

REDSTONE TOWNSHIP.

REDSTONE, one of the western townships of Fayette, has for its boundaries Jefferson on the north, Menallen and German on the south, Franklin and Menallen on the east, and Brownsville and Luzerne on the west. The total valuation of Redstone subject to county tax in 1881 was \$660,948, or a decrease from 1880 of \$8895. Its population June, 1880, was 1065.

Redstone contains valuable coal deposits, but these lie deep in the earth in most localities. Upon the land of Robert Tate and in the contiguous region the coal vein is rich and easy of development. The great highway through Redstone is now the old National road (so called), but a line of railway (the Redstone extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Road) running along the northeastern border of the township is now nearly completed and will prove of great benefit to the people of Redstone.

Innumerable water-courses traverse the township, but Redstone and Dunlap's Creeks are the most noticeable and about the only ones having mill-power. The surface of the country is uneven and in many places quite hilly. There are many valuable farms and some rough ones, but generally considered the agricultural resources are quite up to the average. Oil deposits have been found on Redstone Creek and in other places. Oil-wells were sunk in 1870 by a company styled the Farmers' and Mechanics' Oil Company, and in some cases to the depth of a thousand feet, but operations were not satisfactorily pursued, although indications of more than ordinary promise were apparent. It is thought by many that profitable oil-wells will yet be sunk and operated in this township.

The township received its name from that of the creek which forms its northeastern boundary. The reason why the name was originally given to the creek is told in the "American Pioneer" (vol. ii. p. 55), as follows:

"The hills around abounded with bituminous coal, and along the water-courses, where the earth had been washed off, the coal was left exposed. The inflammability of that mineral must have been known to the inhabitants at that early period, for where those exposures happened fire had been communicated, and an ignition of the coal taken place, and probably continued to burn until the compactness and solidity of the body and want of air caused its extinguishment. These fires in their course came in contact with the surrounding earth and stone and gave them a red appearance; indeed, so completely burned were they that when pulverized they have been substituted, in paint-

ing, for Spanish brown. Many of the red banks are now visible; the most prominent one, perhaps, is that near the junction of a creek with the Monongahela River, a short distance below the fortification, and which bears the name of *Redstone*, doubtless from the red appearance of the bank near its mouth."

But the State geologist, in the third annual report on the geological survey of the State of Pennsylvania, gives a different account of the origin of the ignition of the coal-banks, viz.: "In many places the coal of the roofs has been precipitated by a slipping of the hillside upon the lower part of the seam, in which case the latter has often taken fire from the heat evolved by the chemical decomposition. This has occurred particularly at the mouth of Redstone Creek, in Fayette County, where the overlaying slate has been reddened by the combustion."

The earliest settlements in what is now known as the township of Redstone were made west and south of the centre, although there was but little difference in point of time between settlements in that section and in the country along the Redstone Creek. Indeed, some authorities give the creek region the precedence, but the advantage upon either side was too slight to call for special investigation. Among the first who came into Redstone to stay, if not indeed the very first, was George Kroft, the ancestor in this county of the now numerous Crafts, who through the changes of time have Anglicized the spelling and pronunciation of the name from Kroft to Craft. Mr. Kroft came from Germany to America as a "redemptioner,"—that is, he sold himself to pay his passage. Upon arriving in America he was indentured to Samuel Grable, a farmer living on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In 1771, Kroft found himself in the possession of a family, some means, and an ambition to better his fortunes in a new country. Such a country he discovered in Southwestern Pennsylvania, and in Fayette County in the same year of 1771 he tomahawked a claim of eight hundred acres in the present township of Redstone. The land lay near and north of the site of the Dunlap's Creek Church, and near that site, not far from Dunlap's Creek, he put up his cabin. In testimony of the wild and lonesome condition of the region in which he located, he used to relate that his nearest neighbor was nine miles distant in German township, at a place called High House, and his next nearest at Beesontown (now Uniontown). It would appear from these declarations made by Mr.

Kroft that he must have been at the time of his location the only settler in what is now Redstone township. In 1772, Mr. Kroft made a trip to Eastern Maryland for a supply of salt and other commodities, and upon his return brought a half-dozen young apple-trees and set them out near his house. One of the six apple-trees brought in by Mr. Kroft in 1772 still bears fruit, and, beyond that distinction even, is claimed to be the largest apple-tree in Fayette County. Six inches from the ground it measures two feet six inches in diameter, and it is said to have borne one season seventy-five bushels of apples. This tree stands on George M. Craft's farm.

Mr. Kroft (dying in 1806) had four sons, named Samuel, Benjamin, David, and John. Benjamin lived and died on a portion of the old farm, Samuel died in Luzerne, John in Greene County, and David on the old farm in 1837. David, who was the father of Mr. Elijah Craft, of Redstone, used to tell his son about the trials and privations that waited on pioneer life in Redstone, and among other things told how he and one of his brothers once rode twenty-five miles to a mill on the Youghiogheny to get a grist ground. For subsistence while they were gone they carried a mess of boiled corn, and when they got to the mill they found so many customers before them that by the time their turn came they had eaten all their boiled corn and spent a couple of days and nights in waiting, so that when they started for home it was upon empty stomachs that landed them at the parental roof-tree in a condition bordering upon starvation. David Croft, herein referred to, became the father of thirteen children, and when his wife died the youngest of the children was but three weeks old. David bestowed watchful care upon them all, small as they were, despite the exhaustive field of labor incident to his farming pursuits, and gave to each a good education. Of the thirteen children six were boys. Of the six boys, Elijah Craft, of Redstone, is the only one now living. His brother George, who died in Ohio in 1877 at the age of eighty-eight, rode when a boy with his father to Brownsville in the winter of 1799-1800 to view the funeral ceremonies of Washington there displayed.

One of the daughters of old George Kroft married Peter Colley, one of Redstone's noted pioneers and a popular landlord of his day. George Kroft died in 1806, but how old he was he did not know himself, for he was a man but little given to either learning, reflection, or observation. George B. Craft, one of his grandsons, died in Redstone in 1878, aged ninety-three. Another of his grandsons, George, was at one time sheriff of Fayette County.

During the early period of George Kroft's residence in Redstone settlers felt much apprehension concerning Indian ravages, and although no very serious trouble came to them from that source, they were in constant dread for a time. There was at Merrittstown a fort, whither at the first alarm of the near presence

of Indians neighboring inhabitants would flee, to remain until the signs of danger were past. A story told of a Mr. Wade, who lived on the present Fought place, is to the effect that each night he used to send his wife and little ones to the fort at Brownsville, while he himself would crawl into a hollowed log, and thus rest securely if not comfortably until morning, consoled with the reflection that if the savages should happen along there they would never dream that an innocent-looking log contained human prey.

Isaiah Ratcliffe, a Quaker, was one of Redstone's pioneer blacksmiths. He set up his shop near Dunlap's Creek Church, but did not tarry long. He died before 1800. He had made the journey from the East with Alexander Nelan, who made his settlement in Luzerne on the river. A son of Isaiah Ratcliffe now lives in Brownsville in his eighty-sixth year.

William Colvin, mentioned in early accounts as having been in the territory now called Redstone township as early as 1768, was doubtless a settler two years before that, or in 1766. He tomahawked a claim to a large tract of land, and put up a log cabin near what is now known as the Dunham place, not far from the Bath Hotel property. An old account-book kept by William Colvin, and now in the possession of Samuel Colvin, of Redstone, discloses the fact that William Colvin traded in a small way at his home near Brownsville as early as 1766. Under that date he charged John Sarvil, John Wiseman, Mr. Hamer, David Cook, Jonathan Himer with such articles as fine combs, rum, broadcloth, whisky, tobacco, egg-punch, egg-nog, vinegar, etc. In 1767 charges appear against John Davis, Capt. Colren, Andrew Grigen, James Brown, Jacob Drinens, Richard Ashcraft, George Coran, George Moran, George Martin, Morris Brady, Moses Henry, Charles Ferguson, Aaron Richardson, Moses Holladay, John Jones, Alexander Bowlin, John Henderson, and John Martin.

Under date of 1768 appear upon Mr. Colvin's account-book the names of Isham Barnett, Levi Colvin, John Radcliff, Moses Holladay, Thomas Wiggins, Joel White, John Peters, Jeremiah McNew, and William Lanfitt. Subsequently occur the names of Thomas Bandfield, Zachariah Brashears, Basil Brown, Robert Chalfant, James Crawford, William Butler, Alexander Armstrong, Isaac Stout, Jeremiah Downs, Joseph Brashears, William Brashears, John Craig, William Smith, Nathaniel Brown, Aaron Richardson, Evan Williams, Moses Davison, John Matthews, Thomas Downs, Lucas Ives, Zela Rude, Samuel Jackson, James Stephens, Christopher Perky, Henry Tillen, Nathaniel Fleming, Francis Pursley, Robert Shannon, John McGrew, John Dean, Richard McGuire, John McCormickle, Anthony Tills, Thomas Best, Adolph Iler, John Miller, Godfrey Johnson, John Cummins, James Winders, William Beard, Benjamin Caulk, John Cherry, Reuben Stivers, John Scantlin, Robert Chalfant, Edward Elliot,

Jonathan Chambers, Patrick Lynch, John Casler, James Richey, Thomas Barker, Edward Jordan, John McConnell, John Bright, John Lynch, Muel Hess, John Laughlin, Richard J. Waters, Edward Brashears, Philip Fout, Charles Hickman, George Bruner, John Matson, John Restine, Michael Lynch, James Lynch, Ezekiel Painter, Reuben Kemp, John Detrich, Joseph Price, Hugh Laughlin, Caleb Gaskill, Robert Adams, John Jackson, John Cartnell, Robert Martin, William Granon, John Fulton, John Rosemon, Henry Lancaster, and Aaron Dennis.

William Colvin lived in a log cabin, as mentioned, and as can best be gathered from the records he left, must have kept a trading-place and tavern as well as a distillery. How long he remained after his first location cannot be told, but it is probable that he withdrew from that region about 1771, frightened away, doubtless, by fears of Indian aggressions, since it seems pretty well authenticated that when George Kroft settled on Dunlap's Creek in 1771 his nearest neighbor was nine miles away. Accepting that statement as true, the conclusion follows that Colvin was not in the vicinity at that time. That his absence was not prolonged to any great extent is tolerably certain. It is said that the floor of his cabin was composed of a single flat rock, which was at a late date broken up and used for house foundations in Brownsville. William Colvin, grandson of the William Colvin first named, was a surveyor of some note. He died in 1870 on the farm now occupied by his son Samuel, the only son of William Colvin in the township. Of eight sons six are, however, still living. William Colvin's widow, aged seventy-six, still resides on the old homestead with her son Samuel.

The settlement of the Finleys in Redstone was one of the conspicuous features of early local history, although, as a matter of fact, the Finley settlement proper was effected by a person who, although named Finley, was not akin to the actual owner of the land on which he settled. To trace the thread of the story from the source, the declaration is made that in or about 1765, Rev. James Finley, then a Presbyterian minister living in Cecil County, upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland, came into Southwestern Pennsylvania on a tour of observation, which included not only a religious mission looking to the preaching of the gospel to such settlers as he might find, but looking for land locations where he might after a while make homes for his sons. Accompanying Mr. Finley was a Chester County farmer and fuller, by name Philip Tanner, who was similarly in search of lands. Tanner and Finley made a wide circuit of the then almost unbroken wilderness of country, and tarried perhaps a month, Finley preaching here and there as he found opportunity. He is said to have been the first minister of the gospel (except army chaplains) who ever penetrated into Western Pennsylvania. Finley came into the country again in 1767, and again in 1771, each time on a preaching tour, and each time

encountering an experience that must have made him not only familiar and warmly welcome to the people, but an experience that taught him valuable lessons in the school of pioneering, and toughened his own nature to endure the rigors of the wilderness. What had seemed a predilection in favor of the country in 1765 was confirmed as he became acquainted with it, and in 1771, considering that the population had then become numerous enough to warrant an effort to make such a land settlement as he had long looked for, he purchased a large tract of land upon Dunlap's Creek, within the present limits of the townships of German, Redstone, and Menallen. To this land then he returned the following year with his fourteen-year-old son Ebenezer, a farm hand named Samuel Finley (not related to the Rev. James), and a number of negro slaves. Philip Tanner, who bore Rev. James Finley company to Western Pennsylvania in 1765, located lands adjoining Finley's tract in 1770, and doubtless made a settlement about 1772; but details touching his residence in this county are so meagre that nothing can, with any degree of certainty, be told concerning him except that he died on his Redstone farm in 1801. In 1802 his executors sold the farm to John Moore. As to Rev. James Finley, he was at no time himself an actual resident of Fayette County, although his son lived and died in the county, and left within it many descendants who have to this day worthily maintained the name. Rev. James was settled in 1783 over Rehoboth Church, in Westmoreland County, and died in 1795. With this statement his history may be considered closed as concerns this record of Fayette County, save the remark that from the time of his coming in 1765 to 1783, thirty-four families, connected mainly with his congregation in Cecil County, removed to Western Pennsylvania. These families, it is said, intended to make their Pennsylvania settlements near each other, but coming out in straggling detachments as circumstances allowed they found themselves unable to secure lands as they desired, and thus they became scattered, although only so far that the area that included their homes measured less than forty miles between extreme points. There was nevertheless a Providence in this scattering of the families, for it was the instrument through which Presbyterian Churches were established at least at five points, to wit: Chartiers, Cross Creek, Rehoboth, Laurel Hill, and Dunlap's Creek. Of the thirty-four families named, twenty-two of the heads thereof became ruling elders of the churches named at their organization.

Ebenezer Finley played a conspicuous part in a perilous adventure with Indians near Fort Wallace in 1776. "Finley¹ had gone from Dunlap's Creek on a short tour of militia duty to the frontier as a substitute for Samuel Finley, then in charge of the Finley farm. While Finley was at Fort Wallace tidings

¹ From "Old Redstone."

were brought by a man on horseback in breathless haste that Indians had made their appearance at a little distance; that he had left two men and a woman on foot trying to make their way to the fort; and that unless immediately protected or rescued they would be lost. Some eighteen or twenty men, among whom was young Finley, started immediately for their rescue. About a mile and a half from the fort they came unexpectedly upon a considerable force of savages. They were for a while in the midst of them. A sharp fire began immediately, and a zig-zag running fight took place. Our people making their way back toward the fort, numbers of them were shot down or tomahawked.

"Finley's gun would not go off. He stopped for a moment to pick his flint and fell behind. An Indian was seen leveling his gun at him, but was fortunately shot down just at the moment. Being fleet of foot, Finley was soon abreast of his companions, and in passing around the root of a tree, by a quick motion of his elbow against his companion's shoulder, succeeded in passing him, when, the next moment, this comrade sunk beneath the stroke of a tomahawk. A Mr. Moore, seeing Finley's imminent danger from a bridge upon which he stood, stopped, and by his well-directed fire again protected him and enabled him to pass the bridge. At last, after several doublings and turnings, the Indians being sometimes both in the rear and ahead of him, he reached the fort in safety. But the most remarkable part of the matter remains to be told. Mr. Finley, the father, then at home east of the mountains, three hundred miles off, had, as he thought, one day a strange, undefinable impression that his son was in imminent danger of some kind, but he could form no distinct conception of its nature or cause. He betook himself to intense and agonizing prayer for his son, continued in this exercise for some time, felt at length relieved and comforted, as though the danger was past. It was altogether to himself an extraordinary thing, such as he had never before experienced. He made a note of the time. A few weeks afterwards he received from his son an account of his narrow escape from death. The time corresponded exactly with the time of Mr. Finley's strange experience. This is the substance of the statement we have received. Its accuracy, in its most essential features, may be relied on. What shall we say of it? Mr. Finley was a man of most scrupulous veracity. We leave the simple statement of the case to the reflections of the reader."

Ebenezer Finley grew to manhood in his adopted home, and rose to importance in the community. His home was in Redstone, on Dunlap's Creek, where at an early day he erected a grist-mill and saw-mill. The foundations of the saw-mill may still be seen, as may also the miller's house. Mr. Finley was married four times, and with his four wives rests now in Dunlap's Creek churchyard. He died in 1849 at the age of eighty-eight. Three of his sons, Eben-

ezer, Elliott, and Eli H., live now in Menallen, on portions of the land located by their grandfather, Rev. James Finley, in 1772. Robert, another son, died in Redstone in 1874. Of Ebenezer Finley the elder it is stated that he was upon one occasion plunged into great distress consequent upon his having hauled a liberty pole over to New Salem during the days of the Whiskey Insurrection. He did not happen to learn until after he had hauled the pole to its destination that it was intended to take part in a defiant demonstration on the part of the Whiskey Boys, and with that knowledge came the apprehension that the authorities might consider him equally culpable with the Whiskey Boys in defying the law. He was not a partisan, and he felt sure the Whiskey Boys and their abettors would be ultimately overthrown and punished, and knowing that circumstances pointed strongly toward him as an abettor as far as concerned the liberty pole business, he was in great fear lest he should meet with punishment. Happily for him no serious results attended his action.

John Laughlin, a conspicuous character in Redstone's early history, tomahawked a four-hundred-acre claim that included the present Benjamin Phillips and Colvin places. Laughlin was a bachelor, a farmer of some enterprise, and employed slave labor almost exclusively. He must have occupied his land as early as 1780, if not before. He was esteemed a man of considerable wealth, and was noted for keeping a large amount of it, in the form of gold and silver, tied up in a pair of buckskin breeches. Once when he lay quite ill he sent for his neighbors, William Colvin, Thomas Wells, and Samuel Grable, whom he requested to count in his and each other's presence the gold and silver that was within the buckskin breeches. That task they performed, and left him satisfied, and his mind relieved. Contrary to his expectations, however, he did not die that time, but he did die about six months later; and then, strange to relate, not a vestige of either his buckskin breeches or the wealth they contained could be found. There were many conjectures as to what had become of the money, and many faithful searches in every place of supposable concealment, but every search was fruitless, and the disappearance remained as much a mystery as ever in the end. People whose cupidity outran their judgment dug upon the present Benjamin Phillips farm in various places and under cover of night, hoping to unearth the treasure which then was and to-day is confidently believed by some persons to be hidden in the earth, placed there they say by the hands of old John Laughlin himself; but as the case stands at present, they are not likely to learn whether their theories are or are not correct. Mr. Laughlin's death occurred shortly after the year 1800, and although his silver and gold were not found, he left behind him a bountiful supply of this world's goods for those who came after him. He had been an excellent master to his slaves, and in his will left

to each one a substantial reminder of his thoughtful care for them. Laughlin was not only a kindly-disposed and gentle master to his servants, but he was an earnest and faithful worshiper at the Dunlap's Creek Church, despite the fact that he was not a member thereof. For a long time, however, it was the generally-accepted belief that he was a member, and indeed the church-members themselves were so convinced that he was one of them that they chose him a ruling elder. When they learned from his own lips that he had never been in membership they were surprised and disappointed. That one so devout and regular in attendance upon church meetings could be without the circle did not once occur to them.

John Laughlin was as precise in his dress as in his manners, and as famous almost for his knee-breeches, slippers, silver buckles, and perique as he was for his simple and correct methods of speech and honorable dealings with his fellow-men. He followed the business of distilling to a considerable extent, and kept his neighbors as well as his own farm-hands well supplied with the juice of the grain. An old manuscript in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Phillips purports to be an order from some person (signature missing) upon John Laughlin for the delivery to John Miller of two gallons of whisky "the day he begins to reap, and not before."

John Fulton, who located upon the present Samuel Colvin farm about 1800, died there in 1818. One of the daughters of his son, John L. Fulton, is Mrs. Benjamin Phillips.

The first survey of lands in Fayette County under the law of 1769 appears to have been made to Andrew Linn, Aug. 22, 1769. It lies in what are now Redstone and Jefferson townships, upon the Redstone Creek. The tract, including two hundred and forty-four and one-half acres, was called Crab-Tree Bottom, and is said to have had at one corner of the survey a plum-tree that was spoken of for a long time afterwards as a noted tree because it marked the beginning of the pioneer land survey. It stood upon a bank of the creek, into which it was washed many years ago. The tract named is now owned by J. M. Linn. At the point now occupied by J. M. Linn's mill a grist-mill was built by Andrew Linn's widow in 1796.¹

Additional surveys to the Linns in 1769 are quoted as follows:

"To William Lynn two hundred and ninety-three acres called 'Whiskey Mount,' situated on the east side of the Monongahela River, in the new purchase, Bedford County, and surveyed Aug. 25, 1769, by order of survey No. 2847, dated April 5, 1769."

"To Andrew Lynn, in right of Nathan Lynn, 292½ acres, called 'Contention,' situated on the east side of the Monongahela River, in the new purchase, Bedford County, and surveyed Aug. 25, 1769, by order of survey 492, dated April 3, 1769."

"To Andrew Lynn, in right of Thomas Pearce, 130½ acres, called 'Purchase,' situated on the east side of the Monongahela River, in the new purchase, Bedford County, and surveyed Aug. 26, 1769, by order of survey 1768, dated April 3, 1769." The first-named survey was made by Archibald McClean, deputy surveyor, the last two by A. Lane, deputy surveyor.

Some time before the year 1800, Benjamin Phillips (an ex-Revolutionary soldier) came with his wife from New Jersey, in company with Jonathan Hill, for whom he had agreed to drive a team across the mountains. Among Hill's effects was a chest that contained—so relates Mr. Benjamin Phillips, of Redstone—fully three bushels of silver and gold. The chest was in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Phillips, of Redstone, until within a few years, but where it is now is not known. Jonathan Hill located in Franklin, and built a mill upon the present Samuel Smock place. When he sold his property to Jonathan Sharpless, in 1810, he moved to Virginia, and there died in a lunatic asylum. Benjamin Phillips rented a small place in Jefferson township of Bateman Goe, and worked for the neighbors whenever he got the chance, for he was poor, and strove to get something laid by so that he could buy land for himself. He worked so hard that his health failed, and he spent a season in bed. His wife was, however, just the sort of a wife a man like him needed, for while her husband lay ill, and it was for some time, she not only attended to her domestic duties, but worked their small farm, and did it all, too, without calling for assistance from the neighbors. After tarrying a few years in the present township of Jefferson, Benjamin Phillips moved to Redstone township, and located upon the old State road, near the Menallen line, where he opened a tavern. Ultimately he changed his habitation to the farm whereon the widow of David Phillips now lives, and there he died in 1831, aged upwards of eighty-five. The only ones of his children now living are Mrs. Edward West, of Iowa; Elijah Phillips, of Iowa, aged eighty-three; and Benjamin Phillips, of Redstone. Daniel C. Phillips died in 1878, aged seventy-five, and David Phillips in 1881, aged eighty-five.

Mr. Benjamin Phillips remembers a story told to him by his mother of her trip with her husband to New Jersey upon horseback on a visit to her parents, only a few years after they (the Phillipses) had come to Southwestern Pennsylvania. Mrs. Phillips carried her babe before her upon her horse, while Mr. Phillips had likewise a load, and thus on horseback they journeyed across the mountains by way of a road that for a great part of the distance was no better than a mere path through forests. Her experience had the effect of urging her to forswear forever any more journeys from Pennsylvania to New Jersey, and so she persuaded her parents to remove westward, which they shortly did, much to their daughter's gratification.

In 1780, Thomas Gallagher came from east of the

¹ See history of Jefferson township.

mountains with a wife and two children, and with them first found a home in the West in the loft of a spring-house on Ebenezer Finley's farm, in Redstone township. Mr. Gallagher had bought the land known as the James Black tract, but the tenant upon the place was not prepared to move out of the farm-house, and so until the following spring Mr. Gallagher and his family had to get along as best they could. Thomas Gallagher was commissioned, Oct. 18, 1813, as adjutant of the Ninety-first Regiment. He was taken ill in service and came home to die. Gallagher occupied a portion of a tract of six hundred acres taken up by Robert Evans. Nov. 25, 1771, the proprietors of Pennsylvania patented to Robert Evans two hundred and fifty acres in the forks of Dunlap's Creek and Four-Mile Run, joining lands of John McKibbin's, and including a stony spring to the eastward of Thomas Scott's cornfield, in the county of Bradford. Of Thomas Gallagher's grandsons now living, J. M. and W. K. are citizens of Redstone, and E. T. a resident of Luzerne. J. M. Gallagher, now a farmer near Merrittstown, was a merchant in the last-named place from 1845 to 1856. His wife is a granddaughter of Sam Brady, famous in the olden time as a scout and Indian-fighter.

Capt. John Moore, a famous figure in Redstone's early history, was a settler as early as 1770 in the southern portion of the present township, upon a farm until recently owned by John and William Moore. Capt. Moore came out to prospect, and lived six weeks in a hut. During that time he devoted himself to hunting and land-looking, and saw no human being until one day at the end of six weeks he encountered old Billy Davis, who was living in German township, and who, like Moore, was living in a hut alone while considering the matter of making a new home in the wilderness. Capt. Moore had a large family of children. Their names were George, John, Aaron, Rezin, Ezekiel, Rachel, Hannah, and William. Rezin and William settled in Redstone. William was never married. Rezin had ten children. Of them living now are John M., Mrs. Samuel Herron, and William R. Capt. Moore served in the war of 1776, and won a record for more than common bravery. Upon the old Moore place in 1778 he planted an apple-tree that still bears largely of fruit. He brought it over the mountains along with a half-dozen others in his saddle-bags. Capt. Moore died in Redstone, and was buried on the old Moore farm.

Abraham Landers, a settler about 1790 in the southern portion of Redstone, was one of the early sawyers at Ebenezer Finley's saw-mill. His children numbered four. They were named Polly, Sallie, Abraham, and Jacob. Polly was the mother of Mrs. W. R. Moore. James Frost, to whom a place called "Lapland" was surveyed Feb. 5, 1784, was a prominent pioneer in Redstone. When but seven years of age he came to the township with his step-father, William Rose, who located on what is now known as

the David Fuller place. Mr. Frost was grandfather of Mrs. W. R. Moore. He was married three times, and died in 1834 upon W. R. Moore's farm. His son, J. L., who died in Redstone in 1869, had ten children. Eight are now living, and of the eight all save one live in Fayette County. Jacob Hibbs is supposed to have come from Loudon County, Va., to Redstone as early as 1780. Lacey, the only one of his sons to make Redstone a permanent home, married Sallie, daughter of George Kroft, and lived at first on the farm now owned by Aaron J. Hibbs. He died in 1819. He had five sons and three daughters. The only son now living is Samuel C. Hibbs, of Redstone. William Ball, one of Redstone's pioneer blacksmiths, had a shop in 1809 near Redstone Creek. He died in 1865. His widow still lives in Redstone.

Philip Fought, a German, emigrated to America to escape the turmoil incident to a religious commotion in Germany, and settled in Chester County, Pa. About 1780 he moved to Fayette County, and made a settlement in Redstone township upon a seven-hundred-acre tract of land, now comprising the four farms that are owned by James Fought, Daniel Craft, Mathias Hess, and John L. Reisbeck. James Fought's place in Redstone, always owned by a Fought, is now in the third generation of succession in the name. Mr. Philip Fought, who was singular in his dress, and appeared invariably in attire fashioned in a peculiar style of his own, established a wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, and plow-shop upon his farm, and carried on the business with perseverance until old age ended his labors. Of the elder Fought's family of six children there were four sons,—James, William, George, and Philip. George was a soldier under Mad Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, where he was wounded in the left arm, rendering it useless. Some time later he took a boat-load of supplies down to New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever. James and William died in Virginia. Philip died on the old farm in Redstone in 1860, aged eighty-two.

Joseph Gadd located in 1800 upon the S. C. Hagerty farm, a half-mile west from Tuckertown. He died in Redstone in 1852, aged seventy-nine. One of his daughters married William Hatfield. Isaiah Stephens was an early comer to the place now owned by Joseph Gadd, who married one of Stephens' daughters. Thomas Hatfield, grandfather of Joseph Gadd, fought under Jackson at New Orleans. The wife of the elder Joseph Gadd (first named above) died on the present Joseph Gadd place in 1875, aged ninety-six years. Isaiah Stephens died on the same farm in 1814.

The McCormicks were among Redstone's early settlers, and among the most esteemed. James McCormick settled in Jefferson in 1780, and died there in 1847, aged eighty-five. John C. McCormick, one of his sons, was born on Dunlap's Creek, where his father was at one time a settler. John C. was a house-carpenter as well as farmer. His farm, south

of Cook's Mills, was during his possession thereof regarded as a model. He was an ardent Presbyterian, and with others founded the Central Presbyterian Church of Menallen. He died in 1876. Of James McCormick's seventeen children the living are seven in number.

Griffith Roberts, of Chester County, with a family of four children, traveled westward over the mountains in company with William Jeffries and family about the year 1800. Roberts made his home in Redstone township, on the farm now occupied by John Hibbs, in Pleasant Valley District, and bought by Roberts of Anthony Sills. Jeffries settled in Union township. Mr. Roberts was a stone-mason and plasterer by trade, and upon his settlement in Redstone pursued that occupation with great industry. George Chalfant, a lad whom Roberts had brought west with him, worked and lived with the latter, and became a skillful mason. George Chalfant bought a farm in 1809 of Cavalier Wheaton. There he died in 1858, aged seventy-six, and there his son Finley now lives. Mr. Roberts himself did not live in a very magnificent house, for it was, as a matter of fact, simply a log cabin with a clapboard roof; but he constructed good houses for other people, and is said to have done his work exceedingly well. He plastered a house in Bridgeport about seventy years ago, and the plaster is as firm and smooth now as it was when put on. Mr. Roberts died in 1825, aged eighty years. His only son, Griffith, married a daughter of Edward Morris, who lived in the Finley settlement.

Edward Morris was especially noted for being a large man. His weight was three hundred and thirty pounds, and that of his daughter, who married Griffith Roberts, Jr., three hundred and twenty. Morris moved from Redstone to the State of Ohio. Griffith Roberts died in 1819. His son, Judge Griffith Roberts, lives now in Bunker Hill District, Redstone township.

There was a pretty numerous settlement of Quakers along Redstone Creek where the stream separates Redstone township from Jefferson and Franklin, and the members of this settlement, coming in about the year 1800, were located in each of the three townships named. Among these people the most prominent personage was Jonathan Sharpless, who lived first in Redstone, afterwards in Jefferson, and lastly in Franklin, where he died. He was a quaint, blunt-spoken Quaker, who always said what he meant, and for whom his brother Quakers felt a very high esteem. The first of the family who emigrated to this country were John Sharpless and two brothers from Wales, who came with William Penn. They took up a thousand acres of land in Chester County, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. John had a son Joseph. He also had a son Joseph, who was the father of Jonathan, who emigrated to Fayette County. His first wife was Edith Niccolls, of Wilmington, Del.,

in which place they lived until their two children, Samuel and Elizabeth, were born. Jonathan was a blacksmith by trade, having served an apprenticeship of seven years. He settled on Big Redstone in 1796, in which year the firm of Sharpless & Jackson erected the famous Redstone paper-mill, it being the first paper-mill west of the mountains, and first lived on the Gillespie farm, where West Brownsville now stands, but Jackson in a short time converted an old stable into a house on the paper-mill grounds. His second wife was a daughter of Peter Miller, of Redstone. He died Jan. 20, 1860, at the Redstone homestead, in the ninety-third year of his age, his first wife having died in May, 1823, and of the death of his second wife we have no date. He left eleven children. Those who were living in 1870 were William, Sabina, Edith (Mrs. Piersol), of Mehaska County, Iowa, and Priscilla (Mrs. Morgan Campbell), of Scottdale, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

William Sharpless was born on the Redstone paper-mill farm, Feb. 7, 1797. He was married to Mary Colvin, Oct. 23, 1823, who was born Jan. 30, 1802, and died Aug. 12, 1870. He had no children, and was in the paper business most of his life. The product of his mill was widely known as the standard paper of the country. The old paper-mill was burned many years ago, and on the ground now stands what is known as the Parkhill flouring-mill. He was long a member of the Baptist Church, and the present edifice, well known as the Redstone Baptist Church, was erected chiefly through his individual effort and means. He died Nov. 22, 1881, at the residence of Capt. S. C. Speers, Allen township, Washington County.

Among other prominent members of the sect in that locality may be named Theodore Hoge, Peter Miller, James Veech, Samuel Vail, Joseph Woodmansee, and Micajah Smith. These were instrumental in erecting a log meeting-house in what is now known as Centre School District, and there the Friends regularly assembled for many years. By and by the ranks began to grow thin, and the number of Friends had dwindled away in 1856 to less than half a score. In that year the meetings were discontinued, and with the death of Jonathan Sharpless, in 1860, passed away about the only remaining evidence of the existence in the neighborhood of a community of Friends. A graveyard laid out by the Quakers at the church is still used occasionally, though it is a neglected spot, where broken and crumbling headstones and rankly growing weeds contribute to the appearance of desolation. But few of the headstones bear any inscriptions, but simply initials rudely cut. Two stones record the burials of "Mr. Sharpless" and "Joseph Sharpless." Others are marked W. P.; P. C., Esq.; C. M.; J. P.; D. C.; C. P.; E. S. F.; and H.

In 1780, Samuel Grable came from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and located a tract of about six

hundred acres in the present township of Redstone. Mr. Grable's property was known as the "Maiden's Bower," and was patented to him in 1785. He lived on what is called the Beal place, and died there in 1811. His children numbered nine. His sons were David, Samuel, and Philip. David removed at an early day to Kentucky. Samuel, Jr., and Philip remained on the old farm and died in the township. Philip married a daughter of Jeremiah Downs, who in 1787 patented land lying in Redstone, upon the creek where William Norcross now lives. In 1795 Philip bought of Peter Rothwell the place on which Earhart Grable now lives, Rothwell himself living then where Thomas Canfield now resides. The Earhart Grable place Rothwell had got from Zelah Rude, who was living on it in 1789. Two daughters of Philip Grable, aged respectively eighty-one and eighty-two, are at present living with their brother, Earhart Grable.

Mentioning as among the early settlers of Redstone the names of Samuel Wheaton (now living in the township at the age of ninety-three), Barig Brashers, John Tate (who died in 1799), James Winders, Stephen Randolph, Timothy Smith, James Frost, the Hibbs families, and Christopher Perkey, we come to Samuel West, who established a wagon-shop near the river in Luzerne township before 1800, and after gaining much fame and profit in the business moved over into Redstone, and located as a farmer near the place now occupied by his son James. The last named has been constantly engaged since 1831 in the manufacture at his farm of wagons and carriages, in which business he is still largely employed.

In 1809, Johnson Van Kirk (whose father, William, was a Revolutionary soldier) rented a piece of land near Merrittstown, and farmed it until 1816, when he moved into the Finley settlement in Redstone, where he had purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land of John Moore's heirs. This John Moore was a man of considerable note among the pioneers, and was especially famous as a skillful manufacturer of spinning-wheels. Johnson Van Kirk lived in the Finley settlement until his death in 1870, at the age of eighty-three years. Three of his sons now reside in Redstone. They are named Zenas, Theodore, and Elijah. Zenas lives on a place patented by Robert Evans in 1775, and sold by Evans to Thomas Gallaher in 1799. George Gallaher carried on at that place at one time a distillery of considerable importance. Leonard Lenhart, living now on the pike in Redstone, settled on the place in 1860. His father, Michael Lenhart, came over the mountains about 1800, and locating first on the Yough, removed soon after to Cookstown, where he set up as a wagon-maker. Michael was drafted in 1814 into the military service, but the war closed before he was called upon to go. Upon one of his periodical trading trips down the Ohio he was taken ill and died near Cincinnati. He had twelve children; five were sons, and of them

two are living,—Leonard in Fayette, and Philip in Westmoreland County. J. A. Noble, living now in Redstone, located in 1863 upon his present farm, which was patented in 1796 by Thomas Jones. Mr. Noble worked as a glass-cutter at the Albany Glass-Works, on the Monongahela, in 1832.

On the 28th of February, 1785, Alexander McClean, deputy surveyor, surveyed a tract of land to Elizabeth Briscoe, in trust, containing 297 acres. McClean described the land as "situated on the north side of Burd's road, and on the new road leading to Pearce's mill on the Redstone Creek, in Menallen township, Fayette County." He adds this note to John Lukens, Esq., surveyor-general: "This survey was made in order to give a proper representation of a controversy between Thomas McIlroy and Elizabeth Briscoe, in trust for her children. McIlroy had obtained a warrant, which I had executed previous to this coming to hand, and which is caveated by her attorney, viz., Jacob Beeson. It appears that all of McIlroy's pretensions to a right previous to the warrant was a pen raised three logs high and his name marked on a tree. Edward Todd also caveats the acceptance of this survey as well as that of McIlroy's, alleging some kind of equitable right to a part of it."

William Price came to Fayette County from Washington County, Pa., in 1797, having received a patent for his land June 27, 1796. Of his eight children the sons were Joel, William, Harmon, David, Isaac, and Henry. Joel Price had six children. He died in Redstone, Nov. 4, 1864. His three sons—W. D., T. B., and H. W.—are still living.

One of the early grist-mills of Redstone stood upon the Redstone Creek, just north of where the Baptist Church stands, and upon land patented in 1794 by John Gary, who was the mill proprietor. The mill-site was occupied in 1836 by Levi Colvin, Morris Truman, Joseph Truman, and William Sharpless with a paper-mill. When the floors were laid the mill was dedicated by religious services by Rev. Mr. Speer, in the presence of a large company of guests. Sharpless & Co. continued the business until 1845, when John Taylor bought out the Trumans, and as then formed the partnership of Taylor, Sharpless & Colvin endured until 1850. William Sharpless then retired from the firm, but in 1860 purchased the entire interest in the mill and became its sole proprietor. He experimented in the manufacture of straw paper, but his venture was not successful, and after a brief experience he abandoned the mill, which stood idle from that time.

The following tavern-keepers were licensed in Redstone between 1798 and 1800: John Bartlett, Amos Wilson, Jonathan Hickman, Francis Griffith, Peter Kinney, in September, 1798; Elias Bayliss, December, 1798; George Kinnear, September, 1799; Tobias Butler and Samuel Salter, September, 1799; James Brown, December, 1799; John Richards and Herman Stidger, in June, 1800.

The National road traverses Redstone township, and in the days of its liveliest travel imparted much animation to that portion of the township lying along its course. Previous to the days of the National road, however, there was a State road, over which a great deal of traffic passed, and upon which there were in Redstone several taverns. This road entered the township near the site of the Menallen Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and passing towards the west along by the place known as the old Colley tavern stand, traversed thence to Brownsville, about the course now pursued by the National road. One of the earliest taverns on that highway in Redstone was a house kept by Benjamin Phillips before the year 1800. Morris Mahler kept a tavern a little south of Phillips' place, where a man named Green, and succeeding him John Piersol and Robert Johnson, kept the Green Tree inn in a log house that stood upon the farm now occupied by Nathan Phillips. There was also old Peter Colley's tavern farther along on the State road, and still westward the Red House tavern, on the present G. H. Bowman place, where Matthias Hess lives. Cuthbert Wiggins (known for short as "Cuddy") was the landlord of the Red House as far back as 1810. That house is now and has been for as long as any one can remember the voting-place for Redstone township. The stone house in which Elijah Craft lives was built in 1817 by Wilkes Brown for a tavern, and a stanch, compact house it is even at this day. It stands a little back of the pike now, but when built was upon the old State road. Wilkes Brown, Thomas Brown, and Basil Brown were early comers to Fayette County, and in Brownsville and vicinity, reaching into Redstone, owned a great deal of land. Taverns were also kept on the old road by William Hastings (where Leonard Lenhart lives), and by some person on the Higinbotham place, east of the Red House. There were indeed taverns in great abundance, such as they were, but they were at best nothing to boast of. Business was, however, brisk, for travel was lively, and besides freight traffic there were stages too, but the stage-houses were elsewhere than in Redstone. Tradition repeats tales of robbery and even murder when speaking of the old State road, and refers especially to one old dreary wayside inn where travelers were often despoiled, and where a peddler was once robbed and murdered; but such stories oftentimes attach to the past of historic highways, and there is doubtless in them, as in this case, a liberal amount of fiction.

When the National road came into existence in 1818-20 the tide of travel, largely increased in volume, was turned from the old State road into a new and broader channel, and as a consequence there came a demand for better taverns. The best of its class in Redstone was the stone house now occupied by William Hatfield, at a place called Tuckertown, so named, it is said, by Col. Thomas B. Searight in a spirit of sport, for there is not at the spot, nor ever

was there, a sign of a village. Johnson (who had, by the way, been landlord of the Green Tree tavern on the State road, and some years before that a hand in Jackson & Sharpless' paper-mill on the Redstone) built the stone tavern about 1816 or 1817. In 1814 there was nothing at Tuckertown but the blacksmith's shop and residence of George Wintermute. In that year a twelve-year-old orphan lad named William Hatfield (born near Plumsock) tramped into Wintermute's shop and asked to be taken as an apprentice. Wintermute rather fancied the lad, and not only agreed to take him as an apprentice but soon adopted him as his son. Hatfield worked faithfully with Wintermute until 1826, and upon the latter's removal to Ohio purchased his shop and business at Tuckertown (or Johnson's, as it was then called). Hatfield carried on a good business as blacksmith and farmer until 1840, having in 1836 provided the State with all the iron toll-gates erected on the pike within Fayette County. In 1842, Mr. Hatfield bought of Robert Johnson the stone tavern stand which, as before observed, had been built (by Randolph Dearth) for Johnson in 1817. After the sale of his Redstone tavern stand Johnson moved to Franklin township, where he died.

By 1842 Johnson's tavern had become a famous place, and was well known the whole length of the road. It was not only a stage-house, where the stages of the Good Intent Line changed horses and dined passengers, but where throngs of travelers put up every night. The great tavern-yard was always crowded with wagons and teams, and the roomy bar-room with troops of drivers and travelers, among whom the spirit of sociability made friends and boon companions of all hands. As an evidence of the amount of travel passing over this portion of the National road in the early days, Mr. Johnson Van Kirk says that once, while journeying from Johnson's to Uniontown, he counted no less than eighty great freight-wagons, hauled by teams of six horses or more, besides stages and a miscellaneous assortment of four-wheeled vehicles. Arthur Wallace rented Johnson's of Hatfield from 1842 to 1843, and in 1844 Charles Guttery was the landlord. In 1845, when James K. Polk, President-elect, passed over the pike to his inauguration, he traveled by the Good Intent Stage Line and dined at Johnson's. His progress had been a sensation that drew in his train many curious sight-seers, and when he stopped at Johnson's for dinner there was a numerous crowd in attendance to get a good look at the man who had been chosen to be the people's ruler. Andrew Jackson stopped at Johnson's while making a trip over the road, and it is said also that Henry Clay tarried there briefly one day. Landlord Guttery reigned over the fortunes of Johnson's six years, and was followed by John Foster (1849 to 1851), and Hiram Holmes (from 1851 to 1852). In 1852, William Hatfield took charge of the tavern, and kept it open until 1855, when the opening of railways

diverted traffic from the pike, closed the doors of the famous roadside taverns, and hushed the stir and animation that had for years made the old National road a panorama of busy life. William Hatfield, who had become by that time a man of means and a large land-owner, lived at Tuckertown until his death. He served in Redstone township as justice of the peace for the space of ten years, and associate judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. There were besides Johnson's the taverns of Peter Colley and others on the pike within the limits of Redstone township, but they were of no especial consequence, and came in for only irregular and uncertain patronage.

Richard Mills, an old man of more than ninety, still living in Minnesota, was in his day a famous character in Redstone, and indeed a famous man from one end of the National road to the other. He lived on a portion of the Hatfield place, and was known far and near as a slave-trader. When the season permitted it he traveled the road between Virginia points and the Monongahela in charge of gangs of slaves, purchased in the Old Dominion. The sight of Dick Mills marching a company of chained slaves was a common one in the olden time.

Timothy Canfield, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1809, came to Fayette County in 1813, and in 1820 took a contract to do a large amount of work on the National road. In 1834 he bought a farm in Redstone originally occupied by Joseph Woodmansee. There he settled and lived until his death in 1874, aged ninety years. Three of his sons are still living,—Thomas on the old farm, John in Iowa, and Daniel in Kansas.

Cook's Mills, so called from the establishment at that point by Thomas Cook in 1812 of a saw-mill and grist-mill, is a small hamlet lying on the Redstone in the northeastern corner of the township. The settlement at Cook's Mills was founded by John and Richard Fallis, who about the year 1800 built there a grist-mill and fulling-mill. They pursued the business until 1812, when they sold out their interests to Thomas Cook, previously living near Perryopolis, where he located in 1791, and carried on until 1812 the business of general mechanic. With the mill property on the Redstone Cook acquired from the Fallis brothers about seventy-five acres of land, and building there a shop for the manufacture of plows, etc., he set himself to the pursuit of that industry, while he gave to his son John charge of the grist-mill, and leased the fulling-mill to William Searight. The elder Cook was a skillful workman in iron, and in the manufacture of plows was so famous that people came from afar to give him orders. He was, moreover, a millwright and carpenter, and until a few years before his death in 1842, at the age of eighty-seven, was industriously employed in mechanical pursuits at Cook's Mills and the vicinity.

John Cook, whom his father placed in charge of the grist-mill, knew scarcely anything about practical

milling, and protested to his father that he would make a sorry mess of it, but the old gentleman insisted, and John determined then to do what he could to promptly master the situation. The first grist he ground was a three bushel lot of wheat for Joseph Woodmansee, and out of it he got one hundred and twenty pounds of flour. John knew the quantity was up to the standard, but he was not quite sure as to the quality, and with much solicitude he begged Mr. Woodmansee to report upon the flour after the family test had been made. Accordingly Mr. Woodmansee happened at the mill three days afterwards, and, much to Cook's gratification, reported that the flour was the best the Woodmansee family had ever had in the house. Cook was delighted, and to this day refers with pleasure to the excellent luck he had with his maiden grist. He got to be a successful and even famous miller, and did such a brisk business that he ground day and night on custom and merchant work. Sixteen barrels of flour was his average yield for twenty-four hours. He bought wheat all over the country from Uniontown to Belle Vernon, and shipped flour to Philadelphia, as well as to many customers along the line of the National road in Fayette County. For fifty-five years, or from 1812 to 1867, John Cook stuck faithfully to his post as the miller of Cook's Mills, and during that extended term of service he never lost a day while he had health and strength. He is still living at Cook's Mills in his ninety-third year, and in the enjoyment of moderately good physical health and mental vigor. In 1832 he built a new grist-mill, the one now carried on by his son Henry. From 1812 to 1881 the mill property has always been in the hands and possession of a Cook. The old log fulling-mill that had been operated by the Fallis brothers upon the present site of the Cook Brothers' woolen-factory was leased by Thomas Cook to William Searight, who made the business so successful that he had in a few years saved five thousand dollars from it. He fulling as high as two hundred pieces of cloth in a year.

In 1829-30, Thomas Cook, Jr., built the present woolen-factory, stocked it with valuable machinery, and leased it to Ephraim Pilling, James Pilling, and James Hamer, who were the first to manufacture woolen cloths at Cook's Mills. Thomas Cook, Jr., took possession of the factory business after a while, and carried it on until his death in 1873. His sons, Thomas and Playford Cook, are the present proprietors of the business, in which they manufacture blankets, flannels, satinettes, cassimeres, jeans, and all kinds of yarn. They use both steam- and water-power, and employ usually a force of six hands. John Smith is believed to have opened the first store at Cook's Mills, but when he opened it or how much of a store he had are now not to be ascertained. Likewise Shadrach Negus did a small tanning business on the creek at Cook's Mills, but recollection of him as well as of Smith is vague and uncertain. The

first store of any consequence was first kept by Thomas Cook, Jr.

The store now at Cook's Mills was established there by John S. Marsh in April, 1881. He was a store-keeper at the place twenty years or more before that date, but in 1862 transferred his store just over the creek into Jefferson township, in which year he was appointed postmaster of Tippecanoe post-office. The Tippecanoe post-office was established about 1856, at which time there was a sharp contest between the residents of the respective localities of Cook's Mills and the Sharpless paper-mill for a post-office. Mr. William Colvin, of Jefferson, acted on behalf of the paper-mill location, and not only suggested the name as not borne by any other office in the State, but was mainly instrumental in securing the office location at the mill. W. C. Johnson claims that he and Postmaster Sloan, of Brownsville, fixed upon the name of Tippecanoe, in remembrance of the old-time election songs of the Harrison campaign. John B. Patterson, then keeping a store at the paper-mill, was appointed the first postmaster, and was succeeded by William W. Strebig. In 1862, John S. Marsh was appointed, moved the office to Cook's Mills, and since that date has been the postmaster.

Cook's Mills' first resident physicians were Dr. Washington Barras and his brother William, who practiced in partnership from 1862 until a short time afterwards. Both are now dead, William being said to have been blown up on a Southern steamboat. The next physician was Dr. Houston Finley, who remained about three years. He resides now in Streator, Ill. Dr. John Davidson, who came after him, stopped but two years. He is now in Perryopolis. Andrew Guiler, the present village physician, located here in 1879. A Dr. Baltz built a water-cure establishment in Redstone in 1846, and conducted it to 1850, when, discouraged with his poor success, he abandoned the enterprise.

William Thornton, one of Redstone's early settlers, was killed in 1853 by one Peter Kelly. They met on the National road, and in the heat of a controversy that was but a renewal of an old feud Thornton was killed. Kelly was sentenced to a term of twelve years' imprisonment and served his full time.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

In March, 1797, certain citizens of Menallen township petitioned for the division of the township, whereupon the court ordered at the December term in 1797 as follows: "On the petition of sundry inhabitants of Menallen township praying a division of the same township, beginning at the corner of German township; thence with Dunlap's Creek to Ebenezer Linsley's saw-mill; thence with the great road to John Townsend's mill; thence with the new road leading to Brownsville to a draught or run at Thomas Fitz Randolph's; thence with the said draught or run past Conrad Muller's to the forks of the same at

David Brewer's; thence in a direction to intersect the Broad Ford road at the house of Andrew McKinney, the property of John Tate; and thence with the said road to Redstone Creek, it is considered by the court that the said township be divided according to the prayer of the petitioners, and that the lower or western division thereof be called 'Redstone' township, and that the upper or eastern part retain the old name." In November, 1817, Brownsville township was erected from a portion of Redstone.

The records of the elections in Redstone have not been well kept, and it is therefore impossible to obtain a complete civil list of the township from the time of its erection. A list of the principal officers of the township from 1840 to the present time is given below, viz:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1840. William Hatfield. | 1859. James J. Hastings. |
| John Brown. | 1860. James Craft. |
| 1845. William K. Gallaher. | 1864. W. P. Clifton. |
| William Hatfield. | 1865. R. Hagerty. |
| 1850. William C. Johnston. | F. Chalfant. |
| John Cunningham. | 1869. J. Armstrong. |
| 1854. Griffith Roberts. | J. Craft. |
| Uriah Higinbotham. | 1877. Jacob Gallaher. |
| 1855. James Craft. | 1880. George Krepps. |
| 1859. William G. Patterson. | 1881. T. H. Higinbotham. |

ASSESSORS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1840. Daniel C. Phillips. | 1861. Samuel W. Rammage. |
| 1841. Washington Brashear. | 1862. Reason A. Moore. |
| 1842. Griffith Roberts. | 1863. J. W. Linn. |
| 1843. William Hastings. | 1864. J. Radcliff. |
| 1844. Jacob Shackleton. | 1865. A. Beal. |
| 1845. Samuel Arison. | 1866. W. Waggoner. |
| 1846. William Colvin. | 1867. J. W. Linn. |
| 1847. John C. McCormick. | 1868. W. T. Gribble. |
| 1848. William S. Hatfield. | 1869. O. Brasher. |
| 1849. Solomon Colley. | 1871. R. Tate. |
| 1850. George Wagoner. | 1872. R. A. Frost. |
| 1851. James Colvin. | 1873. H. Y. Roteruck. |
| 1852. James J. Hastings. | 1874. S. P. Chalfant. |
| 1853. Alfred Dearth. | 1875. R. S. Smith. |
| 1854. George N. Crable. | 1876. R. P. Brashear. |
| 1855. William Waggoner. | 1877. J. D. Simpson. |
| 1856. Elliott Hibbs. | 1878. J. A. Beal. |
| 1857. William C. Johnston. | 1879. J. A. Woodward. |
| 1858. Nelson Randolph. | 1880. J. R. Van Kirk. |
| 1859. James Craft. | 1881. J. E. Frost. |
| 1860. John Irons. | |

AUDITORS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1840. Samuel P. Chalfant. | 1853. Lorenzo D. McCormick. |
| 1841. George Colley. | 1854. Finley Chalfant. |
| 1842. Samuel P. Chalfant. | 1855. Benjamin Phillips. |
| 1843. Eli Abrams. | 1856. John Radcliff. |
| 1844. William K. Gallaher. | 1857. Andrew Linn. |
| 1845. James Watson. | 1858. George Craft. |
| 1846. James Craft. | 1859. Oliver P. Randolph. |
| 1847. Earhart Grable. | 1860. Thornton Randolph. |
| 1848. Daniel C. Phillips. | 1861. Elijah Van Kirk. |
| 1849. Alexander Baird. | 1862. Abraham Garwood. |
| 1850. Abraham Garwood. | 1863. Samuel Baird. |
| 1851. William B. Craft. | 1864. W. Colvin. |
| 1852. William K. Gallaher. | 1865. E. Grable. |

1866. W. Colvin, Sr.
 1867. E. Craft.
 1868. G. Roberts.
 1869. W. Sharpless.
 1870. A. Rush.
 1871. S. Colvin.
 1872. C. N. Hatford.
 1873. James Craft.
 1874. Finley Chalfant.
 G. B. Clemmen.

1875. John Armstrong.
 George N. Gallaher.
 1876. James Craft.
 1877. Alpheus Craft.
 1878. Anderson Craft.
 1879. J. F. Grable.
 1880. L. D. Craft.
 John Gallagher.
 1881. J. Palmer.

SCHOOLS.

Brief mention only may be made of Redstone's early schools before the organization of districts in 1835, and less even about the schools at the last-mentioned date, since the school records beginning then have disappeared. In 1807 a log school-house stood in the Centre school district near the Quaker Church, and in it the teacher that year was old Sammy Lappan. In 1810, John Simpson taught school in a log house that still stands in the Redstone District and is the residence of Aaron Hess. In 1812, John Hankinson taught in a house near the Green Tree tavern, and in 1813 there was a school-house in the Bunker Hill District near Gallaher's, but who was the first teacher is not known. In the Colvin neighborhood a school was taught by a Mr. Walbridge in 1803. Of course schools were taught in Redstone some time before the earliest of the dates above given, but the oldest inhabitants do not recollect any earlier particulars than those mentioned.

In 1828 a hewn-log school-house was built upon land donated by Robert Baird near the Luzerne line, in Oak Hill District. It measured twenty-four by eighteen feet, having windows on three sides. Each window was nine feet long and two feet and a half high. Many years afterwards the fourth side was pierced for a window. Desks were fastened along the wall below the windows, and upon slab benches the children sat and pursued their studies. Those concerned in the building of the house were Hon. Charles Porter, Robert Baird, Sr., Johnson Van Kirk, Aaron Baird, Maxwell Dearth, Alexander Baird, James E. Breeding, and others. The carpenter was Joseph Mahaffey. School was opened the second week of May, 1828. Sarah Henderson, the first teacher, taught there four years. Then she removed to Ohio, where she died in 1834.

The rolls of the pupils of this school for the years 1828 and 1829 had upon them the names of Aaron Langley, Alexander J. Baird, Jr., Allen Bird, Caleb Hibbs, Daniel McKnight, Enoch F. Baird, George G. Baird, Harrison Johnston, Hugh Laughlin, Jacob J. Porter, John Porter, James P. Baird, John Dearth, Johnston V. Dearth, Jonah Dearth, Jacob Meredith, John Coulter, C. W. B. Henderson, Joseph H. Coulter, John Smith, Levi Bunting, R. J. Baird, R. McC. Porter, Robert A. Baird, Samuel Allamon, Samuel M. Baird, Samuel N. Baird, Theodore Van Kirk, Thomas W. Porter, William F. Baird, William J.

Baird, William Riley, William Hanna, Eliza Jane Van Kirk, Elizabeth J. Porter, Ellen and Mary Ewing, Hannah and Phoebe Porter, Isabella and Rebecca Laughlin, Martha J. Johnston, Martha McKnight, Mary McKnight, Susan Hadley, Amanda Offord, Anna Dearth, Erie, Eliza, Harriet, and Jane Baird, Harriet and Hannah Riley, Virilinda J. Riley, Harriet and Mary Ann Meredith, Jane Dunlap, Margaret Moulton, Mary J. Coulton, Miranda Van Kirk, Sarah J. Hibbs. The books used were the United States Speller, New Testament, English Reader, Murray's English Grammar, Smiley's Arithmetic and Western Calculator, Goodrich's Geography.

Following is a list of school directors elected in Redstone during the last forty years:

1840. George Craft. Robert Finley.	1862. John McCormick. Parker McDonald.
1841. Samuel Linn. Jacob Shackleton. William K. Gallaher.	1863. A. F. Dearth. W. B. Downs.
1842. John Roderick. John Craft.	1864. A. F. Dearth. A. Garwood.
1843. William Hatfield. Washington Brashear.	1865. S. Ramage. D. Hibbs. S. McCormick.
1844. William Hastings. William B. Randolph.	1866. T. Simpson. J. Linn.
1845. Griffith Roberts. John McCormick.	1867. J. Cook. S. B. Page. S. Cammarine. S. M. Baird.
1846. William Hatfield. Samuel Linn. William B. Craft.	1868. J. Thornton. A. Beal. F. Chalfant.
1847. John Hibbs. Huston Todd.	1869. J. Higinbotham. J. Armstrong.
1848. William K. Gallaher. Washington Shriver.	1870. W. Norcross. Alexander Van Kirk.
1849. Henry Cook. Eli Cope.	1871. S. M. Baird. J. Palmer.
1850. Samuel Linn. Alexander Baird.	1872. J. C. Thornton. W. G. Higinbotham. A. Dearth.
1851. Joel Vernon. Amos Woodward.	1873. John Reisback. Leonard Thompson. Aaron Beal.
1852. William Hastings. John Roderick.	1874. Paul Hough. Elliott Hibbs.
1853. W. S. J. Hatfield. Daniel C. Phillips.	1875. James Jackson. W. G. Higinbotham.
1854. David Hibbs. Washington Shriver.	1876. John Moore. W. S. Clemmer.
1855. Isaac Linn. James Dunn. H. J. Ritenhour.	1877. Thomas Higinbotham. Isaac Lyons. Solomon Cummins.
1856. Eli Cope. Wilson Hill.	1878. W. S. Hatfield. W. I. Grable.
1857. Samuel Linn. Robert Finley.	1879. John Simpson. John Moore.
1858. William Corbin. William Hopkins. Uriah Higinbotham.	1880. J. B. Stephens. T. C. Linn.
1859. John Radcliff. William Hastings.	1881. T. W. Finley. W. Kefover. Thomas Coffman.
1860. John Kelly. William Hopkins.	
1861. Robert Finley. Nelson Randolph.	

CHURCHES.

DUNLAP'S CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Presbyterian preaching, and perhaps preaching of any kind, was first heard in Dunlap's Creek Valley in 1765, in which year Rev. James Finley, living on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, made an expedition through that region. He preached wherever opportunity offered, in tents, groves, school-houses, and barns. He made similar tours in 1767, 1771, and 1772. In the summer of 1774, Philip Tanner, a companion with Rev. Mr. Finley in 1765, and a settler in Redstone soon afterwards, agitated the subject of the organization of a church in his neighborhood, and invited Rev. James Power, his son-in-law, to come out from Chester County for the purpose. Mr. Power responded promptly, and in September, 1774, he organized the Dunlap's Creek Church at a meeting held in a sugar-grove on Mr. Tanner's farm. There were sixty-one constituent members, of whom the ruling elders chosen were Charles McClean, Andrew Frazer, Robert Baird, John Parker, Samuel Torrance, Daniel Reeder, Ebenezer Finley, and William Frame. The large number of constituent members would seem to indicate that nearly all, if not quite all, the church-going people in that region were Presbyterians. The region tributary to the church organization soon embraced not only Dunlap's Creek Valley, but Uniontown, Brownsville, and the country known as the Redstone settlement. Mr. Power preached two years, and then being requested to settle permanently among the people as pastor returned to Chester County for his family, and with them came over the mountains in the fall of 1776 by way of Braddock's road. He rode upon one horse, his wife and one child upon another, and his two other children upon a third in baskets slung across the animal's back. Shortly after Mr. Power organized the church a log meeting-house was built upon Mr. Tanner's farm, and in that house—and occasionally in tents in the woods—the Dunlap's Creek congregation worshiped until 1814, when a new edifice was erected. Mr. Power was comfortably settled with his family, and was promised a yearly salary of £120 (\$320). He remained, however, but three years, when he accepted a call to be the pastor at Mount Pleasant, where he afterwards preached for thirty years. Rev. James Dunlap was secured to succeed Mr. Power at Dunlap's Creek. Mr. Dunlap was the first installed pastor, for it was not until 1781 that the Redstone Presbytery was organized. The Presbytery intended to take action that year upon the call to Mr. Dunlap to be pastor at Dunlap's Creek and Laurel Hill, but the members did not assemble because of prevailing Indian troubles, and so it was not until Oct. 15, 1782, that he was installed, although he had been officiating as pastor from 1780. The Presbytery consisted that year of the Revs. James Powers, of Sewickley and Mount Pleasant; Thaddeus Dodd, of Ten-Mile; John McMillan, of Pigeon Creek and

Chartiers (who preached at Dunlap's in 1774 and 1775 in conjunction with Rev. Mr. Power); and Joseph Smith, of Buffalo and Cross Creek.

Mr. Dunlap continued to be the pastor until 1789. In 1787 the church had a session of eight elders and eighty-three members. The elders were Charles McClean, Robert Baird, Ebenezer Finley, Samuel Torrance, Andrew Frazer, John Parker, William Frame, and Daniel Reeder. The members included the foregoing-named elders and their wives, together with William Lynn, John and Jane Moore, Margaret Smith, William and Anne Norris, John Jones, Linn Oliphant, Linn Gilillen, John and Sarah Miller, Widow McKinn, James and Margaret Adams, Thomas and Ann Gallaher, Samuel and Agnes McKinley, Samuel Adams and wife, Jacob and Eleanor Reeder, George Hill, William and Mary Grey, Stephen Reeder, Susanna Adams, James Brown, David and Mary Reeder, Eliza and Jemima Reeder, Mary Hubbell, William Rose and wife, Elizabeth Adams, James and Susanna Frame, Richard and Elsie Watts, James Adams, Jr., Benjamin Adams, George Smith, Sarah Wilson, Samuel and Elizabeth Sprout, Mary Alton, Mary Wilson, John Baird, William Powell and wife, Eleanor McClain, Absalom Little and wife, William Conwell and wife, Lewis Davidson and wife, Joseph Moss, Reuben Winget, James and Agnes McLaughlin, James and Rebecca Veech, Samuel Adams, Jr., and wife, Martha Work, and George Lee.

Between the date of the departure of Mr. Dunlap and 1792 the church depended upon supplies. In the year last named Rev. Jacob Jennings was installed as pastor, and remained in the pastorate until 1811, when he resigned because of age and infirmities. He continued his residence at Dunlap's Creek, and occupied the pulpit occasionally until his death in February, 1813. Mr. Jennings was a physician as well as minister, and during his entire pastorate pursued the practice of his medical profession.

In September, 1812, it was determined to secure the services as pastor of Rev. William Johnston. The pledge for support was signed by ninety persons, and read as follows: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, desirous of having the means of grace statedly administered at Dunlap's Creek meeting-house, and having a prospect of obtaining, in connection with Brownsville, the ministerial labors of Mr. William Johnston, at present a licentiate of the Ohio Presbytery, do engage to pay for his support, and as an acknowledgment for one-half of his labors in the Dunlap's Creek congregation, the sums set opposite our names per annum in half-yearly payments." The paper was dated Sept. —, 1812, and signed by Ebenezer Finley, George Gallaher, John McClean, Robert Baird, John Moss, Enoch French, James McCormick, James Adams, John Wallace, Jacob Walter, F. Lewis, Aaron Baird, Eucal Dod, John McCormick, Alexander Baird, John Cunningham, Jr., William Ewing, Com-

fort Arnold, Thomas Davidson, Jeremiah Davidson, John Cunningham, Armstrong Porter, David Porter, William Porter, Joshua Corey, Nathaniel Breeding, William Hazel, Alexander Wilson, Samuel Haney, Jesse Brown, Joseph Sprott, Samuel Taggart, Violet Hays, George Chalfant, John Moore, Maxwell Dearth, Henry Conkling, John Saladay, Joseph Willey, Easter Landers, Jacob Moss, Robert Boyd, James Finley, John McDougal, Charles Porter, William Linn, Ephraim Dilly, Joseph Green, Benjamin Ross, Thomas Gallaher, John Coulter, James Cunningham, William Cunningham, Joseph Dilly, L. B. Dod, John Fulton, Noah Lewis, Elijah Coleman, Johnston Van Kirk, Samuel Stanberry, John Luckey, Aaron Torrence, Elizabeth Ross, Nancy Crawford, Elizabeth Mills, James Corbitt, David Jackson, James Laughhead and sons, Peter Hammon, William Ramsey, John Torrence, Jesse Ross, James Kelly, Andrew Clark, Hugh Laughlin, James Gilmore, Prettyman Conwell, James Gibson, Margaret Porter, Barbara Porter, A. Littell, William Mustard, Polly Englehart, John Gallaher, Benjamin Barton, Thomas Scott. Of the foregoing not one is now living. The last who died was Armstrong Porter, who lived until 1879, and reached his ninety-sixth year.

In March, 1813, Rev. Mr. Johnston entered the pastorate, and continued therein until December, 1839. Soon after the commencement of his pastorate (in 1814) the handsome stone church now in use was built. Mr. Johnston's successor was the Rev. Samuel Wilson, who was called Jan. 1, 1840, and installed November 17th of that year. His pastorate lasted until May 1, 1869, after which he moved to Illinois. When he began his labors at Dunlap's Creek the church membership was eighty-two; when he closed them it was one hundred and eighty-three. Rev. J. P. Fulton, his successor, was the pastor from 1870 to 1879, when the present pastor, Rev. W. G. Nevin, began his labors.

In 1853, to accommodate the large number of members living in the neighborhood of New Salem, the society built at New Salem a substantial brick chapel, where services are regularly held by the pastor of Dunlap's Creek. There is also at New Salem a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church. Of that school Ebenezer Finley has been the superintendent twenty-eight years. He is, moreover, the oldest member of Dunlap's Creek Church, his period of connection therewith embracing fifty-three years. For forty-seven years he has been a ruling elder. Dunlap's Creek Church enjoys much prosperity. The membership in March, 1881, was about two hundred and seventy-five. The church property consists of two houses of worship, a parsonage, and twenty-six shares of bank stock, bequeathed by Mary Ann Gilmore, widow of Hugh Campbell, of Merrittstown. The elders are Finley Chalfant, Johnson Van Kirk, E. T. Gallaher, Hayden Baird, Ebenezer Finley. The trustees are Theodore Van

Kirk, W. S. Craft, Joseph Woodward, and Albert McMullen. Johnson Van Kirk is superintendent of the Dunlap's Creek Sunday-school.

During the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Wilson the Dunlap's Creek Presbyterial Academy was founded in 1849, partly by the churches of the Presbytery, but chiefly by members of Dunlap's Creek Church. Rev. Samuel Wilson was the first principal, and John S. Craig the first tutor. The principals succeeding Rev. Mr. Wilson were James Black, Joseph Power, Simon B. Mercer, Caleb B. Downs, George W. Chalfant, S. J. Craighead, T. D. Ewing, D. H. Sloan, R. B. Porter, W. J. Burchinal, and William Fulton. The academy was a very popular school in its day, and frequently had upwards of one hundred students on the rolls. In 1875 it ceased to exist, because the support extended to it had become inadequate for its continuance.

The Dunlap's Creek graveyard, in the centre of which stood the old Dunlap's Creek log church, contains within its weather-beaten and time-worn old stone-wall inclosure many reminders of the past and of those who were foremost among the pioneers. There are to be found in it many handsome monuments, as well as neglected graves and broken tablets, which tell how apt the living are to forget the dead. Many old tombstone inscriptions are defaced and illegible, others are still easily read. Among the latter are those erected to the memories of Jane Moore, who died Dec. 6, 1787; Jane Findley, June 5, 1793; Lewis Davidson, Nov. 16, 1793; "Elizabeth, ye wief of Lewis Davidson," April 24, 1794; John Mackey, May 19, 1794; Samuel Torrance, 1797; Jacob Jennings, 1796; Mary Hany, Jan. 10, 1802; Violet Findley, 1804; Jane Torrance, 1808; John Porter, 1812; Ann Porter, 1813; Margaret, consort of David Craft, 1812; William Wallace, 1804; Thomas Gallaher, 1806; Mary Cunningham, Oct. 23, 1822; John Fulton, 1825; John Gallaher, 1820; and David Breeding, who died (aged 85) in 1844. Upon the tombstone of Elizabeth Baird, who died in 1826, is written, "N.B. The deceased was consort of Robert Baird."

Two of the pastors of Dunlap's Creek Church were laid to rest in the old churchyard. They were the Revs. Jacob Jennings and William Johnston. The tablet over Mr. Jennings' grave has the following:

"In memory of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Jennings, who for twenty years was pastor of this congregation. That he was a true follower as well as a faithful minister of the Lord Jesus Christ was testified by his long-continued works and labor of love in two arduous professions combined.¹ He died in the faith of the gospel of Christ, and in the hope of that life and immortality which are thereby brought to light, Feb. 7, 1813, aged sixty-nine. 'And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'"

A handsome shaft perpetuates the memory of Rev. William Johnston, and bears this inscription:

¹ Physician and minister.



R. Hinley

"In memory of Rev. William Johnston, who departed this life Dec. 31, 1841, in the fifty-eighth year of his age and thirtieth of his ministry. In him talents, intelligence, and those Christian virtues which adorn the relations of life were happily united and blended. 'They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.'"

Beneath the same stone lies Martha, his wife, who died June 9, 1860. In the old churchyard lies also Ebenezer Finley, one of the fathers of Redstone, and by his side lie the four worthy women who were his wives.

REDSTONE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Baptist worship was held in Redstone before 1847, but until that time there was in the township neither church organization nor meeting-house connected with the Baptist denomination. Brownsville was the point to which the Redstone Baptists journeyed to church, although public services were sometimes held in private houses and school-houses in the neighborhood of the creek. In 1847 a meeting was held at the house of William Colvin to discuss the subject of building a church; and a lot being offered for the purpose as a donation from Levi and D. C. Colvin, prompt action was taken by the appointment of William Sharpless, William Colvin, and Elias Hutchinson as a building committee to take charge of the matter of erecting a house of worship. Assistance being readily forthcoming, the house was built that year near the junction of Colvin's Run and Redstone Creek. An inscription upon the front of the structure testifies that it is the "Regular Baptist Meeting-House." At the dedication Rev. James Estep preached the sermon.

Rev. E. M. Miles and William Penny were engaged to supply the preaching, but no church organization was effected until Mr. Penny came, when he and the Rev. William Wood formed the church, with a constituent membership of upwards of forty-five. Among the pastors who served the church after the organization may be named Revs. John Scott, William Hickman, Daniel Kelsey, and — Smith. The last pastor was Rev. O. O'Brien Strayer, who relinquished the charge in November, 1880. April, 1881, the membership was thirty-eight. The deacons were D. E. Whetzel and Earhart Grable; the trustees, Benjamin Phillips, Estep Colvin, and Alfred Cooper.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Feb. 1, 1874, Alanson Wilcox, an evangelist of the Church of Christ, met with a company of persons at the Redstone school-house, and by the advice and consent of Elder Wesley Lorimer, of Cookstown, formed the Church of Christ in Redstone. The organizing members were Robert S. Goe, Hittie Goe, Catharine Goe, Dora Goe, Lizzie A. Higinbotham, Louisa Higinbotham, Stephen Phillips, Caroline Phillips, D. R. Hazen, C. R. Hess, Emily R. Hess, Otho Brashears, Lizzie Brashears, Lucy Brashears,

Anna Brashears, Emanuel Stewart, Rebecca Stewart, Hester Hess, Maggie Simpson, — Shook, W. G. Hubbs, John Johnson, Levi Colley, Caroline Colley. Those baptized at the first meeting were George Higinbotham, Emma Higinbotham, Rachel Higinbotham, Louise Higinbotham, Dilworth Craft, Mary F. Craft, Hattie E. Craft, William Matthews, Mary A. Matthews, Aaron Hess, Lizzie McHenry, Rockey McCune, Mary E. Eagle, David Shook, John Wilgus, Mrs. B. E. Wilgus. One hundred and twenty persons have been received as members of the organization to the present time (April, 1881), and of these about sixty remain.

In 1875 the present house of worship (called the Christian Chapel) was erected at a cost of \$3500. The successive pastors have been Revs. S. F. Fowler, J. W. Kemp, D. L. Kincaid, and — Satterfield. The pastorate is at present vacant. The elders are Clark Hess and Solomon Crumrine. The deacons are Robert Goe, John Colley, Otho Brashears, and Levi Colley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT FINLEY.

Robert Finley was born April 4, 1809, in Redstone township, and there died Oct. 7, 1874. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His education was received in the common schools, and was supplemented by extensive reading. He was a man of keen observation, and was noted for the wonderful powers of his memory. He was married to Catharine Caruthers, of Sewickley, Jan. 23, 1833. There were six children. Four died in infancy. Mary M. married Jeremiah Baird; Samuel E. Finley married Sarah Burchinal; Catharine died June 9, 1842.

' Robert was married again May 13, 1845, to Anne Hurford, of Luzerne township. They had five children, two of whom are dead. The three living are Thomas W., John E., married to Josephine Hazlett; Margaret A., married to James G. Wilson.

One who had known Mr. Robert Finley long and intimately thus wrote of him, "Seldom are we called upon to record a death which makes so sensible a breach in the church and community as that of Mr. Robert Finley. For forty-five years he was a member, and for thirty-five an active and efficient trustee, of the Presbyterian Church of Dunlap's Creek. He was the youngest son of Ebenezer Finley, Sr., deceased who had been a ruling elder for some seventy years; a grandson of Rev. James Finley, one of the first ministers of the gospel who crossed the Allegheny Mountains, and founder of Rehoboth, in the Presbytery of Redstone, who was a brother to Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, president of Nassau Hall, New Jersey, an ancestry in covenant with God. Mr. Finley possessed great vigor of constitution and energy of char-

acter, and marked success in business. He was a judicious counselor, a genial friend and companion. He enjoyed life in the best sense, and loved to see others enjoy it in like manner. His example of strict temperance, of industry, prudent economy, and generous hospitality and wise counsel was of great value to young men. His benevolent spirit found pleasure in seeing all embrace the gospel, and be temperate, honest, industrious, peaceful, prosperous, and happy, but had little patience with laggards, tipplers, and spendthrifts. His charity was genuine and expansive, embracing all classes and denominations; a lover of good men, whose society he greatly enjoyed, being in cordial sympathy with them in the love of Christ and his cause.

"He left a large circle of friends to lament his loss. His place will not soon be filled. The church has lost one of its pillars, the community one of its most earnest, upright, and exemplary business men."

"Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth!"

HON. GRIFFITH ROBERTS.

Hon. Griffith Roberts was born in Redstone township, Fayette Co., Pa., where he now resides, March 7, 1807. He is of Welsh stock, and was educated in the common schools. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. He was married Dec. 14, 1826, to Nancy Fought, of Redstone. He remained upon his father's farm one year after marriage, and then moved to a farm adjoining the one upon which he now lives, and remained there twenty-five years, and then moved to his present place of abode. He has had four children,—Hannah, married to James M. Cook; George, married to Eliza Franks; Philip (now dead), married to Eliza A. Balsinger; Elizabeth, unmarried. The first office Mr. Roberts ever held was that of captain of a militia company when a young man. He has held all the offices of the township, except that of constable. He was nominated and elected associate judge of Fayette County in 1876 by a flattering vote. He held the office until it was abolished in 1881, discharging the duties in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He held the office of county commissioner for three years, 1866, 1867, 1868. His wife, Nancy, died Dec. 25, 1858.

His father, Abraham Roberts, was born in Chester County, Pa.; came to Fayette County when a young man, and married Elizabeth Morris, of this county. They had eight children,—four sons and four daughters. Griffith was the second, and is the only one residing in Fayette County. The others who are living reside in the West. Abraham died in 1819; Elizabeth died in 1845.

Mr. Roberts' grandfather, Griffith Roberts, came from Wales when a young man and settled in Chester County, Pa., where he married Rachel Jeffries. They had but one son, Abraham, and came to Fay-

ette County with him. They were all Quakers. Griffith, Sr., died in 1823, his wife a few years afterwards.

Hon. Griffith Roberts has no membership in any church, but has always been a liberal contributor to



Griffith Roberts

the various denominations. He rather leans to the belief of his father. His morality is unquestioned. He is well and favorably known in the county. He is worthy of the confidence his friends have in him, and is a genial gentleman of the old school.

JAMES MADISON LINN.

The grandfather of James Madison Linn, Andrew Linn, settled in Fayette County at a very early date. He had his farm patented. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the first settlers west of the Alleghenies. They were driven back east of the mountains several times by Indians.

James M.'s father, Capt. Isaac Linn, was born upon the farm where his son now resides in 1774. He was married on Oct. 22, 1796, to Jemima Voorhes. They had eight children. James M. was the fifth. Isaac Linn was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was captain of an infantry company, and served during the war, going during his period of service into Canada.

James Madison Linn was born July 20, 1808, upon the farm where he now resides, and was educated in the common school, and studied the classics under a private tutor. He was married May 13, 1841, to Mary



JAMES M. LINN.



Samuel C. Hildy

Linn, of Redstone township. They had eight children,—William Voorhes, now dead; Isaac, married to Emma Stewart; Ayers, deceased; Jemima A., married to John C. Hanna; Samuel S. B., married to Florence A. Holmes; Charlotte L., married to S. A. Phillips; Alcinda C., not married; Mary E., married to O. D. Porter.

In the early portion of his life Mr. Linn was occupied as a clerk, and afterwards engaged in distilling. For many years past he has followed farming and milling, and has held important township offices. He is a member of the Old Redstone Baptist Church, as is also his wife. He started in life with nothing, and gradually accumulated his considerable property, which consists mostly of lands, but he has a good share of money also.

DAVID HIBBS.

The late David Hibbs, who died May 18, 1868, was born in Redstone township, July 15, 1809. He was of English descent, and was educated in the common schools. He was married April 18, 1839, to Hannah Walters, daughter of Ephraim Walters, of Nicholson



David Hibbs

township, and sister of Ephraim Walters, of Mason-town, German township, and of Dr. Jefferson A. Walters, now living in Dayton, Ohio, a gentleman of prominence, and a considerable and careful contributor to genealogical literature. They have had nine children. Two died in infancy. The seven living are Jefferson W., who married Ellen Van Kirk; Mary

Frances, who married Joseph Antram; Elizabeth, married to Dr. J. P. Sangston; Harriet A., married to John F. Hess; Lucetta, George L., and John G., unmarried.

Mr. Hibbs held the usual township offices intrusted to a careful business man, and was for three years a member of the almshouse board. In all these positions he conducted the public business in a satisfactory manner. For many years he was a member of the German Baptist Church, and held the office of elder for a number of years. His pecuniary start was small. By industry and careful business management he was able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. His success was due to his integrity, his industry, his devotion, his unselfishness, and charity. These made his character great,—“the virtues are the forces and powers in life.” He was a quiet man, made but little show, and did his duty as nearly as he was able, and was content. The best legacy he left his family was a *good* name.

SAMUEL C. HIBBS.

Samuel C. Hibbs was born in Redstone township, Feb. 14, 1802. He is of English stock, was educated in the common schools, and learned the business of farming, and has been engaged in it all of his life. He was married in January, 1833, to Elizabeth Beal, of Menallen township. They had six children,—Malinda, married first to James Niccolls, again to Dr. King, of Bloomington, Ill.; John, married to Hannah Lackey; Aaron, married to Margaret Weltner; Benjamin, who was a soldier in the late war, was wounded at City Point and died there. His remains are buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery at New Salem. Robert, married Anna Davidson; Elizabeth, married to James Finley. The sons are all farmers. Mr. Hibbs has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1874. He had a small start in the world in a pecuniary way. The fine farms which he owns, or rather which he has given his children, thus sensibly starting them well in life, he made by his own industry. He is active for one of his age, and is evidently contented and happy. His moral status is excellent. Those who know him respect him as a citizen and a man. His father, Lacy Hibbs, was born east of the Alleghenies, and came to Fayette County early in life and settled upon the farm where his grandson, Aaron, now resides. He married Sarah Craft, of Fayette County. They had eight children. Samuel was the sixth, and is the only one living. His ancestors were Quakers.

THOMAS CAUFIELD.

Thomas Caufield is of Irish stock. His father, Timothy Caufield, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1784, and migrated to America in 1810, locating in Belmont County, Ohio. He married

Nancy Hynes, of that county, in 1826. Mrs. Caufield died in 1831, leaving three children, John, Thomas, and Daniel. John resides in Clarke County, Iowa. Daniel was merchandising in Kansas during the struggle for supremacy there between the Northern and Southern political forces, and has not since been heard of by his friends in Pennsylvania.

Timothy Caufield moved from Belmont County, Ohio, into Fayette County, Pa., in 1834. He was a contractor on the National pike, and spent much of his life in operating upon public works, building roads, etc. He was married a second time in 1836. The maiden name of his second wife was Elizabeth Detson, who died in 1872. Mr. Caufield died Dec. 30, 1873.

Thomas Caufield was born April 24, 1829, in Belmont County, Ohio, and removed with his father to Fayette County, Pa., in 1834. He was educated in the common schools, and has spent nearly all his life upon the farm where he now resides. He was married July 15, 1874, to Maggie L. Lynn, of Millsboro', Washington Co., Pa. Her great-grandfather, William Lynn, was one of the pioneers of Fayette County, settling in Redstone township, on a farm adjoining her husband's, about the time the county was organized. The farm remained in the name for three generations. Mr. and Mrs. Caufield have had four children, three of whom are living,—John Gibson, Carrie Lynn, and Mary Edna.

Mr. Thomas Caufield has never held or sought political office. He is a well-informed gentleman, having read much, particularly of history, remembering well what he reads, and applying the results of his study to practical purposes, much more than it is customary for farmers to do. His neighbors esteem him for his honesty and fair dealing.

JAMES W. CRAFT.

James W. Craft's grandfather, George Craft, came from Germany, and lived in Maryland, near where the battle of Antietam was fought, until the year 1771, when he removed with his family to Western Pennsylvania, and settled on the farm on which his descendants have ever since resided. David Craft, the father of James W. Craft, was born in 1763, and married, in 1788, Margaret Woodrow, who died in 1812, leaving him a family of thirteen children, only two of whom are now living,—Elijah Craft, of this county; and Elizabeth Sproat, of Guernsey County, Ohio.

David Craft approved of the cultivation of the minds of his children. He with some of his neighbors engaged a graduate of the University of Oxford to teach a select school, in which he placed his sons.

The old Craft homestead is one mile east of Merrittstown, Fayette Co., Pa.

The late James W. Craft, of Redstone township,

was born Feb. 13, 1807, and died Feb. 20, 1880. He was of German stock, and was married in 1847 to his cousin, Caroline E. Craft, of Redstone township. There were born to them nine children, seven of whom are living, five daughters and two sons,—Ellen L., married to Samuel Colvin; Loretta, married to Joseph O. Miller; Hester B., married to Dr. H. W. Brashear; Richard N., married to Rebecca Nutt; Hayden R., married to Laura Bell Colley; Annie M., married to John R. Carothers; Jessie Benton, single.

Mr. Craft was a justice of the peace in his native township for about thirty years, and was not only a justice in every sense of the word, but was eminently a man of peace, never failing, contrary to his own pecuniary interest, to urge upon litigants a peaceful settlement of their difficulties. As nearly as possible he followed the golden rule. Under the preaching of the pioneers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church,—Morgan, Bryan, Sparks, and others,—he became a member of the Hopewell branch of that communion. When the final hour came he expressed himself as ready and willing to die, "having full assurance of a blessed immortality."

Mr. Craft was educated in common and select schools. He cultivated a taste for the higher grades of literature, and had great admiration and love for the English classics, a high appreciation for Campbell, Gray, and others of the British poets, and was able to quote many of their finest productions.

In early years he showed a proficiency in music. While quite a boy he became the leader of the celebrated military band which discoursed music for Capt. Geisey's company of Brownsville, and Capts. Trevor and Beeson's companies of Uniontown. This band made the music at the reception of Marquis de Lafayette in Uniontown in 1825, and was urged by him and the celebrated Albert Gallatin to accompany them to the home of the latter on the Monongahela above New Geneva, and partake of the festivities of his visit there, but were obliged to decline the flattering compliment.

This band, under the leadership of Mr. Craft, furnished music for all the Masonic and military parades of Uniontown, Washington, Brownsville, and many other places from 1824 to about 1835. So good was its music that Gen. Jackson said it surpassed any martial music he had ever heard. So great was Mr. Craft's fondness for music that he continued to play on his two favorite instruments, the flute and the clarinet, up to the hour of his last sickness. So noble and gentle was Mr. Craft during his whole life that it is safe to say that no man in the wide region throughout which he was known was ever more missed after death than he, or his loss more sincerely felt.



Thos Canfield



James Craft



Leonard Lenhart

LEONARD LENHART.

Leonard Lenhart is of German descent. His father, Michael Lenhart, was a native of Carlisle, Pa. He married Martha Kline, and soon after his marriage located in Fayette City, Fayette Co. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and followed his vocation for some time in Fayette City, and then removed to a farm in Washington County, Pa., near Greenfield. He died in 1823. His wife, Martha, died in 1860, aged eighty-three. They had twelve children. There are four of them now living,—Philip, in his eighty-second year; Mary Ferry, Sarah Kendall, and Leonard.

Leonard Lenhart was born in January, 1809, in Fayette City, Fayette Co., and was educated in the common schools. He was married April 23, 1828, to Hannah Baldwin, of Fayette City. They had eleven children,—Michael, married to Maggie Dodson; Martha, married to George W. Clarke; James S., unmarried; George, married to Sarah Chatland; Laura J., married to William Guiker, Esq., who are living; William B., Maria, John R., Mary F., who was married to William S. Hatfield; Catharine, and Philip, are all dead.

Mrs. Hannah Lenhart died Aug. 2, 1858, and on July 24, 1860, Mr. Lenhart married Mrs. Elma Nicolls, a daughter of William Eberhart, Esq., of Redstone township, who died Feb. 23, 1882, in the eighty-second year of his age.

And here a few words concerning Mr. Eberhart will not be out of place. He spent the last few years

of his life in the family of Mr. Lenhart, his son-in-law. Mr. Eberhart was a man of great energy and of enterprise as a business man; was at one time an extensive manufacturer of glass. In the days of his thrift he was open and liberal with his means, ready to assist others. But a reverse came to his good fortunes at last in the destruction by a devastating fire at Cincinnati of several thousand boxes of glass which belonged to him. From this misfortune he never recovered, but his assistance was sought by other manufacturers, and he was engaged actively in manufacturing until old age pushed him into retirement. He was kind in spirit, possessed fine colloquial powers, was very social, and, above all, honest in purpose.

Of his latter marriage Mr. Lenhart has three children,—Lizzie Bell, Charles E., and Leonard H. Mr. Lenhart began life as a boat-builder in Fayette City. In 1831 he worked in John S. Pringle's yard in Brownsville. Several years after he went there he was made foreman of the yard. In 1846 he engaged as a partner in the business with Mr. John Cock, and continued with him until 1859. In 1860 he moved to the farm where he now resides, and has been engaged in farming ever since.

He had no pecuniary start. He has made all he has by his own labor. He has held a number of important township offices. He enjoys the respect of his neighbors, has a pleasant home, and is surrounded by more comforts than farmers are usually supplied with.