdon county, Pa. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents emigrated from Ireland in the same ship while quite young, before their marriage. He was brought up in the faith of the old Seceder Church, and enjoyed such religious instruction and training as pious parents of that day could give. His early life was spent in Huntingdon county in rural pursuits. In 1835 he came to Pittsburgh, where he was employed for several years at rough carpenter work. In 1837 he married Mary Anderson, and they soon afterward moved to their farm near Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., where Mr. Moore resided until his death. Shortly after his settlement in Armstrong county he united with the Presbyterian Church at Freeport, Pa. Upon the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Leechburg he transferred his membership to the new body and was chosen a ruling elder, which position he held, and filled with rare fidelity, until his death. Mr. Moore was diffident, and retiring in his disposition, yet he was very social with those whom he knew well. He always extended a cordial hospitality to all who came under his roof, and his attachment to friends was warm and lasting. He was a man of piety and ac-

customed to secret devotion, and often, especially during his latter years, he was found alone in communion with his heavenly father. God's law was the guide of his life and His Sabbaths were a delight unto him.

As a citizen he was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived so long. As a Christian his character was beyond reproach. As a husband and father he was loved and revered in his home. As an officer of the church he was prompt and efficient to the extent of his ability. He was very prompt and careful in all his business relations and literally carried out the apostle's injunction "owe no man anything." His life was full of blessing and his end was peace. On Tuesday evening, May 28 (1877), after coming in from his usual work, he took suddenly ill. He was better, however, and continued better till Saturday evening, June 2d, when he was again seized, with a violent pain in the region of the heart. He now felt that his end was drawing near. He had no fear of death. After giving some directions about his business and pious counsel to all present, and bidding his wife and children an affectionate farewell, he gently fell asleep. He was survived by his wife and five children, all grown up. Mr. Moore was in his seventy-third year. He and his wife had the following family: James A., who has been a clerk in the Pittsburg post office for over forty years; Mary C.; Nancy J., deceased; Margaret, deceased; John Bracken, deceased; and Thomas H., who married Frances B. Shaner.

ROBERT M. TROLLINGER, president of the Rural Valley National Bank, was born at Rural Valley, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 25, 1866, son of Henry and Martha (McElroy) Trollinger.

Michael Trollinger, his grandfather, was born in Germany in 1801, and died in Rural Valley, Pa., in 1866, aged sixty-five years, nine months, seven days. His wife, born in 1812, died Oct. 8, 1865, aged fifty-three years, six months, seven days, and they are interred in the cemetery at Rural Valley. Michael Trollinger came to America in young manhood, locating first in Philadelphia, and in 1845 brought his wife and family to Armstrong county, settling in what afterward became Cowanshannock township. He and his wife had the following children: Susan, who married Reisinger Yount; Laanna, who married John Boyer; Henry; Isaac; and Elizabeth, who married Michael Reanch.

Henry Trollinger was born in 1837 at Philadelphia, where he began to learn shoe-

making with his father. In 1845 he came with the rest of the family to Armstrong county, and continued to work as a shoemaker. On Oct. 1, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Rural Valley, and still held that office when death claimed him, on July 5, 1905, aged sixty-seven years, eight months, five days. His wife, Martha (McElroy), died April 9, 1895, aged sixty-two years, four months, twenty-eight days, and both are buried in the cemetery at Rural Valley. The children born to them were: Anna, who married John S. McFarland, postmaster at Rural Valley; Rebecca, who married Thomas B. Garden, of Vandergrift, Pa.; John A., with the Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Company, of Yatesboro, Pa.; Margaret, and Robert M. Mr. Trollinger was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The candidates of the Republican party had his hearty support, and he was active in politics. During the Civil war he served in the 105th Heavy Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania, until the close of the conflict. After the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic he belonged to the local post.

John A. McElroy, maternal grandfather of Robert M. Trollinger, was one of the early merchants of Rural Valley. A well educated man, he taught the academy at that place for a number of years, and was a leading factor in his locality. His daughter Martha married Henry Trollinger.

Robert M. Trollinger attended public school and the Rural Valley Academy before he began clerking, at which he was engaged in various stores for several years, in Armstrong county. He was then in the county treasurer's office under George W. McNees. Following this he conducted a general store for two years, at Rural Valley, and for the next twelve years was superintendent in the gas fields. Mr. Trollinger next turned his attention to real estate and fire insurance, and when he deemed there was sufficient demand for proper banking facilities to justify his action he organized the Rural Valley National Bank, becoming its first president. This institution opened its doors for business Feb. 2, 1902, and in 1911 erected the present handsome bank building, which is one of the most thoroughly modern in the county. The present officers of the bank are: R. M. Trollinger, president; J. A. Bowser, vice president, and C. C. Farren, cashier. The board of directors is as follows: R. M. Trollinger, S. E. Ambrose, James Craig, W. S. Blaisdell, J. A. Bowser, J. A. James, F. C. Lang, S. A. Rimm and C. C. Farren. The bank is capitalized at \$30,000, and there is a

surplus and undivided profits fund amounting to \$24,606. Under the wise control of the officers this bank has gained an enviable position among similar financial institutions in the county, for it is their policy to administer its affairs conservatively, with due regard to the interests of depositors. A special feature is made of the attention paid to small accounts.

In addition to his affairs already mentioned Mr. Trollinger is a director of the Kittanning Telephone Company, and interested in a number of other large concerns. A strong Republican, he was one of the organizers of the borough of Rural Valley, and was one of the members of its first council. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and has rendered valuable service as a member of the school board, a portion of the time as its treasurer, and also as president.

Fraternally Mr. Trollinger belongs to Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M.; Kittanning Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He is also a member of Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766, I. O. O. F. The Presbyterian Church has in him a generous and loyal member.

Mr. Trollinger married Margaret McKelvey, daughter of William McKelvey, of Rural Valley. They have one daughter, Dorothy, who is attending school.

The development of Mr. Trollinger from clerk to bank president has been gradual but steady. There has been nothing spectacular in his rise, for it has been but the natural outcome of well directed efforts along legitimate lines. With no special training for his work, he has applied himself diligently to it, and all of his transactions bear the imprint of earnest and intelligent foresight and integrity of purpose. Few men stand any higher in Armstrong county than he, and his community has every reason to be proud of him and what he has accomplished for it as well as for himself.

JOHN D. GALBRAITH, treasurer of the Kittanning Iron and Steel Company, was born in January, 1842, at Kittanning, a son of James and Margaret (Davison) Galbraith.

James Galbraith was born in Ireland, but was brought to the United States when only one year old, and reared and educated in Allegheny county, Pa., where he attended public school. He became one of the pioneer merchants of Kittanning, and for many years did an extensive business. During his latter years, however, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Being a man of high moral char-

acter, James Galbraith exerted his influence for good, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, as was his wife. Their children were: John D., Jane H., James R. (deceased), Lindsay, and Joseph (deceased). The father died in 1879, the mother surviving him until 1901. Her father, John Davison, the maternal grandfather of John D. Galbraith, was born, it is believed, in Armstrong county, where he was reared, and rounded out his useful life.

John D. Galbraith attended the Kittanning public schools, and the academy of that city, and when still a boy began clerking in his father's store. Later on he taught school in Armstrong county for several years, leaving that profession to become bookkeeper for the Monticello Furnace Company, Red Bank Furnace Company and Kittanning Iron and Steel Company. Remaining with this concern, he has risen steadily and since 1894 has been its treasurer. In addition he is a stockholder in the National Kittanning Bank, and one of its directors.

For many years Mr. Galbraith has been very prominent in the Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, for several years having been an elder, and all the time interested in Sunday school work. Like his father he exerts his influence toward moral uplift, and is a very desirable citizen.

WILLIAM M. HERCHE (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Parker's Landing, born Dec. 10, 1837, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, son of Henry Herche.

William M. Herche came to this country in 1855, and upon his arrival located at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., which continued to be his home until 1871. During the period of his residence in that city he learned and followed the shoemaker's trade. In 1871 he was attracted to Parker's Landing on account of the excitement over the discovery of oil in that vicinity. Realizing the opportunity for a hotel man, he conducted the "Kittanning House" until 1875, when he purchased the "Mansion House," and operated it very successfully until 1910, which year he retired from active participation in business life. While engaged in hotel-keeping he was largely interested in oil business at Petroleum Center.

On Nov. 25, 1873, Mr. Herche was united in marriage with Barbara K. Blum, who was born Feb. 11, 1854, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Behm) Blum, of Hesse-Cassel,

Germany. She died Nov. 3, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Herche became the parents of seven children, five of whom survive: William F., Amelia E. (wife of Hope B. Cooper), Katherine (wife of Anton Conum), Dr. Jeanette B. and Fred C.

While residing in Kittanning Mr. Herche was connected with the German Reformed Church of that borough, and was one of the liberal contributors toward the erection of the new church edifice put up in 1870. Joining the Odd Fellows at Kittanning, he became a charter member of Lodge No. 179 of that fraternity at Parker City, and when he died had the distinction of being its oldest member. From the formation of his party he was a loyal Republican. This most excellent and representative citizen died Nov. 17, 1911.

REV. LEWIS EINSEL BAUMGARDNER, a clergyman, late of Rural Valley, where he was living retired at the time of his death, was born in Springfield township, Fayette county, Pa., March 29, 1847, son of Michael and Barbara (Long) Baumgardner.

The paternal great-grandfather came from Holland to the United States, locating in Dauphin county, Pa., where he was an early settler.

John Baumgardner, son of the original Baumgardner in this country, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., and became a pioneer of Bedford county, Pa., where he bought and developed a farm on Denning's creek, selling it in 1816. He then purchased another property, in Cambria county, Pa., and spent the remainder of his life upon it, there dying after a long and useful life, filled with hard work and constant endeavor. He married Barbara Sommel, and their children were: Jacob, who was a minister of the United Evangelical Church; Joseph; Daniel; John; Adam; Michael, and Samuel.

Michael Baumgardner, son of John Baumgardner, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Dec. 17, 1804, and married in Somerset county, Pa. He was a farmer, and owned 216 acres of land in Wharton township, Fayette county, Pa., which he cleared and improved. There he died, the father of the following family: Drusilla, who married William Bishoff; Daniel; Deliah, who married William H. H. Tattle; Nathan L.; Samuel; Lewis E.; Franklin; Aaron L.; and Mary S. All of the sons were ministers of the gospel, and remarkably good men.

Nicholas Long, the maternal great-grand-

father of Rev. Lewis E. Baumgardner, was a native of Montgomery county, Pa., and rounded out his days in his native county. He served in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey.

Nathan Long, son of Nicholas Long, and father of Mrs. Michael Baumgardner, was born in Wyoming county, Pa., and was a pioneer of Springfield township, Fayette county, Pa., where he became the owner of wild land which he cleared before his death, which occurred upon that property.

Rev. Lewis Einsel Baumgardner, son of Michael Baumgardner, and grandson of Nathan Long, was reared in Fayette county, Pa., and after finishing his course in the public schools there entered upon a four years' course in theology under the instruction of a committee of his church. Following this he was actively engaged in ministerial work for twenty-eight years, serving from two to four years on his different appointments in the counties of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, retiring in 1898. From 1901 he was a resident of Rural Valley, where he passed away Jan. 27, 1914, just as the sun was sinking in the west. To occupy his time Mr. Baumgardner gave his attention to watch and clock repairing. He was a man of cheerful disposition, one who always looked on the bright side of things, and the home is lonely and quiet without his presence.

On March 30, 1875, Mr. Baumgardner was united in marriage with Rebecca Milliron, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Bradenbauch) Milliron, of Wayne township, and granddaughter of John Milliron, of Armstrong county, whose wife was a Doverspike. The Millirons and Doverspikes are both pioneer stock of this region. To Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner were born three children: Mary L., who married Rev. Dr. F. E. Hetrick, a minister of the United Evangelical Church; Rudolph C.; and Vista, who married Rev. P. W. Baer, also a minister of the United Evangelical Church.

There are many interesting stories told of early days when the Baumgardners were pioneers in various parts of Pennsylvania. Mr. Baumgardner stated that when his grandmother, Barbara Sommel, was eighteen years old, she attended a husking bee, and while the harmless festivities were at their height the house was attacked by Indians, who killed the host and scalped him. The women of the party managed to escape, fleeing thirty-three miles to Cumberland for safety.

Mr. Baumgardner had a fine voice and even

late in life was noted as a splendid vocalist. He used this talent in his religious work with gratifying results, as the good old hymns sounded strikingly effective when sung by him. During his long service in the ministry he did much good, and he always continued to be greatly interested in church work.

JAMES HOWARD McFARLAND, deceased, formerly prothonotary and clerk of Armstrong county, Pa., was born April 6, 1868, in this county, a son of John and Martha J. (Stewart) McFarland.

John McFarland for many years engaged in contracting and building, but passed the closing years of his life on his farm. He was thrice married, the children born to his first union being: John; Malinda, who became the wife of John Morrow, and both are now deceased; Thomas, who served three years in the Civil war, being one of the youngest soldiers in the army, not yet twenty-one when his military term expired (he subsequently died at Alliance, Ohio); Matilda, who married Rev. William Porter; Maggie, the wife of William Hamilton; and Letitia, who married a Mr. Clauson. John McFarland's second marriage was to a Miss Lydick, and they had three children: Mason L., K. G., and Burdette L., who married a Mr. O'Neil. Mr. McFarland's third marriage was to Martha J. (Stewart) McGranahan, and three children were born to them, namely: James Howard; George L., who is deceased; and Lucinda V., who is the wife of Dr. Robert Ambrose. The death of John McFarland occurred Jan. 8, 1892.

James Howard McFarland was a bright and ambitious boy. From the public schools he entered the Indiana State Normal School and later was a student in the university at Lebanon, Ohio, subsequently becoming a teacher, at the age of sixteen, and giving sixteen years of his life to educational work. He became one of the best known educators in the county. Immediately after leaving school, however, he went to Elk county, and was engaged there for eighteen months in the lumber business, and for some time afterward was interested in railroad construction. In 1895 he became deputy sheriff of Armstrong county and continued in office for three years, when he was appointed a mail carrier at Kittanning, and served in that capacity for six years. In politics a zealous Republican, he was justly considered when election to public offices of responsibility was a necessity, and in 1908 he was elected prothonotary and county clerk of

Armstrong county and served faithfully and efficiently until the close of his useful life, his death occurring Aug. 14, 1911.

In October, 1893, Mr. McFarland was married to Bessie Kennerell, daughter of James Kennerell, and they had four children: Genevieve K., Charles Howard, James Edward, and John Herbert, who died in infancy. Mr. McFarland took a great deal of interest in all outdoor sports and was a base ball enthusiast.

DAVID O. THOMAS, M. D., physician and surgeon, located at Johnetta, Armstrong county, Pa., was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 5, 1872, son of Owen D. Thomas and a grandson of David Thomas.

Owen D. Thomas, father of Dr. Thomas, was born in Wales, and came to America when he was twenty-five years of age. He found employment at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the iron industry, with which he has always been connected. He married Sarah A. Nicholas, of Swansea, Wales, and six children were born to them, namely: Demima, Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, Gomer L. and David O.

David O. Thomas had excellent educational advantages in the city of Pittsburgh and graduated from Curry Institute, later graduating from the Actual Business College at Pittsburgh. The young man then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became a student in the American College of Science, going from there to Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated with his medical degree in 1905. After a full year of experience in the Maryland General Hospital he traveled through the South for six months, and then opened an office at Mt. Oliver, near Pittsburgh, where he practiced until he established himself at Johnetta, in July, 1907. He commands a general practice which covers a wide territory and in addition is surgeon for the Pittsburgh & Buffalo Company, which employs a large force of men at this point. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Armstrong County Medical Society and in 1910 served as its president, and he is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, to which body he has been sent as a representative on three occasions.

Dr. Thomas married Josephine Scott, a daughter of Thomas O. Scott, of Monongahela, Pa. They attend the Christian Church. He is a member of Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., and of many other fraternal organizations.

WILLIAM REUBEN RUMBAUGH, for many years identified with the oil fields of

Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Texas and Louisiana, was born at Hillville, Perry township, Armstrong county, Pa., April 7, 1864, a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Elder) Rumbaugh.

John Rumbaugh, his paternal grandfather, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania and was an early settler in Perry township. By trade he was a tailor and followed that calling during the larger part of his life. He married Betsey Truby, and seven children were born to them, namely: William B., Marshall, Simeon, George W., Christopher, Polly (wife of Andrew Grunder) and Eliza (wife of Harrison Risher).

George W. Rumbaugh, son of John, was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, and is a carpenter by trade. During the oil excitement in the sixties he built a large number of derricks in the oil fields of his native State and in West Virginia. In 1882 he moved to Grapeville, Pa., and in 1901 from there to Texas, and at the time of his death resided at Mooringsport, La., being engaged in contracting in the oil districts in that vicinity. He died there Dec. 1, 1913. He married Elizabeth Elder, daughter of James Elder, and eight children were born to them, as follows: John M.; Nancy J., who is deceased; William R.; Ida M., who is now deceased, was the wife of Daniel Jordan; Charles E.; Electa Lavina, who is the wife of William Baker; Rolandus C., and James E.

William R. Rumbaugh was reared in Perry township and received his education in the common schools, afterward working as a carpenter and driller in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Texas and Louisiana, up to January, 1910. In March of that year he purchased the farm of 222 acres, situated in Perry township, on which he still resides.

Mr. Rumbaugh was married Dec. 15, 1897, to Amelia Hardt, a daughter of Conrad and Theresa (Gipe) Hardt, of Allegheny county, Pa., but natives of Germany. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rumbaugh, namely: George E., William Floyd, Robert T., Bertha C., and Eddie and Edna, twins. Mrs. Rumbaugh is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Rumbaugh is identified with the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 1112, I. O. O. F., of Hoboken, Pa., and Lodge No. 85, B. P. O. Elks.

HARRY E. HIMES, managing editor of the Kittanning *Tribune*, at Kittanning, was born April 3, 1872, at New Bethlehem, Clarion

county, Pa., son of Joseph C. and Margaret (Rutherford) Himes.

Joseph C. Himes was a carpenter and builder, a good, practical business man. His death occurred when he was sixty-two years of age. The family consisted of six children: John R.; Mattie, deceased; Harry E.; W. Ed.; Mabel C (wife of H. S. Weckerly) and E. Roy.

Harry E. Himes obtained an excellent public school education, attending at New Bethlehem until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the office of the New Bethlehem *Vindicator* to learn the printer's trade. He was earnest in his desire and continued in that office, advancing step by step, until in 1889 he was master of a useful and profitable trade. In 1890 he became foreman in the office of the *Daily Courier*, at Du Bois, Pa., where he remained six months, and then worked for one year in the office of the *Clarion Democrat*, the following three years being identified with the *Jeffersonian Democrat* at Uniontown, Pa. In 1896 Mr. Himes came to Kittanning as a compositor on the *Kittanning Weekly Tribune*, and in 1899 became its managing editor, in which position he has brought credit on the journal and won public confidence for himself. The readers of newspapers demand much in these modern days and a large amount of diplomacy, not to mention ability in almost every direction, is a requisite possession of the successful newspaper man. In 1896 the *Tribune* was incorporated and under Mr. Himes's able management is in a very prosperous condition. It is one of the leading weekly journals of the State.

Mr. Himes was married Jan. 26, 1898, to Huldah King, daughter of J. M. King, of Kittanning. She died Sept. 10, 1903, the mother of three children: Helen W., Harry E., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Himes was married (second) Aug. 25, 1909, to Anna M. Barnett, daughter of Samuel Barnett, of Elderton, Pa. They have one son, Robert T. Mr. and Mrs. Himes are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Chapter Mason and belongs to Blue Lodge No. 522, New Bethlehem, and also is prominent in the orders of the Maccabees and Heptasophs, representing the latter order at the Supreme Conclave which was held in 1911 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

LUCIEN DENT ALLISON, M. D., a distinguished member of the local medical profession, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Kittanning, was born in 1877, son

of Dr. Thomas M. and Margaret (Atchison) Allison.

Lucien Dent Allison attended public school at Kittanning and the preparatory school at Saltsburg, Pa., and was a member of the class of 1899, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., before he commenced to read medicine, in the office of his father. As soon as he was ready he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in May, 1903. Passing the State medical examination, he began the practice of his profession in Kittanning in the fall of that year, and has continued there ever since. He belongs to the Armstrong County Medical Society, and for one year was its president; to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and served for four years as one of the county censors, being still chairman of the county censors.

In January, 1906, Dr. Allison married Pearl E. Shaw, daughter of J. B. Shaw, of Clearfield, Pa. Mrs. Allison is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and is a trained nurse of some years' experience. She was in charge of several different hospitals prior to her marriage. Dr. Allison is a man of wide experience, thorough knowledge and a high order of ability, and keeps in close touch with the progress made in his profession. His practice is large and constantly growing, and he is well known not only in Kittanning, but throughout the county.

HON. JOSEPH GRANT BEALE, of Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., who represented his district in the Sixtieth Congress, has been one of the foremost business men of that part of Pennsylvania practically throughout the period of his residence there—over forty years. He has been associated with the most progressive undertakings of the region, has been a leader in public as well as in business life, and has developed various enterprises of the utmost importance in the advancement of his section. He is at present serving as president of the Leechburg Banking Company, now giving all his time and attention to his coal and banking interests.

The Beale family is of Norman-English origin and one of the oldest in the State. Its first ancestor in America, a Quaker, came to this country with William Penn, so the Beales claim to be thoroughly Pennsylvanian. As he was a civil engineer by profession, he was employed by the proprietary to lay out the city of Philadelphia. The family afterward settled in the Tuscarora valley, east of the mountains,



Joseph Beale

where they engaged in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Washington Beale, grandfather of Joseph Grant Beale, crossed the mountains in the year 1800 and settled in what at that time was almost a wilderness, near Natrona, the site of the soda works in the northern part of Allegheny county. He accumulated a valuable property there and the family fortunes flourished, as was natural when the enterprise and intelligence of its members had adequate scope.

Washington Beale, Jr., father of Joseph Grant Beale, settled near the paternal homestead and engaged in farming and stock raising. To him the people of that section are indebted for at least one practical, noteworthy advance. Seeing the necessity for a better class of heavy draft horses in the manufacturing districts, he went to England in 1859 and purchased and imported into this country the first English draft horses ever brought into western Pennsylvania. From these horses descended the fine stock for which the locality has since become noted. His son, Joseph G. Beale, has also taken considerable interest in this matter, and in 1875, after a visit to Scotland with his father, imported a superb draft horse from that country. Washington Beale married Rosanna McCune, of Greensburg, Pa., who was of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock.

Joseph Grant Beale was born March 26, 1839, in Allegheny county, Pa., and was reared in his native township, upon his father's farm. He received a liberal education, attending the common schools and later graduating from the Caton Academy, at Turtle Creek, Pa., and from the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburgh. When the Civil war broke out he was drilling for oil in the Kanawha valley, engaged in his first business enterprise. Under the first call for volunteers he enlisted in the Iron City Guards of Pittsburgh, for three months. But before the term had expired he reenlisted, for three years, in what was known as the Friends' Rifles, being a member of Company C, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. He was wounded on the sixth day of the seven days' fight, June 30, 1862, at Charles City Cross Roads, and was left on the battlefield, where he lay for seven days and nights, with no food but a few crackers, until taken prisoner. He was taken to Richmond and placed in confinement in Libby prison, was released on parole, and sent to Fortress Monroe, and while invalided by his wounds pursued the study of law, under the instruction of Samuel M. Purviance and Nathaniel Nelson, of Pitts-

burgh. After the engagement in which he was wounded he was promoted to captain; he never recovered sufficiently to return to active service.

Mr. Beale did not practice law long, leaving it to engage in 1865 in the coal business at what was at that time known as Squirrel Hill, meantime making his home at Hazelwood, Allegheny Co., Pa. During the time he was engaged in mining there he removed coal from underneath what are now some of the most aristocratic portions of the city of Pittsburgh. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Beale sold out and came to Leechburg, in Armstrong county, where he has ever since resided. Having bought the Leech property, he resolved to make the most of his purchase, and at once began a systematic course of development which has proved the wisdom of his ideas, not only advancing his own prosperity but encouraging others in their enterprises. Thus there is hardly a citizen that has done more for the material upbuilding of Leechburg. In 1872, by giving land and extending other aid, he succeeded in securing the establishment there of large iron works for the manufacture of fine sheet iron and tin plate. It was in this mill that natural gas was first used as a fuel, being obtained from a well put down by Mr. Beale in 1869-70. It was the first one used in this country, or in the world so far as is known, from which gas was used for metallurgical purposes. In 1875, the company which built the works having failed, Major Beale, with some others, bought the plant and carried on the manufacture of iron very successfully until 1879. In that year he sold out his interest and built the West Pennsylvania Steel Works, the first established in Armstrong county and the first steel works in the world in which natural gas was utilized, and he was the sole owner of this establishment. Although he had a number of other heavy interests, among them the ownership of a large body of land in the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia he devoted almost his entire time and energy to the management of the steel works, until the absorption of his plant by the United States Steel Corporation (See Leechburg chapter). In maintaining and building up this manufacturing establishment, which he founded, he did much for the business prosperity of the borough. He has since devoted himself to the management and development of his coal and banking interests. In 1906 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent his district in Congress.

Mr. Beale has been a Mason since 1864,

when he joined Washington Lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master and is now the oldest living member; he is prominent in G. A. R. circles, belonging to J. A. Hunter Post, No. 123, of which he is a past commander, and he is a charter member of Camp No. 1, Union Veterans Legion, of Pittsburgh. After the war he was appointed major on Gen. Harry White's staff, and served in that capacity at the time of the Pittsburgh riots.

On Nov. 10, 1864, Mr. Beale married Margaret J. Harrison, daughter of John and Eliza (Sampson) Harrison, of Harrison township, Allegheny Co., Pa., and they have had the following children: Frank J. died in 1907, unmarried; Harry W. is mentioned below; Allison H., division superintendent of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, resides at Vandergrift, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Charles G., who resides at Leechburg, has been admitted to the bar in Allegheny, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, and is now a practicing attorney; Edmund H. is mentioned below; Merta M. is the wife of S. J. McCabe, and resides at Leechburg; Clifford J. is engaged as superintendent of coal works for his father.

HARRY W. BEALE, son of Hon. Joseph Grant Beale, was born in Allegheny county Feb. 22, 1867, and attended the public schools and academies in Armstrong and Westmoreland counties. Later he was a student at Iron City College, in Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated, after which he entered the steel mill to learn the practical details of the business in which his father's great success had been made. He became a heater, later a sheet steel roller, and after following that work for some time became superintendent of the Beale and Valley Coal Companies, owned by his father. He was thus engaged until his untimely death, Feb. 3, 1905. He was injured at three o'clock on the afternoon of that day by an eastbound Pennsylvania railroad cattle train at Leechburg on the Westmoreland county side, was taken home, and died shortly after. He is buried in the Evergreen cemetery near Leechburg. Though a young man he had already made his activity felt in local affairs, and was serving as a member of the borough council at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and a Mason in fraternal connection, belonging to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On Oct. 28, 1887, Mr. Beale married Mary Blanche Armstrong, daughter of Dr. John A. and Amanda C. (McKallip) Armstrong, of

Leechburg, and to them were born three sons: John, who is learning the steel business at the plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Vandergrift, Pa.; Lewis, who is in the employ of the same company; and McCune, who is employed as paymaster at the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., at Leechburg. Mrs. Beale continues to make her home at the beautiful residence in Leechburg her husband built in 1901. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

EDMUND H. BEALE, son of Hon. Joseph Grant Beale, was born at Leechburg, June 29, 1873. He received his education in the local schools, and after working in his father's employ for a time was engaged in the mercantile business in his native place, four years as a member of the firm of Irwin & Beale and four years as a member of the firm of Beale & Richards. In 1897 he went back to his father's employ in the coal business, and he is now acting as superintendent of four mines near Leechburg, the Beale, Aladdin, Denny and Valley coal mines, all of which are owned by his father. He gives his entire attention to his work in this connection. A citizen of high character and proved worth to the community, he has served eleven years as auditor of Leechburg; is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, which he has served three years as treasurer and eight years as trustee; and is a high Mason, belonging to Leechburg Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., Orient Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Kittanning, Pa.; and Tancred Commandery, No. 48, K. T., of Pittsburgh. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Beale's first marriage was to Maude McLaughlin. After her death he married Anna Lees, daughter of James Lees, and all his children are by this union, George E., Edith J. and Frank L.

DANIEL SLAGLE, of Templeton, Armstrong county, has been one of the most diligent officials of that village and Pine township for a number of years, having served faithfully in several trusts and shown his ability and public spirit in handling the various responsibilities which have devolved upon him. He is a native of Manor township, this county, born Sept. 16, 1843, and the family is of German descent, his grandparents, Hiram and Barbara (Hottenburg) Slagle, having been born in Germany.

Abraham and Christina (Bowser) Slagle, parents of Daniel Slagle, were both natives of eastern Pennsylvania. He was born in 1818, and came to Armstrong county, Pa., with his

parents, locating in Manor township. Later he settled in Pine township, moving thither in 1847 from the Bowser farm in Manor township, upon which he had lived for several years after his marriage. He put up a log cabin a half mile east of Templeton, and for eight years after settling there followed mining. He then took up farming. In 1856 he went to Orr Hill Furnace, working at the furnace, and later to the Patton farm in Pine township, upon which place he made his home for thirty years, dying there in 1896. He followed farming there, and also worked at cooping. Though he had little chance for schooling in his youth, Mr. Slagle was so industrious and ambitious that he made his enterprises prosper, and he became one of the substantial residents of his section. His wife, Christina (Bowser), whom he married in 1839, also died in Pine township, Aug. 31, 1908. They were members of the Church of God. They were the parents of nineteen children, two dying at birth, and thirteen growing to maturity. We have the following record of this family: George, who is now deceased; Ann, deceased; Daniel; Jacob, living at Wickboro, Pa.; Melissa, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Salathiel, deceased; Wilson, deceased; Washington, deceased; James, deceased; John, who lives at Templeton, Pa.; Mary, deceased; Jennie, of Wickboro, Pa.; Melindia, of Westmoreland county, Pa.; Emanuel, of Climax, Pa.; Smith, who is a miner in Pine township; Rose, who married John Johnson, of Templeton; and Alice, wife of M. Carl, a railroad foreman, of Wickboro.

Daniel Slagle had few educational opportunities in his youth. The school was three miles distant, and he attended only three months in all. But he has made up for early deficiencies by intelligent application and hard work. At the age of fourteen he started to work away from home, continuing thus until he was eighteen, at which time he enlisted in the Union army for service in the Civil war. On Aug. 14, 1861, he joined Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at Kittanning, this county, and was sent to Camp Wright, above Pittsburgh, remaining there two weeks. He then joined Gen. James S. Negley's brigade, going by boat to Louisville, Ky. The command then started through Kentucky and Tennessee, going to Chattanooga. While on skirmish duty at Elkton, Ala., in July, 1862, Mr. Slagle was wounded in the right eye, losing its sight, and on Jan. 2, 1863, at the battle of Stone River, he received an injury in his right forearm, being disabled until March

11, 1863. He was in the field hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Rejoining his company at Murfreesboro, he was in the campaign through Georgia, took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Deep Gap, Atlanta campaign, and Lookout Mountain, being under fire for forty-two days and nights, and after the battle of Atlanta went back to Chattanooga. They were engaged in guarding trains for three months, and Mr. Slagle's time then expiring he received his discharge, Nov. 2, 1864, and returned to his home. The whole regiment at Nashville went out to drive General Wheeler out of Tennessee, going to a point on the Tennessee railroad to Pulaski and other places, being thus occupied for two months, returning to Nashville. Then they went by boat to Pittsburgh.

After his return from the army Mr. Slagle followed mining for fourteen years, being thus employed at Parker, Armstrong county, and in Apollo, Westmoreland county, where for nine years he looked after the opening of mines for N. Beal. In 1882 he settled at Templeton, in Pine township, Armstrong county, and bought a home, and there he has since resided. He owns considerable real estate in the village, and has been thoroughly identified with its activities. For eight years he was justice of the peace. He has been township auditor several terms, was supervisor of the township three years under the new act, and was collector and treasurer for three years, resigning in the fall of 1910, when he went out to Oregon, purchasing a twenty-acre fruit tract near Rainier, in Columbia county, which he still owns. His intelligent services have won him the esteem of all his fellow citizens, and he has made a creditable place for himself among them. He has always been a stanch Democrat in politics, and has done good work for his party in the locality.

On Feb. 28, 1865, Mr. Slagle married Martha Jane Leisure, of Armstrong county, daughter of Washington and Julia Ann (Wyant) Leisure, natives of Pennsylvania. The Leisures are of French origin. In 1860 Washington Leisure and his family went to Ohio, where they remained for two years, returning to Pennsylvania because of sickness in the family. His children were: Martha Jane, Mrs. Daniel Slagle; Priscilla, who married Cham Bowser, a miner, and is living at Natrona, Pa.; Fried, deceased, late of Templeton, Pa.; Alexander, who is living in Allegheny county, Pa.; Catherine, who married Robert Huey, a miner, and is living at Natrona; William, of Kittanning, Pa.; Margaret, of New York City, wife of E.

B. Sproule, a real estate dealer; and Daniel, of Natrona. The mother of this family was first married to Harry Gould, who died in 1848 leaving her with two sons; Henry, now deceased; and John, who married Christine Adams and resides at Youngstown, Ohio.

During the Civil war Washington Leisure enlisted in Company D, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, was captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, and was in Andersonville prison for fourteen months. He was discharged in 1865, and coming back to Armstrong county settled in Madison township. He died there in December, 1878, aged fifty-four years; his wife died in 1907, at the age of eighty-two.

Mr. and Mrs. Slagle had a family of nine children, namely: Florence, wife of Jack McGinbey, a bricklayer, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cora, wife of Frank Swigart, a railroad man, of Pittsburgh; Anna, wife of A. M. Hilty, who is employed in a sheet mill at Vandergrift; Blanche, deceased; Ney, who is employed in a sheet mill at Youngstown, Ohio, married to May Slagle (he served three years in the United States army in the Philippine Islands, joining Company B, 1st United States Infantry, and was honorably discharged in August, 1903); Daisy, wife of Morris Knighton, of Ambridge, Pa.; Lena, wife of C. C. Heasley, an oil field man, of West Virginia; George, who married Sarah Hough, of Youngstown, Ohio; and Edna, married to Dale Hulings, a machinist, of Vandergrift, Pa. There are thirty grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Slagle and his family are members of the Church of God at Templeton.

A. WALKER KINTER, member of the firm of Kinter & Beck, merchants of Dayton, was born in that borough March 30, 1874, son of Robert C. and Margaret (Walker) Kinter.

The paternal great-grandfather of A. Walker Kinter resided at Georgeville, Pa., where his death occurred. He was a farmer, owning considerable land. Isaac, John C. and Peter are numbered among his children.

John C. Kinter was born in Indiana county, Pa., worked at various kinds of employment, and met his death by accidental poisoning, while manufacturing soft drinks. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria Jane Dickson, and both she and her husband are buried at Blairsville, Pa. Their children were: Catherine, who died at the age of twelve years; Robert C.; Eliza, who married James Shall,

and lives in Pierce county, Wash.; and John, who lives in the State of Washington.

Robert C. Kinter was born at Blairsville, Pa., April 22, 1845, and when four years old was taken by John Robinson, near Saltsburg, Indiana county, staying with him until thirteen years old, when he came to Armstrong county and worked for farmers about two years. He then began the harness making trade at Pine Creek, near Bryan, Armstrong county, and has followed this line of work ever since, locating at Dayton in 1870. His shop is in the store owned by his son and son-in-law. Mr. Kinter also spent a period at Leechburg, where he worked at his trade. The quality of his work has resulted in the building up of a large volume of business for him, and he is universally respected by those who know him. His wife is a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (McFarland) Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Kinter have had children as follows: Vianna J., born March 8, 1868, married John Pugh and lives at Leechburg; Albert O., born Dec. 23, 1870, who is engaged in the harness business at Leechburg, was married in 1913 to Ethel Kline, daughter of Peter Kline; Margaret, born Oct. 18, 1876, married Alonzo C. Beck, a member of the firm of Kinter & Beck; A. Walker is mentioned below; Darwin W., born Dec. 23, 1881, who is engaged in a plumbing, spouting and slating business at Dayton, married Mabel Pierce.

A. Walker Kinter was educated in the public schools of Dayton, and learned tinsmithing at Leechburg, Pa. After that he started in business for himself at Dayton, working at his trade until 1893, when he and his brother-in-law formed the firm of Kinter & Beck. This association has been very profitable, the firm handling a full line of merchandise, and controlling a desirable trade from the best people of Dayton and vicinity.

Mr. Kinter married Elizabeth McElwain, daughter of John McElwain, of Valley township, this county, and two children were born of this marriage, Craig M. and Frank Meade. After the death of his first wife Mr. Kinter married (second) Verna B. Prugh, daughter of Harry and Margaret (Sloan) Prugh, and to this marriage one son was born, Bernard Prugh.

Mr. Kinter is a member of the Union Presbyterian Church, which he is serving as trustee. For about eight years he was a member of the Dayton board of school directors. He is a stockholder in the Dayton Fair Association and the Dayton Normal Institute. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows.

Maccabees and Woodmen of the World. Both as a business man and citizen Mr. Kinter is held in high esteem, and his success has been fairly gained along legitimate lines.

BENJAMIN S. HAWK, contractor, has much good work to his credit in Armstrong county, principally at Ford City and Kittanning. He was born in Washington township, this county, Feb. 9, 1871, and is a descendant of one of the county's pioneers, his great-grandfather, George Hawk, having come to this region from Somerset county, Pa., before his marriage. He took part in the Indian troubles of the period. Settling four miles from Freeport, on Buffalo creek, he continued to reside there until his death at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Democrat in political sentiment. His wife, whose maiden name was Colwell, was a resident of Freeport, of English descent, while he was of German extraction. They had a family of nine children, as follows: John, who was a shoemaker and resided on Buffalo creek, had two children, who are now deceased; Jacob, who was the father of five children, was keeper of the canal lock between Leechburg and Apollo until the canal was abandoned; David is mentioned below; Simon, who married Martha Iseman, resided three miles from Slate Lick (their children are Alfred, of Brookville, Ephraim, John, George, Mary and Priscilla); Betsy is the wife of Daniel Young and resides in Indiana county (no children); Susan is the wife of George Best, of Indiana county, and they have six children; Kate, Mrs. David Young, resides in Indiana county, Pa. (her children are Joe and Melinda, wife of Jesse Weaver); Delilah died unmarried; Julia is unmarried.

David Hawk, son of George, lived in Washington township, Armstrong county, after his marriage settling on a tract of sixty-five acres—the finest pine timber land in the county. He died very suddenly at the age of fifty-five years of heart trouble while attending a shooting match in Indiana county on Christmas day, and was buried in the Cumberland cemetery. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hawk married Esther Johns, who was reared in Washington township, daughter of Martin and Mary (Crissman) Johns, natives of that township; her father owned five hundred acres of land there. She survived Mr. Hawk, and married for her second husband Martin John, by whom she had no children. Her death, which occurred when she was sixty-eight years old,

was caused by a vicious cow, which horned her through the heart, while she was fixing the chain to the manger. By her marriage to Mr. Hawk she had a family of fourteen children, namely: Jacob, who resides at Curwensville, Pa., married Amanda Nicodemus, and they have had eight children; William, who resides on a 400-acre farm forty miles from Richmond, Va., on the James River, has a family of ten children, eight of whom were born in Armstrong county; John is mentioned below; Aaron is married and resides in Indiana county (he has six children); Elizabeth is the wife of Chambers King, an old soldier, and the oldest gunsmith in Armstrong county, and has one son and two daughters; Phoebe Jane, wife of Isaiah Davis, resides in Clearfield county (no children); Ann, wife of Clark Tigger, resides in Indiana county, and has five children; Emanuel, who resides at Plum Creek, Indiana Co., Pa., married Annie Mitchel, deceased, by whom he had one son, and after her death married (second) Frances Blue, by whom he had two sons (one served five years on the battleship "Texas" and cruised around the world); Kate, wife of Thomas Wolf, resides in Indiana county, and has three sons and two daughters; Simon, who resides in Medford, Oregon, where he has a timber tract of 160 acres, married Melinda McGregor, and has seven children; David, of Indiana county, who owns a planing mill, chopping mill and shingle mill, married Susie Spencer, who became the mother of three sons; Adam, who married Anna Lydick, resides at Punxsutawney, Pa., and is engaged as a patternmaker (they have eight children); Della, wife of Jake Hainey, has eleven children; Susan died when a small child, as the result of eating poison weeds.

John Hawk, born Aug. 6, 1848, in Indiana county, was only nine years old when brought to Armstrong county, where he was reared and educated. After his marriage, which occurred in 1868, he moved to Indiana county again, but remained there only one year, returning to Armstrong county, where he had his home for the next two years. At the end of that time he moved to St. Petersburg, Clarion Co., Pa., where his son, Dr. M. C. Hawk, was born, and from there to Buena Vista, Butler county, where he remained a year. Coming back to Armstrong county, he settled in Washington township, where he remained for fifteen years. He now lives in North Buffalo township, this county, one mile from Kittanning. He has followed the carpenter's trade all his life, and has done

well in that line. He is a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Kittanning, of which he has been a deacon for seventeen years, is a member of Lodge No. 515, I. O. O. F., at Cowansville, Armstrong county, and politically gives his allegiance to the Washington party.

In 1868 Mr. Hawk married Ann Eliza Bowser, daughter of B. S. and Elizabeth (Yerty) Bowser, and they have become the parents of eighteen children, viz.: The eldest two daughters died in infancy; Benjamin S. is mentioned below; M. C., born in Washington township, attended Reidsburg high school and graduated in medicine from the West Penn Medical College, Pittsburgh, started to practice at Unity, Pa., as surgeon for Rogers, Farland & Hagerman, contractors, from there moved to Blue Island and then to Chicago, where he is located at No. 7857 South Halsted street (he married Therese Schmitt, after her death marrying Pearl Strayer, of Chicago; he has no children; he is a member of the Baptist Church); Jennie Rodeska, wife of Jerry Gumbert, resides in Verona, Pa., and has five children; Hattie May is the wife of Hays McDaniel, and they have two sons and two daughters (they reside at Applewold, Kittanning); William, a druggist, of No. 1601 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, married Edith Vaughn, of Iowa (they have no children); Flossie is the wife of Harvey Waugaman, of Grove City, and they have seven children; John Herbert, who resides at Weston, W. Va., married Dolly Steinbeck, and they have one son and one daughter; Elizabeth Lucile, wife of Homer Ruff, resides at Lima, Ohio (they have no children); Rachel is the wife of Charles Simpson, of Verona, Pa., and has two children; Grace is the wife of Guy Albright, of Chicago, Ill., and has two children; Mervin Elmer, who is an osteopath, married Mabel Martin, and resides at Augusta, Maine (they have one child); Mildred Florence is the wife of Clifton Richards, of Manorville, Pa; Anna Lee is the wife of David H. Boggs, of Ford City, Pa.; Zeller died when seven months old; Garnet died when five months old; Hyatt Lafayette is at home.

Benjamin S. Hawk, son of John, received his education in Washington township. After his school days he went to Kittanning, where he learned the trade of carpenter, and has been successfully engaged in contracting and in that line for a number of years. He has helped to build the greater part of Ford City, among his many responsible contracts being two churches,

and he acted as foreman for the contractor who built the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in Kittanning. His work has been confined to Armstrong county, and has been of such substantial quality as to establish him in the confidence of all who have had dealings with him. He has enough work to keep an average of ten men busy.

On Sept. 6, 1889, Mr. Hawk married Catherine Caroline Craig, daughter of Alex and Elizabeth (Metzgar) Craig, of Madison township, this county. They have had six children: Evelyn Marie, J. A. Craig, Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Richard Carl (deceased), Mortimer Sherman, and Betty Allison (deceased). The family reside one mile from Kittanning, in North Buffalo township. Mr. Hawk is a member of the First Baptist Church in Kittanning, and socially he belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

PARKS. The Parks family, whose name is perpetuated in the list of townships—the one in which the founder of this line in Armstrong county settled being called after him, belongs to that class of reliable, responsible citizens who go to make up the real backbone of true American citizenship. Representatives of this family are to be found among the substantial people of the various communities to which they have gone, and none has failed in civic or private duty. The family history is interesting, and worthy a place in the record of Armstrong county.

The great-grandfather of Robert G. and John W. Parks, of Parks township, served as a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Robert Parks, their grandfather, born in Mifflin county, Pa., came to Armstrong county in 1814, making the trip with his wife and six children overland. Their entire earthly possessions were contained in a covered wagon, drawn by one horse. Arriving in this county, Mr. Parks took up 200 acres of land in what was afterwards to become his namesake township, and 150 acres in another tract. The first one is now owned by his grandson, Robert G. Parks, and lies along the Kiskiminetas river. The hardy pioneer cleared his land, on which he put up the log cabin in which the family resided until it was replaced, in 1841, by a substantial brick house, still the homestead residence. This house is in excellent condition, as is the barn, which is still in use, though erected in 1835. These buildings are a monument to the quality of work done in those early days, when materials and labor were much cheaper, and plenty of time was

taken for the construction of work which was designed to last for generations. Robert Parks rounded out a long and useful life, attaining his ninetieth year, dying in 1858. His remains were interred in a private burying ground on the farm. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an upright, good man, one of the leading residents of his district, whose word could be relied upon implicitly. Politically he was a Democrat. His wife, Jane (Bratton) Parks, died Oct. 21, 1847, aged seventy-eight years. Their children were: John; James Bratton; William George; Margaret, who married Joseph Shields; Isabella, who married Andrew Arnold; Phoebe, who married James E. Brown; Elizabeth, who married Thompson Crawford; Sydney, who married Samuel LeFevre; Maria, who married James Fitzgerald; and Sarah, who married Alexander Gordon.

James Bratton Parks, born Nov. 1, 1810, in Mifflin county, Pa., was brought to Armstrong county by his father when he was four years old. After the demise of his father he took charge of the family, rearing the children, and lived on the farm the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1892, when he was eighty-two years old. He married Lucinda Hill, born Nov. 19, 1824, died Jan. 27, 1878, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Ulam) Hill. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parks are buried in the private cemetery upon the farm. Mr. Parks was a Democrat, and served as school director of Allegheny and Parks townships, tax collector and auditor, always taking an active part in political matters. When the public schools were first established he taught school, and succeeded as an instructor, for he was a well-read man and intelligent thinker. A fine penman, he made his own copies for his pupils to follow, and was often called upon to engross various public papers. For many years he served as elder of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a consistent member. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Jane died unmarried at the age of twenty-four; Robert G. is mentioned below; Hannah U. died unmarried in 1909; Jacob H. is a druggist at Leechburg; Isabella, who married T. J. Elwood, died at Leechburg; John W. is a resident of Parks township; Phoebe married Samuel C. Boale, of Leechburg; Thomas J. is living at Apollo; Ella died young; Dr. William F. lives at St. Louis, where he is practicing dentistry; Sydney P. married and is living in Allegheny county; Ellis died young; Blanche died young; Edmiston died in Pittsburgh.

ROBERT G. PARKS, a retired farmer of Parks township, residing on the homestead taken up by his grandfather, was born July 9, 1843, on this farm, and was reared a farmer. After the death of his father he took charge of the property, where he has always had his home. A strong Democrat, he was elected justice of the peace in 1897 and reelected in 1902, serving in all a period of ten years. For twenty-eight years he has been school director of Allegheny and Parks townships, and president of the board for many years. Mr. Parks was one of those who secured the division of Allegheny township to form Parks, Gilpin and Bethel townships. Like his father and grandfather, he is a Presbyterian, and is now acting as trustee of his church.

Mr. Parks married Margaret J. Cline, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Jack) Cline. Six children have been born of this marriage: a son, born 1866, died in infancy; Frank B., who married Elizabeth Stegner, is now farming the homestead and conducting a milk business; Harry, who married Ida Truby and (second) Robrena Riggle, resides in Leechburg, where he is a roller in the Hyde Park mill; James C. died at the age of twenty years; Ellis G., who married Rebecca Riggle, sister of his brother Harry's wife, lives at Leechburg, where he too is a roller in the Hyde Park mill; a daughter died in infancy.

JOHN WALTZ PARKS, a farmer of Parks township, was born on the Parks homestead Sept. 11, 1850, son of James B. and Lucinda (Hill) Parks, and brother of Robert G. Parks. During his boyhood he attended local schools and Leechburg Academy, and then during the winter of 1868-69 taught the home school, known as the Hills school. Following this Mr. Parks went to the oil fields in Clarion county, Pa., where he spent ten years. Upon leaving there he worked along different lines until his marriage, when he located at Leechburg. In 1896 he returned to Parks township, and taking one half of the homestead has operated his 100 acres ever since, with profit to himself and to the further development of his valuable property, which is regarded as one of the best farms in his locality.

Mr. Parks is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as school director of his township, giving the board the benefit of his practical knowledge of educational matters.

On March 10, 1887, Mr. Parks was married to Enna M. Bladen, daughter of Thomas Bladen, of Armstrong county. They have had seven children: Melva C., a teacher in the

Leechburg schools; Tai Ulam; James Bratton; Pauline Waltz; Marie Bladen; Harry B., and Gladys D.

No men of Parks township are better known than Robert G. and John W. Parks. They have always been in favor of progression along all lines, especially those which would tend toward a betterment of educational advantages and the general moral uplift.

CHARLES E. KEELER, M. D., senior member of the firm of Drs. Keeler and Campbell, has been engaged in the general practice of medicine at Elderton, Armstrong county, since 1898. He is a native of Manor township, this county, born Feb. 6, 1869, son of John T. and Caroline (Rowley) Keeler. His grandfather and grandmother Keeler were of Holland Dutch and English extraction, respectively.

John T. Keeler, the Doctor's father, was born Oct. 4, 1843, in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and passed all his life in that and Manor townships, following agricultural pursuits and building. By his first marriage, which took place in 1863, to Caroline Rowley, he had four sons, namely: Elmer E., a teacher, who lives at Ford City, Armstrong county; Anthony S., a manufacturer, of Marion, Ohio; Charles E.; and Harry Davis, a merchant, of Marion, Ohio. Mrs. Caroline Keeler died in 1872 at her home in Manor township. Her parents, Samuel and Katherine (Houser) Rowley, were both of German blood. By his second marriage, to Mrs. Clarissa Iseman, John T. Keeler had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters.

Charles E. Keeler obtained his education almost entirely by his own efforts. He received his early instruction in the country schools in Manor township, and later attended the Clarion State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1892. He studied medicine at the Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Md., graduating in 1897, after which he taught school for one year before settling down to independent medical practice, at Elderton, in the year 1898. Since 1909 he has been associated in practice with Dr. J. W. Campbell, and they command a large patronage, the confidence which the people of the locality have come to place in their skill and judgment being a high indication of the success which has attended their labors. Dr. Keeler owns a fine farm of 145 acres in Plum Creek township, which is cultivated by one of his brothers.

On March 23, 1898, Dr. Keeler married Margaret K. Linsenbigler, of Elderton, daughter of V. T. and Nancy (Shaeffer) Linsenbigler, who had a family of five children. Dr. and Mrs. Keeler have had two children: Thelda J., who died when nineteen months old; and Vida G., born July 2, 1901. The family attend the M. E. Church. Dr. Keeler is a Democrat in his political inclinations.

PROF. WILLIAM W. IRWIN, superintendent of the public schools of Ford City, Armstrong county, Pa., was born May 27, 1875, in Butler county, Pa., son of John T. and Louisa (Thompson) Irwin.

John T. Irwin was born in Butler county, as was his wife. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 137th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for a period of nine months. At the expiration of his term he reenlisted, and was transferred to the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged in July, 1865. During his service he saw hard fighting, and proved himself a brave soldier.

William W. Irwin finished his course at the public schools of his native county, and then went to the normal school at Slippery Rock, from which he was graduated in 1896. Following this he entered Grove City College, and after leaving this institution taught school in Butler county three years. In that short time he proved his ability as a scholar and executive, and was made principal of the Mars public school at Mars, Butler county. After a successful career of two years there he was made principal of the Dravosburg public schools, continuing there six years, or until 1907, when he became superintendent of Ford City public schools. Professor Irwin has charge of both the grammar and high schools here, and under his capable direction the pupils are given expert instruction.

In December, 1900, Professor Irwin was married to Martha B. Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, of Penn township, Butler county, Pa. She died Aug. 24, 1913. Dorothy Belle is the one child of this marriage.

Professor Irwin is very prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., of McKeesport, Pa., and the Royal Arch Masons of the same place; the Elks of Kittanning, being past exalted ruler of that order the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. His religious home is in the Presbyterian Church. A close student, a fine scholar, and a man who goes into everything thoroughly before forming an opinion, he is eminently fitted to have charge of the instruction of the

young, especially as he is himself still youthful enough to be in close sympathy with them, in spite of what he has already accomplished.

JOHN C. BUCHANAN, a successful farmer of Wayne township, Armstrong county, was born in Pine (now Boggs) township, this county, March 1, 1859, son of John Buchanan.

John Buchanan was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1848, settling first in Maryland, where he spent about eight years. Then coming to Armstrong, Pa., he followed iron work until about 1872, when he bought a tract of land in Wayne township, a portion of the old Robert Orr farm, later adding the Latimer farm to his holdings, this latter property comprising 125 acres. He died in Wayne township in 1885, and is buried in Boggs township. His wife was Margaret Campbell, daughter of Michael Campbell, and she, too, was born in Ireland, coming to the United States in 1856. The children of these parents were: Mary, who married John J. Stuart, deceased; and John C.

John C. Buchanan attended the township school, and remained with his father until he attained his majority, then going into the lumber woods, where he remained from 1880 to 1892. He then bought the old homestead, upon which he has since lived, developing it systematically. He has built a fine farm.

On Jan. 12, 1892, Mr. Buchanan married Margaret J. Brunt, daughter of James and Mary (Johnston) Brunt, both of whom were born in Ireland. Mrs. Buchanan was born in Rayburn township, this county. Two children have come to this marriage: Henry Grier, born July 14, 1893, who is attending the Dayton Normal Institute, and Mary Anna, born April 28, 1896, also a student in the Dayton Normal Institute. Mr. Buchanan is a Republican, and served very capably for three years on the township school board. The family belong to the Episcopal Church, and are active in its good work.

JOHN F. RABBITT, a general farmer of Sugar Creek township, was born at Kellersburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., April 20, 1851, a son of William Rabbitt.

William Rabbitt was born in Ireland, where he was reared, educated and taught the trade of shoemaker. He married in Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland, Margaret Daley, a daughter of John Daley, also a native of Ireland. In 1848 William Rabbitt left his family and came to the United States to prepare a home for them. He located at Rimersburg, in Clarion county, Pa., where he worked at brick-

making until the spring of 1849, when he began mining at the old Red Bank furnace. By the following summer he was able to send for his family and they resided at Kellersburg, Pa. Later he moved to Colwell, working at the Mahoning furnace for twenty years. He and his wife had a family of ten children: James, who was born in Ireland; John F., who was born at Kellersburg; the following, all born at Mahoning Furnace: William, Patrick, Edward, Rose and Julia; and Josephine, Charles and Joseph, born on the property now owned by the son John F., to which the family came in 1861. Mr. Rabbitt had become mine foreman meantime, holding that position at Mahoning Furnace, Brady's Bend and Mosgrove. The farm was purchased of Patrick Redd and contained some indifferent buildings on the end opposite to the position now occupied by those standing. William Rabbitt built the present substantial buildings, including a brick residence, and put the 165 acres in excellent condition, his sons doing the farm work while he continued at his old occupation, giving it up in 1875. His death occurred on this property in 1880, when he was sixty-three years old, and he is buried in the Catholic cemetery in Sugar Creek township, having been a consistent member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Politically he was a Republican, and held the offices of school director and supervisor. His widow survived until 1882, when she passed away, and lies by the side of her husband, having been a member of the same church as he.

John F. Rabbitt was educated in the schools at Old Mahoning Furnace and in Sugar Creek township, and then left the parental roof to work in coal and iron mines, which he continued for three years. Then he was in Lawrence county for Brown & Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., after which he went into the oil fields of Chicora or Millerstown, Butler Co., Pa., whence he went to the Bullion oil fields. Following this Mr. Rabbitt engaged with the Kittanning Iron & Steel Company as mine foreman at Sligo, Clarion Co., Pa., continuing as such for ten years. Mr. Rabbitt then returned to the old homestead and purchased the interest of the other heirs, since which time he has taken a pride in improving his property, among other things putting slate on the roof of his residence instead of shingles. With the exception of thirty-five acres in woodland, the property, which comprises 165 acres in the southwestern part of Sugar Creek township, is under cultivation, and there are two gas wells on it, as well as a four-foot vein of coal

which has been opened so that this place is very valuable.

In September, 1873, Mr. Rabbitt married Annie Smith, who was born in Lawrence county, Pa., daughter of James and Ann Smith, now deceased, natives of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Rabbitt are the parents of the following children: Rose, who prior to her marriage was a teacher in Armstrong and Butler counties, is the wife of Charles Rimp, and resides in Summit township, Butler county, Pa., where Mr. Rimp is a farmer; they have three children, Charles, Gertrude and John. William, who died at the age of eight years, is buried in the Sugar Creek Catholic cemetery. Nellie is unmarried. Edward died at the age of thirty-two years at the old homestead, having been brought here after having been taken sick in California, and he is buried in the Sugar Creek Catholic cemetery. Josephine is unmarried. Charles died when four years old, and he is interred in the Sugar Creek Catholic cemetery. Maggie died in infancy. Mary died when two years old. Ruth died in infancy. Paul died when twenty-three years old.

The Rabbitt schoolhouse stands on a portion of the farm, and is the third building erected on this site, each one being an improvement over the other. Politically Mr. Rabbitt is a Republican, and has served as a school director. He has brought up the standard of his farm until it is far above the average, and is a recognized authority on agricultural matters in his township.

ROBERT LOWRY was throughout his active years engaged in farming in Boggs township, Armstrong county, and since his retirement has made his home in Wickboro. He was born Jan. 28, 1832, on the old farm in Boggs township then owned by his father and now by himself, son of William and Esther (Miller) Lowry.

William Lowry, the father, was born in 1799 in Indiana county, Pa., and when a young man came to Armstrong county to work in a tannery, intending to remain here only a short time. But as time went on he married, purchased a farm and settled down to agricultural pursuits, following that calling until his death, which occurred June 28, 1872. Mr. Lowry was in turn a Whig and Democrat in politics. In church connection he was a Seceder. His wife, Esther (Miller), born in 1812, daughter of John Miller, died Sept. 30, 1881. They had the following children: Robert, John, Mary, Jane, James, Esther, Rachel and Sarah Martha.

The parents are buried in the Mount Zion cemetery.

Robert Lowry grew to manhood in Boggs township, and there attended the common schools, which were not so well conducted in his day as they are at the present time. He followed farming, remaining on the old homestead and taking up the work as his father relinquished it, and he made considerable improvement in the property, which contains 140 acres, overlooking the Allegheny river. There he continued to reside until 1906, when he himself gave up active labor and moved into Wickboro (now Kittanning), residing at No. 1592 Johnson street. He has always been highly respected among his neighbors and friends, has led an industrious and useful life, and deserves the respite from active cares he is now enjoying.

On Dec. 12, 1882, Mr. Lowry was married by Rev. Mr. Lydy, of the Presbyterian Church of Worthington, to Elizabeth A. Pence, who was born Jan. 11, 1836, in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, daughter of George and Deborah (McKee) Pence, who are buried in the Cowansville cemetery. George Pence was born in West Franklin township about Oct. 28, 1810, and lived to the good old age of nearly ninety-six years, dying June 1, 1906. He was a farmer by occupation. His first wife, Deborah, died at the early age of twenty-eight years, the mother of three children, Maria E., Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Lowry) and Peter, who lives in Payette, Idaho, where he is prominent as a banker. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have had no children of their own, but they have adopted a son, Charles, who was born Feb. 2, 1885. He is now cultivating the old Lowry homestead in Boggs township, residing there with his family. He was married to Iva Slagle, and they have four children, Robert, Arnold Greer, Mildred and Bernice Elizabeth.

WILLIAM PORTER HUTCHISON, of Rayburn township, Armstrong county, now living retired, is a well known resident of his section, having served his fellow citizens for twenty-seven years in the office of assessor and as overseer of the poor. He was born Feb. 16, 1839, in Butler county, Pa., son of David and Mary (Porter) Hutchison, and grandson of William Hutchison, a native of Ireland.

David Hutchison was born in Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming, also working at his trade, that of brickmason. He died in Perry township, Armstrong county. His first wife, Mary (Porter), also a native of Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Porter,

who was born in Ireland and was twice married, having three children by the first marriage and five by the second. To David and Mary (Porter) Hutchison were born ten children: Rebecca, deceased; Margaret Jane, deceased; William P.; Samuel and John, twins, both of whom died while in the Union service during the Civil war, in Company H, 78th Regiment, Captain Sirwell; David Reed, deceased (he was a mute); Abigail A., deceased; Eveline B.; J. W. and Sarah E. After the mother of these died David Hutchison married (second) Mary Ann Powell, by whom he had two children, Edward Miller (deceased) and Calvin.

William Porter Hutchison had somewhat meager educational advantages in his native county, and was quite young when he began to help on the farm, though being slight for his age he could not do as much as some boys. His father worked at the mason's trade, and after his marriage he lived upon his father's farm for a few years, and then removed to Valley township, now Rayburn, in Armstrong county, locating on a tract of sixty-three acres which had never been well cleared and had grown up to underbrush. The old farmhouse on the place faced the cold northwest winds, and but for the hills which sheltered it would have been in danger of being blown over. Thus he began life here under rather adverse conditions, but he set bravely about the task of getting his land into good shape, and in time, as he prospered, built a convenient house and other buildings, and saw that his family had the advantages which had been denied him in his youth. Recently Mr. Hutchison has given up active farm labor, leasing his land, but he continues to live at his old home. He is highly esteemed in his neighborhood, and has the confidence of all who know him. Though he has always been a Democrat he has received the support of Republicans when a candidate for office, and his long service as assessor shows how satisfactory his work in that capacity has been to all concerned. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On May 18, 1875, Mr. Hutchison was married in Armstrong county to Margaret Patton, who was born June 27, 1850, in Kittanning township, this county, daughter of John M. Patton, a farmer. To this union were born the following children: William Merrit, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, now in Oklahoma; Mary Elaina, who is engaged as a teacher in the Troy Hill school; Dora Wallace, a teacher at Speces Corners; and Amy F., who prepared for teaching, but is engaged in com-

mercial work. The mother of this family died April 7, 1895.

STITT. The Stitt family is one of the oldest and most representative of sound Americanism in Pennsylvania. Members of this family fought during the Revolution, the war of 1812, and in other conflicts for the country of which they were so proud, and the name has always stood for sterling honesty and fidelity to a strong sense of duty.

William Stitt was born in what is now Gilpin township, Armstrong county, and was a miller and farmer during his long and active life. In young manhood he served as a soldier in the Revolution, and the war of 1812, found him just as patriotic, for he once more became a soldier and fought for his country. His two brothers, Samuel and Jacob, were also soldiers in the latter conflict, and the former rounded out his days in what is now Gilpin township. These brothers used, as did all the soldiers of the times, the old flintlock gun. William Stitt was a landowner, and died upon his farm in Gilpin township. His children were as follows: Samuel, John, James, William, Eliza and Margaret.

Samuel Stitt, son of William, had the following family: William, James, Jacob, Samuel, John, Noah, Joseph, Andrew, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Sophia.

John Stitt, another son of William, was born in what is now Gilpin township, and was a miller and farmer all his life. A fine mechanic, he built the old Stitt mill along Carnahan run in 1818, in what is now Parks township. This was one of the early mills of the county, and all of the wheels were made by hand. So well known and generally recognized was the sterling honesty of Mr. Stitt, and the superiority of his process, that the saying became popular, whenever a comparison of merit was needed, "as good as the wheat in Stitt's mill." Mr. Stitt lived here, operating the mill, until his death in 1832. His remains were interred in a private burying ground on Capt. Henry Truby's hill. His wife bore the maiden name of Esther Frantz. Their children were as follows: Israel, born April 8, 1818; Hiram, Nov. 23, 1819; Delia, Sept. 30, 1821; Lavina, Jan. 3, 1824; Levi, Aug. 18, 1826; Hetty, Sept. 18, 1828; Leah, Aug. 24, 1830; and John F., July 26, 1833.

John F. Stitt, son of John, was born on the above mentioned date at the old homestead of his father, in what is now Parks township. He was a carpenter and farmer, and like his father a good mechanic. At different periods

he was foreman of building gangs, and assisted in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad. His latter days were spent in his native township, where he met his death, being killed by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Sept. 22, 1894. His remains were laid to rest in the Stitt cemetery (Laurel Point) in Parks township. He married Anna K. Kauffman, daughter of George and Jane (Eldridge) Kauffman, and she survives, making her home with her son Thomas A. Stitt. Children as follows were born to John F. Stitt and his wife: Harriet I. married George W. Stitt; Esther J. died young; Levi G. married Lida M. Hanna and lives in Parks township; Anna M. married Newton A. Long; Thomas A. is mentioned below: Margaret L. married Levi Schall; Benton F. lives at Columbus, Ohio; Edith A. married Charles R. Lanning, of Parks township; Florence married James Kepple, and (second) Prof. James Bandeen, and they reside in Texas.

THOMAS A. STITT, a farmer of Parks township, was born in that township Jan. 21, 1865, son of John F. Stitt, referred to above, and his wife Anna E. (Kauffman) Stitt.

Until he was fourteen years old he attended school, and then began farming, which he has continued ever since with the exception of seven years when he was employed in the Vandergrift Steel Mills. He owns a tract of thirty-three acres of land lying in Parks and Kiskiminetas townships, and also farms his mother's property, making a specialty of raising fruit, which he sells at the Vandergrift markets. Mr. Stitt is unmarried. He belongs to the Grange and takes an intelligent interest in its work. Politically he is an independent voter.

LEVI G. STITT, master mechanic and traveling engineer for the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, was born in what is now Parks township Oct. 28, 1860, son of John F. and Anna E. (Kauffman) Stitt. During his boyhood days Mr. Stitt attended school in his native township. At the same time he assisted in running the farm, and helped his father at carpenter work, gaining a practical knowledge of both. Remaining with his father until twenty-two years old, he then entered the employ of P. H. Laufman & Co., at Apollo, as a carpenter, but later became a millwright and was made a master mechanic. From the spring of 1882 until 1886 he worked with this concern, and upon its absorption into the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, he was continued as its valued employee. He built the present fine plant at Vandergrift, which is the most modern in the country. In addition

to his other interests Mr. Stitt owns eighty-three acres in Parks township, which was taken up by A. Fiscus, but later sold to Philip Carney, from whom Mr. Stitt purchased it. He has a beautiful home built by him in 1909, and equipped with all modern improvements, and the site commands a magnificent view. Mr. Stitt married Lida M. Hanna, daughter of Alexander and Barbara (Ross) Hanna, and they are the parents of the following children: Herbert LeRoy, Arthur P., Nellie I., Goldie (died at the age of four years) and Veryl V. Mr. Stitt is an independent voter politically. His family are Methodists. Fraternally he is a member of Kiskiminetas Lodge, No. 617, F. & A. M., of Vandergrift.

LEVI STITT, son of John Stitt and grandson of William Stitt, was born in Allegheny township Aug. 18, 1826. Like so many of the Stitt family he became a skilled general mechanic and millwright, at the same time following farming. He operated a mill and worked at the carpenter's trade, being good in all lines, and so continuing until his death, which occurred on his farm in Parks township April 21, 1902, while he was planting an apple tree. He married Eliza Kerr, daughter of Alexander Kerr. Their children were: Jane, who married Charles Long; Mary, who married David Fettes; Ellen, who married Daniel Kunkle; Lavina, who married G. M. Wigle; Eden; John, deceased; Hugh A.; George; Howard; and Trusey, the last named deceased.

HUGH A. STITT, sheet roller at North Vandergrift, was born in Parks township March 6, 1873, son of Levi and Eliza (Kerr) Stitt, grandson of John Stitt, and great-grandson of William Stitt. As a boy he attended school in his native township, but at an early age commenced working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remaining with that company for seven years. In 1893 he went to Apollo to become an employee of the Apollo Iron & Steel Company, which has been absorbed by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Mr. Stitt is now with the Vandergrift plant, and since 1904 has been a sheet roller. His house is on the Stitt homestead. In 1897 Mr. Stitt married Julia Barr, daughter of John Barr, and their children are: Esther, Harold and Robert. Mr. Stitt is a Democrat, and since 1910, has been serving on the school board. He belongs to the Lutheran Church.

ROBERT LOUIS RALSTON, of Kittanning, is one of the leading lawyers at the bar

of Armstrong county. He devotes all his time to legal work and holds the confidence of both clients and fellow practitioners.

His family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The Ralstons of whom he is a descendant came from Ireland in 1803 and settled at Slate Lick, Armstrong county. On the paternal side he is related to the Galbreath family. His mother was a Thornburg, and was a descendant of an old Allegheny county family of that name. His father, James Ralston, and mother, Maria Thornburg, were married in 1856, and spent their married life on a farm in South Buffalo township. The family consisted of three children: George T., who resides on the home farm; Laura M., who resides in Kittanning, and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Ralston was in early life a school teacher. After three years spent in teaching in the public schools of the county he entered Westminster College, in Lawrence county, Pa., and graduated from that institution in 1890. He studied law with James H. McCain in Kittanning and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He has been engaged in the practice of the law ever since.

BENJAMIN WYLAND WYANT, one of the most prominent citizens of Washington township, Armstrong county, is a man of progressive disposition and public spirit and a creditable representative of a most respected family of that section. Born Sept. 4, 1855, in Washington township, he is a son of Adam and Sophia (Bowser) Wyant, and grandson of Martin Wyant, who was from Bedford county, Pa. He and his wife Christina (Bokher) had the following children: Adam, Bartholomew, John, Martin, Henry, Fred, Jacob, Catherine, Julia Ann, Susan, Christina and Elizabeth.

Adam Wyant, father of Benjamin W., was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. He was twice married, his first union being with Sarah Yerty, by whom he had seven children: Christian Yerty, born Oct. 19, 1832; Andrew H., 1834; Martin, Feb. 29, 1836; Archibald M., 1838; Elizabeth, 1839; and Rachel and George, who died in infancy. The only survivor of this family is Elizabeth, who married Harvey Frick. For his second wife Adam Wyant married, on March 25, 1847, Sophia Bowser, who was born May 29, 1828, in Franklin township, Armstrong county, and is still living on the old farm in Washington township. Ten children were born to this marriage, their names and dates of birth being as follows: Mary, March 2, 1848; Delilah,

Sept. 23, 1849; Eli, Aug. 9, 1851; Teney, April 13, 1853; Benjamin W., Sept. 4, 1855; Emma, Feb. 4, 1858; Catherine, March 13, 1860; John B. F., Aug. 7, 1863; Margaret, Sept. 4, 1866; and Susanette, June 3, 1869.

Benjamin W. Wyant attended common school in his youth and later studied at summer schools. Upon leaving home he went to Lawrenceburg, now Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, where he was engaged for three years in supplying water to the town. He then married and settled down to farming on the Ezekiel Dickey place, in Washington township, part of which he now owns and occupies, making his home there for about six years. At the end of that period he moved to the Grange Hall, in Washington township, where he conducted a general merchandise store for eight years, from that location returning in 1889 to the Dickey farm, buying forty acres of that property. Mr. Wyant now lives on this place, and not only cultivates that tract but also another of 140 acres, in which latter he owns a quarter interest. All the improvements on his home place are the result of his own enterprise and industry, and its well-kept condition is the best comment on his methods and ideas. It is very valuable, being not only good for agricultural purposes but underlaid with deposits of limestone, fire clay, iron ore and coal.

Mr. Wyant has been a prominent worker in the interest of the Republican party in his locality and at present lines up with the Progressives; he is township committeeman. He has been honored with election to various offices, in which he has given great satisfaction, having been supervisor for seven years and school director for sixteen years. He is also an interested church worker. When thirteen years old he united with the Church of God, later transferring to the united Presbyterian Church at Cowansville, in which he held membership for twenty-six years. When this church dissolved, in 1912, he again united with the Church of God, joining the Limestone Church, his family also becoming members of that congregation. He is an elder in this church, and has served as Sunday school superintendent at the Brushvalley Church.

On Nov. 28, 1876, Mr. Wyant married Cynthia Ann Dickey, like himself a native of Washington township, born Jan. 26, 1853, daughter of Samuel H. and Dianah (Wolfe) Dickey. Six children have been born to this union: Finnie Lulu, born Aug. 25, 1878, who died when nine months old; Mary Josephine,

born May 22, 1880, who is married to Horace E. Nichols and has one child, Kenneth, born Feb. 12, 1907; John Finlay, born July 7, 1883; Samuel Blair Reed, born May 3, 1886; Anna Sophia, born Jan. 16, 1890; and Benjamin Franklin, born June 26, 1892.

WILLIAM SHARP McCREIGHT, M. D., of Elderton, Armstrong county, was a practicing physician at Pittsburgh for over twenty years, and has recently returned to his native locality. He was born Dec. 12, 1864, in Plum Creek township, son of James and Jane M. (Carrell) McCreight, and grandson of Andrew and Ann (Sharp) McCreight. The latter was the daughter of Capt. Andrew Sharp, who fought in the Revolutionary war and for his services in the army was granted a tract of land in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

James McCreight, son of Andrew, was born Oct. 20, 1812, near Shelocta, Indiana county, and removing to Plum Creek township settled at the forks of Plum creek and Crooked creek; living in that township until 1832. Later he moved with his parents to Paradise settlement, about four miles from where Reynoldsville now stands. He soon returned to Plum Creek township, and for seven consecutive winters taught school in a log cabin on what is now the Kimmel farm, on Plum creek. He learned the carpenter's trade and built many barns, also following farming. In the early forties he bought a farm near the junction of the north and east branches of Plum creek, where he resided until his death, in 1888. In politics he was a Republican. He was one of the organizers of the United Presbyterian Church at Elderton, and was one of the two elders. In 1859 he married Jane M. Carrell, and they had a family of eight children: Andrew W., who died in infancy; James Edwin, a builder, now living in Texas (he married Dora Hutchinson, of Kittanning, and had one child, John William, who died in January, 1914); William Sharp; Anna Mary, who died in 1900, in Elderton; Thomas, who died in infancy; John Ralston, an attorney of Washington, Pa., who is married and has one child; Jane Agnes (twin of John R.), who married Taylor Rankin and lives in Crawford county, Pa., (she has two children, one son and one daughter); and Emma Bell, who died in infancy.

William Sharp McCreight received his preliminary education at Atwood, Armstrong county, and the State normal school at Indiana. He took his medical course at what

is now known as the University of Pittsburgh, graduating March 26, 1891, and in 1893 became one of the instructors at that institution, with which he was connected in that capacity for six years, until 1899. He had commenced practice in Pittsburgh, and remained there for twenty-one years after his graduation, but he has become tired of city life, and in 1912 returned to the locality where he spent his early life, settling in the borough of Elderton. He has had a very successful career, both as an instructor and in general practice, and has many friends in and around Elderton who are glad to welcome him into their midst.

Dr. McCreight was married, Feb. 12, 1902, to Louisa Dorothy Rado, of Pittsburgh, daughter of Henry and Pauline Rado. They have had one child, Jean Dorothy, born June 28, 1905, at Pittsburgh.

EDWIN E. SCHAEFFER, now sole owner of the business conducted under the firm name of James Schaeffer & Son, of Kittanning, the leading marble and granite dealer of the borough, has been identified with that business all his active life and became associated with his father at Kittanning in 1904. He is one of the best known men in his line in this section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Schaeffer was born Dec. 26, 1876, in Kittanning township, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of James and Catharine (Simpson) Schaeffer. At the age of thirteen years he began to learn stone cutting at Kittanning, being thus engaged for a period of four years. He then spent three years at Apollo, this county, after which he located at Verona, Allegheny county, where he remained three years. He then gave up the granite work for employment in a mill at Apollo, where he was engaged for one fall, after which he did sandstone cutting at Apollo and in the vicinity for one year. For the next three years he was at Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa., in the employ of C. F. Murray, who has a large business at that point. In January, 1904, he settled at Kittanning, doing business with his father as junior member of the firm of James Schaeffer & Son until recently, when he became sole proprietor of the business which will be continued under the old name. It has been located on Union avenue throughout this period, and the extensive plant has been developed, equipped and enlarged as the demands of the constantly increasing trade require. Everything is up to date and convenient, and there are facilities for doing the work in the most modern way. this establish-

ment not only keeping up with the times, but being the first to adopt new methods and put new ideas into practice.

Mr. Schaeffer is well known in local fraternal circles, belonging to the B. P. O. Elks, I. O. O. F., Foresters, Independent Americans and Woodmen of the World.

CLARK. Several members of this old and highly respected family of Armstrong county are now living at Elderton, Alexander Clark and his sisters, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Irwin, being well-known residents of that borough. Their father was Alexander Armstrong Clark.

Joseph and Margaret Clark, the founder of this family in America, came to this country from the North of Ireland in 1737 and settled near Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. He was a direct descendant of an Irish nobleman.

James Clark, son of Joseph and Margaret, born in 1742, died in 1824, was an officer in the Continental army. He married Barbara Sanderson.

Joseph Clark, son of James and Barbara (Sanderson), lived in South Bend township, Armstrong Co., Pa., his family and another occupying a blockhouse together, for protection against the Indians. His wife, Nancy (Todd) was a member of the same family from which Abraham Lincoln's wife was descended.

Alexander Clark, son of Joseph and Nancy (Todd), engaged in farming in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, he and his brother owning 975 acres there, ranging from South Bend township to what is now the borough of Elderton, most of which they cleared themselves. Alexander Clark settled there in 1820. He married Jane Armstrong, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when eight years old, and they had a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, of whom only two daughters now survive.

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG CLARK, son of Alexander and Jane (Armstrong), was born June 3, 1831, and was a worthy representative of the honored old family from which he came. He married into an equally prominent family, his wife, Catherine (Rupert), being one of the ten children of Michael Rupert, a prosperous farmer of Plum Creek township. Betsy Ross, who had the honor of making the first United States flag, was one of Mrs. Clark's blood relations. George Smith, her uncle, was a leading man of his day, serving several terms as sheriff of Armstrong county, and was an extensive landowner, having a

farm of over five hundred acres. Four children, one son and three daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander A. Clark:

(1) Anna, born Sept. 14, 1852, married James Irwin, member of an old and prominent family of Whitesburg, Armstrong county. Mr. Irwin died in November, 1891. Seven children were born to this union. Mrs. Irwin is assistant postmistress at Elderton. She was engaged in teaching for five years.

(2) Elizabeth B., born Sept. 10, 1854, received her education principally at the Elderton Academy. She taught school for five years. On July 9, 1878, she married James Leightner, of Ohio, member of a respected family of Painesville, that State, and they had two children: Sadie May, born April 13, 1879, married George Felmley, of New Kensington, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and has three children, Roxie Elizabeth, Clark Wesley and Charles Howard; Mr. Felmley was formerly in the lumber business, but is now engaged in dairying and the raising of high-class stock, owning some very valuable cows and fancy bred colts. Alexander Clark Leightner, born Aug. 11, 1881, is farming on his own land in Plum Creek township; he married Emma Mulberger and they have two children, John Alexander and Hulda Adeline. Mrs. Leightner married for her second husband David Miller, of Plum Creek township. They had no children. Mrs. Miller is postmistress at Elderton and one of the most capable business women of that borough. She has been engaged in the general mercantile business there for a period of thirty-two years, and has not only built up and maintained a good trade, but has through good management and thrift acquired the ownership of the building in which the business is conducted. She attends the United Presbyterian Church.

(3) Alexander Clark, born Oct. 14, 1857, is now doing business as a hardware merchant at Elderton, being senior member of the firm of Alexander Clark & Son. He married Belle Gibson, daughter of the late Lewis Gibson, a prominent and wealthy operator in the Pennsylvania oil fields, who died at Elderton. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Clark have had seven children, and two of their sons are professors at Pittsburgh, being well-known workers along educational lines.

(4) One daughter died when one year old.

CHARLES B. PETERS, member of the firm of McKelvey & Peters, who carry on a thriving planing mill business at Rural Valley, was born July 28, 1878, two miles south of

that borough, son of James S. and Mary A. (Cooper) Peters.

James S. Peters came to Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, from Philadelphia, and buying 400 acres of land about two miles south of Rural Valley there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1890. He was a member of the Methodist Church, assisting generously in its support and work, holding various offices. In politics he was a Republican. He is buried in the Rural Valley cemetery. Mr. Peters was twice married, his first wife being Susan Smith, and their union was blessed with five children: Arabella R., Eudora J., Susan V., Samuel F. and Isaac Wilbert, the two latter surviving. His second marriage was to Mary A. Cooper, to which union the following children were born: James M., Mary I., Charles B., Etta May (who died young), Frank E., Robert J. (deceased) and Howard O.

Charles B. Peters received a good public school education, attending high school at Rural Valley and Whitesburg. After learning the carpenter's trade he followed farm work for five years, and for the next five years was engaged as traveling salesman, selling machinery for the International Harvester Company and the Empire Grain Drill Company. His territory was in Armstrong county. After this experience he was engaged in the painting business for two years before entering his present line, the lumber and planing mill business. On March 18, 1908, he formed the association with E. L. McKelvey which has since been maintained under the firm name of McKelvey & Peters, who have a well equipped plant and are engaged as manufacturers and dealers in siding, ceiling, flooring, molding, bill stuffs, windows, doors, frames, turned work, everything, in fact, which may be produced in a first-class shop of the kind. They make a specialty of custom work. The establishment is well patronized by contractors in the locality, and has a high reputation for the good grade of its work.

The success Charles B. Peters has had as a business man has won him the confidence of his fellow citizens in a high degree, and he has been chosen to various local offices, having served as member of the school board, auditor and road master, in all these positions doing characteristically good work and showing commendable public spirit. On Nov. 4, 1913, he was elected burgess of Rural Valley borough. He is a Republican on purely political questions. He is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has been very active, hav-

ing served as steward and Sunday school teacher. Socially he is a member of Rural Valley Lodge, No. 766, I. O. O. F., and of the Volunteer Fire Company of Rural Valley, of which he has been secretary for many years.

On Oct. 19, 1898, Mr. Peters was married to Mary E. Wagner, daughter of Jacob and Mary Wagner, of Plum Creek township, this county. They have six children: James B., Jacob D., William M., Berten E., Thelma Elizabeth and Owen Clair.

ISAAC D. DOVERSPIKE, deceased, was born Feb. 6, 1842, in Mahoning township, this county, son of Daniel and Margaret (Beck) Doverspike, and died Sept. 16, 1911. A man of large and varied interests, all his affairs were conducted on a liberal basis that came to be regarded as characteristic of him in time. His gift for putting through large deals and handling extensive concerns entitled him to the confidence which he held and never disappointed, and kept him in high standing in the business world.

The name Doverspike is found in early records of Armstrong county in that form and also Dauberspike. It was originally written Daubenspecht, and the family is of German origin. The ancestors of the American branches in this region came with William Penn in 1682 to Philadelphia, where they owned land now included within the city limits. Some of them moved to Luzerne county, Pa. There were two Doverspikes (Daubenspikes) in the war of the Revolution, Philip and Jacob, for in Volume VI, Pennsylvania Archives, Northampton County in the Revolution, page 490, Muster Roll of Capt. William Meyer's Company, 6th Battalion, we find the name of private Philip Daubenspeck, who it appears enlisted early and served his time, and then in 1782 re-enlisted as a substitute for George Krum. In Volume VIII, Pennsylvania Archives, Northampton County in the Revolutionary War, pages 444-445, 2d Company, Capt. William Moyer, we find mention of Sergt. Jacob Doverspike, in the general class roll in 1780.

According to an old history Jacob Daubenspeck came with his wife from Luzerne county, Pa., in 1796, and settled in Parker township, Butler county, later removing to what is now Clarion county. They had five sons and two daughters, Mrs. Arner and Mrs. Geiger. The place where Jacob originally settled in Butler county passed into the possession of his sons George and Philip, of whom the latter lived and died in Butler county; his



L. D. Doverspice



Anna Clara Horvath

wife was named Mary, and they had a son George, born in Butler county in 1790.

George Daubenspeck, Sr., brother of Philip and son of Jacob, served as a soldier in the War of 1812. With his wife, Ann Margaret (Meals), and their family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, he came to western Pennsylvania in 1795, to a tract of land two miles west of what is now Bruin, in Butler county. He came through the woods on horseback and over lands still thickly populated by Indians, built a log cabin, and soon began to clear away the forest. For meat they had venison, varied with fish, and for some time all "store goods" had to be brought over the mountains. In an account of the Daubenspeck reunion held in Bruin Park, in Butler county, Aug. 19, 1913, it is related that "There are at present twenty farms all adjoining each other, owned by descendants of the first Daubenspecks landing here" (Butler county). "This may not be said of another clan in Pennsylvania. These farms are all underlaid with coal, all produce oil or gas but two. These lands are elevated and picturesque, well watered, and by some said to be among the most beautiful spots in the State. As a clan they are hardworking, sober and industrious, and are found not only on farms here, but among the professions."

George Daubenspeck, Sr., had nine children, namely: George, Jr., Philip, Lewis, John, Henry, Mary (wife of Jacob Milliron, of Armstrong county), Catherine (married Francis Hilliard and moved to Nebraska), Christene Ann (married Christian Hepler, of Clarion county) and Elizabeth (married Christian Smathers, of Clarion county). After the death of the mother Lewis, John and Henry went with their father to Armstrong and Clarion counties, where the name is now written mostly Doverspike. The other two sons, George and Philip, bought their father's land and remained in Butler county. George Daubenspeck, Sr., and the three sons mentioned are evidently referred to in the following statement found on page 80 of the history of Clarion county published in 1887: "The first settlement made on Red Bank creek between 1809-1815 was by Henry Nueh, Colin McNut, Sr., and the Doverspike family." George "Doverspike," Sr., was a pioneer in that part of Armstrong county now included in Clarion county, having been a taxable of Toby township (the three original divisions of Armstrong county were Allegheny, Buffalo and Toby townships) in 1807, with his sons John, Henry and Lewis, the latter marked as

a single man. The father (George, Sr.) died in 1858 in his eighty-second year.

In 1807 also John Doverspike, son of George, Sr., and grandfather of the late Isaac D. Doverspike, was a taxable in Toby township. Mention of this John Doverspike as a resident in 1816 on land in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, is found, and he was a taxpayer in that township in 1817. But there is nothing regarding the date of his advent in this county or township. In Smith's history of Armstrong county we find that John Daubenspike's name appears on Tract No. 320, covered by warrant No. 3119—one of the few that appear on the map of the original tracts which were between the Mahoning and Red Bank creeks. He settled on it in 1816, and was assessed on the Plum Creek township list for the next year with 130 acres, at \$130. The Holland Land Company did not obtain their patent for this tract until Nov. 3, 1827. They conveyed to him ninety-two acres and 110 perches of it June 24, 1830, then in Wayne township, for \$150; and fifty-six acres and forty-six perches of it March 21, 1832, for \$28.75. On page 356, same volume, we find that among the early settlers in Mahoning township was John Doverspike, and on March 12, 1840, Willink & Company conveyed to John Doverspike 121 acres and 120 perches, for \$303; and that Daniel Doverspike purchased land in Mahoning township and owned it until 1856.

John Daubenspike (now written Doverspike) was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which he remained a strict member, and he was one of the earnest Christians whose influence in the early settlement of this region was a powerful force for good. He followed farming so successfully that he was able to assist each of his sons to secure a good farm. He married Catherine Knight, of Clarion county, Pa., and they had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter.

Daniel Doverspike, eldest son of John, was born Jan. 9, 1818, on his father's land within one mile of Putneyville, and spent all his life in Mahoning township, where he died; he is buried in the Eddyville Union graveyard. He owned two hundred acres of valuable land and engaged in general farming. Mr. Doverspike was an official member of the Lutheran Church, and in political sentiment a Democrat. He married Margaret Beck, from Crooked Creek, this county, daughter of Daniel Beck, and granddaughter of George and Elizabeth (Holsapple) Beck, who were of German descent. George Beck settled at an early day

in eastern Pennsylvania, probably in Montgomery county, but soon came to Crooked Creek, Armstrong county, where he resided until his death. He was a farmer and a gunsmith, a mechanic of genius in his line, and built and operated a gun and powder factory on the Kittanning road, not far from the county seat. In the old history previously mentioned we find that the Becks became quite well known as manufacturers of gunpowder of the finest grade, willow charcoal being used in its composition. Beck's powder had a high reputation both at home and abroad, being of uniformly good quality, and of such fine texture that it ignited quickly. It was as early as 1811 that George Beck, Sr., commenced the manufacture of powder near the mouth of Pine run, on the George Risler tract, which was continued by him and his sons until Thursday, June 29, 1826, when an explosion of about fifty pounds of powder in the mortar occurred, caused, it was supposed, by a spark from one of the pounders. John and Daniel Beck were at the time employed at the mill. The latter was thrown out of the door and so injured that he afterward died. The former was severely but not fatally injured. A part of the roof was also carried away by the explosion, but the building was saved. Large quantities of powder made by the Becks were transported to Pittsburgh in canoes. Some of the Kittanning merchants made prominent mention of it in their advertisements. George Beck was a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Daniel Doverspike and his wife had a large family, viz.: Catherine married Jacob Long, of Red Bank township; Anthony is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; George W. married Margaret Hastings and is mentioned elsewhere; Isaac D. is mentioned below; one child died in infancy; Levina, deceased, married William Wolf; Christina married Hugh Kells, who is deceased; Mary is deceased; Leah married Chambers Rugh, of Kittanning; John M. married Emma Bittinger, of Mahoning township, this county.

Isaac D. Doverspike was educated in the public schools of his home district and at Glade Run Academy. For some time after completing his education Mr. Doverspike worked on a farm, but his ambition not being satisfied he began drilling oil wells for James E. Brown, and continued in that line for two years. Mr. Doverspike then located at Belknap, Pa., where he conducted a store for four or five years. Selling it, he purchased

the old Fleming farm, which through neglect had depreciated in value. Understanding reclamation work, Mr. Doverspike was able to improve the property in every respect, although he resided on the farm for only a year, as he resumed his mercantile operations at Eddyville. In conjunction with his store, which controlled a very large trade, he operated a gristmill, and introduced the roller process at Eddyville. Besides he handled produce to a large extent, buying eggs by the carload lots, and recrating them for shipment for the market. For some years he dealt in lumber on the same extensive scale, specializing in square timber, having the logs cut and prepared in the forests and floated down in large rafts. He was perhaps the best known and most extensive lumber dealer in Armstrong county, or indeed in western Pennsylvania. For more than a quarter of a century he made Eddyville his headquarters. In 1891 he moved to Wilkinsburg, and in association with Dr. Beatty engaged in the cold storage business on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, one year later moving to Kittanning, where he put up the egg storehouse. After a year there he returned to Eddyville. In 1902 he went back to Kittanning, where he built the fine home in which he resided until his death. In the last three years of his life Mr. Doverspike branched out into a new line, that of building flatboats. For some years he was a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Kittanning, was a stockholder and director in the Trust Company of New Bethlehem, Pa., and interested as well in several banks of Pittsburgh. He also held large oil interests in Venango county, Pa., near Oil City.

Fraternally Mr. Doverspike belonged to Blue Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., of Kittanning; Chapter No. 247, R. A. M.; was a Knight Templar, belonging to Duquesne Commandery, No. 72, of Pittsburgh; and a Shriner, member of Syria Temple, Pittsburgh. For many years he was an active and devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and was on the board of trustees; for years he took a pride in being a member of the John Orr Bible Class.

On Dec. 27, 1870, Mr. Doverspike was united in marriage with Anna Clara Fleming, daughter of Arthur and Rebecca (McNay) Fleming, the former of whom was long a justice of the peace at Eddyville and also prominent in church work there, being superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school for twenty years. He was also a county commissioner of Armstrong county. John M.

Fleming, one of Mrs. Doverspike's brothers, served as a first lieutenant in the Union army during the Civil war; he became a prominent man in Armstrong county, serving as county commissioner, and was justice of the peace at Eddyville and Kittanning. James B. Fleming, another brother, was a second lieutenant in Company D, in the famous 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Doverspike were born nine children:

Clifton Fleming died aged nine years.

Lynus Lee died July 12, 1880.

Isaac Barton died Jan. 12, 1887.

Cora Louette attended school at Dayton, Glade Run, Clarion Normal and Duff's business college, graduating from the last named institution as a stenographer. She began to teach school at the age of sixteen years and gave great satisfaction in a position where a man teacher had failed because of the pugnaciousness of the pupils.

Edna Leonore attended school at Rimersburg and Grove City College. At the age of eighteen years she took the active management of her father's store, attending to the book-keeping and buying, and was his assistant in the post office for years. The fact that she and her father were devoted companions made the association pleasant for both. She was organist in the Lutheran Church and the Reformed Church for a number of years. In 1901 she married James C. MacGregor, and at the time of their marriage they bought and took charge of the store at Eddyville. They now live at Kittanning. They have one daughter, Anna Gladine Doverspike, born in 1903, named for her grandparents.

Margaret Rebecca Clare is the wife of Dr. R. Rudolph, of Kittanning, and they have three children, Anna Rebecca, Russell Doverspike and Lovette Clare. Mrs. Rudolph is a graduate of the Clarion State Normal and has taught school seven terms.

Dayse Deane, born Jan. 17, 1881, at Eddyville, Armstrong Co., Pa., married Joseph M. Reed, M. D., Aug. 15, 1906. Dr. Reed was born in Ligonier Valley, Pa., Oct. 27, 1877. He graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, in 1904, and is now practicing medicine at Derry, Pa., where he is also president of the Citizens' Bank of Derry. To this union have been born two daughters: Deane Doverspike, born July 29, 1907, at Ford City, Pa., and Anna Mack, born Jan. 15, 1909, in Boise, Idaho.

Pearl A., who died Jan. 18, 1912, had taught school for one term at Mahoning. Her

Christian character and lovable disposition endeared her to all who came within the circle of her friendship, but it was in the home where she was best known that her sincerity and sweetness could be best appreciated, for only the intimate members of the family group knew to the full the depth and strength of her affection, and the conscientious fidelity with which she practiced the principles of her faith. Her devotion to her parents was especially strong. Her untimely death, occurring between the passing away of her father and mother, was a sore affliction to her brothers and sisters, to whom her sweet influence is a blessed memory.

Ivan D., who is engaged in the lumber business at Kittanning, was associated with his father in business after he was old enough to assist him, and this association continued until the father's death. Ivan D. Doverspike was married to Edna C. Ashe, a daughter of E. J. and Mattie (Ross) Ashe, who were of old Armstrong county families. E. J. Ashe is a prominent and popular citizen of this county; he was chairman of the Republican county committee two years and has been county treasurer.

Though Mr. Doverspike's business operations were always conducted on a large scale, necessitating much planning and attention to detail, yet he found time to attend to his civic duties, and never turned aside from the appeal of those less fortunate than himself. Like the Doverspikes generally, he was admired and respected for his sterling good sense, generosity and fearlessness. Free from pretense, frank and honest toward those with whom he had dealings, he had the love and esteem of all who knew him, and as a Christian citizen and neighbor his memory will long be cherished by many besides those of his immediate family circle. After making bequests to his church, his Bible class, home and foreign missions, and charity, his will divided the still large remainder of his estate equally among his children.

Mr. Doverspike died Sept. 16, 1911, and his funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hutchison of the First Presbyterian Church, the Knights Templar also participating in the obsequies. The remains were interred in the Kittanning cemetery, where Mrs. Doverspike is also buried; her death occurred March 20, 1912. An exceptional example of all that is best in womanhood, her amiable temperament and nobility of character manifested itself in all the relations of home. As mother and wife she was revered by husband and children, who

looked to her for guidance and ready sympathy in all their affairs. Her splendid qualities, charitable nature and earnest desire to aid any who needed her attracted friendship wherever she went and made her beloved by all. Mrs. Doverspike before her marriage taught several terms of school in Red Bank township, and all her life she continued to enjoy reading. She was fond of exercise and in her younger days a good horseback rider. Yet with all these tastes she was thoroughly domestic, an excellent housekeeper, and devoted to the comfort of her family.

IVAN DALTON DOVERSPIKE, youngest son of the late Isaac D. Doverspike, has inherited and acquired interests in western Pennsylvania which place him, though still a young man, among the important business factors in his section. He is regarded as one of the future leaders in his special field of operation, for though it is recognized that he has had exceptional opportunities it is equally apparent that he has taken advantage of them in a masterly manner. His association with his father, many of whose most forcible traits he seems to possess, was an invaluable experience, and he has shown remarkable aptitude for the management of large undertakings, with which he has been connected practically from youth.

Mr. Doverspike was born May 13, 1887, at Eddyville, Armstrong county, and attended common school there until fourteen years old. Then he came with his parents to Kittanning, where he completed his grammar school course, graduating, and afterward attending high school one year. His studies were continued in the Sayer business college, at Kittanning, from which he was also graduated, next entering Bucknell College, at Lewisburg, Pa., where he remained for a short time, changing to the university at Ann Arbor, Mich. Returning to Kittanning he became engaged in business with his father, who employed him as foreman in his lumbering operations, and he "flat-boated" lumber down the river to Pittsburgh. He took charge of the boatbuilding, having a crew of thirty-five men working under him when he was but twenty-one years old, and he was a pilot on the river, from Oil City to Pittsburgh, for two summers. Thus he was actively engaged until his father's death, which occurred Sept. 16, 1911, gaining a practical knowledge of affairs acquired by few men. Since his father's death he has continued alone in the same lines, having purchased most of his father's interests with which he had become familiar. He is engaged in the manu-

facture of lumber, for the trade, and principally for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is interested in twenty-seven oil wells above Oil City, owns eighty acres of coal land in Bethel township, Armstrong county, lying along the river, eight acres of fire clay land near Templeton, and other property in Oil City and Ford City, besides a one-fifth interest in the lands of his father's large estate. Few men of his age are directly connected with such large and varied enterprises, and he is showing ability in their management which has gained him the respect of his business associates without regard for his youth.

On July 1, 1911, Mr. Doverspike married Edna C. Ashe, who is a daughter of E. J. and Mattie E. (Ross) Ashe, her parents being members of old families of Armstrong and Jefferson counties, respectively. Mr. Ashe has been prominent in politics and public life in Armstrong county, having served two terms as chairman of the Republican county committee. He was elected county treasurer and held that office one term, his daughter, Mrs. Doverspike, acting as his clerk, and during her father's illness of six weeks she discharged all the duties of the office. It is a fact worthy of record that her brother, Fred R. Ashe, was the youngest prothonotary in the State of Pennsylvania up to the time of his service.

Mr. and Mrs. Doverspike are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning. In political sentiment he favors the Republican party.

JAMES CHRISTOPHER MACGREGOR, of Kittanning, has conducted his various business interests from that point for a number of years. Previously he was in the mercantile business at Eddyville, and he still owns a fine farm in that vicinity, located on the line of the recently constructed Shawmut railroad. Besides, he has oil interests in Venango county, Pa., and lumber and sawmill investments elsewhere in Armstrong county, all of which he has managed successfully. He is a native of Armstrong county, born at Pine Creek Furnace, in Boggs township.

As may be judged by the name, the MacGregors are of Scotch origin, and Christopher MacGregor, grandfather of James Christopher, was born in Scotland, whence he came to America when a young man. His occupation was farming, and his home was in Valley township; in his latter days he lived with his son John B. For many years he was engaged on public works. He was a Republican in politics. He married Madeline Barr, a native of Germany, whose father and brothers

were engaged in iron manufacturing in the South, and all her brothers left large estates, but no families. Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor settled in Armstrong county soon after their marriage. They were members of the German Reformed Church, and were held in high estimation by their neighbors. They had six sons: James, a farmer; Jacob, who became proprietor of the "MacGregor House" at Parker; John B., who farmed in Valley township; Henry, who died in childhood; William, father of James Christopher MacGregor; and Samuel, formerly a farmer in Valley township, now living at Apollo, Armstrong county.

William MacGregor, father of James C. MacGregor, is now living retired on his farm at Bryan, Armstrong county. Early in the Civil war he enlisted for the Union service, joining Company K, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the army for over three years, until the close of the conflict. He learned and followed the trade of machinist. Mr. MacGregor is now in his seventy-fourth year, and his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Gallagher, is seventy-one. They are active and in good health. They are members of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. Of the seven children born to them, three sons and four daughters; James Christopher is mentioned below; Rebecca taught school for nine terms, married John C. Carson, and died some eight years ago, leaving a daughter, LaRue Carson, who lives with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William MacGregor; Bertha married James Postlewait, a merchant, and they reside at Bryan with their two children, Herbert and Gladys; Herbert O., who formerly had a blacksmith and carpenter shop at Dayton, now engaged in construction work on the railroad, married Edna Miller, and they have two children, Wilfred and Florence; Belle married William O'Harrow, a former principal of the school at Rural Valley, now a merchant at that place, and they have three sons, Lewis, William and James; W. Charles taught school four terms, until appointed clerk to the county commissioners, the position he now occupies (he is a member of the Elks lodge at Kittanning); Frances married Neale Moore, a merchant at Bryan, and they have two sons, Charles and Raymond.

James Christopher MacGregor moved with his parents to McWilliams, Red Bank township, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. There the boy attended school and clerked in his father's store. When he was about seventeen his father sold the store and purchased the farm at Bryan, in

Cowanshannock township, where he still resides, conducting a machine and wagon shop there besides looking after the cultivation of his property, and James helped with the farm work, as well as in the shop. He also clerked in the store of his uncle, W. M. Gallagher, at Bryan. Subsequently he went to Pittsburgh, where he worked in a grocery store for five years, at the end of that time returning to Armstrong county and locating at Eddyville, as clerk for the late Isaac D. Doverspike. After three years in his employ he married Mr. Doverspike's daughter, and he then abandoned the plan he had in mind, to buy a store on Butler street, Pittsburgh, his father-in-law, who had decided to remove to Kittanning, persuading him to purchase his interest in the Eddyville establishment. A few years later he also purchased Mr. Doverspike's farm and homestead near that place, the farm property comprising 118 acres, to which Mr. MacGregor has since added ten acres adjoining, and he also owns thirty-five acres of timberland adjoining this 128-acre tract. Mr. MacGregor carried on the store at Eddyville for eight years, until it was burned, his loss by the fire amounting to \$1,500. Following this disaster he gave his attention to the cultivation of his farm for two years, during which time he resided at Eddyville. Then, at the solicitation of Mr. Doverspike, he removed to Kittanning, and purchasing a large grocery store in the borough, was engaged in the business for a year, selling his interest at the end of that time. This was the grocery now run by MacGregor Brothers, and he was a member of that firm. Since disposing of his store Mr. MacGregor has devoted all his attention to his oil, lumber and sawmill interests, having two mills, one at Mosgrove, on the Pennsylvania railroad, the other at Nichola, on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road. All of his business affairs are on a substantial basis and prospering. He is a citizen of recognized worth, and well known in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue lodge (No. 522) at New Bethlehem; to Kittanning Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M.; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. (the largest commandery in the world); Coudersport Consistory; and the Shrine at Pittsburgh. His political support goes to the Republican party.

On May 8, 1901, Mr. MacGregor married Edna Leonore Doverspike, daughter of Isaac D. and Anna Clara (Fleming) Doverspike, who are fully mentioned in this work. Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor have one child, born in 1903, named for her grandparents Anna

Gladine Doverspike; when ten years old she became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, of which her parents are members, her mother being a member of the choir for several years.

RUSSELL RUDOLPH, D. D. S., a leading dentist of Kittanning, and now serving as president of the Armstrong County Dental Association, has been at this location since 1906. He is a native of Jefferson county, this State, born in Punxsutawney March 18, 1876, son of A. A. and Rebecca Ann (Tobin) Rudolph.

The Doctor's parents were both natives of Jefferson county, and his father, who has been a farmer throughout his active years, still resides at Punxsutawney. The mother died at the age of fifty-seven years and was buried in the Ridgemont cemetery in that place. She was born at Brockwayville, daughter of James A. and Margaret (Groves) Tobin, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph had a family of eight children, of whom six survive, and Russell, second of the family, is the only one who resides in Armstrong county. Mr. Rudolph was a Democrat in politics in his early years, but of late has been associated with the Prohibition party. He is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has held official position.

Russell Rudolph received his early education in the public schools of Bell township, Jefferson county, and later became a student at the Clarion State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1898. After that he taught school for two years in Jefferson county, and then began to prepare his professional career, attending the dental department of the Medico-Chirurgical College at Philadelphia. After his graduation he opened an office at Altoona, Pa., where he was in practice for a year and a half, on Jan. 1, 1906, coming to Kittanning, where he established himself in his present office in the Crawford building at No. 113 South Jefferson street. His success was pronounced from the start and by conscientious attention to all who sought his services he has built up a large patronage. He is a prominent member of the Armstrong County Dental Association, of which he has been president for the last year, and he is one of the most active members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder as well as secretary of the Men's Bible class. He is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. On political questions he is independent. Dr. Rudolph

has attained a high position in Kittanning by his own merits.

On June 15, 1905, Dr. Rudolph was married to Clare Doverspike, who was born at Eddyville, in Red Bank township, this county, daughter of I. D. and Anna Clara (Fleming) Doverspike, of that township. They have three children: Anna Rebecca, Russell Doverspike and Lovette Clare. The family home is at No. 112 Rebecca street, Kittanning.

LEWIS A. HILL, who resides on a fine farm in Gilpin township, Armstrong county, about four miles from Leechburg, is a representative member of the family to which he belongs and has taken particular interest in its history, having made researches which have added considerably to the knowledge of their ancestors possessed by the Hills. The account of the family compiled by him appears herewith. Mr. Hill was born April 3, 1864, in Allegheny (now Gilpin) township, Armstrong county, son of Salem Hill. He is a great-grandson of the John Hill who was captured and killed by the Indians.

John Hill, his grandfather, born Feb. 25, 1772, died Jan. 8, 1848. His first wife, Elizabeth, Waltz, a native of Westmoreland county, of German descent, died Oct. 13, 1817, aged thirty-eight years. She was the mother of ten children: Mary (or Polly); Elizabeth; John; Jacob, who died in Parks township, this county; Levi; Eli, born in 1807, who died in October, 1843, in Leechburg (he married Susan Ashbaugh, who died in March, 1878, aged about sixty-two years, and they had four children, John, Eveline, Mrs. Margaret Barr and Mrs. Priscilla Lytle); Daniel, who died at Leechburg; Hiram, born Dec. 17, 1812, who died in Gilpin township Jan. 16, 1891; Israel, who died in Gilpin township; and Deborah, who died young. For his second wife the father married Susan Amment or Ammon, who died Jan. 8, 1884, aged ninety-three years. The following children were born to this union: Hetty (or Esther), who married Rev. George Ehrenfeld, a Lutheran minister; Leah, who died unmarried; Noe, widow of James Weaver, residing in Gilpin township; John; Ammon, who died in Freeport, Pa.; Shiloh (father of John A. and James R. Hill); Philip, who died when fifteen years old; Seni, who died young; and Salem. The brothers Eli, Levi and Jacob engaged in the manufacture of salt, drilling the third well in this section for that purpose. They drilled altogether about eight wells, becoming extensive manufacturers in their line. Eli, Levi, Daniel and Hiram also engaged in the mercantile business at

Leechburg, being extensively interested in that line for about four years.

Salem Hill, son of John and Susan (Ammon) Hill, was born Jan. 17, 1829, on the homestead in what was then Allegheny township, now Gilpin, and became one of the well-known men of his day. He owned and cultivated a farm of 153 acres, making a specialty of fruit growing, and was intelligent and successful in the management of his own affairs to such a degree that he was honored and trusted by all his neighbors and fellow citizens for many miles around. He served many years as justice of the peace, holding this office at the time of his death, and was undoubtedly one of the prominent men in his township. He was well read, and was looked up to for his many sterling qualities of mind and character. In political connection he was a Republican. He died March 22, 1897, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery in Gilpin township.

On June 28, 1855, Salem Hill married Hettie (Esther) Kuhns, daughter of David and Hettie (Steck) Kuhns, of Greensburg, Pa., and she survives him, residing with her son Lewis in Gilpin township. Mrs. Hill has always been known for her high character and admirable qualities, and she is a most respected resident of her community. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill were born children as follows: Ella; William K., who is a professor and dean of the college at Carthage, Ill.; Zelia, who married Rev. J. C. F. Rupp; Lewis A.; Maude; Florence, who is teaching in Allegheny county, Pa.; and Lillian, who died at the age of twenty-seven years.

Lewis A. Hill began his education in the public schools of the home locality, and later was a student in the academies at Leechburg and Blairsville. He still resides with his mother on the farm owned and occupied for so many years by his parents. Mr. Hill belongs to the Lutheran Church at Leechburg, and is serving as a member of the church council. He is a Republican on political questions.

HILL.—From a brief account of the early history of the Hill family, compiled by Lewis A. Hill, and read to the Hill heirs at the annual Hill reunion, 1907.

At our first reunion, as president of our association, I was expected to give some history of grandfather and of his ancestry. I got together some facts that were of enough interest to a few that I have been asked to repeat them, which I will do in substance to-day. Such a paper is necessarily brief, for

all the history I can find, either of record or tradition, is but a meager account of a long and busy life and an ancestry that was in this country for three quarters of a century before the Revolution, and which gave a number of sons to take part in that struggle.

The earliest history of our Hill ancestry of which we have any knowledge goes back to a time when they were Protestant refugees in Switzerland, having fled thither probably on account of religious persecutions elsewhere, but from what section we do not know. In Switzerland they were called Scotch, but we know they were certainly not Scotch, but more probably French Huguenots.

Later they had gone down the Rhine, making common cause with the French Huguenots. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 they were in the Palatinate in the Hunricher Mountain district and near Colblentz, where they were called Switzers.

Tiring of the unsettled condition of the country resulting from religious wars and persecutions, they came to America with the Palatine emigration in the earliest years of the eighteenth century. In America they are called Pennsylvania Dutch.

Among these emigrants were five Hills, said to be brothers; although two of them had the same name, Jacob, it was not an uncommon thing then, as we shall see later, for two or more of a family to be given the same name. Of these five Hills, Michael Hill settled in Montgomery county, Jacob, Senior, in Oley township, Berks county, Adam Hill in Frederick township, Montgomery county, Gottlieb in Lancaster county, and Jacob Hill, our ancestor, in Maxatawny township, Berks county. He was one of the founders of the Moselem Stone Lutheran Church in Berks county.

Another of our emigrant ancestors of equal or greater importance in the genealogy of at least some of us was John Crissman Merckling, or Markle, as it is now spelled, who was born in Alsace on the Rhine in 1678. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when John Crissman was about eight years old, his parents with their family fled down the Rhine to Amsterdam, Holland. He married Jemima Weurtzin, a sister of the admiral of that name. He came to America in 1703, settling in Berks county, where he purchased 1,500 acres of land from the Penns. He was by trade a coachmaker; he there established a wagon shop, blacksmith shop and gristmill. Of his nine children we have only to do with two, Maria Appolonia and his youngest child, Gaspard.

But to return to the Hills. The emigrant Jacob Hill had three sons, Daniel, Frederick and John Jacob. Daniel married Catharine Sieberl or Saberline. His son Jacob served in the Revolutionary war for over seven years. Jacob Hill of Oley township and John Frederick Hill of our lineage were also in that army. After his first wife's death Daniel Hill married again and some time after the Revolution came to Westmoreland county, where he died in 1813 or 1814. Frederick Hill married Maria Hottenstine, the seventh daughter of a French Huguenot family who brought with them their baptismal certificates from a French Huguenot Church in Alsace. He is the progenitor of the Hills on the north bank of the Susquehanna. John Jacob, the oldest son of our emigrant ancestor, was born about 1716, was married July 3, 1739, to Maria Apollonia Merckling, and settled in Windsor township, Berks county. He had ten children, Anna Maria, Anna Catarine, John Christian, John Jacob, Magdalena, John, John Peter, John Jacob, John Frederick, and John Casper. A remarkable feature of this family of John Jacob is that the sons all have John prefixed to a second name except the one born June 20, 1751, who was simply named John. A number of these Johns came West and probably some of them settled in Westmoreland county. One of them, which one I am unable to say, as among so many Johns one may lose his identity in a century or more, was married to Magdalena Hower, and had three children, John, Jacob and Hannah. John, the eldest of these, the grandfather of some of us, and the great- and great-great-grandfather of a still larger number, was born Feb. 25, 1772. In 1782, when grandfather was ten years old, his father was captured by the Indians. Of his fate we have only the traditional account of a Mrs. McVeigh, one of his neighbors, who was taken at the same time, and who by some means, either escape or exchange, was enabled to return to the settlement.

But to remind you of the condition of the country at this time I want to call your attention to a few facts not just appertaining to this history.

At the time of grandfather's birth, Westmoreland county was still a part of Bedford county. Westmoreland was not organized as a separate county until the year following. Pittsburgh was at that time a village of such minor importance that litigants there were accustomed to take their disputes to Hannastown for adjudication. Hannastown was destroyed by Indians later. In 1781 a company

of one hundred men from Westmoreland county, under the county lieutenant, Col. Archibald Loughry, going down the Ohio river to join an expedition under George Rogers Clark against Indians, while preparing a meal on a sand bar in the Ohio river, were surprised by Indians under Brant, and all were either killed or captured and afterward murdered.

During these closing years of the Revolutionary war frontier settlements and garrisons had to care for themselves without much help from what little there was of a central government, so about this time, 1781, the garrison at Fort Pitt was reduced to very short rations, and to replenish their larder sent out hunting expeditions for considerable distances into what was admittedly Indian country, and in reprisal the Indians ravaged this section until the settlers were scarcely safe any distance from the forts or stockaded houses to which they could flee in time of alarm. One of these marauding parties captured our great-grandfather while he was returning home from a distance with a load of fruit trees he had procured for planting. He with other captives, was taken to a point up the Allegheny river locally known as Hickory Flats. Of the exact location we are uncertain. Some reports say that it was near the mouth of French Creek in Venango county, others that it was nearer the New York State line in Warren county. There they were required to run the gauntlet, which great-grandfather did successfully, and while he was standing by watching the fate of the others Mrs. McVeigh fell and was being clubbed; when our great-grandfather ran through a second time, he picked her up and carried her through, thereby doubtless saving her life. Mrs. McVeigh after her return said that by such deeds of strength and daring great-grandfather had gained some favor in the eyes of the Indians, had been allowed some freedom, and had been able to perfect a means of escape, having secured and concealed a canoe on the river bank, intending to leave on a certain night. That day he confided his plans to a fellow prisoner, a German, offering him the chance of escape, too. The German, to gain favor, revealed the plan to the Indians, who securely tied great-grandfather to a tree, and left him to whatever form of death the wilderness might bring.

It was in such a frontier life that grandfather received his earliest schooling, with such men around him, then considered worthy of emulation, as Captain Brady, and John John or "Jackie of the Forest," as he called

himself, in honor of whom Johnstown was named, and with whom grandfather spent days, camping and hunting. Grandfather was one of the company who went in pursuit of the Indians who captured Massey Harbison. However, they failed to overtake the Indians. Amid such surroundings, grandfather grew up into a fine type of pioneer, strong, energetic and resourceful.

Grandfather was twice married, first to Elizabeth Waltz, of whose ancestral history I have learned very little, but to us of the second family it may be of interest to go back to the Gaspard Markle or Merklin already mentioned.

He was born in Berks county in 1732, married Elizabeth Grim and came to Westmoreland county in 1770. Soon after his wife died, and he returned to Berks county, where he married Mary Roedermeel, whom he brought to his home in Westmoreland county. His residence was the post of refuge to which the settler fled in time of Indian alarms and was known as Markle's fort, at which Col. Loughry and his company spent their last night in Westmoreland county before starting on the expedition referred to above. Gaspard Markle entered large tracts of land along Sewickly creek and in 1772 built a gristmill. Here was made some of the first flour made west of the Allegheny mountains. It was transported in flat boats as far as New Orleans. For a while all the salt used in this section was transported by the Markles, Gaspard's sons, from eastern cities on pack horses, there being no wagon roads.

Several of his sons served in the Indian wars, and George gained considerable distinction in the defense of Wheeling. His brother Jacob was in the naval service, and was with Commodore Barney on board the "Hyder Ally" at the capture of the "General Monk." His nephew George was in the Revolutionary army. His son Joseph was the Whig candidate for governor in this State in 1844. His daughter Esther married George Ament, another soldier of the Revolution, who spent the winter with Washington's army at Valley Forge. Among other things he is said to have told his children, indicative of the hardship suffered by the soldiers that winter, that often when they would awaken in the morning their long hair, such as the men wore in those days, would be so frozen to the ground on which they had slept that it would have to be cut off before they could get up. His homestead was on the property now occupied by the town of Export. His daughter

Susannah was the second wife of grandfather.

As the oldest of the family grandfather came into possession of his father's house, where he lived until he was probably about twenty-eight years old. At an early age he engaged in other business enterprises which, while they do not seem of much importance to us now, were nevertheless of considerable value to the community as well as remunerative to grandfather at that time.

One of his ventures was the manufacture of gunpowder. He had a sawmill and gristmill near Salem on Beaver Run, to which patrons came from such distances that it seems incredible to us at this time; and customers would wait days (doubtless visiting old friends) to get their grists home with them, and the mill would be run night and day in a busy time.

In the autumn of 1800, or near that date, grandfather built a crib in the Kiskiminetas river at what is now Bagdad station on the West Penn Railroad, but which was formerly known as Hill's Mill, where grandfather and his sons owned and operated a mill for many years. Returning in the spring and finding that the crib had withstood the high water and ice of the spring freshets, he at once commenced the erection of a mill, first getting a water wheel and grinding machinery in operation, and then covering them with a building. At first the flour was bolted through a common sieve, then a bolting cloth was procured and each customer was required to take hold of the crank and turn it to bolt his own flour.

In 1812 grandfather bought and moved onto the farm that has since been known as the Old Hill Farm. This farm was taken up by P. Berrickman, who received his title from the State April 20, 1793, and was called in this and subsequent transfers the "Hustings Mill Seat." Berrickman sold it to George Crawford, Crawford to Nicholas Klingensmith, and Klingensmith to grandfather by deed dated April 18, 1812; signed in German, and witnessed by Henry A. Weaver and Philip Bolen. I have heard that Mr. Klingensmith said if a certain very large tree on the farm should fall he would sell, as he would never take the time necessary to clear it up. A storm having uprooted the tree, the farm was sold to grandfather, and with the exception of two or three years the farm has been in the possession of the Hills ever since, and is now the property of Edward Hill.

Soon after coming onto the farm grandfather planted an apple orchard of one thousand trees, and a large cherry orchard. This

cherry orchard seemed to be as much the property of the public as if it had been growing on the commons. There never was any question as to the proprietorship, however, as grandfather was allowed always the privilege of boarding the pickers who were so freely helping themselves to his cherries. Of all this planting I do not think there is one tree standing to-day.

Grandfather was an expert with the axe, and for some time engaged in the building of houses and barns and was considered an adept in the erection of the log structures of those days. He had also considerable reputation as a manufacturer of wooden mold-board plows. Grandfather was always interested in education, having a small building fitted up for a schoolroom. He employed teachers at his own expense for the instruction of his family and allowed his neighbors to send their children to the school.

The first of the teachers so employed it seems would become weary in well-doing, or possibly having imbibed too freely of the "good cheer" of those days would sleep the greater part of the day in school. Then upon awakening, to stimulate the lagging interest of the children, and possibly to thoroughly arouse himself, he would whip all the children in school.

After four or five teachers had been thus employed, a house of Mr. Riggle was used as being more centrally located. Then grandfather made a frolic to build a schoolhouse; he furnished all the extras, everything except the logs, and boarded the men while they were working at the building. Afterward the building was used for the free schools.

Grandfather was a lifelong Democrat. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years. In that capacity, together with dispensing justice, he was more frequently called upon to perform the marriage ceremony than usually falls to the lot of a justice in our day. In this connection there are a couple of anecdotes I would like to relate, if I am not trespassing too far on my time; but then you will please remember that our committee selected the very longest day in the year for our meeting so that I could have time for all of this.

At one time the father of the bride accompanied the bridal party and in the service where those having objections are to speak, or "forever after hold their peace," the father objected. Then, when grandfather would not proceed with the ceremony, the father of the bride said he did not object to the ceremony, but that they were poor, and he had thought

in that way to make a little to start the young people in life.

I remember hearing an old woman, long since dead, tell of when she and some other girls were at grandfather's of two of them disguising themselves and impersonating a bride and groom. They came across a field where some of the boys were at work and inquired the way to Squire Hill's. The boys, supposing this to be a bridal party, skipped to the house to be present at the marriage, which to their chagrin did not take place.

We should not measure grandfather's influence as a citizen in a pioneer country entirely by his active business life. He was a good neighbor, always willing and more than willing to help where help was needed. He was a man of sound judgment, whose advice was much sought after, and usually followed to advantage.

In those days doctors were not as numerous as nowadays, consequently the people enjoyed much better health. But even then it was not always what would be desired, and in minor ailments and accidents grandfather's prescriptions were considered very beneficial, and in more serious accidents, resulting in broken bones, etc., he was frequently called upon to reduce the fracture, at which, if we accept the tradition, he possessed no small amount of skill.

Grandfather was a man of religious tendencies, and a member of the Lutheran Church. Before there were any churches in this locality his large barn was frequently used for church services and was free to all denominations. When one of our pioneer ministers in the course of his circuit would come, there would usually be services for several days. To these people would come quite a distance, remaining for all the services, finding the most hospitable entertainment at grandfather's, and among his neighbors.

About 1846 Justice Charles Shultz of Leechburg, a German doctor, who had frequently been a guest at grandfather's house and partaken of his hospitality, got an idea that he had been offended by some members of grandfather's family, and made threats that he would burn grandfather's barn, and kill all the family then at home. In March, 1847, he made the attempt, but only succeeded in burning the barn and in blowing up grandfather's office, a small building in which the boys, my father and one of his brothers, slept. That night a neighbor boy was with them. The boys were awakened by the light of the burning barn, so they were up at the time of the explosion of

the powder Shultz had placed in the building, through a broken window, for the purpose of killing them. The force of the explosion was such that the boys were thrown in different directions. The one end of the building and the door were blown out, but the boys were not seriously injured. Shultz, however, did not fare so well. He had been about to break into the dwelling house where the other members of the family were sleeping, but heard the boys getting up, and fearing the powder would not do its work until the boys had left the building he had gone back to the door, with a rifle, and a butcher knife, to meet the boys when they would open the door, but he just got there in time to receive the full force of the door as it was blown outward by the explosion, and was so badly injured that he was disabled for the time. His face, too, was very much lacerated by the butcher knife, which he was holding between his teeth at the time. By this time the inmates of the house were aroused, and it was necessary for all to give their attention to saving the house, as the roof was already ignited by sparks from the barn. The house was saved without being very much damaged.

The next day Shultz was taken to Kittanning, and lodged in jail. He had his trial at the June term of court, and was found guilty of arson, and sent to the penitentiary, where he died.

Grandfather's barn was the largest in Allegheny township, which then comprised what is now three townships, Gilpin, Parks and Bethel. At the time it was burned it contained one thousand bushels of wheat, besides other grain, but the loss that grandfather felt most was the fate of his fine horses, burned in the barn, especially of his favorite riding horse, on which, when increasing age had made walking tiresome, he would take short hunting trips, frequently using its head as a gun rest when desiring a steady shot.

Such a calamity was a heavy burden for a man already worn by many years of toil in a frontier life, and may have hastened grandfather's death. After a short illness he died, Jan. 8th, 1848, and is buried in a spot of his own choosing on the old farm.

WORTHINGTON W. CORBETT, head of the well-known firm of W. W. Corbett & Son, who conduct the Corbetts Drug Store (Incorporated) in New Bethlehem, Clarion county, was born in New Bethlehem Oct. 26, 1844, son of Lewis W. and Lucinda (Mohney) Corbett.

William Corbett, his paternal grandfather, was a pioneer farmer in what is now Clarion county, Pa., where he lived and died. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters, the sons being Isaiah, Johnson, Lewis W., Jackson and Cyrus.

Lewis W. Corbett, son of William, was born in what was then Armstrong (now Clarion) county, and was a carpenter by trade. In young manhood he located at Oakland, in Mahoning township, this county, where for many years he did business as a contractor and builder, being one of the enterprising and active men of the locality in his time. He was prominent in public affairs, serving as commissioner of Armstrong county. His wife Lucinda was born in what was then Armstrong (now Clarion) county, daughter of John Mohney, a pioneer of what is now Porter township, Clarion county, later of Madison township, Armstrong county. To them were born six children: Worthington W.; Sarah M., wife of Charles Ellenberger; Eliza J., wife of Alsinus G. Truitt; Melancthon J.; Vander K., a physician, of Driftwood, Pa.; and Lizzie E., wife of Allen Woodward.

Worthington W. Corbett was reared in Clarion and Armstrong counties. He obtained his education in the public schools and in the normal school at Dayton, Pa., and learned the carpenter's trade with his father, following that line of work for twenty years in Armstrong county. In 1884 he embarked in the drug business at New Bethlehem, which has since been his principal interest, the establishment having prospered from the start. Since 1906 his son Norvin A. Corbett has been associated with him, under the name of W. W. Corbett & Son. They have the leading drug store in the borough and rank among the most successful business men in their section of Armstrong county. Mr. Corbett has resided at South Bethlehem since 1884, and has served as school director from that year to the present. He has been justice of the peace of Mahoning township and South Bethlehem for over thirty years, having served as such continuously since 1881. In political connection he is a Republican. His long continuance in office is the strongest evidence of the satisfaction his services have given.

On Sept. 10, 1875, Mr. Corbett married Mary E. Gumbert, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Whited) Gumbert, of Armstrong county, and they have three children: Morna E., wife of Robert R. Anderson, a prominent hardware merchant and banker, president of the New Bethlehem Trust Company, of New

Bethlehem, Pa., Norvin A.; and Homer E., a leading dentist of New Bethlehem. Mr. Corbett and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

NORVIN A. CORBETT, junior member of the drug firm of W. W. Corbett & Son, of New Bethlehem, was born May 15, 1880, at Oakland, Armstrong county, and passed his early life there and at South Bethlehem, where the family settled in the year 1884. He obtained his preliminary education in the local public schools, attending high school at New Bethlehem where he graduated in 1897, and took his course in pharmacy at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1900. During the next four years he was employed as clerk in drug stores in that city, in 1904 returning home to enter his father's drug store, at New Bethlehem, in the same capacity. Two years later, in 1906, he was admitted as a partner in the business, which has since been conducted under the firm name of W. W. Corbett & Son. He devotes all his time to its development and management. The store is the most completely equipped and stocked in New Bethlehem or vicinity, and its up-to-date management is a matter of pride with the owners. Mr. Corbett is one of the most popular young business men in the borough, his ability and sterling character combining to win him the confidence and respect of all who have dealings with him. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in political faith is a Republican. His home is in South Bethlehem.

On April 9, 1904, Mr. Corbett married Anna E. Leidy, daughter of John A. and Philena Leidy, of Colon, Mich., and they are the parents of one daughter, Alice Blanche.

DR. HOMER E. CORBETT, a prominent dentist practicing in New Bethlehem, Clarion county, is the second son of W. W. and Mary E. Corbett, born at Oakland, Armstrong county, in 1883. He graduated from the New Bethlehem high school in 1900, entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, in 1901, and graduated in 1904. In 1908 he was married to Mable C. Hutchison, daughter of John H. and Mary Hutchison, of New Bethlehem, where he has since resided.

F. A. SEITZ, a representative business man of Freeport, Pa., and formerly postmaster for five years, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 27, 1849, son of Henry and Kathryn (Wagoner) Seitz. The parents were born in Germany.

In 1848 Henry Seitz with his wife and their

one daughter came to America and settled at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he went into the public house business and for three years conducted the "Diamond Hotel" in that city. In his early life Henry Seitz had been especially trained for the stage and became a popular actor, filling many engagements in different parts of the country. One of his acts was the impersonating of William Tell in the celebrated historic act of shooting an apple off the head of his son, and when he performed the feat on the Cincinnati stage F. A. Seitz took the part of the child. Henry Seitz lost his life in a fire in 1854, in which the theater at New Orleans, La., where he was playing at the time, was totally destroyed. His widow survived the shock but three years.

F. A. Seitz was thus left an orphan when young and he was placed in an Orphans' home at Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati, where he remained until 1859. In that year he came by way of the canal to Freeport, Pa., where he remained until 1866, when he went to Kittanning, and in 1867 to Philadelphia, there learning the trade of baker. After perfecting himself in this trade he returned to Freeport, and in June, 1871, embarked in the bakery and confectionery business. He had but little capital, and at the end of the first year his books showed \$150 on the wrong side of the ledger. He did not permit this, however, to discourage him, but made still greater endeavors to establish himself, and finally, adding the wholesaling of ice cream to his other activities, found an avenue of great profit. In the course of time every line of the industry was prospering, and he continued it, making and disposing of a pure product at a reasonable price, with sufficient profit to encourage him to make still wider plans for business extension. Just about this time, however, his many competitors found themselves in a position to undersell him, the expense of keeping his product up to its high grade making it impossible for him to find a profitable wholesale trade, and at the present time, though still in the business, he supplies only a limited trade. His pure, delicious product, however, made his name well known all over western Pennsylvania. He is now operating an extensive bakery and confectionery establishment at Freeport, and is also, in association with his sons, interested in the retail grocery business.

Mr. Seitz is public-spirited and enterprising and has interested himself in many of the successful movements which have proved beneficial to his city and county. He was

one of the charter members of the Freeport telephone system and a charter member of the Enterprise Gas Company, which was the first concern of its kind to obtain a charter to supply natural gas in Pennsylvania, and was one of its directors; when this company sold out to the T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company, it gave him more time to attend to his other interests. In 1883 he was one of the organizers and founders of the Freeport Water Works and was a director, but later disposed of his interest therein, and he was also one of the founders of the Freeport Building and Loan Association, which began business Jan. 17, 1887, from which date until 1906 Mr. Seitz was president. This was one of the most important enterprises ever successfully undertaken and carried out at Freeport in the interest of the man with limited capital. Many of the substantial citizens of Freeport at the present day availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the organization and secured property that, in degree, became a foundation on which they built up their business prosperity.

It has been said of Mr. Seitz that he is one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party in Armstrong county, and it certainly is a fact that he has a large amount of influence which he judiciously uses for the benefit of his friends, his party and his community. He has seldom accepted political office for himself, but served as postmaster of the city for five years under the administration of the late President Cleveland, proving an efficient and satisfactory official in every way.

On Jan. 1, 1871, Mr. Seitz was married at Philadelphia, Pa., to Katherine Walsh, the ceremony being performed by the rector of St. Ann's Church. Five children have been born to them, two sons only surviving, Frederick Carl and Henry A. Frederick Carl Seitz is a graduate of Duff's business college, Pittsburgh, and is associated with his father, as is his younger brother, Henry A., who is also a graduate of the Pittsburgh Dental College. Like their father the young men are wide-awake, enterprising and successful men of business.

ARCHIBALD W. MARSHALL was born March 29, 1840, on the farm in Rayburn township, Armstrong county, where he now resides, son of Archibald and Rebecca (Taylor) Marshall. The Marshall family has been settled in this part of Armstrong county for several generations, and its members have

always contributed to the well-being of the community.

William Marshall, the emigrant ancestor of the family, was born in 1722 in Ireland. Nothing can be learned concerning his ancestors. When a young man he went to Scotland, where about 1748 he married Elizabeth Armstrong, a native of that country, and they soon afterward came to America. They settled in the southern part of what was then the Province of Pennsylvania, about sixty miles northwest of Baltimore, Md., near where the Marsh creek crosses the Pennsylvania and Maryland line—in what was known as the Conococheague settlement. It is now included in Adams county, Pa. Their family of six children, John, James, Margaret, William, Archibald and Samuel, were all born at this place. About the year 1783 William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall removed with part of their family to Westmoreland county, Pa., settling in that portion now included in Indiana county, to which section their sons John and James had emigrated several years previously. They had been driven back by the hostility of the Indians, however, John and his family returning to their first settlement in the East, and James, who was then unmarried, stopping at Sewickley settlement. William Marshall, the father, settled on a tract of land at Blacklegs creek, now included in the township of Conemaugh, Indiana county, where he and his wife died, Mr. Marshall in 1796, Mrs. Marshall in 1806. A copy of his will is on record at Greensburg, Pa., in the Westmoreland county courthouse, in Will Book I, page 134. We have considerable concerning their family, which is mentioned fully elsewhere in this work.

Archibald Marshall, fourth son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Marshall, was born March 29, 1762, and in 1787 married Margaret Wilson, half-sister of Catherine, his brother William's wife. Mrs. Margaret (Wilson) Marshall's mother was a native of Germany. About 1800 Archibald and Margaret (Wilson) Marshall moved out to Westmoreland county, Pa., where his parents and brothers already resided, and there they lived until 1814, when he sold out and removed to Armstrong county, purchasing land about one and a half miles from the present site of the borough of Dayton. He and his sons cleared away brush to make room for a cabin, which stood where the home of his grandson, Harry S. Marshall, is now located. They had no stable, the horses

standing hitched to the trees, and the sheep had to be brought indoors over night to save them from the wolves. Here Mr. and Mrs. Marshall lived the rest of their lives, he dying in November, 1835, she in 1837. They are buried in the Glade Run cemetery. They had the following children: Catherine, William, Joseph, John (born in 1794, who married Elizabeth Stewart), Margaret, Archibald, James and Samuel.

Archibald Marshall, fourth son of Archibald and Margaret (Wilson) Marshall, was born Nov. 4, 1802 (another record says 1799), near the Ebenezer Church in Indiana county. In 1814 he removed with his parents to their farm near Dayton, Armstrong county, and for several years after his marriage lived on another farm in Wayne township. In the year 1834 he purchased a farm in what is now Rayburn (then Valley) township, and moving to that place April 1, 1835, there made a permanent home, this being the homestead now occupied by his son Archibald W. Marshall. There were some improvements on the place, including a log cabin and log barn, the double cabin being about 20 feet square (outside measurement) and divided by an entry. Many were the shifts which these pioneers had to make because of the lack of ordinary appliances or the means of purchasing them. They made harness by sewing tow strings together, using chains for the traces. But they prospered by dint of unceasing industry, and made a comfortable home, which they occupied until they died, Mr. Marshall passing away Nov. 28, 1878, Mrs. Marshall on April 28, 1884. They are buried on the farm. They were originally members of the Presbyterian Church, in 1857 changing their membership to the United Presbyterian Church.

On May 22, 1823, Mr. Marshall married Rebecca Taylor, who was born July 18, 1799, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, one of the old settlers on Cowanshannock creek. Seven children were born to this union: Martha T., born Jan. 23, 1825, is deceased; Margaret, born May 1, 1827, is the widow of Charles Todd and lives west of Kittanning (Mr. Todd was a grocer by occupation; he served during the Civil war in the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers); Esther L., born Sept. 26, 1830, died Sept. 26, 1845; Rebecca, born Feb. 20, 1833, is the widow of A. A. Marshall and makes her home at Dayton, Pa.; Thomas T., born Jan. 24, 1836, died Oct. 3, 1841; Archibald W. was born March 29, 1840; Elizabeth C., born March 26, 1844, is the widow of Wil-

liam B. Shaumi, and lives on a part of her father's farm.

Archibald W. Marshall received his education in the public schools of the home locality. He never left the homestead, making his home there after his marriage as he had before, and he was successfully engaged in general farming throughout his active years. He has been quite prominent in the neighborhood, having served his township as assessor two terms, as school director for ten years, and justice of the peace for fifteen years, still holding the latter office. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. His church connection is the same as that of his parents, and he has been an elder of the U. P. congregation for a number of years. He is highly respected throughout this district, where his upright and useful life has won him many friends.

On Feb. 21, 1867, Mr. Marshall was married to Elizabeth A. Speer, a native of this county, born May 16, 1838, daughter of Robert Speer, of Manor township. Six children were born to this marriage: Norman W., born Feb. 24, 1868, was drowned July 9, 1889; Jennie R., born Nov. 6, 1869, is at home; Thomas W., born Sept. 2, 1871, was married June 15, 1898, to Fanny A. Stewart, daughter of John Stewart and has one child, Thomas W., Jr.; William S., born Dec. 21, 1873, is at home, at present having the management of the farm; Phoebe R., born June 13, 1877, died Aug. 5, 1885; Mutter A., born June 24, 1879, died Feb. 18, 1896.

Robert Speer, father of Mrs. Archibald W. Marshall, was born in Ireland, and was one year old when he came to America with his parents, the family first settling in South Carolina. When he was twelve years old they moved to Lawrence county, Pa., and subsequently (before his marriage) he came to Kittanning, Armstrong county. His first work here was making nails, by hand, and later he bought a farm and sawmill which he operated throughout his active years. He died Nov. 27, 1880. For his first wife Mr. Speer married Barbara Lowrie, by whom he had a family of nine children. His second marriage was to Martha Wilson, who was born April 23, 1807, daughter of Hugh Wilson, a native of Ireland (born May 12, 1770) who came to America, arriving Sept. 7, 1796; his children were: William B., born Sept. 16, 1795; David, May, 1799; Elizabeth, April 1, 1801; Hugh, Oct. 5, 1803; Martha, April 23, 1807. Mrs. Martha (Wilson) Speer died in 1841, aged thirty-four, the mother of three children,

Hugh Wilson, Elizabeth (Mrs. Marshall) and Barbara. By his third marriage, to Jane Erwin, Mr. Speer had six children.

JOHN W. RICKEL, truck farmer of Washington township, occupies and operates part of the tract originally settled by his grandfather and grandmother, George and Elizabeth (Christman) Rickel. He is a descendant of one of the Hessian soldiers who came to America during the Revolutionary war, a number of whom refused to return to their own country. The soldier was his great-great-grandfather. His great-grandfather, George Rickel, lived in Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

George Rickel, grandfather of John W. Rickel, settled with his wife in Washington township, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1816, owning a tract of 159½ acres, part of which is now the farm occupied by their grandson, John W. Rickel. It was then in the woods, and he built his log cabin and set about the work of clearing and improving the place, accomplishing much in his industrious life. George Rickel was a good mechanic, and he used to repair guns for the Indians then living in the vicinity, with whom he was always on good terms. In politics he was a Democrat and Whig in turn. He died in 1840, and his wife died in 1847.

Henry Rickel, son of George and Elizabeth (Christman) Rickel, was born May 30, 1829, in the log cabin home of his parents. He learned carpentering, which he followed in connection with farming all his life. He was a Republican in political sentiment. Mr. Rickel married Rachel Bish, who was born Oct. 9, 1840, and survives him. He died Aug. 17, 1888. They had children as follows: Henry, John W., Samuel E., Nancy J., George W., Otto Laurence and David.

John W. Rickel was born May 28, 1863, in Washington township, and grew to manhood there. He went to the common schools, and pursued his more advanced studies at summer school. For two years he was engaged in teaching, at what is known as the Rickel school, No. 9, located on the homestead. He devotes the principal part of his time to market gardening, in which he has been highly successful. Few men of the locality have been as closely associated with the direction of its public affairs. He was first elected to office when twenty years old, becoming auditor of the township, attaining his legal majority the May after the election, which took place in March, and has been connected with the local government in one capacity or another ever

since. He has served three years as school director, has been justice of the peace for three times and tax collector for ten years, holding the latter position at the present time. For two years he was postmaster at Watter-sonville, during the Taft administration. In political connection he is a Republican.

Mr. Rickel has been very prominent in fraternal work, having belonged to the Odd Fellows at Cowansville (and Rebekah degree), Eagles, Owls, Home Guards, Grange, Independent Americans, Farmers' Alliance and Order of United American Mechanics, but he has recently given up considerable of his activity in some of these orders. He is particularly interested in Odd Fellowship, having served a number of years as noble grand of his lodge. Mr. Rickel has never married.

ALEXANDER FOSTER was one of the earliest pioneers of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Pa., and among his descendants may be found the oldest residents of Rural Valley, Pa. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and in earlier days the orthography was Forrester. The three generations of this family belonging to Armstrong county have been as follows:

Alexander Foster, born in 1775, possibly in Scotland, settled first in Westmoreland county, Pa., came as a pioneer to Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, and died here April 22, 1854, aged seventy-eight years, eight months, eleven days. He was the owner of 210 acres of land on which stands part of the borough of Rural Valley. He was a man of much prominence in the early days, a justice of the peace and a leader in all public movements. He was one of the organizers of Rural Valley, was a promoter of the earliest school system, and one of the founders and sustainers of the Presbyterian Church. He married Martha Rolston, who died Aug. 15, 1842, at the age of seventy-three years. Their remains rest in the Presbyterian cemetery at Rural Valley. They were parents of the following children: Allen; David; Martha, who became the wife of James Speedy; Isabella, who married William Sloan; Alexander; James; Margery; and Catherine, who married John Stoops.

Alexander Foster, son of Alexander, and father of Mrs. Sarah I. Neel, of Rural Valley, Pa., was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1810, but was mainly reared in Armstrong county. After securing a portion of his father's land he cleared and improved it, making a very valuable farm, and on this he spent

the remainder of his life, his death occurring in March, 1878. He erected substantial buildings which endure to the present day. Like his father he was an active member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and served as one of its trustees for many years. In politics a Democrat, he frequently was elected to township office. He married Margaret Scott, a daughter of Andrew Scott, and they had a family of eight children. Martha J., the eldest, resides on the old home place. Craig, the eldest son, died at Pittsburgh, Pa.; he married Margaret Moore. Elizabeth spent twenty-five years as city missionary in Pittsburgh. Jackson married Louella Seager, and they reside in Chicago. James died when aged sixteen years. Sarah I., the sixth member of the family, married Lawrence Neel, who died in October, 1867, and is buried at Rural Valley; he left one child, Margaret, who married John Sloan, and died in 1896, at the early age of twenty-nine years. Marjorie, the seventh member of the family, resides at Pittsburgh, Pa., the widow of James Mitchell, who died in 1898, from an attack of smallpox. Samuel, the youngest of the family, resides at Greensburg, Pa., where he is a well-known contractor and builder; he married Ella Craig. No family in Armstrong county has been held in more universal esteem than this.

ISAAC REESE, the son of William and Elizabeth Reese, was born April 29, 1821, and emigrated to America in 1832 with his parents, who then had a family of seven children, all born in Llanelly, near Abergavenny, in southern Wales. All accompanied the parents to this country, where three children were born later. The father and grandfather of William Reese were born in Breconshire, Wales, and William Reese was born in Brecon in 1787. His cousin, Lewis Rees (the father of Dr. Abraham Rees, the encyclopaedist), was also born in Brecon, and both were descended from the clergyman of the Church of England who held the living of Penderyn, in Breconshire; both Lewis Rees and William Reese have the Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in their respective families.

A short sketch of the three types of workmen, from the old Welsh clergyman down to the present time, may not be amiss here. Lewis Rees preached the gospel seventy years, and died at the age of ninety years. He was the first pastor of the old Independent Chapel of Llanbrynmair in 1739. Dr. Abraham Rees was his son; he died aged eighty-two years.

He was a Presbyterian minister, and preached in Old Jewry, London, for forty years. Previous to that he was mathematical tutor at Hoxton Academy, London, an appointment which he filled with great distinction for twenty-two years. For many years he was president of the Presbyterian Board in London. He was one of the chief directors of the City Road Orphan Working School, and an active member of most of the charitable institutions of the metropolis. He edited the Chambers' Cyclopaedia for ten years before his own, Rees' Cyclopaedia, and the profound learning and ability which the work displayed caused it to be translated into several Continental languages, and procured him the honor of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Many other foreign and scientific bodies also paid him the compliment of enrolling him among their members. He took the degree of doctor of divinity from Edinburgh University at the express desire of Dr. Robertson, the historian. He was one of the earliest members of the Linnaean Society and of the Society of New York. On May 3, 1820, he headed a deputation of eighty-nine dissenting ministers to present to King George IV an address on his accession to the throne. He was the only member who had also been present when a similar address was presented to the late King, in 1760. His portrait by Lonsdale hangs in the National Art Gallery of London, that by Opie in Dr. Williams' private library, founded by him in Redcross street, having been brought there only a few years ago from the British Museum. He was a great favorite of the Duke of Sussex, who associated his portrait with that of Dr. Parr in his principal library at Kensington Palace.

William Reese's cousin Sam, when he was only nineteen years old, tutored the sons of English noblemen in mathematics and natural philosophy. These men induced Sam and his brother John to move their academy from Wales to England.

William Reese was an iron worker, as was his father before him, the latter building the first iron mill on the borders of France and Germany and living there two years to manage it, returning to his native land (it is said of him) able to speak both French and German fluently. Isaac Reese retained to old age a few French phrases caught in his early childhood.

A record of upward of five hundred inventions, improvements and discoveries, listed in the Department of the Interior, Washing-



ENGRAVED BY TAYLOR FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY LONSDALE IN THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY LONDON, ENG.

Abraham Rees D.D.

D. D. F. R. S. &c. &c.

ton, D. C., testifies to the energy of the sons and grandsons of William Reese. The basic Bessemer open-hearth process of steel manufacturing that revolutionized steel making, the indestructible silica brick and furnace building that controlled the industry in the United States for many years, the present-day process known to the arts as the Universal Beam Mill, are the original products of the three sons of William Reese, Jacob, Isaac and Abram, respectively.

William Reese and his wife were plain, God-fearing people. They were uncompromising in their integrity. They organized Sabbath schools and prayer meetings in every community in which they lived if they found none there. They believed in the old proverb, "If there is an idle man there is another starving." They brought up their ten children to habits of industry and thrift. "The plain man serves the world by his action and as a wheel in the machine; the thinker serves it by his intellect, and as a light upon its path. The man of meditative soul, who raises and comforts and sustains his traveling companions, mortal and fugitive like himself, plays a nobler part still, for he unites the other two utilities. The artisan, the savant and the orator are all three God's workmen."

We have the three types in these generations of the old clergyman all born in Wales, all with nothing to boast of so far as this world's goods are concerned, but the nobility of labor. William Reese died Aug. 4, 1892, aged one hundred and four years. His wife died April 12, 1874, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Jacob Reese, the second son of William Reese, was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of Franklin Institute, and of the Philadelphia Academy of Philadelphia; a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Master Mason for fifty-two years. He held the office of deacon in the Baptist Church for sixty-one years. He was married to Eliza Matthews of Pittsburgh. He died in 1907 in the eighty-second year of his age.

Abraham Reese, the third son of William Reese, was the mechanical genius of the family, making miniature models in brass and wood with his own hand of several of his inventions. Almost a hundred years after the death of Dr. Abraham Rees, the son of Abraham Reese and nephew of Isaac Reese, Dr. Stanley C. Reese, took similar honors to his grandfather's famous cousin. He is a doctor of philosophy of Princeton University, a charter member of the Astronomical and

Astro-Physical Society of America, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a foreign member of the Royal Societies Club of St. James street, London, England. Abraham Reese was married to Mary Godwin. He died in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Cara (lately deceased), daughter of Abraham and sister of Dr. Stanley C. Reese, did work worthy of her ancestry. She took her degree from Bucknell University for her rescue work for children by the exposure of fire-traps in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, D. C., through her articles in a Boston magazine. High as her literary work stands, whether as lecturer, magazine writer or newspaper correspondent, overtopping everything else was her loyal, self-sacrificing devotion to her family, which will shine as a beacon light to the future generations of William Reese and his wife through every branch of that family.

Joseph Reese, the fourth son of William Reese, lost his life at the charge on Stone River during the Civil war.

Benjamin F. Reese, the youngest and only surviving son of William Reese, passed through four years of the Civil war. He has been identified with the brick and clay business for forty years. He married Dora Berkey, of Bolivar, Pa., where they now reside.

All the daughters of the family, Rachel, Leah, Rebecca, Mary and Elizabeth, were leaders in church work in every community in which they lived.

The family name Rees was changed to Reese in Pittsburgh, Pa., on account of the confusion over the mail, there being another Rees family having a William among its members. Letters were frequently opened by mistake. Isaac Reese, the eldest son of William Reese, was the last of the family to take kindly to the "e." His naturalization papers were taken out Rees, and all the births and deaths in the family Bible record written in his own handwriting Rees up to the date of the birth of his son Benjamin, in 1862, when he adopted the "e" for the first time.

We quote from the "Centennial History of Allegheny County," 1888 (Snowden & Peterson, publishers):

"As a great center of industrial activity Pittsburgh, of course, contains many concerns that have developed into immense proportions within the last quarter of a century. An important branch of commercial activity, and one deserving of special mention in a review of leading business interests of Allegheny

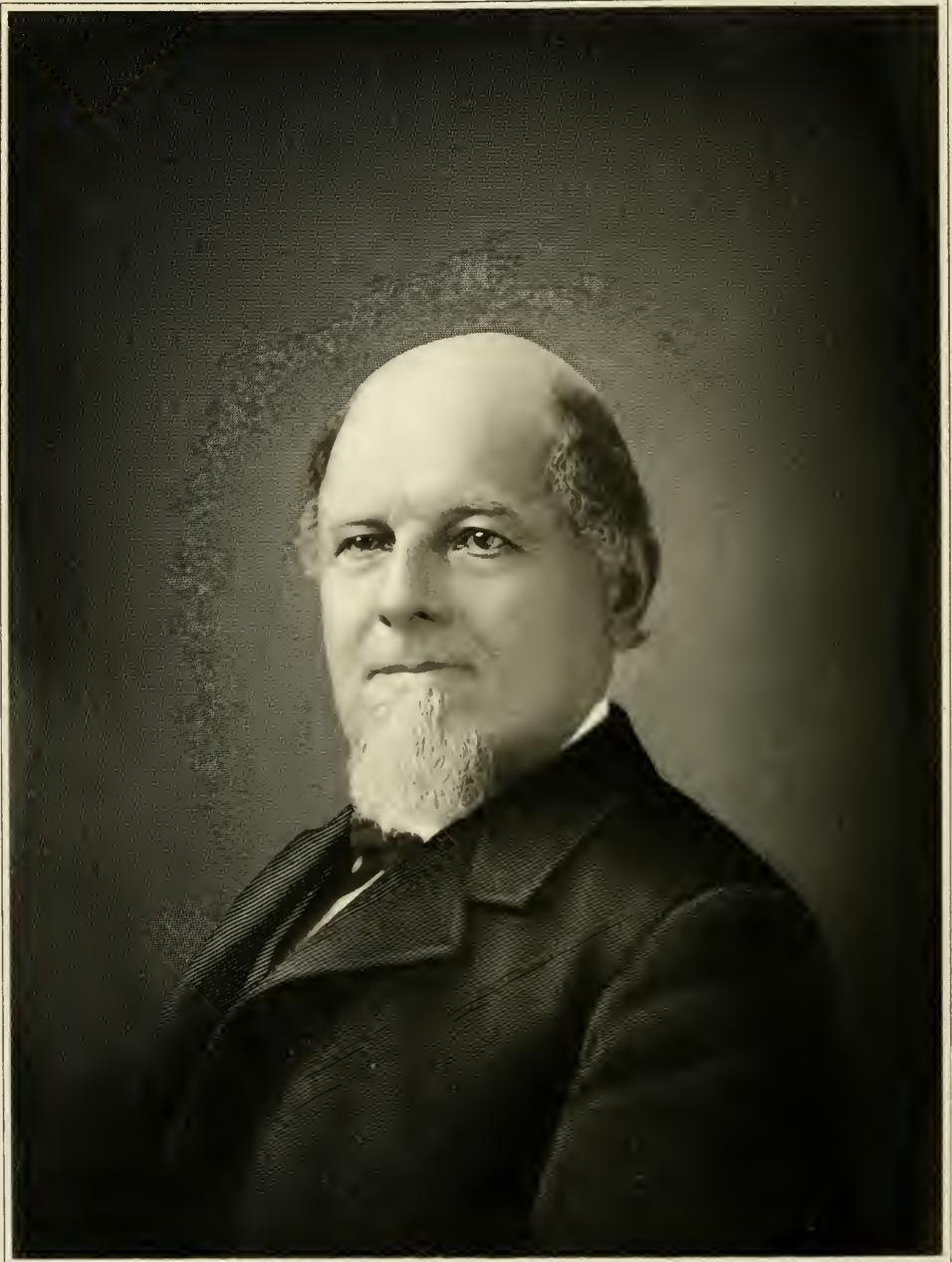
county, is the manufacture of fire brick; and none of those great manufacturing and mercantile corporations which have, and are, contributing so materially to Pittsburgh's prosperity, deserves a more prominent place than that of the Phoenix Fire Brick Works, of Manorville, Armstrong county, Pa., owned and managed by Mr. Isaac Reese. By hard work, constant improvements and close personal attention this gentleman has succeeded in producing a brick which affords his numerous customers entire satisfaction. His Silica brick is now considered the best brick made in this or any other country, and is fast taking the place of all imported brick, it being preferred, even at a higher price per thousand, to that made in foreign countries. Mr. Reese's Silica works are located at Manorville, Armstrong county, and, his process being patented, he is, as a matter of course, the sole manufacturer of this brand. To give a description of the superiority of this brick over any other brand would occupy more space than can possibly be spared in a review of this kind; let one instance suffice. In one of our large manufacturing establishments over seven thousand tons of steel has been taken out of an open-hearth furnace without necessitating any repairs. Another advantage possessed by this brick will easily be seen. By using the old fire brick in the cap or arch of a glass furnace the slack or drippings would run into the glass, while caps made of Reese's Silica brick will make the output of the furnace perfectly clean. Starting in the fire brick business on a small scale, in 1863, Mr. Reese has since then been connected with a number of leading works, prominent among which are the Apollo Fire Brick Works and the Bolivar Union Fire Brick Works, Westmoreland county; the Woodland Fire Brick Works, Woodland, Clearfield county, and the Empire Fire Brick Works, Ellerslie, Allegheny county."

Mr. Reese on being asked one day whose arithmetic they used when he was a boy, answered with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Mother's Arithmetic—it's good enough for anybody; it carried me through eighty years' computations. Mother taught me to read, write, and cipher through the 'rule of three!'" The following biographical notes accompanied the article in the "Centennial History" before mentioned:

"Isaac Reese was born in South Wales in Great Britain in 1821. His parents emigrated with their children to this country in 1832. They first settled at Phoenixville, Chester

county, where Isaac attended school. From thence they removed in the following year to Huntingdon county, and again, in 1834, to Bellefonte, Center county. At the last place they resided for two years and then removed to Pittsburgh. Isaac was now old enough to go to a trade, and he served an apprenticeship to learn the business of 'hammer-man' in one of the iron mills at Pittsburgh. For over twenty years he followed his trade, more than half of which time he was employed in the extensive mills of John H. Shoenberger. He saw an opening to engage in fire brick making in 1863, and although not having much capital and but little knowledge of the process of manufacture, he entered into it with great energy and a determination to succeed. He possessed natural business qualifications, and a physique well able to sustain the wear and tear of his active business life. From boyhood he has been familiar with hard labor, and to-day the mental strain of business is commensurate with the physical taxation of his earlier years. He has been a very successful manufacturer, and produces the best silica brick made in the world to-day, while his fire brick is without a peer. He has thoroughly mastered the process, and although he has almost reached the allotted time to retire—"three score and ten"—is to-day one of our most energetic business men. He has served a term in Pittsburgh Councils, is a member of the Fourth (Chatham street) Baptist Church, and is a widely known and much respected citizen of our city. Mr. Reese everywhere is recognized to be a thoroughly enterprising and public-spirited citizen, whose successful efforts in mercantile life are in keeping with his cordial support to all measures best calculated to advance the permanent welfare and prosperity of Allegheny county."

Isaac Reese found "the guerdon in the strife." "Father never gets tired," said his son George once after a very strenuous day for both father and son. Isaac Reese gave the credit of his achievement late in life principally to his son George, but always said: "My three sons stood shoulder to shoulder with me or I could not have accomplished what I did." Mr. Reese was a builder. Every one of the works he ever owned was built up from almost decay, and flourishing little villages soon sprang up around them. He was the friend of the workmen. A newly engaged bookkeeper for the Manorville works asked one of the men who had been working for the firm a number of years how the firm treated the workmen. He answered, "Well,



Wm. H. Fox, N.Y.

Isaac Reese



Elizabeth Jones Reese

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every workman knows he can bring any grievance he may have to Mr. Reese or his sons and he will get justice." And "Justice is the highest emanation from the gospel."

During the panic of 1873 Mr. Reese lost every dollar he had in the world, but with the assistance of friends he once more got to his feet. He built a plant at Manorville, Armstrong county, and another later on at Cowanshannock in Valley township, in the same county, at the mouth of Cowanshannock creek. These mills were called the Phoenix Fire Brick Works, and Mr. Reese was sole owner. Later on in order to meet the great demand for his brick he built two mills at Powelton, Center Co., Pa., and the combined capacity of all was 50,000 brick daily.

Mr. Reese was the inventor of the first silica fire brick, for furnace linings, in the United States, his first experiment being made at his Apollo works, previous to the panic of 1873. The Phoenix Fire Brick Works, at Manorville, in Armstrong county, Pa., were started in 1880, for the manufacture of ordinary fire brick, but after Dec. 16, 1884, when Isaac Reese patented his "Reese" Silica Brick, they ran night and day to supply the demand which followed the demonstration of the efficiency of the new product. When improvements were made in the process of making high-grade steel there was a demand for a better fire brick than could be obtained in the United States, and from 1863 until 1884 the fire brick especially for open-hearth steel furnaces was brought from Europe at great expense. After experimenting for ten years on a quartz rock which he found in the Allegheny river, Mr. Reese perfected and patented a silica brick far superior to the European product, a fact so generally recognized that it replaced the latter entirely in the home market. Of uniform size and weight, practically free from expansion or contraction under varying temperatures, and giving the best satisfaction in the construction and use of glass, open-hearth steel, copper and other metallurgical furnaces, the Reese silica brick soon attained the popularity it deserved, and found a market in every manufacturing State and Territory of the Union, especially at the gold, silver and copper smelting works of Colorado. After fruitless attempts to induce the steel manufacturers to build a furnace of Reese silica brick, without giving a written guaranty of several thousand dollars to reimburse them in case of failure, Mr. Reese went to Dr. C. G. Hassey, who on hearing his claims for the brick said, "Build your furnace, Isaac Reese, you are my friend,

your word is my guaranty." This proved the open sesame to future success.

In 1902 Mr. Reese sold out to the brick trust, but retained stock in the same. There were thirty-four brick plants merged in the trust known as the Harbison & Walker Refractories Company, into which the Reese plants entered. The Reese plants were the only ones to preserve their individuality and to retain their own offices and the firm name of Isaac Reese & Sons Company.

Mr. Orr Buffington, Mr. Reese's friend and attorney, who had a thorough insight into the industry and the history of Mr. Reese's efforts to perfect and put this brick upon the market, writes of him: "Without capital other than that which one or two of his friends, recognizing his integrity and ability, supplied, Isaac Reese ventured to make and market a new and untried line of refractory brick for furnace linings. He came a stranger into Armstrong county for this purpose. To appreciate the gravity of the undertaking it must be realized that these bricks, designed for use in costly furnaces, with their more costly contents to be fluxed, must prove the most perfect success, otherwise the entire proposition became a total loss to the purchaser. The bricks were produced as designed, but the customers had to be convinced. This involved untold patience and persistency through a series of years, against the strong and bitter opposition of wealthy competitors. The excellence and uniform character of this product and his fair dealing overcame the obstacles in his path, and not many years before his death, his competitors were compelled to buy his interests at his own figure. The instances are few of record where at sixty years, when most workers are preparing to lay aside life's work and rest, a man, alone and apparently defeated in life's struggle, grapples a new and great problem and in spite of his years and adversity compels success to surrender.

"The writer knew Mr. Reese intimately during these nearly thirty years, and in all these years saw no change in the man himself: the same genial nature, the same patience, the same absence of personal pride, the same fairness in his methods of business, the same extreme care for his family, his friends and his church, bespoke his manliness and goodness of heart.

"When abundant results rewarded his work there was perhaps the usual elation always present in man, but it did not take the form of boastfulness, but rather only added to his pleasure in seeing those around whom his in-

terest centered enjoy the fruits of his victory. Many quiet unknown gifts to those who had aided him were bestowed. His was essentially an honest and trusting nature. Once his confidence was won it remained unshaken, and once lost could never be regained. His mind was wholly constructive—he was a builder; his work was a public service—he made the world better and his memory deserves perpetuation."

Isaac Reese was a man of uncommon gifts. "Oh, for Isaac's matchless memory," said his brother Jacob the last evening they ever spent together on earth, when they discussed Biblical questions up to a late hour. He never troubled about the scientific philosophies of the day, but broke ground often for preacher and scholar by his original thinking. He was great in his humility! He looked upon the casting of his vote as a binding obligation he owed to his country. He was about the last man to enter the Harbison & Walker combine, saying, "If I were ten years younger I would not join. Trusts are going to ruin the country"—it was his protest against the selfish monopoly of the age. He worked for the universal good and not for his own selfish ends.

Isaac Reese died as he had lived, his faith in God and men being the deepest and most powerful element in his character. It was the leaven of his beautiful optimism which could raise every man, woman or child who came to him in the depths of despair to the sunlight of hope before they left his presence ("the inward shaping toward some unborn power"). He was called to the larger life which he was so well fitted to enter Jan. 1, 1908, but to his children and grandchildren "A light is passing from the earth!" He was a Baptist and a deacon in the church for many years, and a Mason, and beloved by everyone for his sunny nature—a man to whom an unkind thought even was foreign, and could not thrive there.

The achievements of any man cannot be properly gauged without insight into his environments as well as his ancestry. Isaac Reese married Elizabeth Bebb Jones in Pittsburgh, May 24, 1844. One day, when speaking of his business reverses to Mr. Thomas McConnell, Sr., of Kittanning, Mr. Reese said: "I can never see a storm threatening, it has to burst right over my head before it is known to me; and then when the darkness is so great I cannot see my hand before me, it is my wife who has always guided me

to the light. Her faith, courage and fine mind never fail her in the darkness." Elizabeth Bebb Jones was born Feb. 21, 1824, in Llanbryn-mair (St. Mary's on the Hill), called from its Church of England dedicated to the Virgin. She was the daughter of Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones, who emigrated from Llanbryn-mair, in northern Wales, with their two children, Elizabeth and John, in 1841, the eldest two, Thomas and Mary, having come over the year previous with Dr. Chidlaw, a personal friend of this family. The Jones family settled at Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania.

The Jones and Bebb families figure in the parish history of Llanbryn-mair as far back as 1663 as vicars, church wardens and overseers, almost every consecutive year for two hundred years, and the tombstones in the churchyard and the garden burial plot of the Friends record some of their deaths as "Quakers." Edward Bebb, Quaker, who died April 23, 1740, was the ancestor of Mary (Bebb) Jones and her brother Edward Bebb. Judge William Bebb, the fourteenth governor of Ohio, was the son of Edward and Margaret (Roberts) Bebb. Judge Bebb was born in America. He tutored the children of old General Harrison ("Tippecanoe" of the political phrase "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too") in mathematics, Latin, French and German, living in the Harrison family one year. He then started an academy at South Bend, Ind., and through the influence of General Harrison, the leading families of Cincinnati sent their children to this institution. He then studied law, became judge and afterward governor of Ohio (in 1851) through the appointment of the president, and according to history was the first governor to take the stump against slavery. He was governor when the war with Mexico made his duties arduous and exacting, and when the feeling between the Whigs and the Tories ran high, filling the office with credit to himself and the government. He was the intimate friend of Thomas Corwin, and their two portraits in the Statehouse at Columbus, Ohio, are called the "David and Jonathan" of the Ohio bar. Later he held other offices under the United States government.

On the Jones side of the house the family is a branch of the ancient house of Esgair Evan, the root of the Jones clan in Llanbryn-mair. The little house Robert Jones built and from which the family emigrated was called in its honor "Esgair Lafureyn." His great-grandson, Reese O. Snowden, has



Samuel Robert, M.A.

named his ranch at Lancaster, Cal., Esgair in its honor. Robert Jones built a break in the wall around "Esgair" to which one of the villagers pointed with pride over fifty years after he had emigrated, saying, "It will last as long as the Roman wall!" A farmer by inheritance, he had never learned the trade of the stonemason, and yet his work in masonry stands as a monument to future generations! He did his work well, and "earned a creature's praise." Carlyle had this man's type in view when he said, "In all true work, were it but hand labor, there is something of divineness." Robert Jones was also one of the pillars of the church, both in Wales and Armstrong county, from youth up to old age. He was a man of sterling principles and generous to a fault.

Josiah Jones (nom de plume Josiah Brynmair), the Welsh bard and religious writer of Gomer, Ohio, whose hymns are sung in Welsh churches, was the son of Robert Jones' uncle, Josiah Jones, of Llanbrynmair. At his funeral in Gomer, Ohio, almost seventy ministers and deacons, representatives of Congregational churches, were present. His father was a deacon for fifty years in the old Independent Chapel, Llanbrynmair, and a leader of its choir for sixty years at the time of his death.

Rev. John Roberts, who with his two sons held the pulpit of Llanbrynmair Independent Chapel for over sixty years, was a kinsman of Mrs. Reese as well as closely related by marriage ties. Edward Bebb, the brother of Mrs. Robert Jones, married the sister of John and George Roberts, and Richard, the youngest son of John and brother of Samuel, married Ann Jones, a cousin of Robert Jones.

Rev. George Roberts emigrated to Ebensburg, Pa. Besides his faithful discharge of clerical duties he did much to strengthen the feelings of good will and cooperation between England and the United States through his intimacy with Mr. Rush, the then United States ambassador to London.

David Francis, another cousin of Mrs. Reese, emigrated there with Rev. George Roberts, and engaged in farming.

Samuel Roberts was the most noted of these preachers. He was born March 6, 1800, in the old Chapel House of Llanbrynmair, as was also Dr. Abraham Rees (in 1743), the encyclopaedist, kinsman of Isaac Reese. A tablet above the pulpit commemorates the events. Samuel Roberts published a collection of two thousand hymns for Welsh Congregational churches. He labored unceasingly

through the press and the pulpit on behalf of every great reform—social, political and religious. At his funeral one of the most noted preachers of Wales said of him, "There was a time when all Wales turned to Llanbrynmair for political light as the world turns to the east every morning for the sun." He was preeminently a man of peace. He attended the great Peace Congress at Frankfort in 1850. In 1857, with his nephew, Judge Bebb, he started a Welsh colony in the mountains of Tennessee, but the Civil war put an end to the undertaking, as they were Northern sympathizers. Samuel Roberts, utterly bankrupt, then turned his face homeward, and on his arrival in Wales, a mass meeting was called in Liverpool, presided over by an English baronet, which took the form of a national testimonial. Resolutions were drawn up saying he was received back to Wales with the same welcome as a mother received her newborn babe, and presenting him a purse of £1,250 (as told in a letter from Samuel Roberts to Mrs. Reese on that occasion).

While Samuel Roberts wrote on national as well as religious subjects, his brother John confined himself to the religious, and history says no one had a stronger influence over Wales; and no Welshman ever went to his grave with more admirers than his brother John. Richard, the youngest of the three brothers, was a farmer, but preached much and was a regular contributor to monthly magazines. He was a general favorite in Wales. The father and his three sons went to their graves mourned by the whole Welsh nation, but their teachings live.—"The dead but sceptered sovereigns who still rule."

God had sifted three kingdoms
To find the wheat for this planting.

—LONGFELLOW.

'Tis said that a religious atmosphere surrounded the birthplace of St. Francis of Assisi long after it had become extinct in other places. The writer felt the same when, some few years ago they visited Llanbrynmair, and saw the people in small flocks plodding through a drizzling rain for miles over mountain and valley to the old Independent Chapel one Sabbath morning—some horseback, some in spring wagons, but many of them on foot. It was the only Protestant Church the writer ever saw where the people made the same effort to attend divine service as the Catholic makes to attend early Mass in midwinter,

over ice and snow, to "St. Mary's on the Hill," in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

'Twas not the grapes of Canaan did repay,
But the high faith that failed not by the way.
—LOWELL.

After Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones had settled in Brady's Bend they ventured their all with their son Thomas in a blast furnace in Clarion county, Pa. The panic of 1849 swept everything away and left them strangers in a strange land in their old age. Mrs. Jones, to help eke out the living for the family, took in a few boarders, and one of these men related how every boarder was obliged either to go to church on the Sabbath or seek shelter elsewhere. It was the custom of Mr. and Mrs. Jones to close the house on that day, as everyone was expected to attend divine service. This man, almost a lifetime a trusted officer in a Congregational Church of Pittsburgh, said: "Mrs. Robert Jones gave me my first start in regular churchgoing." Grace before meals and daily family worship had left its impress on those young men, far away from their family influence. Rev. Samuel Roberts had called this woman in Wales "A mother in Israel." "How far that little candle throws his beams" here in Armstrong county! Mrs. Roberts Jones belonged to the hierarchy of elect souls whose invisible laws bend the universe toward righteousness.

Religion high, but with communicants few as the cedars on Lebanon.—GEORGE ELIOT.

"Truth stands fire and water" has been handed down by tradition from Mary Roberts, the grandmother of Mrs. Reese, through seven generations.

A strong persistent life
Panting through generations as one breath.
—GEORGE ELIOT.

Mrs. Reese, speaking of her religious ancestry to her children before her death, said: "This is your greatest inheritance. Don't forget your great-grandmother Roberts. 'Truth stands fire and water,' you pass it on." "Keep your promise," Mrs. Reese taught, "if it means loss, the burnt offering is still costly." She was another witness to the "Truth" and left to her children and grandchildren the imperishable legacy.

The thing of an eternal yesterday,
Whatever was, and evermore returns,
Sterling to-morrow, for to-day 'twas sterling!
—S. T. COLERIDGE.

Mrs. Reese was of a deeply religious nature. She watched for the providence of God in every event. She was greatest in her moral qualities—a true descendant of her Puritan ancestry. Her certitudes of faith were solid rock for her. Circumstances had no effect on her, as her husband testified after fifty-four years of marriage. She was a benefactor to everyone in need with whom she came in contact, both in a material and spiritual way, and her death amid transcendent visions was a fitting end to the life whose footsteps through the world were so beautiful.

The high soul burns on to light (our) feet!

In Llanbrynmair her people were staunch supporters of disestablishment. The house is still standing there where during the religious persecutions of the seventeenth century her people kept the Covenant for sixty-four years before they dared build the Old Independent Chapel in 1739. "If heredity is the sum of past environments, both spiritual and material" (Burbank), the rugged character of these God-fearing people within the mountain fastnesses of Wales may have had no small part in developing the simple grandeur of these lives—these people who have played no inconsiderable part in the history of this county.

Shall the trick of nostrils and of lips
Descend through generations and the soul
That moves within our frames like God in worlds—
Convulsing, urging, melting, withering—
Imprint no record, leave no documents
Of her great history? Shall men bequeath
The fancies of their palate to their sons,
And shall the shudder of restraining awe,
The slow-swept tears of contrite memory,
Faith's prayerful labor and the food divine
Of fasts ecstatic—shall these pass away
Like wind upon the waters, tracklessly?
—GEORGE ELIOT.

Mrs. Robert Jones died in Brady's Bend, Pa., in 1856, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. Robert Jones' surviving years were spent in Pittsburgh with his daughters. He died Feb. 10, 1865, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Thomas Jones, the eldest son of Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones, was born in Llanbrynmair, Nov. 27, 1813, and was educated at Newtown Academy. He died in Pittsburgh, April 21, 1855. His life in America was spent at Brady's Bend. It was a saintly life, of great usefulness in the home with his aged parents, in the neighborhood and the church. He never married. Samuel

Roberts, on receiving the letter in Wales from the family telling of his death, was so overcome with grief he was unable to preach the following Sunday, and in his return letter said: "Thomas was a grandson and a son worthy of Mary Roberts and her daughter. His work was perfect when the Master called and he went in at the Gate loaded down with full sheaves."

Humphrey died, aged eight years, and is buried in Llanbrynmair Churchyard.

Mary Jones, daughter of Robert and Mary Jones, was born Aug. 30, 1818. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a faithful and respected member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh for sixty years, at the time of her death. She was married to William Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, whose grandfather was a cousin of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

John Jones was born May 9, 1832. He fought through four years of the Civil war. He learned the art of photography as known in those days (daguerreotypy) from his brother, Thomas, who had learned it in London. He was a born horticulturist, doing his best work in his sister's garden at Manorville, Armstrong county, which a visiting Pittsburgher called "Allah's Garden of Roses," so beautiful and luxuriant were they under his care and labor. He was married to Mary Scarm, of Brady's Bend, and died in Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1891.

Mrs. Reese had been a faithful and respected member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh for fifty-four years at the time of her death, June 2, 1898.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Reese, six of whom died in childhood and early youth. Four survive at the present time, Elvira, Emma, George W. and Walter Lawrence. The three sons assisted their father in business, and George W. Reese is mentioned elsewhere in this work; he is a resident of Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

BENJAMIN F. REESE, the second son of Isaac and Elizabeth Reese, was born Feb. 16, 1862. He attended the public schools of Pittsburgh until he was fifteen years of age, when his father's business failure impressed him with the necessity of doing something toward the family's support. He was born with an abiding sense of duty. Accordingly, without saying a word to anyone, he started out in search of work and found it in the steel works of Miller, Barr & Parkins. (It is a significant fact that his great-grandfather, left an orphan

at ten years of age, and the eldest of several brothers and sisters, had started out on a similar quest in order to help support the family, and found work in a *blast furnace* at Brecon. He was such a practical theorist that it is said of him he could "square the circle" with molten metal—tossing up seven or nine balls where others could only toss four or five. This is the first known instance of a member of the Rees family engaging as an iron worker.) Benjamin F. Reese remained with the firm of Miller, Barr & Parkins until his father had the works started at Manorville, when he became foreman at the age of nineteen. When the Cowanshannock works were bought he was made foreman there and cleared the works in the first six months of the entire debt. But the bent of his mind lay in gas and oil fields and had he lived to these days of vast exploiting in those fields, the germ would doubtless have fructified and borne large fruit. He was a subtle theorist, and a metaphysician of high type. He valued his word above his bond. "Your Benjamin's word stands the same as his bond in Butler county," said an oil man to Mr. Reese one day in Butler. "It stands the same in Allegheny county and Armstrong county, wherever he is known," said the pleased father.

The flower must drink the nature of the soil
Before it can put forth its blossoming.—KEATS.

Benjamin F. Reese was of a retiring nature, but always manly and noble-minded, even when a boy, and he was great in his generosity. He married Eleanor Mathias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mathias, of Chicago, Ill. He died without issue, Oct. 4, 1904. Of him Orr Buffington, who has known the family so well, said:

"The early and untimely death of Benjamin F. Reese was a severe shock to his many friends who had been endeared to him by his lovable disposition and many acts of kindness. His business career, though brief, was highly successful, and gave promise of great results. His clear perception, his quick mental grasp of a business proposition and his broad-mindedness and daring bore early fruit and his generous and manly treatment of his business associates gained their confidence and esteem. There was nothing small or narrow in him and his mind was of a constructive character. He was one of the founders and heavy stockholders in the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, and in many ways promoted the progress of the county of his adoption. In his dealings with his partners and associates

he was the soul of liberality and fairness, and those who were so fortunate as to be associated with him learned to trust him and love him as a brother."

"Elvira appears to have inherited in a marked degree the intellectual and religious endowments of both branches of the family. This she has cultivated and developed by wide, discriminating and critical reading of literature in all its branches—philosophy, theology, poetry, fiction, etc. One of the results of her extensive reading is the publication of a literary calendar, entitled 'Showers of Blessing.' The book contains selections for every day in the year, culled from the writings of all nations and all ages. 'Showers of Blessing' was published by the Pilgrim Press of Boston, Mass., whose chief reader pronounced it the finest book of its kind on the market. Its conception and execution reveal most comprehensive intellectual grasp coupled with a masterly genius for details. It contains four hundred pages. The book is one of the most beautiful demonstrations of the doubleness of the great problem of existence—the spiritual and material, the Divine and Human, the Finite and Infinite. 'Everything that is double.' Five hundred copies were donated to the women of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh (of which Miss Reese is a faithful and loyal member), to be sold for the benefit of that organization."—G. S. RICHARDS, Pastor First Congregational Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Emma, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reese, married F. L. Snowden, of Allegheny City, Pa. They have two sons: Reese Olver Snowden, now a resident of Lancaster, Cal., and F. Laird Snowden, of the Somerville Iron & Bronze Foundry Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Reese O. Snowden married Minerva Burke, of Pittsburgh; Laird Snowden married Cora Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Walter Lawrence Reese married Tirzah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of Greensburg, Pa. They reside in Pittsburgh.

The family history of the Reese Jones sketch was contributed by Elvira Reese—some of the material taken from translations of Welsh letters, some from traditions, and much from a copy of a history given to her mother many years ago when in Wales by her cousin, the author of it, Richard Williams, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

GEORGE W. REESE, one of the capitalists of Kittanning, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1858, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Reese.

Both Isaac Reese and his wife were born in Wales, and were brought to the United States. Isaac Reese was brought to Pittsburgh, Pa., when ten years old, and grew to manhood in that city. He and his wife had eleven children, five reaching maturity: Elvira, Emma, George W., Benjamin F. and Walter L. The father died in 1908, the mother passing away in 1898.

George W. Reese was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and in the Iron City business college, graduating from the latter in 1877. In 1879 he came to Armstrong county, and embarked in the fire brick business at Manorville. In 1882 he went to Europe, and engaged to work in fire brick plants at London, and Abermant, near Swansea, South Wales. The proprietors were manufacturing a high grade of Silica fire brick, superior to any produced in the United States, and Mr. Reese engaged with this company in the hope of discovering the process. At first he worked as a laborer, then was put in the brickyards, and within six months mastered the details, so that he became an expert in the manufacture of this special kind of brick. Having gained his end, he returned to the United States, and began producing what is known as the Silica brick. This was the beginning of what subsequently developed into a large industry. This grade of brick is used specially for furnace work, and there is a large demand for it in every State in the Union. The business was conducted under the firm name of Isaac Reese & Sons until in 1902 Mr. Reese sold to the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company of Pittsburgh, although he retains stock in the concern, and is on the board of directors. For several years Mr. Reese was president and manager of the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, of Kittanning, and still is a stockholder and director in same. In February, 1911, he organized the Fort Pitt Powder Company, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, with himself as president. This company also deals in other high explosives. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Reese is a director in the Armstrong County Trust Company. Fraternally, he belongs to the order of Elks.

In 1877 Mr. Reese was married to Mary M. Donnelly, daughter of Daniel Donnelly of Pittsburgh, and one child, Margaret, was born of this union. Mrs. Reese died in 1885. In 1894 Mr. Reese was married (second) to Juanita Truby, daughter of Simon Truby, of Kittanning. The one child born of this marriage, George, is deceased. Mrs. Reese is

descended from Col. Christopher Truby, a distinguished pioneer and patriot, who served as colonel in the Revolution.

JOHN DICK COCHRAN has been a successful farmer of Boggs township, Armstrong county, throughout his active years, but he has also had other interests, having been engaged for many years in the sale of agricultural implements, and he has filled various local offices. As farmer, business man and public servant he is well and favorably known in his district. Mr. Cochran was born June 3, 1853, in Boggs township, on the north fork of Pine creek, and is a son of James Sloan and Jane (Gibson) Cochran, belonging to old and respected families of this region on both paternal and maternal sides.

The Cochran family was originally from the North of Ireland and has been settled in Pennsylvania for about two centuries. William Cochran, great-grandfather of John Dick Cochran, was the son of Sir John Cochran, and was born in eastern Pennsylvania. Shortly after the Revolutionary war William Cochran settled in what is now Armstrong county, where his son James, grandfather of John Dick Cochran, was born in 1787. He settled on a farm, acquiring the ownership of a large tract, 800 acres, then all in its primitive condition, put up log buildings, and passed the remainder of his life there. When he first came there he lived among the Indians, and they often hunted together. Besides farming James Cochran engaged in the manufacture of iron, being the leading member of the company which projected Ore Hill Furnace, in 1845, and gave a fifty-acre tract of land upon which that furnace was erected. He built the original furnace and operated it on his own account for some time before selling it to the company. He was one of the prominent men of his day in that and various other connections. In religion he was a strong Presbyterian, in politics a Democrat, and he filled a number of township offices. His wife, Esther Gibson, of near Kittanning, was a member of the family of that name so numerously represented in Armstrong and Indiana counties, and the following children were born to their union: William (born Dec. 10, 1813, died Feb. 6, 1876, married Mary S. Quigley), John G., Samuel, Lowry, James Sloan, Levi G., Jane and Washington.

James Sloan Cochran was born March 11, 1821, and was reared on the old home place in Boggs township, the farm now owned by his son John Dick Cochran. For a time he

was at Parker, engaged in the manufacture of brick, and then moved to Washington township, where he kept a boarding house during the period of the Civil war. He then settled on part of his father's homestead, a tract of 114 acres which he improved very materially, replacing the log buildings with more substantial structures. Few men of his day were better known than Mr. Cochran. He taught school for ten winters, during the days when the teacher boarded some of the pupils, and during the greater part of his life he held township office. He was auditor of Armstrong county one year, at the time of his election to that position polling the largest vote ever received by a Democratic nominee. He was also a candidate for member of the State Legislature. A prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church, he served a number of years as elder, and helped to build various churches in his section. Mr. Cochran died Nov. 27, 1890, and his wife, Jane (Gibson), died June 21, 1886. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters: A son that died in infancy, John Dick, Sarah, Jennie, Elizabeth and Matilda.

John Dick Cochran attended the common schools near his home and passed his early life assisting with the work on the homestead. He has continued to make its cultivation his principal occupation since it came into his possession, at the time of his father's death, but he had also been interested in selling agricultural implements, having acted as traveling salesman for the McCormicks for twenty-five years and for the Whitley Company nearly twenty years. Mr. Cochran has been honored with election to most of the township offices, having served as school director for three years, assessor three years, overseer of the poor four years, twelve years as constable, and several years as tax collector. In political connection he is a Republican.

On Oct. 19, 1880, Mr. Cochran married Rebecca Jennie Lewis, of Indiana county, Pa., and they have had six children, two sons and four daughters, namely: Charlie G., who was married Aug. 15, 1906, to Olive M. Bahma; James Lewis, at home; Verna Nellie, deceased; Maudie May, who was married to Dee Gahagan Oct. 27, 1908; and Hazel Bell.

CHARLES FEICHT, late of Parker's Landing, was the pioneer butcher at that place where he had done business continuously since 1877. He was born March 25, 1838, in Wurtemberg, Germany, son of Christopher and Catherine (Groenmiller) Feicht.

When sixteen years old Mr. Feicht came to the United States, arriving here in 1854, and immediately located at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., where he learned and followed the butcher's trade. Later on he embarked in business for himself, conducting a successful market in Kittanning until in 1869 he came to Parker's Landing, and for eighteen months was in business here. Then he returned to Kittanning, in 1877, however, coming back to Parker's Landing and resuming operations, conducting the best market in the place. He died Nov. 12, 1913, and was buried Nov. 16th at Parker's Landing.

Mr. Feicht was married Jan. 1, 1878, to Mrs. Fredricka (Eberley) Koos, widow of Philip Koos, and daughter of Christian and Johanna (Eisman) Eberley, of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Feicht had four children: Augusta B., wife of Harry Rader; Frederick C.; Nora C., wife of Frederick Bowser, and William P. By her first marriage Mrs. Feicht had eight children, four of whom survive: Emil Koos, a druggist of Oil City; Albert; Pauline, wife of William Mahoney, of Parker's Landing; and Charles, a merchant of Petersburg. Mrs. Feicht came to America in 1866. The family all belong to the Lutheran Church.

Fraternally Mr. Feicht belonged to Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., of Kittanning. During the Civil war he was a member of the 22nd Pennsylvania Regiment of Emergency Men, and served for three weeks, or as long as the occasion demanded. His political convictions made him a Democrat. After coming to America, in 1854, Mr. Feicht made three trips to his native land.

PAUL L. MCKENRICK, assistant cashier and a director of the Merchants' National Bank, Kittanning, is a native of Clearfield county, Pa., a graduate of the Clearfield high school and of the Eastman business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He read law with his father, the late J. F. McKenrick, of Ebensburg, Pa., but preferring a business career was engaged in the coal and coke business in Kentucky and Tennessee for seven years, came to Kittanning in 1899, and since 1900 has been connected with the Merchants' National Bank and identified with the business, municipal and religious interests of the community. Since 1905 he has filled official positions in the First Presbyterian Church and is treasurer of the Kittanning Presbytery. He finds time to indulge his literary tastes and talents and is a contributor (under a nom de plume)

to some of the best metropolitan papers and magazines.

Mrs. PAUL L. (EVA GATES) MCKENRICK, secretary of the Armstrong County Sunday School Association, was born and reared in Cambria county, Pa., attended the Kee Mar College for Women at Hagerstown, Md., came to Kittanning with her husband in 1899, and has the honor of being one of the most active participants in the religious affairs of Armstrong county. Her position in the Sunday School Association requires much statistical labor and voluminous correspondence, and the publishers are indebted to her for much of the statistical information of the churches of Armstrong county contained in this history. She is teacher of the Women's Bible class of the First Presbyterian Church, numbering seventy members and one of the largest in the county, and is associated with most of the organizations of her church, as well as several musical societies of Kittanning. However, these interests are secondary to the personal supervision she gives to the training and education of her children.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenrick were married in 1898 and have been blessed with five children: Gerald (deceased), Kathryn, Robert, Ruth and Helen.

HOWARD M. WELSH, M. D., physician of Leechburg, Pa., was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Feb. 12, 1874, son of William Welsh and grandson of John Welsh.

John Welsh was born in Scotland, and in company with a brother came to the United States, both locating in Pennsylvania, the brother near Philadelphia and John at New Alexandria, in Westmoreland county. He passed the remainder of his life in that county, following farming as an occupation, his death occurring in 1881 at a place called Crawford's Mill, about three miles north of Leechburg. He married a member of the Bolinger family, and they had fourteen children, not an unusual number in those days. Those who survived childhood were: Peter, who is a farmer residing near Greensburg, Pa.; Alexander, who is a resident of Chicago, Ill.; Charles, who remains in the old home at Crawford's Mill; William; Abraham, who lives at Chicora, Butler Co., Pa.; John, who resides at New Kensington, Pa.; Sophia, who is the wife of John Wolf, residing in Gilpin township, Armstrong county; Elizabeth, who died in 1911, at Ann Arbor, Mich., the wife of James Brokaw; Mary, who is the widow of Adam

Norris, and resides at Tarentum, Pa.; and Annie, who is the wife of Jeremiah Wray, living in Gilpin township, Armstrong county.

William Welsh, son of John and father of Dr. Howard M. Welsh, was born Feb. 5, 1847, in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he began his business life as a farmer, later becoming more especially interested in the stock business, in which he continued for twenty years. In 1898 he moved to Vandergrift, Pa., where he continues one of the representative business men. He is largely interested in dealing in real estate and is vice president of the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. He married Catherine McCracken, daughter of James and Ann (Mears) McCracken, and they have three children: Howard M.; Edward H., who is editor of the *Vandergrift Citizen*, a well established weekly newspaper; and Curtis C., who is an employee of the Vandergrift Foundry & Machine Company.

John McCracken, grandfather of Mrs. William Welsh, was of Scotch-Irish parentage. He lived and died in Indiana county, Pa., where he was an agriculturist.

James McCracken, father of Mrs. William Welsh and grandfather of Dr. Howard M. Welsh, was born in Indiana county, Pa. He spent the larger part of his active life as a farmer in Westmoreland county and when he retired came to Leechburg, where his death occurred some years later. He married Ann Mears, daughter of James Mears, and seven children were born to them, namely: James and John, both of whom died in infancy; James (2), who is deceased; John (2), who is a minister in the Presbyterian Church, residing at Vandergrift; Martha, who died in infancy; Catherine, who married William Welsh; and Samuel, who is deceased.

Howard M. Welsh attended public school in Allegheny township until he was fifteen years of age, making good use of his opportunities, for at that unusual age he secured a certificate and began to teach school, his first effort being at the Stewart school in Allegheny township, after which he taught the joint school, in Lower Burrell township, both in Westmoreland county, later the Evans school, on the site of the present town of Vandergrift, and still later the McCreary school, in Allegheny township, four terms in all. The young teacher then sought more thorough training for himself and entered the Indiana Normal School, where he was graduated in 1895, as honor man of his class. Resuming teaching, he took charge of the Ross school

in Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county, and after a winter there taught summer school at Markle Academy, later accepting the position of principal of the Pitcairn schools and subsequently of the Freeport public schools. His success in the educational field was gratifying, but it did not satisfy his ambition, the profession of medicine having been the goal toward which he worked from youth. On May 29, 1902, he was graduated from the medical department of the Western University, now known as the University of Pittsburgh, and immediately located at Leechburg, where he has built up a very satisfactory practice. In 1908 he took a post-graduate course of one year at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and in 1912 did a year's post-graduate work in the German University at Munich, Germany.

Dr. Welsh was married in October, 1902, to Edith E. Barr, daughter of Dr. John A. Barr, of McKees Rocks, Allegheny county, and they have one son, John William. Dr. and Mrs. Welsh attend the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Welsh is an active and thoroughly interested citizen, but gives little of his valuable time to politics. He is identified with numerous medical organizations, belonging to the Phi Rho Sigma College fraternity, to the Armstrong County Medical Society, and the State and National Medical Association. He is also a member of the Leechburg Scientific and Protective Association, a local organization of medical men, and is its treasurer. It was organized in January, 1911, with Dr. U. O. Heilman as president; Dr. C. C. Parks as secretary, and Dr. H. M. Welsh as treasurer. He belongs to Allegheny Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

ANDREW C. BAILEY, contractor, of Manor township, Armstrong county, was born Oct. 24, 1860, in that township, son of Jackson and Jane (Bailey) Bailey.

Richard Bailey, his grandfather, married a Miss Johnson. He was born in Center county, Pa., and later came to Armstrong county, arriving here about one hundred years ago. Becoming the owner of a large tract of land, a portion of which is now the site of Ford City, he was extensively engaged in farming and lumbering. His children were: Jackson; Charlton; Alexander; Margaret, wife of James Boggs; Eliza, wife of Joseph Wilson; and Sarah, wife of J. A. Logan.

Jackson Bailey was engaged in the law-mill and lumbering and lime business for

several years, and also carried on farming. Children as follows were born to himself and wife: Cyrus; Richard; William C.; Annie, wife of J. K. Beattie; Nettie, wife of John Charlton; James M.; Sallie, wife of Harvey S. Huston; Margaret, wife of James L. Piper, and Andrew C.—all living; and Jackson, deceased. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Andrew C. Bailey, after going through the district school course, worked for his father until he was twenty years old. Then he began his independent business career as a clerk in the store of William Gates, of Kittanning, remaining in that connection for seven years, at the end of which period he opened the first general department store in the county, locating it at Ford City. This establishment was most complete in every detail, and Mr. Bailey enjoyed a heavy trade, but was forced to go out of business on account of several heavy losses by fire. He formed a lime company at Garretts Run, but after a short time sold his interest in that concern and became president of a large oil company at Laramie, Wyo., in the year 1913.

In 1886 Mr. Bailey was married to Susan L. Graff, daughter of Joseph Graff, and four children were born of this union: Ross R., Jean R., Judith, and Joseph (the last named deceased). Mrs. Bailey died in 1896. In 1902 Mr. Bailey married (second) Isadora Reynolds, daughter of Franklin Reynolds, and she died in 1906. Mr. Bailey is a Republican, and stands well in the party, having been a candidate for county commissioner.

SIMON SCHAEFFER, of Blanket Hill, Armstrong county, has been engaged in the general mercantile business there for several years, previous to which time he carried on farming. He is serving as justice of the peace and is one of the most respected citizens of Kittanning township. Mr. Schaeffer was born June 6, 1837, in Kittanning township, son of Isaac Schaeffer and grandson of John Philip Schaeffer.

Anthony Schaeffer, great-grandfather of Simon Schaeffer, was the first of the family to come to this country from Germany, and settled in Northumberland county, Pa., in or about 1782. Shortly afterward he was married, and he had two sons and several daughters, his sons, George Peter and John Philip, coming to Armstrong county, Pa., and settling near Cochran Mills, both on farms.

John Philip Schaeffer was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and as previously

stated came to Armstrong county in 1810. In his early life he learned blacksmithing, and he followed that work and gunsmithing as well as farming. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Zerphas, had the following children: John, Philip, Isaac, Anthony, Michael, Frederick, Mary and Elizabeth.

Isaac Schaeffer, son of John Philip, was born in Burrell township, and educated in the country schools in Armstrong county, living at home until his marriage. In 1832 he located at Blanket Hill, in Kittanning township, his farm being the original Blanket Hill, and he became one of the well-known farmers of his district, a man esteemed by all who met him. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He married Elizabeth Schall, a native of Armstrong county, and they became the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Adam, who is now deceased; Sarah, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Mary Ann, now deceased, who married Daniel Forster, a veteran of the Civil war (she survived him, living in Kittanning township until her death); Simon; John P., who is engaged in farming on the old homestead; James, living at Manorville, Pa.; and Eve, who married Isaac Dunmire, of Kittanning township.

Simon Schaeffer lived at home until his marriage, and in his boyhood attended the common schools of the neighborhood. On Sept. 15, 1864, he enlisted, becoming a member of Company M, 199th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, was sent to Richmond, and took part in the battles of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Appomattox Court House, and was discharged at Richmond, Va., June 28, 1865. He was taken sick in front of Richmond with fever and ague, and was ill for some time. Upon his return from the army he took up farm pursuits, living in Valley township from 1868 to 1884, and in Kittanning township from 1884 to 1907, owning 140 acres, where he engaged in general farming. In 1907 he settled at Blanket Hill, where he has since done a thriving business as a general merchant. He has always taken a prominent part in public affairs in his locality, served twenty years as supervisor and member of the school board in Valley and Kittanning townships, was tax collector one term, and has been a justice of the peace for the last fifteen years. Mr. Schaeffer has been a wide-awake citizen, alert and enterprising in the discharge of the duties connected with the different public trusts with which he has been honored, and his intelligent and broad ideas have made him

a very valuable worker. He is well read, and has an excellent memory, being in fact well preserved in every respect. He is widely known, all over the county, and his high character has won him excellent standing. He is a Democrat in political connection, a member of the Lutheran Church, and belongs to Fraley Post, G. A. R., at Elderton.

On March 29, 1860, Mr. Schaeffer was married to Sarah Cravner, of Blanket Hill, who died June 8, 1910. He was married (second) Feb. 29, 1912, to Flora Dunnire, of Plum Creek township, daughter of S. G. and Martha Dunnire. Of his children, all by the first union but Mildred, we have the following record: William Anderson is a farmer in Plum Creek township, and is married to Mary J. Watterson; John Ambrose, who is deceased, married Anna Boarts; Isaac A. married Nancy Hemphill and is living in Kittanning; James A., a lawyer, living at Mount Vernon, Ohio, married Minnie Welsh; Lambert Austin is deceased; Elizabeth is deceased; Rebecca married C. M. Heilman, of Wick City, Pa.; Simon Lewis, who is a traveling demonstrator and collector for a publishing house of Chicago, Ill.; Mildred Irene was the only child of the second marriage.

SAMUEL WALTER GALLAHER, junior member of the firm of Hoey & Gallaher, proprietors of a foundry and machine shop at Kittanning, was born in 1874 in Butler county, Pa., son of Hugh and Annie (Hepworth) Gallaher.

Hugh Gallaher was born in Ireland, and was brought to Armstrong county by his parents when a boy. He was educated in the public schools here, and when he attained maturity went into the oil and coal business. This he followed in various parts of Pennsylvania until his retirement, having met with a fair measure of success.

Samuel W. Gallaher was educated in the public schools of Armstrong and Forest counties, Pa. In young manhood he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist, in the Ford City shops, and after mastering it learned that of toolmaker, at the Daugherty typewriter works. For five years he worked to master the details of these trades, and became very expert in both. For a time thereafter he was with the well known Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia. In 1907 he became a partner in the present firm of Hoey & Gallaher. The company was incorporated in 1910, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The plant is thoroughly up-to-date, being equipped with

modern machinery, and a specialty is made of all kinds of repairing. When working at full capacity employment is given to from twenty to twenty-five men.

Mr. Gallaher is a member of the Episcopal Church at Kittanning, and serves as a vestryman. He takes pride in the fact that he is able to belong to the Sons of Veterans because his father served during the Civil war. The record of Mr. Gallaher's life is a history of earnest, persistent, honest effort, intelligently directed, and judging the future by the past his prospects are very bright.

WILLIAM NELSON FOULIS, a druggist, in the Third ward, Kittanning, Armstrong county, has been associated with that line of business in Kittanning for a number of years and opened his present store in 1909. He was born in Kittanning Aug. 3, 1874, son of James Foulis.

James Foulis, the father, was a native of Kinross, Scotland, where he spent his early life, marrying there. After the birth of his eldest child, Alexander, he came with his family to this country, in 1871, settling at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life. By trade he was a stonemason, and his first work here was on the stone jail. When he died, in 1886, he was in his prime, being fifty-three years of age. His wife, Janet Fairley, was born in 1845, daughter of William and Margaret Fairley, of Luntuttigo, Scotland, the former of whom was a weaver by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Fairley had five children, namely: Alexander; William, who died in Scotland; Janet, Mrs. Foulis; Margaret, Mrs. Wright, who resides in Scotland; and Elsie, of Scotland, who is unmarried.

Mrs. Foulis died March 2, 1896, when forty-nine years old. She and her husband were members of the United Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of three children: Alexander; James Fairley, of Kittanning; and William Nelson Foulis.

William Nelson Foulis was educated in Kittanning and there learned the trade of bricklayer in his youth. He was one of the first to locate in the then new town of New Kensington, Westmoreland county, where he remained for four years, returning to Kittanning in 1893. On coming back to the borough he entered the employ of the Brodhead Drug Company, with whom he remained until he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war. On June 4, 1898, he joined Company E, 15th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers,

being in the army until Jan. 31, 1899. Returning at once to Kittanning, he resumed the druggist business, received his certificate as a registered pharmacist in 1901, and from that time until 1909 was engaged as a drug clerk. He then opened the drug store in Wickboro—now the Third ward of Kittanning—which he has since conducted, and by his reliable service and standard goods he has succeeded in building up a lucrative trade, which is constantly on the increase. He is a Mason in fraternal connection and in religion a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he supports the Republican party.

In June, 1904, Mr. Foulis was married to Catherine Brodhead, a member of one of the pioneer families of Armstrong county, daughter of Edgar and Levina Brodhead. They have two children: William, born Feb. 22, 1906; and Janet, born March 4, 1907.

JOHN ALEXANDER ROSS, a manufacturer of Craigsville, Armstrong county, was born at Little Texas, Armstrong Co., Pa., May 8, 1862, son of John A. and Elizabeth (Furney) Ross, who were of Irish and German descent, respectively.

John A. Ross was born in Washington county, Pa. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and for half a century has resided in Armstrong county, now, at the age of eighty-five years, living with his son, John Alexander, at Craigsville. Fifteen children were born to him, thirteen of whom survive: Joseph; Thomas; Agnes, wife of Elmer McMillen; John Alexander; William; Sarah, wife of James Riley; Jane, wife of William Maley; Albert; Mary Belle, wife of Dent McMillen; Amanda, wife of David Ross; Charles; Eva, wife of Samuel Wellon, and Lawrence.

John Alexander Ross was brought to Craigsville when five years old, and was thenceforward reared here. He learned the woolen manufacturing business in all its details, in the employ of the Craigsville Woolen Manufacturing Company, established in 1844, and became sole proprietor of the works in 1902. Two years later he sold three-fourths of the interest, and has since been vice president of the company, which operates under the name of the Craigsville Woolen Manufacturing Company. A specialty is made of blankets, flannels and skirts, employment being given to forty people. This concern has one of the leading industrial plants of West Franklin township.

Mr. Ross has been twice married. His first

wife was Sadie Welton, daughter of Samuel Welton, and by her he had five children, four of whom are living: Harry, Anna, Grace (wife of Frank Flick) and Cora. His second wife was Emma Dipner, daughter of Thomas Dipner, of Butler county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have an adopted son, Elmer Ross. Mr. Ross belongs to the Methodist Church. Fraternally he unites with the Odd Fellows, Elks, A. M., P. O. S. of A., and F. O. Eagles, and in political faith he is a Republican.

OBADIAH CRATTY (deceased), formerly of Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, was born in September, 1835, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of William and Elizabeth (Henchew) Cratty, who were natives of Westmoreland and Butler counties, respectively.

Obadiah Cratty received a thorough education in the public schools of Westmoreland county and at Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pa. Having thus qualified himself, he taught school for about ten years, and during that period studied medicine, but he never practiced his profession. For several years he held the contract for carrying the United States mails between Butler and New Castle, Pa., and New Castle and Youngstown, Ohio. After residing for ten years at Butler Mr. Cratty went to Parker township, where for two years he was an oil driller, and later a pumper. He then became an oil producer, and branched out into the grain and merchandise business, conducting extensive operations along these lines at Stone House for ten years. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Cratty moved to Parker's Landing, where he established himself as a merchant, and continued to conduct his store until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1885.

In March, 1865, Mr. Cratty enlisted in Company K, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and after a service of seven months was honorably discharged as corporal. He belonged to Craig Post, No. 75, G. A. R., of Parker City, and was adjutant of same for several years. Mr. Cratty served in the city council for several years, being elected on the Republican ticket. The Presbyterian Church held his membership.

On Aug. 11, 1859, Mr. Cratty was married to Carrie A. Griesemer, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Donnelly) Griesemer, both born in Pennsylvania and early settlers of Allegheny county, Pa. Mr. Griesemer was in the employ of the Spang Iron Company, acting as their manager at Etna, Pa. His death oc-

curred in 1864, when he was forty-eight years old. His wife survived him, living to be seventy-six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Cratty became the parents of ten children, eight of whom attained maturity: Henry L.; Edwin E.; Estella, wife of J. M. Whyte; Sterling H.; Charles W.; Roswell S.; Samuel O., and Clarence K.

REV. ISAIAH W. SCHUMAKER, a Baptist clergyman of Manor township, Armstrong county, was born Nov. 16, 1839, in this county, son of Daniel and Catharine (Ringer) Schumaker.

George Schumaker, his grandfather, was of German descent, and it is believed he was the original ancestor in America to come here from Germany. He married a Miss Miller, and subsequently took up land in Armstrong county, Pa., which he operated, being among the early settlers in his section. His children were: Isaac, John, Peter, Daniel, Joseph, and three daughters. In religious belief he was a Dunkard.

Daniel Schumaker was born in Armstrong county and was a farmer all his life. He and his wife, Catharine (Ringer) Schumaker, were the parents of eleven children: Josiah, who died young; Eliza, wife of Thomas Young; Joseph; Sarah, wife of Gideon Heckman; Isaiah W.; Margaret, wife of Josiah Shall; Lucinda, wife of Isaac Schumaker; John; Lebenus, a Baptist minister; Mary, wife of C. W. Webster; and Albert, a Baptist minister, who died unmarried.

Isaiah W. Schumaker attended public school in Armstrong county, and studied under Prof. Samuel Murphy, a noted educator of those times. Mr. Schumaker then devoted eight years to teaching school, two of them being spent in Maryland and six in Armstrong county. He was a close student, and through his own efforts became master of the dead languages, and well informed on all the topics of the day. In 1867 he became a minister of the Brethren Church, and served in that capacity for ten years, when he was admitted to the ministry of the Baptist denomination. He is well known as a clergyman in Armstrong, Indiana, Fayette and Westmoreland counties, and for forty-seven years has labored as a minister of the gospel. Eloquent and forceful, Mr. Schumaker has exerted a powerful influence for good, and endeavors to live out in his life the principles he teaches.

In 1860 Mr. Schumaker was married to Maria McKee, daughter of Thomas McKee, of Armstrong county. Two children have

been born to this marriage, Elmer and Milton. Elmer Schumaker married Rose Zitler, of Chicago, and they have three children, Lois, Ruth and Halsey; he is a Baptist minister, and served eleven years as missionary to Japan, but is now retired, on account of failing health. Milton is a physician and surgeon of Tarentum, Pa.; married Maggie Rhodes, of Armstrong county, and they have two children, Claude (a dentist) and Margaret.

WILLIAM S. LEVIER occupies part of the old Levier homestead in Perry township, Armstrong county, taken up about one hundred years ago by his grandfather, who came to this country from France, and was one of the pioneers in this section. He owned a tract of 150 acres. His children, James, John, Daniel, David, Josiah, Christenah, Sarah, Betsy and Mary and Ruth, were all born and raised on this place, and all attended school in Perry township, being fairly well educated for the time.

Josiah Levier, father of William S. Levier, was born March 29, 1819, on the farm where he grew to manhood. The ownership of the farm passed to him and his brother Daniel, Josiah having the southern half, seventy-five acres, upon which the old homestead and the other buildings stood. With the help of his sons he cleared much of the place, and put up the buildings now standing on the property. He had one oil well on his farm. There he continued to reside until his death, which occurred July 29, 1897. On April 30, 1858, he married Barbara Elizabeth Binkerd, who was of German parentage, being a member of the family of John Binkerd, of Perry township. She died Sept. 25, 1888, at the age of fifty-two years, and is buried with her husband in the Parker cemetery. Mr. Levier was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Parker. A Republican in politics, he was quite active in local affairs, and served a number of terms as a township official in the capacities of road supervisor, school director and tax collector. Mr. and Mrs. Levier had a family of eight children, namely: One died in infancy; Elizabeth C. is the wife of I. N. Johns, residing in Parker City and has children, Byron B., Floyd F., Waldo W., Melvin M., Hazel I., Violet E., Carl C., and Virginia M.; Daniel R., who resides at Parker, Pa., married Mary Widger and has two children, Ethel I. and Florence J.; William S. is mentioned below; John B., of Butler, Pa., died unmarried; George G., married Emma Marshall in August, 1913, and now resides in Parker City;

Flora M., wife of Samuel T. Thompson, living in Parker township, Butler county, has two children, George W. and Lena M.; Josiah M., who married Elizabeth Williams, resides at Glenshaw, Pennsylvania.

William S. Levier was born Dec. 9, 1864, on the home farm, which lies three miles south of Parker, in Perry township. He received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and after his school days were over engaged in work on the farm, upon which he has passed practically all his life. There are no wells in operation on the property now, and Mr. Levier devotes all of his attention to general farming, having all his seventy-five acres under excellent cultivation except about four acres of pasture and woodland. He takes a good citizen's interest in the welfare of the locality, is a member of the Grange, at Millers Eddy, and has served one term as school director. Politically he is a Republican, but independent in his support of men and measures.

On Sept. 5, 1895, Mr. Levier married Linnie M. Hilliard, who was born in Butler county, daughter of Robert J. and Jane (Crothers) Hilliard, the former deceased, the latter now residing at Parker City. Mr. and Mrs. Levier have made their home on the farm ever since their marriage. They have one child, Wesley LeRoy. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

MERVIN L. SHOEMAKER, a prominent farmer of Madison township, owns and occupies the old homestead where he was born Sept. 29, 1879, son of Joseph B. and Margaret A. (Ferguson) Shoemaker.

George Shoemaker, his great-grandfather, with six brothers John, Solomon, Adam, Simon, Samuel and Daniel, emigrated from Germany to America prior to 1770, and first settled in Loudoun county, Va. In 1798 or 1800 George Shoemaker settled at Cochran's Mills, in what is now Burrell township, Armstrong county. His wife was Margaret Miller, and their children were: Isaac; John; Peter; Daniel; George; Jesse; Joseph; Catherine. Mrs. Blogher; Margaret, Mrs. Hind; and Hannah, Mrs. Uncapher. Of these,

Peter Shoemaker was the grandfather of Mervin L. He settled in what is now Mahoning township, Armstrong county, near Oakland, in 1824, having purchased 200 acres of land from his cousin Philip Shoemaker, who had settled there in 1814. He cleared and im-

proved this property, and became a prominent and successful man of affairs. His death occurred in 1872. He married Sarah Ringer, who bore him twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Isaac, William, Peter, Jesse, Joseph B., George, Mary (who married Thomas Montgomery), Catherine (who married Samuel Young), Margaret and Sarah.

Joseph B. Shoemaker was born on the old homestead in Mahoning township July 31, 1839, and there was reared to manhood. He settled in Madison township in 1864, owning a tract of land of about 160 acres there, which he cleared and improved, and died there March 13, 1900, in his sixty-first year. He was a prominent farmer of his day, and his farm was considered the most valuable in Madison township. He owned the first combined reaper and mower brought to the township. In early life Mr. Shoemaker was a member of the German Baptist Church, but later he became a member of the Free Baptist Church at Deanville, of which he was a deacon for many years. He held various township offices, was a Republican in political sentiment, and an advocate of prohibition. He married Margaret A. Ferguson, whose death occurred May 19, 1912. She was the daughter of Samuel Ferguson, a native of Ireland, who was a pioneer of what is now Mahoning township, clearing and improving the farm now owned by Joseph Ferguson; his death occurred there. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker reared a family of seven children, as follows: Carrie, wife of F. E. Claypoole; Homer H.; Ora A.; Junie F., wife of Adam Shindledecker; Bertha G., wife of John Shindledecker; Mervin L., and Claude C.

Mervin L. Shoemaker received his education in the schools of Deanville. With the exception of two years, when he worked as clerk in his brother Homer's store, he has always lived on the homestead, and came into full possession of the property in March, 1912. He has always followed farming as an occupation, being one of those industrious men who have found success by untiring effort and perseverance. He is prominent in his community and well liked by all who knew him.

On May 3, 1903, Mr. Shoemaker married Myrtle, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Smith) Sherrieb, of Madison township, and they have two children, Blair and Joseph B. He is a member of the Free Baptist Church and has always been a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party.

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