

"In Old New England"

Presented by the Cross Creek Grange

Hickory Auditorium

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 26, 1919

Orchestra.

Reading Miss Mary Marquis

Duet Mr. and Mrs. John Manson

Reading Miss Alice Reed

Orchestra.

PLAY—1 ACTS—2 SCENES

Jed Perkins (Farmer)..... Frank Morrison

Tom Perkins (Only Son)..... Clinton Wilson

David Angel (Scheming Neighbor).... Thompson Cowden

Gladys Angel (His Daughter)..... Mabel Wilson

Lem Haskin (Hired Man)..... Ralph Paulson

Hez. Slocum (Neighbor Always Borrowing).... Lee Torney

Mrs. Jed Perkins (Jed's Wife)..... Mary Moore

Areminta Perkins (Maiden Lady).... Wilhelmina Stewart

Robert Donald (City Boarder)..... Clark McCague

Algernon Percival Montgomery (City Boarder Never in
Country) Carl Martin

George Washington Lincoln Jackson (Colored Helper)
..... Walter Campbell

Nervie Ann Johnston (Servant)..... Evyln Campbell

Orchestra.

This same address given again before the Teachers Institute at Washington on Dec. 21, 1936. He called the talk "The Value of Leadership"

INTIMATE VIEW OF WASHINGTON IS PRESENTED

F. H. Gaige, of Millersville College, Continues His Series of Historical Talks at Institute.

December 1931
TALK ON GERMAN METHODS

Intimate sidelights on the lives of George Washington and Aaron Burr were given yesterday by F. H. Gaige, of the Millersville State College, Millersville, in two addresses before the Washington County Teachers Institute. Mr. Gaige is one of the most popular instructors who ever appeared before the local institute, and his audience hangs upon his every word, eager for more. His first address was before the History Division in the departmental work prior to the general session, and the next was in the main auditorium before the entire assembly. He was followed by Arthur W. Evans, another popular instructor, on "What America Means to Me." During the departmental work this morning Mr. Evans spoke in the auditorium on "Germany, Then and Now."

During the first address before the general session Mr. Gaige told the real reason Washington's men crossed the Delaware and defeated the Hessians at the Battle of Trenton, December 25, 1776. The Hessians were camped nine miles from the Town of Trenton. It is a fact not generally known, Mr. Gaige said, but Washington crossed the Delaware first with only nine men. As they crept closer to the Hessian camp they heard the screams and cries of women from Trenton, who were held in that camp.

It was dawn, but a terrific snow-storm was raging. Washington, when he heard those cries, sent a man back with word to bring the troops across. And when those Colonial soldiers came across the Delaware and heard the cries, nothing could have stopped them. They swept down upon the Hessians, killed a great number and took 900 prisoners. And they carried 72 women of Trenton out of that camp on stretchers.

Thirteen years passed, and when Washington was on his way to New York to be inaugurated President of the United States, he passed through Trenton. The women of Trenton had not forgotten. They staged a big reception for him; and as he again crossed the Delaware River, this time on a bridge, 200 women were lined up on one side of the road, dressed in

yellow, and 200 more on the other side, dressed in white. A banner on which was painted, "The defenders of our mothers will protect the daughters," appeared just ahead of him. It was a glorious reception, and one that the women of Trenton talked of for a generation.

Mr. Gaige told of the first election, December 9, 1788, when Washington was opposed by John Adams. In those days the man receiving the greatest number of votes was elected President, and the man receiving the next highest vote became Vice President. Washington voted for Adams, and it was two weeks before the result of the election was known.

When Washington went to visit his mother at Frederick, Va., with the news, she was delighted. He never saw her again, for she died while he was on his way to New York to become President. A committee went to Washington and offered to make him king, but he refused. It is also a matter of record that there were those who considered making the youngest son of King George, king of the United States.

Washington received 69 electoral votes. Adams received 34, and thus was elected vice president. When the result was known, a man named Brown was sent hurriedly to Baintree, Mass., to notify Adams, and another, named Thompson, was dispatched to Mount Vernon, Va., to notify Washington. Both rode on relays of horses and made record trips. Next morning, after Washington received the news, he started for New

York on horseback, accompanied by his secretary, Tobias Lear, Thompson, the messenger, and a secret service man. This was the first "presidential party."

At Alexandria, Va., where they got their first dinner the landlord charged them 20 cents each, and Washington told Lear to give him \$1.

A rather humorous incident was related of the reception in Philadelphia. A small boy was posted above Washington and at just the right moment was to lower a crown upon his head. The crown weighed 16 pounds, and through some miscalculation or accident, the boy dropped the crown. It struck Washington on the head, knocking his hat off. One authority states that Washington swore, and probably roundly.

If ever a man wielded a big stick in Congress, outside of Jackson and Roosevelt, it was George Washington. He would go before Congress and order the doors locked and keep Congress there until it disposed of some measure, either passed it or defeated it. He was a man who would stand for no nonsense or quibbling. He demanded action of Congress, and he got it.

Washington, the speaker said, was simply bled to death. Physicians treated almost every ailment by bleeding in those days. As showing how slow communication was in those days, it was two weeks after the burial before the news of Washington's death reached Harrisburg. An itinerant preacher, whose name has been long forgotten, preached the funeral sermon. The sermon has been preserved, and the preacher seemed to have been inspired.

2

George Washington's Visit to Uniontown in 1784

Stopped Over Night At Log Tavern, Standing On Site of Fayette Title & Trust Building—Presence the Occasion of Demonstration.

Those who are familiar with the early history of our country are aware that Washington was awarded vast tracts of land west of the Allegheny mountains for his military services during the French and Indian war. Much of this land was located on the Ohio river between the Great Kanawha and the Monongahela, of which some three thousand acres were located on Miller's run in Washington county, and to which were added some two thousand acres in Fayette county by purchase, and which he still owned at the time of his death.

In 1770, before the Revolutionary war, Washington, in company with other interested parties, visited these lands, coming out over the old Braddock road, over which he had marched with his little army in 1754, and again to Braddock's defeat in 1755, and returned by the same route.

In the fall of 1784, he again concluded to visit these lands with the purpose of disposing of some of them and also at the same time to locate, if possible, a highway between the headwaters of the Potomac and those of the Ohio to accommodate the great tide of emigration and traffic that was already forcing its way over the mountains. He again traversed the old Braddock road and arrived at Gilbert Simpson's, in the vicinity of the present village of Perryopolis, on September 13. Here he visited his mill that had been constructed under the superintendency of Gilbert Simpson and set in operation in the spring of 1776, and is still a standing monument of the enterprise and forethought of Washington. Here he met many of the inhabitants with whom he had business relations and others who had gathered to show their respect for the distinguished visitor.

From here he proceeded to Washington county where he found his land occupied by settlers who claimed their tenure by squatters' rights, and whom he threatened with writs of ejectment unless satisfactory terms could be arranged. He had at first intended visiting his lands farther down the Ohio, but upon learning of the hostile attitude of the Indians at that time, he concluded to return by the way he had come.

He returned as far as Gilbert Simpson's, and here concluded to place his baggage under the care of Dr. Craik, who with his son had been Washington's traveling companion, and who had been his bosom friend and physician for so many years; the doctor and his son returning by the new or Turkey Foot road, a route some twenty miles nearer than by the Braddock road, while Washington, in company with his nephew, Bushrod Washington, set out for Uniontown, then known as Beesontown. Here he

was to meet Mr. Thomas Smith, an eminent attorney of Carlisle, who was attending the courts of Fayette county then in session at Uniontown, and whom Washington engaged to bring suits of ejectment in the courts of Washington county against some sixteen persons who had made improvements upon his lands.

Washington arrived in Uniontown "about dusk" on the 22nd of September and "put up" at a house of public entertainment, which was a double log house and stood on the south side of West Main street on the lot now occupied by the Fayette Title & Trust building, and likely conducted by Philip Dilts, as he was an early purchaser and occupant of this lot. Here he also met Captain Benjamin Hardin, a prominent and intelligent resident of Springhill township, and also Colonel Theophilus Phillips from the same locality, a gentleman of equal prominence, upon whose farm the courts of Monongalia county, Virginia, were held before the courts of Fayette county were established.

While lodging at this old log tavern stand, Washington had the opportunity to converse with several intelligent gentlemen concerning the feasibility of connecting the headwaters of the Potomac with the headwaters of the Ohio.

Although Washington's arrival in the town was unannounced, the ubiquitous boys of the village discovered it and soon gathered en masse. They procured thirteen tallow candles which they lighted and marched and countermarched past the old tavern, waving their torches and cheering the great General whom they wished to honor.

Having finished his business here Washington prepared to leave the town about noon the day after his arrival. The court extended to him an apology through Mr. Smith for not having addressed him as his presence had not been announced in time for the court to have taken some formal action suitable to the occasion.

His horses being in readiness, Washington walked quietly from the tavern, and with uncovered head he saluted the throng that had gathered to show their respect, and rode off in company with Colonel Phillips, Captain Hardin and his nephew, Bushrod Washington, and arrived at the home of Colonel Phillips about 5 o'clock in the afternoon where he lodged over night. The following morning Colonel Phillips accompanied Washington over Cheat river to the house of Captain Samuel Hanway, who sent for Colonel Zach Morgan, of Morgantown, and others who might express their views as to the best and easiest way of establishing communication between the Potomac and the Ohio.

It may possibly have been here that Washington for the first time met young Albert Gallatin, or at least it was on just such an occasion when Washington was examining his maps and discussing this same subject when the youthful Gallatin traced his finger over the map and remarked, "This is the most feasible route." Washington raised his eyes from the map and gave Gallatin a most with-

ering look of rebuke which Gallatin never forgot to his dying day; but after much discussion and calculation Washington came to the same conclusion, and turning to Gallatin said, "You are right, young man."

From Captain Hanway's Washington proceeded over the mountains by what was then known as the New Road to the headwaters of the Youghiogheey and Cheat rivers. Here was a favorite hunting ground for large game and hither hunters were wont to resort in the hunting season. William McClelland, one of the very early settlers on York's run, and who had removed to where Fredericktown in Washington county is now located, with a party of friends, was at that time on a hunting expedition and had taken up their abode in a deserted cabin, from which its occupants had been frightened by the incursions of the Indians. In this old cabin was a weaver's loom which had been left by the former occupant of the cabin.

As night approached Mr. McClelland and his companions returned to the cabin for shelter and to their surprise and delight, Washington and his companions in travel drew up to the same cabin for shelter for the night as a rain was threatening. The hunters hastily made every provision for the comfortable entertainment of their distinguished guest the circumstances would allow. On the seat of the weaver's loom was spread a blanket and with his saddle for a pillow, the General retired for rest, and the rest of the company, nearly a dozen in number, were seated on improvised seats or standing in the corner.

In the night the rain fell in torrents and the roof, being open in places, allowed the water to pour upon the head and breast of Washington until he was compelled to leave his place on the loom seat and stand or be seated with the other inmates of the cabin. Washington in his journal mentions the extreme inclemency of the weather at this part of his journey. The William McClelland who was Washington's host on this occasion was the great-grandfather of William McClelland, the present prothonotary of Fayette county.

In 1824, Mr. Freeman Lewis, a noted surveyor of Uniontown, was engaged in assisting the engineers in reconnoitering for a route for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal in the vicinity of the above mentioned cabin. Here he found a great collection of deer horns that had been piled up against the cabin by hunters, and entered the building, recalling the scenes that had transpired there and the uncomfortable night spent by Washington and his company on that rainy night. This old cabin was at one time the property and perhaps the home of Charles Friend, one of the ancestors of the numerous and popular Friend

near the present route of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—Uniontown News-Standard.

Washington County Facts Are Sought for History

Aug 9 1933

W. Elza Scott, a native of the Bethel district of Washington County and for many years a teacher in the Washington County public schools, but in later years a teacher in West Virginia, is engaged in preparing early history of Washington County and the Tri-State district, hoping to stimulate the study of history in the schools. Mr. Scott has appealed to The Observer for some assistance in this work. He says:

"Although I read, studied, and taught history the greater part of my life, I have since beginning this research work been amazed at the vast amount of the truly authentic recorded pioneer history of a most gripping and intensely interesting character of nearly every neighborhood throughout the Tri-State district, but now hidden away in large musty volumes for the most part inaccessible to the great majority of those who would fairly feast on the startling tales embracing every commendable characteristic such as courage, honor, endurance, hardships, tragedy, and romance of the hardy pioneers who lived, loved, suffered and died on the very lands and places we now inhabit.

"Some missing links on which I desire information are:

"George Washington left Mingo, Ohio, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of November 20, 1770, and traveled overland by horseback to Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh. He said he traveled 10 miles that afternoon and finished the journey the next day, arriving at Fort Pitt in the afternoon of November 21. Now the questions are:

"After crossing the Ohio River at Mingo what route did Washington take through what is now the West Virginia panhandle? Was it along Harmons Creek, Cross Creek,

Buffalo Creek, or another trail in between these creeks, as for instance out what is now the Washington Pike through Independence from Wellsburg?

"Dr. William Joseph Showalter, in the maps accompanying his splendid article in the National Geographic Magazine, shows that after getting over into Pennsylvania, Washington followed what is now Robinson's Run to a point where it makes a sharp bend to flow on into Chartiers Creek. From this point he journeyed in a direct route to Fort Pitt.

"Now if he traveled on the direct route as indicated on these maps he passed through the neighborhoods of what are now Eldersville, Burgettstown, Midway, McDonald, all in Washington County, and Noblestown, Oakdale, Carnegie, in Allegheny County. In that case his night camp or stopping place November 20, 1770, would be some place not far east of Eldersville. My own opinion, though only an opinion as formed from the different sources in this research work, is that Washington and his party on that November afternoon almost 163 years ago, followed Cross Creek rather closely to its headwaters and then to Robinson's Run, having camped for the night somewhere in the vicinity of what is now Avella or Rea Station, Washington County.

"If a sufficient interest in this matter be shown by readers either addressing your paper or me personally, I shall at another time present the second missing link which had far-reaching results in the entire Tri-State district and Ohio Valley.

"I shall appreciate very much any information given along this line."

Mr. Scott's address is 330 Adams street, Steubenville, Ohio.

**PROF. F. H. GAIGE, 67,
WIDELY KNOWN, DIES**

1931

LANCASTER, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Prof. Frederick Hughes Gaige, 67, a member of Millersville State Teachers College faculty, died at his home today of coronary thrombosis. He was well known throughout the state as a public speaker.

Mr. Gaige was scheduled to make an address on "Unfortunate Characters in History," before the general session; but he made a change in this and discussed only one of these unfortunate characters—Aaron Burr. The subject might well have been "Why Did Aaron Burr Shoot Alexander Hamilton?" as that question had been asked.

Burr's picturesque, romantic career, from his childhood down through the years until his death at the age of 32 years, was brought out in a vivid and intensely interesting manner. The son of the Rev. Aaron Burr and the grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, he was the most brilliant man who was ever graduated from Princeton. He passed the entrance examinations at the age of 11, but was refused admittance on account of his youth. Two years later he demanded that he be admitted and was accepted at the age of 13, completing the four-year course in three years, and graduating with honors at the age of 16. His record at Princeton has never been equalled.

When the Revolutionary War broke out he immediately went to Washington. There was no place for him in the army, but he refused to be put off, and Washington commissioned him a colonel under Benedict Arnold on the famous campaign against Canada. His bravery was beyond question, and after becoming the hero of the assault on Quebec, when he carried the wounded Montgomery off the field amid a rain of lead, he deserted the command and returned to Washington with the news that he had deserted.

He was impulsive, and was the greatest ladies' man of his time. The personal friend of George Washington, his mind was also the most brilliant and keenest of that day. The greatest love of his life was for his daughter, Theodosia, who was born in 1783, and Mr. Gaige pictured her as a wonderful child and a wonderful woman. Burr worshiped her and she worshiped him.

In politics he was opposed to Alexander Hamilton, who fought him at every turn. When Burr ran for the presidency against Thomas Jefferson in 1800 each had 37 electoral votes. Finally Hamilton managed to get two away from Burr, and this elected Jefferson. This made Burr vice president.

Mr. Gaige stated that if Aaron Burr had received one more electoral vote he would have gone down in history as a great man; and if Alexander Hamilton had killed Aaron Burr, the latter would have gone down as one of the great characters of history.

Theodosia Burr had married Joseph Alston, of South Carolina. In 1804 Burr was a candidate for governor. Hamilton opposed him, and the campaign was very bitter. Then one morning Hamilton's paper came out with the announcement in big headlines that Aaron Burr had hired Joseph Alston to marry his daughter to prevent a scandal. This was not true, for Joseph Alston and Theodosia Burr had been deeply in love from the beginning.

Burr wrote a letter to Hamilton, but the latter sent it back by the messenger unopened. This was repeated several times until finally the messenger was sent with orders to wait until Hamilton opened and read the letter. Hamilton admitted that he had feared this. The letter demanded that he retract the statement about Burr's daughter. This Hamilton refused to do, and on the morning of July 11, 1804, Burr killed Hamilton in the most famous duel in American history.

At Burr's trial for treason incident to the so-called Burr conspiracy, he conducted his own defense at Richmond and was acquitted. In 1812 his daughter wrote that her child had died and she was heart-broken. Burr wrote to Joseph Alston asking that he send Mrs. Alston to him in New York, for she needed him. Burr was penniless at that time, and did not have the money to pay her passage; but Alston came to the rescue. She sailed from Charleston on the Patriotic. It was never heard from again, and was believed to have either foundered in a storm or to have been captured by pirates. And so the sea holds the secret of the fate of Theodosia Burr. For 11 years Burr walked down to the wharf in New York each day looking for the daughter who never came.

Dr. Moser, whose hobby is the study of the life of Burr, told of Burr's scholastic record which earned him the distinction of being the highest ranking student who ever graduated from Princeton University, his founding of Tammany Hall, his popularity as a politician which caused him to be twice tied in the vote for the Presidency of the United States, and his indictment for murder while Vice President.

While speaking of Burr's record, Dr. Moser digressed a moment to tell his auditors that research had shown that the second highest ranking student ever to graduate from Princeton was Dr. William E. Slemmons, professor of Theism at W. & J. While students and faculty members applauded, Dr. Slemmons twitched nervously in his chair and appeared embarrassed at the honor accorded him.

Burr, a precocious youth, applied for admission to Princeton when 11 years old and being rejected, applied again when 13 for admission with advanced standing, Dr. Moser said. He graduated with highest honors at the age of 16, he added.

After distinguished service in the Revolution which brought him in personal contact with George Washington and Benedict Arnold, Burr resigned his commission in 1789 at the age of 23 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the speaker said.

The turning point in Burr's career, Dr. Moser pointed out, was his duel with Alexander Hamilton in 1805, an event considered common at that time which resulted in Burr's indictment for murder in New York and New Jersey and which ruined him in the United States and abroad and consequently led to the last unfortunate chapters in his life.

Burr traveled several times through the territory which is now Washington and Allegheny counties, Dr. Moser explained. In 1807, he stopped in Pittsburgh on his first trip to New Orleans and on his second trip, visited Colonel Morgan and his family near what is now Morgantown. It was Colonel Morgan, the speaker said, who re-

ported to Jefferson that Burr was conspiring an overt act against the United States, and which finally resulted in his trial, and acquittal, before a Federal Court presided over by John Marshall.

Concluding, Dr. Moser said that although Burr was potentially one of the greatest and ablest men in the annals of America, he is "probably the most tragic figure in history because, by a combination of political circumstances, he was forced into a position where his abilities were misrepresented and his motives misinterpreted."

Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, W. & J. president, at the close of the address commended to the students an intellectual hobby such as Dr. Moser enjoys.

**SAYS AARON BURR
IS MOST TRAGIC
MAN IN HISTORY**

April 1938

Dr. Walter L. Moser, Pittsburgh Pastor, Addresses W. & J. Students—Burr Was Distinguished Student.

DR. SLEMMONS HONORED

Aaron Burr, a brilliant scholar and an outstanding military man in his day, is "probably the most tragic figure in history," Dr. Walter L. Moser, pastor of the Edge-wood Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, told the student body of W. & J. College yesterday when he spoke on "The Tragedy of Genius."

ROBERT E. LEE GREAT LEADER HOLDS SPEAKER

F. H. Gaige, Millersville State College, Delivers Another Interesting Historical Address

December 1931
DISPLAYED FINE ABILITY

A glowing, lifelike picture of Robert E. Lee as one of the great military leaders of all time and one of the bravest captains of the Nineteenth Century was painted by F. H. Gaige, of the Millersville State College, Millersville, in an address at the morning session of the Washington County Teachers' Institute in High School Auditorium yesterday. From the time of his first address on Monday afternoon Mr. Gaige has been a great favorite with the teachers; and his popularity as an instructor increases with each address. He knows his subject and he knows how to tell it in a manner that holds the interest of all who hear.

His address yesterday was on "The Influence of Leadership," and with Robert E. Lee as his example he pictured the influence of the leadership of this man upon thousands. He was the idol of the South, and respected by the North. In the beginning he drew a vivid word picture of the old Lee mansion in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where the General was born in 1807, the son of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, of Revolutionary fame and the close friend of George Washington.

This old mansion, still standing, was built by Robert Henry Lee 200 years ago. Mr. Gaige traced Lee's parentage, and told how his father died on the coast of Georgia while returning from the West Indies, where he spent five years for his health. The future General was then a small child, and until he was 16 his education was gained from his mother. Then he entered Wakefield Academy, graduating three years later.

The attention of Andrew Jackson was directed to this young man. He sent Lee to West Point, after a personal interview. He was graduated fourth in a class of 56 at that institution. Something which the speaker said had never happened before and could never happen again was brought

out at graduation. Robert E. Lee had gone entirely through West Point without a single demerit mark against him.

At his graduation he was presented with a commission in the Scientific Corps at a salary of \$2,-

200 a year; and five days later his mother died. On June 30, 1831, he married Martha Randolph Custis, the daughter of George Washington Park Custis, whose home was at what is now the National Cemetery at Arlington. The speaker stated that Mrs. Lee always compared her husband to George Washington, and he pointed out that there were no two characters in all history more nearly alike. It was surely a strange twist of fate that made the Lees spend their honeymoon in such happiness at the old plantation, which, years later, was to become a last bivouac ground for thousands of Union soldiers who died fighting against this man's armies.

During the Mexican War Lee served as chief of General Scott's staff, and won mention after mention in official reports by his chief for bravery and military leadership.

Again a strange twist of fate placed him in command of the 1,000 Federal soldiers sent by the War Department to capture old John Brown after his raid on Harper's Ferry, October 16, 1859; and Lee was present when Brown was hung at Charles Town a few weeks later.

Lee did not want the South to secede; and the speaker pointed out that slavery was not an issue with him, for he had freed his slaves before this question came to a head in 1860.

It is an historical fact that Robert E. Lee was offered the leadership of the Northern armies by Lincoln on April 18, 1861; and the night that he paced the floor in the old mansion house still standing at Arlington when he made his decision, was pictured vividly by the speaker.

No captain in all history had to face as many generals, Mr. Gaige pointed out, as he named them in

rapid succession: McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade all went down to defeat before this great Captain before Grant assumed supreme command of the Union forces.

In showing the wonderful generalship of Lee, Mr. Gaige pointed out that the South had 5,500,000 people with 1,000,000 eligible for military service, while the North with its

22,000,000 had a military population of 7,800,000. The South actually had 900,000 men in the field during the war and the North 3,700,000. At the close of the war the South mustered out 175,000 men and the North 980,000. Before the final campaign in Virginia which ended the war Grant had 124,000 troops while Lee had but 49,000; and when the latter surrendered this had dwindled to 19,000, ragged, hungry, tired men, while Grant had 113,000.

In closing he pictured the return of Lee to his men after Appomattox, and of how they fairly worshipped him; of his reception on the part of both Southern and Northern soldiers when he rode into Richmond from Appomattox on his white horse. It was a vivid, intensely interesting picture that Mr. Gaige drew, and one that will be long remembered by all who heard him. That it was a success is shown by the fact that a small boy in the audience waited until Mr. Gaige was leaving and then edged his way up to him and told how much he had liked his address.

Historic Tilden-Hayes Campaign Is Reviewed

A vivid word-picture of the Tilden-Hayes campaign for the Presidential election in 1876, an important but little known event of American history, was painted this morning by F. H. Gaige, of the Millersville State Teachers College, before a large sectional gathering of teachers at institute this morning. The room of the history division was crowded to capacity, and teachers were standing in the hallway, eager to hear this speaker, who is already quite popular.

His subject this morning was "The Socialized Influence of History," and in this he pointed out that history is one of the hardest subjects to teach that we have. He outlined the various methods of teaching from the old days when it was simply a discussion until John Locke worked out a method of procedure, in which he worked on the plan that the child's mind was a blank, like a piece of paper, before teaching was started.

Later an old Moravian teacher in Pennsylvania pointed out that a child's mind was not a blank, but it was like a seed. Place an idea there and it will develop. Mr. Gaige stressed the point that it is far more important to get an idea into a child's mind than a fact into his memory. He pointed out that it is an easy matter to get boys and girls so interested in history

that they will neglect everything else.

As an illustration of how intensely interesting history can be made he first asked the question, "Who elected Rutherford B. Hayes president?" And then as he told the story of that dramatic Presidential election of 1876 and the subsequent fight in Congress, every teacher hung eagerly on each word. That was one of the most dramatic stories in all history, for never before and never since has a President been placed in that office by the vote of one man.

At the November election, 1876, Samuel Tilden, the Democrat, received a popular vote of 4,025,000, and Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican, 3,975,000. Out of the 369 electoral votes this gave Tilden 184 and Hayes 163. It required 185 to elect. Of the 22 votes that Hayes needed all were in dispute as follows: Florida, 5, Louisiana 7, Oregon 6, and South Carolina 4, all Democratic states. The dispute was because of other tickets that had entered the field due to the enfranchisement of the Negroes and the disfranchisement of many Southern people.

The carpet-bagging and other political activities of Grant's administration had brought about a condition in which it was conceded that the Democrats had their first chance to elect a president in 20 years. Tilden was very popular by reason of the manner in which he had cleaned up the Tweed ring in New York, and had been elected governor of that state. Hayes was selected by the Republicans as a vote-getter, but he was classed by Mr. Gaige as one of the "finest old ladies in history," in which he was compared to McKinley and Harding of later times.

"If ever a man was elected president and cheated out of it, it was Tilden," Mr. Gaige stated, and then he proceeded to prove his statement, showing how by the clever manipulation of politics the Republicans had finally won the presidency in spite of the fact that the Democrats had a big majority in the house.

When Tilden failed to secure that one electoral vote necessary to make his 185 the election went before Congress. There were 292 members in the house, of which 215 were Democrats and 77 Republicans. Samuel Randall was speaker. The Senate, composed of 74 members, had 50 Republicans and 24 Democrats, with Ferry, of Michigan, a Republican, as speaker.

The constitution provided that in case of a controversy for the election for president Congress shall open the vote. But the constitution did not say who was to count it, and Ferry, Republican, promptly said, "I'll count the vote." And he proceeded to count Hayes as elected.

The House, Democratic, immediately rescinded his action; and then began one of the most serious battles in recorded history. He told how for weeks the Nation hung on the daily reports from Congress; how, time and again Hayes was declared elected by the Republicans when they could turn the trick and how this was immediately rescinded by Congress. Personal combats in the House were frequent, and Civil War threatened the land. Democrats all over the country were ready at a moment's notice to march on Washington with an armed force and declare Tilden president. Grant's threat of using the army was laughed at, for the Democrats had control of the navy, and there were thousands of Democrats who had received a superior military training during the four years of the Civil War, and they were ready to shoulder arms again. The only thing that held them in check was Tilden himself. Had he said the word he could have led an army of a million men on Washington, raised over night.

The greatest excitement spread over the Nation. Republicans poisoned the sheep and stock of Democrats and burned their barns, and on the other hand Democrats burned a few barns and poisoned some stock on their own account.

Congress met on December 4, and fought over the question until December 16. Then a caucus was tried. Both Houses came together. The Democrats voted to elect Tilden, and the Republicans immediately rescinded the action. It looked as if only war could settle it. Christmas came and went without any definite action. On January 7 for the third time the House elected Tilden and the Republicans rescinded the action.

On January 15, both Houses agreed to refer it to the Supreme Court, and everybody went home for the first time since December 4. But as soon as they arrived they discovered that the Supreme Court was composed of nine Republicans and two Democrats; and the next morning all the Democrats were back in Washington. The action referring the election to the Supreme Court was rescinded.

Congress met again on January 20 and fought over the matter until February 1. A committee of 15 men was suggested. The House was to have five men, three Democrats and two Republicans; the Senate, five men, three Republicans and two Democrats, and the Supreme Court was to have four, two Democrats and two Republicans. This made an equal division, seven Democrats and seven Republicans. Then came the fight to select the 15th member. On February 20, the 14 members ratified the appointment of Davis of Illinois. He had been born in the South, but came North and remained true to the Union cause. He was one of the most peculiar men in history, for he was never known to vote twice the same way.

At that time the Illinois legislature was deadlocked over the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate. He was promised the Republican nomination for president in 1880 if he would withdraw, which he did, and the Legislature elected Davis United States Senator. Then the Democrats in Congress threw him off the Commission and the battle went back into the House.

On February 28, 1877, Congress elected Bradley, a Democrat born in the North and living a retired life in Washington, as the 15th member of the Commission. Then the battle began. There were 13 Negroes in Congress who could neither read nor write and a number of Whites not much better qualified. The vote was to be made by the Commission before Congress in person. Congress went into session on March 1. The doors were locked, and not a member was allowed out until the matter was decided. Ferry, Republican, of Michigan, was in control.

continued on next sheet

9 Hayes - Tilden Campaign (continued)

The fighting waged back and forth until finally at 4:20 o'clock on the morning of March 4, 1887, Bradley cast the deciding vote that elected Rutherford B. Hayes President; and then he immediately fainted from the three-days' strain and weariness of the battle. Seven other members of Congress fainted from weakness.

When the news was told to Samuel Tilden in his law office in New York that morning he simply said: "Although defeat comes doubly hard in the face of apparent victory, I bow to the will of the majority." Then he turned to his desk and continued with the practice of law; and so he saved the Nation from another Civil War, and proved himself a hero.

Before the day was over all election bets had been paid, and once more Republicans and Democrats were walking arm in arm. It was said in the British House of Commons that no other nation in the world could have passed through such an election without civil war.

Why and Wherefore By CAL HUNTER

(1) Andrew Ralston: One of County's Greatest Men

It is always interesting to consider a community or a region from the standpoint of the truly great men or famous women it may have given the world—great in the effect their lives and their work had in shaping human destiny along lines that all the world must recognize as worthy.

What then of Washington County? Is there any man or woman in whom dwelt such fire of genius directed towards human uplift, that all thinking men and women might unite in saying, "Behold the man! In him was genius. His name must live."

The grain separator, commonly called the threshing machine, is certainly one of the world's most important inventions. The man in whose brain that scientific principle was conceived transformed threshing from little better than a primitive flailing process, not so different from that practiced in Old Testament times, into 20th century efficiency. That man was Andrew Ralston, of West Middletown, long dead, and also, almost forgotten.

Andrew Ralston, a copy of whose United States patent on the grain separator is at hand as I write, to my mind ranks with McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, and is perhaps Washington County's greatest, unsung hero. My suggestion is that the Federation of Women's Clubs look into this matter and erect in West Middletown a suitable memorial.

Out of Andrew Ralston's brain came the fundamental principle on which the most modern threshing machines operated today. His idea spanned the gap from the time of Abraham to the modern age, took farming out of the primordial mists and made it operate in a modern manner intriguing to Henry Ford. The man who contributed the threshing machine to human progress didn't need to make a dollar, he had in truth bestowed millions upon posterity.

Why and Wherefore By CAL HUNTER

(2) Andrew Ralston One of County's Greatest Men

Patent No. 2467, issued to A. Ralston for his grain separator, on February 2, 1842, was reissued January 15, 1856, the inventor having made important improvements upon the original. Incidental to the fact that Robert B. McClure acquired the patent and manufactured the machines in West Middletown, on what for those days was considered an extensive scale, the agricultural invention became known as the McClure thresher.

Earle R. Forrest, in his history of Washington County, corrects Crumrine's assumption that Mr. Clure began the manufacture of threshing machines in 1845. The modern historian says it could scarcely have been before 1857, for the reason that the patent on the invention was reissued to Andrew Ralston in 1856.

Forrest's History contains several interesting paragraphs relative to the successful manufacture of the machines by Robert B. McClure. The factory, a large frame building, stood on the western edge of town until about 1916, when it was razed. The Washington Examiner described one of these machines which was on exhibit at the Washington Fair in 1857. Manufacture continued possibly as late as 1870, or until the growth of railroads rendered it scarcely feasible to operate a factory in a community as remote from the world as West Middletown then was.

The big June frost of 1859 (or was it '58?) created difficulties for Mr. McClure, there being little grain to thresh. James L. Bell, of West Middletown, told Earle R. Forrest that a consignment of threshers, shipped by water to St. Louis that year, rotted on the wharf, because the consignees were too destitute to claim them and it was not practicable to ship them back to West Middletown.

Andrew Ralston, the subject of this sketch, was of pioneer stock and was born and reared in the Mt. Hope district of Independence Township. Dates seem unavailable, but it is known that late in life he moved to the Middle West where he died.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Career of Lafayette Is Interestingly Portrayed Last Institute Session

Dec 1931

The bond of friendship that has endured between the United States and France for 150 years, and the reason why this country has not enforced the payment of France's war debt to this country and the interest, were all clearly outlined on Friday by Dr. F. H. Gaige, Millersville, in the closing address of the 81st annual Washington County Teachers' Institute, in the High School Auditorium. That one great bond that has held these two nations in a firm grip of friendship since the dark days of the Revolutionary War can be explained in the one word—Lafayette.

There was a touch of sadness in the closing session Friday, for this will in all probability be the last institute ever held in the present high school building. The new high school, with its big auditorium, will be in use before another autumn comes around. But it is just one of those changes that must come with the passing of time. The first institute was held in this building just after its completion in 1895, when the late Byron E. Tombaugh was County Superintendent. Prior to that time the institute had been held in the old Town Hall, which stood then at the corner of Main street and West Strawberry avenue, and also in the Washington and Jefferson College gymnasium.

Dr. Gaige's closing address on Lafayette was one of the first word pictures of a national hero that was ever presented before the local institute. In his characteristic style that adds so much to the interest of his lectures, Dr. Gaige went back and told of the birth of the one man who stands next to George Washington in the hearts of the American people. He was born just outside of Paris, September 6, 1757, of noble parentage. His family was rich and his father was commander of the French army. When only 17 he married an heiress of 15, who was also rich in her own right. His parents were dead, and the two young people pooled their interest by placing their money in a bank. Their combined income was \$23,500 a year.

After studying at the College of Louis le Grand in Paris, he entered the army. Lafayette was a natural aristocrat, but a typical Democrat. The American colonies, then fighting for their independence, had sent Silas Dean as their representative to Paris. Lafayette could read and speak English, and he asked Mr. Dean for literature on America.

Then, one night, 18 months after his marriage, he put out to sea in a ship that he had fitted up himself at his own expense. Urged by the spirit of youthful adventure and a love of liberty, he was bound for America to join the fighting colonists. A great hue and cry was raised and he was finally overtaken by a French ship and captured, for France, at that time was at peace with England. He would have been sent to prison had Mr. Dean not come to his aid with a passport dated four or five days before he had actually sailed.

Lafayette, the bad boy, promised to go back to his young wife and be good; but this was evidently all on the surface. One stormy night several months later he again ran away; but this time he had laid his plans well. He had secretly equipped a ship and had everything ready for the great adventure of his life. This time there must be no mistake, and daring even the sea to stop him, he defied it by setting sail in a storm. This time he was successful, for he was miles away on his journey before he was missed—too far for any French ship to overtake him.

Five weeks later he landed at Charleston, S. C., and with the companions who had gone with him on this great adventure, the young Frenchman set out for Philadelphia, where he heard that Washington was located with his army. Arriving he asked to see Washington, but was told that he was at a banquet. He went to the banquet hall, and when told that Washington could not see him he said that it was important for he had come a long distance to see him.

Word was sent in and Washington came out. The impulsive French lad threw his arms around the commander of the American forces and kissed him. Then he said: "I want to fight as a private in your army, and I want to pay my own expenses."

"Why, that is impossible," replied Washington. "If you enter the army we must pay you."

"If I do not pay my own way my country will misunderstand."

And so it was arranged. The young Frenchman entered the army

under Washington; and thus began a friendship that endured for their lives, and is still an enduring bond of fellowship between these two nations, after a century and a half.

Lafayette had brought with him six uniforms to show the American Colonists what a uniform was like, but most important he brought 24 Belgian rifles of the latest pattern. This was to show them what kind

of guns they should have. Immediately he started to drill that patriotic little army, and in a remarkably short time he had welded it into a formidable fighting machine that during the years to come taught the British regulars many a severe lesson. On July 31, 1777, a youth of 20, he was commissioned major general and placed in command of Washington's cavalry.

Mr. Gaige described the old building that was used as a hospital at the Battle of Brandywine, and where young Lafayette lay dangerously wounded by a bullet through his hip. He lay there for weeks, but finally recovered, and was back again in the fighting.

For two long years he followed the fortunes of the struggling Colonists under Washington, and during those two years one of the most notable friendships that ever existed between two men developed. Then Lafayette received a letter from his young wife, begging him to return. Their child had died and another babe had been born after his departure.

When he showed Washington the letter his commander told him to go back; that America needed him badly, but that his wife needed him much more. And so Lafayette returned to his native France. But he had trouble in reaching there. Off the coast of Maine he was kidnaped by Pirates, and Washington himself paid the ransom.

When he reached Paris he found that Benjamin Franklin had been sent there to represent the American government. There was a decided feeling in favor of the American colonies, and France openly agreed to give help. Lafayette returned once more to join Washington, but this time he came with six ships, outfitted at his own expense, and with the consent of the French king. But most important of all he brought 6,000 French regulars under General Rochambeau. And Dr. Gaige stated that there were more French troops at Yorktown than Americans.

His career through the French Revolution was traced down to the time he was arrested and thrown into an Austrian prison, where he was held four years, or until August 25, 1797.

Fifty years passed. Lafayette lost all his money. Then one day an American in Paris went to visit him, and Lafayette told him that he had hoped to see America again before he died.

When this man returned to the States he went to Washington, and told Henry Clay. The matter was laid before Congress and President Monroe was instructed to invite him to America as the guest of the United States. When Lafayette was told of this he said that he could not come in the ship that was to be sent for him; that he would come in a freighter as he believed that he had the money for that. A freighter with comfortable cabins was commissioned and sent for him, but he did not know until he landed that he was the guest of the American people.

CONT. NEXT PAGE

Lafayette (cont)

When he landed in New York in August, 1824, the greatest demonstration ever accorded any foreigner was given him. The whole country went wild over his return. With him was his son, George Washington Lafayette, and another Frenchman. He had never dreamed that this country held him so close to its heart. He asked how much a stage would cost to Uniontown, for he wanted to visit Albert Gallatin. That was enough. He was taken on a grand tour of the entire Nation. He was first taken to Washington, where Congress voted him \$200,000 and a township of land in Florida. This saved him from a pauper's grave, for he was then penniless. Everywhere he went he was given the greatest demonstration this country ever gave to a foreigner.

Going down to New Orleans he came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Wheeling, W. Va., where he took the stage over the old National pike to Uniontown. (Note. Lafayette came through Washington on May 25, 1825, and was given the greatest reception ever given any visitor up to that time). From Uniontown he went to Braddock's Field, and then to Pittsburgh.

His visit to Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon was described in a vivid manner. As the boat carried him down the Potomac cannon were fired from the shore

every half mile to announce his approach.

When he took his son before Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon he placed his arms around his shoulders and said: "You are standing in the presence of the greatest dead since Jesus Christ."

Almost a century rolled around, and then the great German war machine started to grind out its old enemy, France. He described how this country entered the war, and the arrival of the Rainbow Division under General Pershing. He described these as the finest force

of fighting men that ever went against an enemy.

When it arrived in Paris and marched with Pershing out to the grave of Lafayette, it took the combined forces of all the Paris police to hold back the French women who wanted to throw themselves

on the necks of the American doughboys. The march to the grave of Lafayette was described, and of the simple ceremony when the American commander said "Lafayette, we are here."

Why and Wherefore

By CAL HUNTER

(Continued from Yesterday)

(3)—Andrew Ralston One of County's Greatest Men

One of the greatest names for God is "Creator." And by inference to create, to observe something lacking in the procedure of life, and to hammer out on the anvil of one's soul something new, something that adds wonder and service to the scheme of things.

So it is that in stressing the belated honors due Andrew Ralston, recognition of whom a leading historian has already pointed out as due and fitting, this column reflects that the spirit of Andrew Ralston hovers about every threshing machine which uses the essential principle he discovered. He was its creator, he gave it to the world.

Whilst one major invention was sufficient to make Mr. Ralston the fit subject of a monument, his genius proved itself in other directions, and the United States issued him a patent on an oil burning lantern, which was manufactured in West Middletown by James L. Bell, a tinner. One of these is in the possession of Mr. Bell's niece, Mrs. Isaac B. Smith. It is part of a wonderful collection of antiques owned by Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Narrigan Brothers, of the Mt. Hope section, still use a sheep feed rack invented by Mr. Ralston, and say it is the best they have ever seen. Evidently Mr. Ralston used his genius lavishly, as will be glimpsed from the following passages in a letter written from New London, Iowa, under the date of January 29, 1935, by his granddaughter, Jeanetta Lynn:

"I can just barely remember Grandfather, but of course, as long as Mother was here I heard more or less about him. He was it, as far as Mother was concerned, so loving and gentle in his disposition.

"I can remember seeing numerous drawings of Grandfather's. As I remember they were on the white side of material that was black oil cloth on one side and white on the other. One of these was a contrivance for milking a kicking cow."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Why and Wherefore

By CAL HUNTER

(Continued from Yesterday)

(4) Andrew Ralston One of County's Greatest Men

Of Andrew Ralston, a native of the Mt. Hope section, Washington County, to whom was issued Patent No. 2467 under the date of February 21, 1842, reissuing it to him on January 15, 1856, after improvements had been made by him, his granddaughter, Jeanetta Lynn, of New London, Iowa, under date of January 29, 1935, says, in addition to what was quoted in this column yesterday:

"The only patents that I know of were the one for the threshing machine, and two churns, one a dog churn and the other a rocking chair churn. Father and Mother once saw a man exhibiting a dog churn at the Henry County Fair which was an infringement on Grandfather's patent. I think the man disappeared from the grounds soon after being interviewed by my parents, of course taking the churn with him. The medal that he received at a Pennsylvania fair for the most patented articles is still in the family."

A misconception could have crept into the Ralston family tradition as to the actual patenting of the dog churn and the rocking chair churn. This matter might be looked up by our Congressman.

Beyond dispute, Andrew Ralston stands in history as the inventor of the grain separator. The modern thresher is his, for he applied the fundamental principle effectively. It is unfortunate that, as it were by accident, his name was not attached to the machine. But it would be a case of ingratitude were the people of Washington County to deny him, even at this late date, some fitting memorial, a permanent tribute to his genius.

It is my opinion that were the matter of a permanent memorial to Andrew Ralston broached to Mr. Henry Ford, who with great enthusiasm removed the last of the old threshers from West Middletown to Dearborn, Mich., he would be only too happy to cooperate with the Federated Women's Clubs, in the erection of a permanent memorial to Andrew Ralston, a constructive genius.

Why and Wherefore

By CAL HUNTER

(1) J. R. McNary on First Thresher

One of my goor friends, Joseph B. McNary, of Burgettstown, touches up the threshing machine situation in the following passages of a letter to the column.

"I do not believe any threshers were constructed as early as in the Forties. Of course, "a something" has to be conceived, and perfected, before it can be patented, and I believe samples of the Rawlston (correct) "cleaner" may have been built by the McClure firm as early as 1855, and surely by 1856.

"My father's home was on the line of the Panhandle railroad, one-half mile east of the Dinsmore tunnel, the Francis Mines property, just west of Burgettstown, in Smith Township. The first implement in the nature of a cleaner or grain separator ever to come into the Township was onto my father's property, near the location of the Francis tippie, on the railroad. It was brought in for a thresher set.

"This thresher was a McClure-built machine, and was (in part at least) owned and operated by Alexander McConnell, of Hanover Township. The location was on the hillside south of the railroad, and just opposite the mansion home on the north side of the brook traversing the valley.

"The rig had pulled in and stopped at the set on the hillside, the team in front fording the brook, and the machine at right angles uphill. The front team had been detached and was at one side and the rear team was still hitched to the outfit. One of the horses was the most valuable stallion in the norther section of the County. In unloading, someone threw a canvas in such a way as to frighten the team, causing it to run violently down towards the brook, a distance of 175 feet, straight for a large sugar maple tree. The team crashed astride the sugar maple, and the tongue of the "outfit" landed squarely in the middles, crushing the skull of the great stallion.

(2) J. R. McNary on First Thresher

Joseph R. McNary, whose acquaintance I made at the Burgettstown Fair some years ago, has done the public and me a real favor to tell about the first thresher ever to come into Smith Township, and how a prize stallion had his head crushed at the first set. Writing further he says:

"The advent of this strange invention caused something of a sensation, and many witnessed the accident to the stallion, including the writer, who was then a small boy. The old Panhandle was constructed across the site of the "run-off," almost immediately afterward. I feel certain that there had been specimens of the McClure machine built before 1857. It is natural to suppose there had been in order to test and improve the invention.

"After considering the matter over night, and consulting some data besides, I am convinced that the episode of the stallion being

killed occurred in the early Fifties, probably 1852; and that the Panhandle railroad grading began the next year.

"I was not close to this thresher, or old enough to read if I had been. But the other Middletown machine, observed after I was nine or ten years old, had the McClure name and Rawlston patent painted on it.

"The Great Frost occurred the night of the 4th and the morning of the 5th of June, 1859."

Mr. McNary spells the name Andrew Ralston with a "w" and in this he may be correct, although the name is not so spelled in the patent. I have recently read that there never was a Robert Burns, his name was Robert Burness. So I am not inclined to overlook the possibility that Mr. McNary may be highly correct in writing of Andrew Rawlston.

And now, Mr. McNary, the writer extends you every kind wish. The next time I am in the vicinity of Burgettstown you shall have a call. And do write. If the matter is of public interest I shall answer through this column, otherwise by mail.

Why and Wherefore

By CAL HUNTER

West Middletown

Hail West Middletown, richest of all Washington County's many hill communities and delightful villages in historic lore and mellow tradition. It was in the exalted atmosphere of the oldest incorporated town in the county that a highly important station of the Underground Railway sped the escaping Negro slave on his journey to Canada, and here came immortal John Brown, ostensibly to buy sheep, but more truly to confer with local abolitionists.

Noted also is West Middletown as the home of the Campbells, Alexander, founder of the Christian Church and Bethany College, and Jane, the leading sprit of Pleasant Hill Seminary, which in Civil War time enrolled pupils from many States.

The first threshing machine, invented by Robert McClure, was a West Middletown product, and three of his daughters live in the old homeshead today.

West Middletown probably gave more of its sons to Civil War service than any other community of its size in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Patriotism flared to a white heat there, and the boys who went felt no sense of futility, they believed their cause was noble, and for it they were willing to die.

As if it were not enough for its streets to have been hallowed with the footsteps of John Brown, or to have nurtured the founder of a great branch of religious faith, brought into being a school for the education of young women, given the world a great agricul-

tural machine, and established itself as a veritable Sparta for production of brave soldiers, West Middletown drew within its borders and to its vicinity a high type of citizens, families of strong convictions, vigorous mentalities and fundamental culture.

Whilst West Middletown today is no longer a noted center for the things which made it famous in years gone by, it has made admirable progress in creature comforts, and has preserved the delightful flavor of old-time culture. In romantic old living rooms or parlors, of houses indeed now a bit too close to the splendid ribbon of concrete which serves as a main street, one may talk with hospitable and friendly folk. Here is a woman artist one has known and esteemed for a third of a century, and there is a beloved Sunday School teacher with a gold medal from the State of Pennsylvania for 50 years of devoted teaching.

Entering West Middletown from the Buffalo Village side, one has opened before him, in the vast valley below, a scene of rural and pastoral beauty which almost partakes of grandeur. The breath comes quicker at the prospect. If there were not on that high hill men and women who had dreamed dreams and seen visions, and wished with Wordsworth that their days might be "joined each to each by natural plety," then let Jerusalem itself become merely a mart of trade.

The cobblestone pavements are history now, and the candle and the oil lamp have succumbed to the genius of Edison. When Thompson Hill receives that slated improvement, the motorist can roll out of beautiful West Middletown on modern roads in any chosen direction towards neighboring towns or business centers. Or, if fancy and romance call, he can drift down the improved road along Buffalo creek towards Bethany, observing nature in almost frontier simplicity.

Much has gone out of West Middletown in the sons and daughters furnished to the world's serious pursuits, but much remains of worthy tradition, happy homes, and a determination on the part of the people to maintain a community which will attract the respect and admiration of all who know it.

SPEAKER TELLS OF OBJECTIVES OF SCHOLARSHIP

Interesting Address Delivered
by Willis A. Sutton at After-
noon Session of Teachers'
Institute.

Dec 1931

ENTERTAINMENT PLEASING

Teachers in session at the eighty-first annual Washington County Institute, being held in the auditorium of Washington High School, yesterday afternoon heard an interesting address, "Scholarship as an Objective in Education," delivered by Willis A. Sutton, of Atlanta, Ga., former president of the National Education Association.

The speaker at the morning session was F. H. Gaige, of Millersville State Teachers' College, who spoke on "The Influence of Leadership." Mr. Gaige's addresses have been a daily feature of the institute.

Unusually pleasing entertainment was offered the teachers yesterday, members of the Metropolitan Concert Company presenting an entertained yesterday morning and the Freeman Hammond Players offering "Laugh That Off," a rollicking comedy, during the afternoon assembly.

Scholarships offer the diligent student a goal, worthy of attaining, Mr. Sutton stated, and pointed out a number of instances where young men and women have been able to secure the further education they desired only through thorough and sincere study that resulted in receiving of a scholarship.

The general session of the institute was opened yesterday by the Rev. W. P. McConkey, of the Central Presbyterian Church, with devotional exercises.

Following this, Christmas carols were featured by Grover Sims, musical instructor of the Institute, accompanied on the piano by Miss Sara Knestrick, a teacher in the Canton Township Schools. Miss Knestrick, who has been Mr. Sims accompanist during the entire institute, is well and popularly known among Washington music lovers.

Arthur W. Evans, educator and lecturer, of Chicago, Ill., spoke in the departmental work in the auditorium before the general session on "Lords of the Land." In this he pointed out that man is the only animal with the capacity to create. This is shown by the fact that he has created, for instance, the hoe, the plow, the tractor and the Ford.

He pictured man as a "laughing animal," and he pointed out that his gift of laughter has probably kept many of us out of the lunatic asylum during the last year or two. A sane man knows when to laugh and just how long to laugh.

After racking his brain for a definition of man he told that a great French scientist had called him the "cooking animal" for the reason that he is the only animal that cooks. Mr. Evans' definition was that "man is a learned animal." In illustrating this he pointed out that a spider's web is always the same, there is no difference in its structure down through all the years; and a robin's nest is always the same. But man has always had the urge to create and discover.

The national homicide record, the speaker said, is an international disgrace. Life is held very cheap in America, and our civil government and murder records are two outstanding things that need to be remedied. He expressed great hope in the country's future, due to education.

The general session addresses of today will be, at the 10 a. m. meeting, "Unfortunate Characters of History", by F. H. Gaige, and "What America Means to me", by Arthur W. Evans; and in the afternoon, 1:15, "Character as an Objective in Education", by Willis A. Sutton, and "The Mirths of the Nation", by Mr. Evans.

now reduced to almost penury and are obliged to hustle for a living under the present regime. Many of the so-called higher class have been forced to learn some trade by means of which they are enabled to subsist. Caste in society has been practically eliminated. Citizens, in a large way, are living on a common level. This happy change has come about as one of the effects of the World War, and in Germany today a government very much like that of the U. S. A. has been established.

Arthur W. Evans gave a vivid picture of England under the old regime of the lords and landed proprietors. He told how in his childhood days he was taught in the schools how the English flag flew over the world. Then he told how in the Boer war it required 250,000 British soldiers to conquer a handful of Boers. England had expected to end the war in three months, but it took them 36 months.

He paid a high tribute to David Lloyd George, telling how he came up from the common people to become one of England's greatest

men of his time. George had not forgotten how when he was a boy he had seen how the landed proprietors rode over the common people, and he demanded that the House of Lords place a heavy tax on landed estates. This was refused, and George went back to the people in another election. He was supported. Then he went before the House of Lords again, and when they found that he had the support of the country they passed the bill. It was the greatest achievement in England since the Bill of Rights had been passed in 1689.

In his address before a group of teachers at institute prior to the general session today, Arthur W. Evans spoke interestingly of the German people. He compared the economic practices of the people of that country with the people of this country, showing how, in many ways, the Germans surpass,

not only America, but almost all other nations.

The forests of Germany, for example, are being conserved to a degree worthy of imitation by any other nation of earth, he said. Not even the smallest piece of timber is allowed to go to waste, but is utilized to advantage in some manner. Vast forests of virgin timber are carefully preserved, and young trees by the thousand, are put out in sections not adapted to agriculture. In contrast to this, Mr. Evans said, in Pennsylvania alone there are 30 million acres of waste land on which trees should be growing, to replace the vast areas that have been denuded in lumbering operations.

A revolutionary change has taken place, he stated, in the form of government east of the Rhine. Thousands of persons who were sitting in high places under the former system of government, are

DECEMBER 18, 1931

FINAL SESSION OF INSTITUTE THIS MORNING

Annual Gathering of County Teachers Will Adjourn at Noon—W. C. E. A. Reports to Be Heard.

F. H. GAIGE WILL SPEAK

The 81st Washington County Teachers' Institute will be adjourned today at noon, an address and business and reports of the Washington County Education Association to feature the final session.

An unusually keen interest was manifest in the institute this year, the addresses of well known educators and lecturers proving interesting and informing and revealing pertinent facts that were eagerly absorbed by all teachers.

Five points were outlined as a character builder by Willis A. Sutton, of Atlanta, Ga., who spoke yesterday afternoon on the subject "Character as an Object in Education." He said first that one should have a job, something to occupy one's spare time in referring to school students. He urged young men and women to "play for play's sake." He told the teachers to have sympathy with their pupils and urged them to know them and know their impulses. Lastly, he said that teachers should know the spiritual side of their pupils.

Mr. Sutton spoke of the rapid and ever changing of conditions, the migration from the farm to the city and stated that crime among youth is partly a result of being subject to outside stimulus, a strong force that fights against character.

"The Mirths of the Nations" was the subject of an address by Arthur W. Evans, who spoke of the manner in which history is taught in various countries and its reactions. The speaker pointed out how the coming of all peoples to this nation had given it a broader outlook and put living on a larger scale.

Rev. Joseph S. Morledge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, will be in charge of devotions today. F. H. Gaige, popular speaker, of Millersville State Teachers' College, will address the institute on "Practical History."

Dr. S. H. Williams

SWARMS OF INSECT FOES

"Because of the myriads of crawling things, including snakes, tarantulas and voracious ants that eat one's clothing from his body, it is customary to sleep in a hammock enclosed with a mosquito net—protection against the blood sucking vampire bats."

Dr. Williams particularly recalls his first sight of a native fish-killing expedition. The Indians paddled up the river toward a waterfall at midnight, carrying flaming torches. Then they appeared to hack at the water with large knives.

He learned the next day that the light of the flares lured the large kartabash fish to the surface where they could be killed.

His tightest spot, Dr. Williams says, was in an Indian village on the Potaro River. An Indian woman had been bitten by a fer-de-lance, most deadly of all South American snakes, and out of pity he gave her an injection of the serum he carried against the poison. But the woman failed for a time to respond to stimulants. As he describes it himself:

"The Indians grouped closely about were suspicious of me, and one man, presumably the woman's husband, did not take his eyes from me; if the woman died I was to be held responsible."

BATTLE FOR LIFE

"For two hours her pulse steadily grew weaker. I literally sweat blood. My Negro guide, Sam Christopher, an experienced jungle explorer, joined me, and we discussed the situation. Sam confirmed my worst fears; the Indians would exact from us the penalty for the woman's death."

"I told Sam to pack our equipment and be ready to fight. He smiled sadly and said, 'They will butcher us!'"

"I watched my patient closely and administered another stimulant."

"Soon her pulse quickened, and then her eyelids moved. Sam heated water, and I used my last bullion cube to make a hot drink, which the woman was able to swallow. Within an hour she was out of danger."

"I was so exhausted that I lay down in a hammock and slept for hours. When I awakened I found spread on the ground before me a number of articles, including a jaguar tooth necklace, two fine bows, several small nuggets of gold, and some nose and lip ornaments—gifts from the grateful natives."

Though he calls it "green hell," Dr. Williams wants to lead another expedition into the jungles, because, as he says:

"Northern winters are too cold."

Teachers Institute

1929

INSTITUTE HAS BUSINESS MEET ON FINAL DAY

Teachers Urged to Attend W. C. E. A. Meetings—Independent Districts Invited to Join in Institute.

Dec 19 1931
ROLL OF DEAD IS READ

The business session of the Washington County Institute Friday morning was in charge of H. S. Kuder of Canonsburg, who urged all teachers of Washington County to attend at least one of the two meetings of the Washington County Education Association, one to be held in Canonsburg on January 11, 1932; the other some time in February at California. During this period a music drill was conducted by Grover Sims, assisted at the piano by Miss Helen E. Knes-trick, who at the close of the singing period, rendered a piano selection, which called forth generous applause.

The committee on Necrology reported that during the period since the institute of 1930 the following County teachers, most of whom taught many years ago, had passed into the great beyond: J. L. Myers, John Knox, Mrs. Margaret Williams, Mrs. Lillian Bailey, Mrs. Alice E. Black, Mrs. M. E. Sutherland, Mrs. Ida Smith, H. W. Blackburn, J. Allen Williams, Dr. H. Bartilson, Emmer B. Enoch, Ell S. Day, Mrs. Sevilla C. French, Miss Joan Murphy, Mrs. J. Irwin Knox, Miss Sadie A. Bebout, Miss Rosanna Irwin, Sherman Dunn, Jacob Harshman, Mrs. Elizabeth Leiner, Mrs. H. M. Curry, Rev. W. B. Smiley.

The committee was composed of B. F. Skelton, B. F. Hagar and R. E. Boyles.

The resolutions committee also reported, commending the superintendent and his office for the high character of the program, thanking local school authorities for courtesies extended, pleading loyalty to Dr. Rule as State Superintendent, and endorsing, in principle, the ten-year plan. One resolution of special interest reads: "Whereas, The possibilities are that we shall be housed in more commodious surroundings in our Institute next year, we recommend that the independent districts of the County be invited to join this body in our annual institute." The report was given hearty approval. Members of this committee were H. L. Tennyson, Raymond T. Barber, William E. Noble and C. H. Lyon.

Rare Books and Papers Are Exhibited at Canonsburg

1934

CANONSBURG, Nov. 14.—Valuable and rare editions of old books and papers featured the Book Fair of the Woman's Club of Canonsburg held this afternoon and evening in the W. C. T. U. Home, West Pike street. Much interest was shown and a number of new books, especially those for children, were sold.

O. C. George, of Canonsburg, exhibited a Britches' Bible of 1615.

George Washington's Journal of 1747-48 was shown by Mrs. D. H. Fee. It told of his travels and contained drawings he made on surveying trips. George Washington's Journal of Accounts with the United States, June 1775 to June 1783 proved one of the interesting exhibits.

Another old volume was Dr. Watts' Preface to the Psalms of David, which was edited by the Rev. Robert Reid, of Erie, and published in 1825.

Maps in Mitchell's School Atlas, published in 1855, attracted much attention. It was shown by B. E. Neill.

A diary kept by Mrs. Mattie McNary Russell, during 1865, was shown. It contained an account of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mrs. J. C. Rankin, Canonsburg, exhibited a copy of the Psalms of David published in 1814.

A Bible, which was brought to this country from Jerusalem, was displayed by Mrs. D. A. Spencer.

Of unusual interest locally was a history of Canonsburg, published in 1875. One picture was of the old fair grounds, located in the vicinity of the present Curry Field.

Numerous copies of McGuffey and Osgood Readers and Cramer's Pittsburgh Almanacks of 1814-15-17 were exhibited.

Miss Mary Patterson was chairman of the committee in charge of the display.

Famous American Sneaker at W. & J.

Dr. Wallace Nutting, of Massachusetts, Artist and Authority on Antiques, to Speak Saturday.

HIS CAREER NOTABLE

Dr. Wallace Nutting, of Farmington, Mass., the most beloved of all American portrayals of old-fashioned landscapes, old American homes and furniture, will deliver the main address at the commencement exercises of Washington and Jefferson College Saturday morning. He offers a unique illustration of what has been done by men to achieve success and add beauty to a prosaic world after ill health has called a halt to their chosen career.

Born and reared in Maine, he set the ministry as his goal and achieved it. He served in churches in Newark, in St. Paul, in Seattle, and in Providence. But his physical afflictions soon necessitated his retirement from the ministry. As a lover of American landscapes and old American homes and furniture, he turned his interest to them and developed, at first as a hobby and later as a material contribution to the culture and beauty of American achievements, his natural ability in portraying with a camera the scenes of American

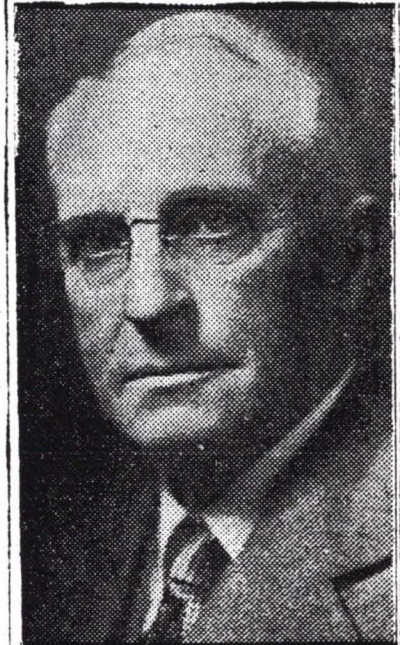
farms and landscapes. In these he illustrated his ideals of old-fashioned scenes of American life.

Later Wallace Nutting began to color his photographs and developed this art until today his pictures literally are on the walls of millions of American homes.

His study of the interiors and decorations of old homes has led to a dozen of these having been restored as monuments and conveyed to various organizations. He has produced six books on early furniture, the last of which with its two large volumes, contains no less than 5,000 pictures. Later he published more than 20 volumes of his most beautiful pictures, with incidental remarks and explanations. In this joyful but exacting occupation the collections of Dr. Nutting have become established as the basis for old-fashioned courses of studies over the entire country.

In his study of antique furniture it was necessary for his peace of mind, in order to reconcile his studies with his desire for the whole truth, to take apart a great

number of old pieces, inspect them and make repairs. His study of antique furniture has been so thorough and so extensive that at the present time he is recognized as perhaps the greatest authority in the country. At one time 55 workers aided him in his plant for the reconstruction and reproduction of beautiful antique furniture. One



WALLACE NUTTING

of the ten commandments of his shop is "never let a piece of work leave your hands till you are proud of it."

A collection and study was also made of the wrought iron utensils and hardware of the early homes. These Dr. Nutting reproduces in every good form, and some believe the Nutting forge has shown 1,500 patterns.

Dr. Nutting is known best to the American people as the great artist of American scenes, with emphasis on the old dwellings and furniture, their gardens and orchards, their winding old roads, and farm streams. His records contain thousands upon thousands of beautiful and exacting authentic illustrations.

For his outstanding contribution to the beautifying of American homes and recording permanently the beauty of former beautiful American homes Dr. Nutting will be honored with a Doctor of Humanities degree by Washington and Jefferson College.

15

20 CIVIL WAR VETERANS STILL LIVE IN COUNTY

Washington Has Even Dozen
Survivors of Great Conflict
and Eight Others Live at

Other Points.

May 31, 1932
NINE ON G. A. R. ROLL HERE

Washington still has ten white veterans of the Civil War living, the oldest of whom is 93 and the youngest is 81. In addition to these men are two colored veterans who fought in the Union army during the war of the sixties. The list follows:

A. T. Anderson, 86, of 47 North avenue; Company B. First West Virginia Cavalry.

Thomas H. Blackhurst, 81, of 210 Park avenue; drummer boy in Company I, Third P. H. B., Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

James B. Carter; resident of Washington now living in the Soldiers' Home, at Erie; returns to Washington frequently; Company K, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Wade J. Day, 88, of 234 East Maiden street; Company B 22nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

William Hand, 93, of Buena Vista street; Company E, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

George Harshman, 86, of 52 Shannon avenue, Company K, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Benjamin J. Graham, 91, of Jefferson avenue; Company F, 103rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Newton Mumbower, 87, of 366 Addison street; Company C, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Jefferson Younkens, 88, of 1024 Arch street; Company C, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Warren V. Dean, 85, of Hotel Brookman; Company D, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

COLORED VETERANS

William Mull, of 237 North Lincoln street; served in Company L, First Virginia Cavalry (colored troops). He was at the fall of Richmond, after which his regiment was dismounted and sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, in Texas, to head off General Kirby Smith, the Confederate, who was trying to escape from Texas with his entire command, and join Maximilian in Mexico. Mr. Mull served seven months in Texas, during which time his regiment helped build the old narrow gauge railroad from Brazos to Brownsville. He says that this was the first railroad in Texas; at least in that part of the Lone Star State. He was mustered out in Texas, and taken to City Point, Virginia, where he was discharged and paid off.

John Patterson, of North College; service record not known.

Canonsburg has but one Civil War veteran left, George G. Moyer, aged 85, who served in Company C, 205th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

There are still living at Houston:

William Lockhart, 86, of Company A, 147th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

A. W. McConnell, 93, of Company C, 22nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Down near Ten Mile village, in Amwell Township, lives James Smith, hale and hearty at the age of almost 91 years. He celebrated his birthday last July by working in the harvest field. He served in Company B, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Clinton Lewis, 84, is also another Civil War veteran living in Amwell Township. He still drives his old Model T Ford, and declares that he would not trade it for the best modern automobile on the market. He served in Company K, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Carson Malone, 90, is Burgettstown's sole surviving Civil War veteran, and he predicts that he will live to be 100. He served with Company G, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. On September 13, 1931, the members of Bartley Robinson Phillips Post No. 557, Veterans of Foreign Wars, held a flag raising at Fairview Cemetery, Burgettstown, in honor of Mr. Malone.

Hopkins Moffitt, of Daisytown, who rode with the Ringgold Cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia seventy years ago, is probably Washington County's oldest Civil War veteran. He celebrated his 95th birthday on March 31, 1932.

Of interest in connection with this same Ringgold Cavalry of Civil War fame, is the fact that on July 31, 1931, five survivors gathered at the home of James H. Dever, 234 East Maiden street, for the 58th reunion. These five were: Hopkins Moffitt and Morris Smith, both of Daisytown; Wade J. Day, of Washington; Joseph Barnett, of Girard, Ohio, and J. W. Byland, of Dormont.

John Patterson, 92, is the last veteran in the McMurray section, and one of two survivors of Company C, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The other is James McEwen, of Kansas City, Missouri.

William F. Templeton Post No. 120, Grand Army of the Republic, received one new member during the past year, who joined about a month ago, bringing the total membership of the post up to 322 since of its organization, March 20, 1878.

While the Post lost four members by death during the past year, it gained this one new member, and the present membership is nine.

The new member is Warren V. Dean, aged 85, who came to Washington recently from Illinois, and for a short time was living at the Hotel Brookman, North Main street. He served in Company D, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

15

The other members of the post are:

A. T. Anderson, 86.
Thomas H. Blackhurst, 81.
Wade J. Day, 88.
William Hand, 93.

George Harshman, 86.
Benjamin J. Graham, 91.
Newton Mumbower, 88.
Jefferson Younkens, 88.

The four members who died during the year were:

William Horn, 93, of Buffalo Township; died May 17, 1932.
Walter C. LaMaster, 95; died September 17, 1931, in Washington.
Thomas Yeager, 84; died December 4, 1931, at Elm Grove, W. Va.
Rev. T. W. Young, almost 89; died Oct. 20, 1931, at Pittsburgh.

COLLEGE LIBRARY DEPOSITORY FOR LOCAL DISTRICT

Jan 1936

Few persons realize that the W. & J. College library has been for many years the Government depository for this Congressional District of documents and books of practically all branches of the Federal Government.

The great wealth of useful material thus made available to local businesses and industries has been used to a limited extent for some time, but the full possibilities thus available for the public have been used by few. The library authorities wish to emphasize that this material is accessible to any person at any time, within the library.

Constant additions, representing works of many departments, bureaus and commissions in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, are being sent to the College Library yearly, monthly, and even weekly. All of this is carefully catalogued and filed. These publications, selected by the librarians, cover activities of the Government in many cases extending back to the Revolution.

Among the many volumes are series concerning: American state papers, Senate and House reports and documents, the Congressional Records, booklets of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Justice (crime reports), Postoffice, State (diplomatic service and treaties), Bureau of Standards, Farm Bureau, Bureau of Education, Smithsonian Institution, National Park Service, reports of the Geological Survey, Pan-American Union reports, and all decisions and reports of the Supreme Court.

Included are messages and papers of the President; tariff, labor, internal revenue, public health and I. C. C. reports; and census reports (of all kinds).

Among the rest are the works of the Women's and Children's Bureaus, and information concerning West Point and the Naval Academy. Certain comparable documents for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are also available to all at the College Library.

Many of these documents are sold to the public through the Government Printing Office.

FIRST M'GUFFEY READER IS NOW A CENTURY OLD

1936

OXFORD, O., April 29.—(UP)—

Representatives of societies dedicated to the immortalization of the famous McGuffey Readers, which years ago were the main textbooks of the nation's schools, will gather at Miami University here this summer to celebrate the 100th anniversary of publication of the first "Reader."

The celebration will be held Jul-

24 and 25 in Withrow Court of Miami, where McGuffey, as a teacher there from 1826 to 1836, wrote the readers, Dr. Harvey C. Minnich, curator of Miami's McGuffey Museum, announced. McGuffey societies, scattered

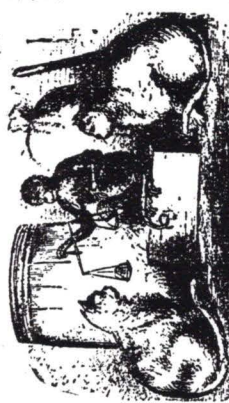
from coast to coast, will send delegates.

The societies have pledged themselves to raise \$10,000 needed to complete the Lorado Taft McGuffey Memorial, to be erected in honor of the educator on the Miami campus.

The university now boasts one of the large and most complete collections of McGuffey's Readers, being second only to that of the Detroit Public Library. Henry Ford has the third largest. The Miami collection includes the only copy of the McGuffey Primer.

NEW THIRD READER,
52


5. The other scale was now too heavy.
This gave the upright judge a fine pretense
to take a second mouthful.



6. "Hold! hold!" cried the two cats;
"give each of us his share of the rest, and
we will be content."
7. "If you are content," says the monkey,
"justice is not. The law, my friends, must
have its course."
8. So he nibbled first one piece, and then
the other. The poor cats, seeing their
cheese in a fair way to be all eaten, most
humbly begged the judge to give himself
further trouble.
"Not so fast, I beseech you, my
friends," says the judge; "we owe justice to

NEW THIRD READER,
100

8. For 'twas a friendly guide-post stood,
His wandering steps to guide;
And thus he found that to the 'good',
No evil could betide.



9. Ah well, thought he, one thing I've learned,
Nor shall I soon forget;
Whatever frightens me again,
I'll march straight up to it.
10. And when I hear an idle tale,
Of monster or of ghost,
I'll tell of this, my lonely walk,
And one tall, white guide-post.

TO TEACHERS.
Thus far, only familiar words are found in these lessons.
The necessity of a proper progression will now require the
introduction of a few more difficult words. Such
words will be defined, as at the head of this lesson.

Pages like these from the old McGuffey Readers bring memories to many an American schoolboy, now grown. This interest has resulted in the erection of a memorial by Lorado Taft, showing the kindly faced textbook writer gazing on a group of children in the costumes of a hundred years ago.

New Social Order Is in Making, W. & J. Graduating Class Is Told

June 5 1933 — Commencement June 3.

Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, in his Commencement address at Washington & Jefferson Saturday, said in part:

When you step out of these halls today you will not enter the same world that you left in 1929. Rarely does the passing of a full generation witness such profound economic, social and spiritual changes as have been wrought in the world during the past four years.

In the past it has been considered the privilege of every youth upon leaving college to enter gayly and confidently into a prosperous and happy world, assured that with an average amount of diligence he would soon make for himself a place in business or the professions where, after due effort, he would find it possible to live comfortably, provide security for his old age and give his own children in their turn opportunities at least equal to the ones he had enjoyed, while at the same time creating for himself a position of honor and prominence.

This happy prospect of readily finding a place for yourselves in the world cannot, if one is to speak sincerely and with full knowledge of the situation in the world today, be predicted on this occasion. You are not going out, except perhaps in those rare instances where your future may already be provided for, to lives of easy conquest, of early competence, of assured position. You are going out, if you have the courage, to smile in the face of disappointment, to overcome difficulties; to look squarely in the sullen eyes of possible adversity. We are witnessing the birth throes of a new, and, let us hope, a finer and better social order. Yours will be the rare privilege of helping to build this new order. What more inspiring prospect would any man of courage and vision ask? Here is the same opportunity that men of your breed from the beginning of time have rushed to meet whenever the chance offered. Great occasions have always produced men great enough for their needs.

We are in the midst of a social revolution today, not only in America, but in every Country of the world. We have lost our old sureness, our old confidence that we are particularly favored of God, that nothing can happen to us, the best of all people, in the best of all countries, in the best of all worlds. The old shibboleths that have sprung from our boastful lips in the past are no longer heard. We are accustoming ourselves to drastic changes in our modes of living. Hesitantly, even fearfully, we are embarking on new social adventures just as surely as our forefathers set out on untrodden and uncharted paths in the earlier days.

Our belief in the irresistible power of position and money has been shattered. We have found that even gold can vanish. The great of the earth are learning to walk humbly and hesitatingly, divested of the domineering self-confidence that formerly swept all before them. The rich man of four years ago is the poor man of today, and the man of moderate means of that time is looking now to the Government for his meager food and scanty clothing.

Men of my generation who have any conception of the social implications of the present, or any desire to keep reasonably within the bounds of truth, are in no boastful spirit when we face an audience such as this. Instead of coming here to give you an opportunity to bask in our presence, or to listen to our unctuous sentences; instead of offering you platitudinous advice, we are today standing before you and confessing, frankly and humbly, that we have made a mess of things.

What have we done with the heritage that was entrusted to us to guard; to enhance, if possible, but certainly to pass on to you in order that you and your children might live fuller and richer lives? We have squandered it riotously and recklessly. We have thrown it away on mad enterprises. We have dissipated it in soft living. We have chased not a few rainbows and embraced a thousand chimeras. Taught that the wealth of America was inexhaustible, we came to believe that wealth was the aim and end of existence. We became a money-chasing, a materialistic nation.

Each man was a law unto himself. "Rugged individualism" became our national motto. Were there money changers in the temple? Was there graft and corruption in high places? Did trusted bankers speculate with their depositors' savings? Did the strong despoil the weak and the rich snatch from the poor his pittance? Why should one care provided he might get his? In the name of self-government we sardonically enacted laws only to break them openly and flagrantly. Prohibition statutes were an incitement to bootlegging. Income tax laws, designed to equalize the fiscal burdens of government, were put into the books only to be evaded. We jeered at our legislative bodies; we scoffed at our courts. When we thought about it we even laughed at ourselves.

All that we asked from government was negation. So long as the powerful could exploit his brother we wanted less government in business. We demanded back the law of the jungle, where wolf might eat wolf, the strong despoil the weak.

We wanted to be let alone to pursue our selfish, acquisitive, lawless and Godless ways. But that was yesterday. Today it is a different story. We know now that if he who lives by the sword must die by the sword, so he who lives by money must die by money. The arrogant and the ruthless have been caught up helpless by the very machines they erected with their own hands. Rugged individualists are running to the Government at Washington begging the strong man there to give them more government in business to enable them to save something for themselves out of the wreckage that they so wantonly brought about.

But we are beginning to put our house in order. From the very edge

of the precipice from which we were about to fall to destruction we are creeping back with the sweat of cold, deadly fear upon our brows. While we still hang our heads as we reflect upon the indecencies, the banalities, the vulgarities of the life that we were living, hope is springing up that once again we may be able to build up a more decent and stable society for the use of a happier and more contented, if less prosperous, people.

It is not a bright picture that I have painted. Perhaps some may think that on an occasion such as this, even if the facts are as I have stated them to be, they should be colored to a rosier tint, or even altogether suppressed. But I do not believe that the straight-thinking, clear-eyed youths of today, want to be sent into battle with a bedtime story ringing in their ears. For the call has come to you to fall into line and march forward to support the troops that have been retreating before the enemy. My generation needs your help. In the light of the sordid history we have written we pose no superior attitude based upon greater age, more mature experience and more varied accomplishments. We have been barely holding the lines; in fact, we have not been holding them. Here they have been bending and there giving way. Our hands are becoming palsied and our self-confidence is as vanishing smoke.

I have said that the picture I have painted is not a bright one. I must qualify that statement. To him of soft spirit and weak fiber, to the man who is not able to stand firmly on his feet with head erect and with courage high, it is indeed a dismal prospect that lies ahead. But I have painted a land of promise to him who has courage and idealism and the urge to forge for

himself a real life. To the man with the will to conquer, with the spirit that knows no surrender, with a love for adventure and a craving for accomplishment, the prospect ahead is as enticing and alluring as the dreams that induced Columbus to turn the prows of his ships toward a great discovery and a glorious page in history.

A great adventure lies ahead; an adventure so intriguing to a man of high purpose that he can scarcely wait to engage in it. To prevail in this contest will call for courage far superior to that required of a soldier going into the trenches, but, as always, victory in the end will be to the brave and that they who go in with high hopes and a stout heart will in the end conquer by their perseverance and steadfastness, there is no manner of doubt. Men of your breed have always conquered. They have won their way out of the caves of prehistoric man to the greatest civilization the world has ever known. They have encompassed the depths of the ocean and the rarefied air of the heavens. They have penetrated into every fastness of mountains and impassible jungles. They have braved every known terror of war or pestilence or savage beast. They have planted their conquering feet upon both the poles and subdued the tropics to their will. Who can doubt that the sons of these resistless conquering men will in their turn overcome the enemies they are called upon to face and once more emerging triumphant, help to establish not only in this country of ours but everywhere a higher and happier social order than the world has ever seen?

For we must build a new social order. We must set up higher social ideals. Society is no happier or stronger than its most miserable and weakest group. The terrible period through which we are passing, if it has taught us nothing else, has made us realize our interdependence on each other. If we are to build a happier future for our children and our children's children, we must build it together. We must learn to understand each other. We must cultivate tolerance. We must let live if we would ourselves live, and, above all else, we must adhere to the policy of protecting the weak against the strong; of curbing over-reaching ruthless power; of assuring to all both weak and strong, that equality of opportunity that is the cornerstone of our American civilization.

And may I make a special plea for an intelligent participation by every citizen in the affairs of government. I have always been impatient with the attitude that has been all too prevalent among the more prosperous and better educated sections of our society that government is outside the range of their interest, something not quite nice to have anything to do with. As if government were anything in the world but organized society, the instrument created by ourselves for the realization of our ideals. Government is never corrupt or sordid or ineffectual unless the people that it expresses are corrupt or sor-

did or ineffectual. Government is the reflection from the mirror of that social order which is looking into the mirror. And if we do not like the expression on that reflection the only way we can correct it is to cultivate a different expression on the image looking into the mirror.

It is my privilege at the moment to have some small share in the valiant stand that our people through its organized Government are making against the foe before which we were almost in complete rout. Much as I cherish the opportunity of being in the immediate battle I would much prefer to set forth with you upon the greater adventure that lies just ahead. It will be left to you to plant the flag of victory on the citadel of the enemy. I will be your privilege, if you keep the faith, to carve out a new social order where justice and fair dealing and straight thinking will be taken as matters of course. You will have periods of doubt. There will be times when you will not be certain as to the right path to follow. You will often despair at achieving the object you have set out to attain, but if you persevere; if you will scorn to quit in the face of the enemy; if you will

cooperate in a spirit of understanding and tolerance and forbearance with all others engaged with you in the joint enterprise; if you will keep your courage high, you must in the end have the mastery.

Who would choose to lead a life of ease and softness when he can follow the stern path of high adventure? Here is an enterprise where heart and ruggedness and high resolve are the only qualities that can prevail. If you have these qualities you cannot lose. The gage lies at your feet. Let those step forward who have the wish and the will to pick it up. Let the weaklings stand aside.

50-YEAR MEN GET CERTIFICATES AT WASH-JEFF

Forty-three W. & J. alumni who were graduated 50 or more years ago Saturday were presented semi-centennial certificates by their Alma Mater at the 132nd commencement "in recognition of fifty or more years of service to the Nation and loyalty to this college." By classes, they were:

- 1858—James Smith Barr, New Wilmington.
- 1868—Washington D. Braden, Butler, and Samuel D. McConnell, Easton, Md.
- 1872—John C. Gourley, Delmont.
- 1874—James Cummins, Wheeling, W. Va.,
- 1876—Friend C. Cox, Wheeling; James I. Brownson, Washington; John C. McCracken, Pittsburgh, and James H. Snowden, Pittsburgh.
- 1876—Calvin D. Wilson, Clendale, O., and Maurice E. Wilson, Washington.
- 1877—Thomas S. Brown, Pittsburgh; John A. Keys, Morgantown, W. Va., and William G. Stewart, Wilkinsburg.
- 1878—John S. Helm, Edgewood; William J. Imbrie, New Galilee; George W. Pollock, Washington, and James R. Sterrett, Pittsburgh.
- 1879—John A. Scott, Indiana.
- 1880—James C. Boyer, Pittsburgh, and Thomas A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.
- 1881—Isaac Boyce, Bellevue; James M. McBurney, Washington; Calvin C. Hays, Johnstown; William Hertzler, Port Royal; Robert P. Patterson, Steubenville, O.; James G. Stearn, Washington, and Alexander F. Walker, Tarentum.
- 1882—T. B. H. Brownlee, Washington; John R. Crosser, Summitville, O.; Robert W. Ely, St. Charles Mo.; Harry C. Ferguson, Philadelphia; Edward G. Hartje, Pittsburgh; James C. Shields, Irwin; James D. White, Pittsburgh, and James B. Wylie, Washington.
- 1883—Ernest E. Crumrine, Washington; William C. Jacob, Wellsburg, W. Va.; James H. Johnston, Pittsburgh; Andrew M. Linn, Washington; James L. Lockhart, Washington; Charles C. B. Reid, New York, and William F. Wise, Pittsburgh.

HISTORY GROUP IS TO BE HERE FRIDAY NIGHT

July 13 1933

Final arrangements for the local pilgrimage of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, which will be made from Pittsburgh to Morgantown, W. Va., by way of Washington, beginning next Friday, were made Saturday by Dr. Franklin F. Holbrook, who came to Washington and went on to Morgantown. Although the route to be covered has been mapped out by scout cars, Dr. Holbrook was timing the journey to determine definitely just how much time it would require and how long a period can be devoted to each place where a stop is made.

It is certain that at least 100 persons will take part in the journey. The motorcade will leave the Historical Building, 4338 Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, at 12:30 o'clock next Friday afternoon. Going by way of Schenley Park to the Boulevard of the Allies, it will go direct to Woodville, where the Presley Neville house and the site of Gen. John Neville's home on "Bower Hill," both of special interest in connection with the only battle of the Whisky Insurrection, will be visited. This is of special historical interest for the battle at Bower Hill was the first armed resistance against the United States Government.

Other points of interest visited en route will be St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the supposed site of Couch's Fort, Bethel Church, Lobb's Cemetery, and the site of the old Virginia Courthouse near Elrama. From there they will come to the home of "Tom the Tinker," of Whisky Insurrection fame, near Gastonville, and old Mingo Church, near Finleyville, which is also of interest in connection with the Whisky Insurrection.

Arriving in Washington at 5 o'clock a visit will be made to local points of interest, including Washington and Jefferson College, the Seminary, the LeMoyné House, the David Bradford House, and several other points.

The travelers will stop for the night at George Washington Hotel, where a banquet will be served in the ballroom at 6:30. It is open to all persons interested, and already parties are being organized. Reservations may be made by calling the Chamber of Commerce. The price is 75c per plate.

Richard T. Wiley, of Elizabeth, and Dr. Alfred P. James, Professor of History, University of Pittsburgh, will read papers.

Mr. Wiley is well known as the author of "Sim Greene," a story of the Whisky Insurrection, and is one of the leading authorities on this subject in Western Pennsylvania. He will read a paper entitled "Some Reminders of the Whisky Insurrection."

Dr. James, one of the leading historical authorities of the Country, will read a paper on "The significance of Western Pennsylvania in American History."

Judge J. Boyd Crumrine, of the Orphans Court will preside at the banquet.

Leaving Washington at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the historical pilgrims will head for Canonsburg, taking in the historic Hill Church, and the site of Colonel Morgan's home at Morganza on the way. A short stop will be made at Canonsburg, where McMillan's Log Academy, and old Jefferson College will be visited.

From Canonsburg they will go to Southview, near which are the ruins of the David Reed house, where George Washington in September, 1784, met the squatters on his land in Mt. Pleasant Township. From there the party will return to Washington, probably by way of West Middletown.

No stop will be made here on the return, but they will visit the site of the old Augusta County Courthouse on the Gabby farm, near the pump station, and the LeMoyné Crematory, after which they will go on to Waynesburg by way of Amity.

Luncheon will be served at Fort Jackson Hotel, Waynesburg, at 1 o'clock, with Prof. Arthur M. Mintier, of Waynesburg College, presiding.

Dr. Paul R. Stewart, president of Waynesburg College, will read a paper on "Indian Trails in Southwestern Pennsylvania," to be followed by Judge Albert H. Sayers, president judge of the Courts of Greene County, with a paper on "Greene County in the Early Days."

A dinner will be served in Hotel Morgan, Morgantown, at 6:30 Saturday evening, with Frank P. Weaver, president of Monongalia County Historical Society, presiding.

Dr. Charles H. Ambler, head of the Department of History, West Virginia University, will read a paper on "Washington and Braddock," and Dr. Charles W. Ramsdell, professor of History, University of Texas, will follow with a paper on "The University of Texas and the Collection of Historical Source Materials."

HISTORICAL TOUR DUE HERE TODAY

Reservations for Dinner Tonight at Hotel Should Be Made Promptly—Two Addresses Are Scheduled.

TO CONTINUE SATURDAY

July 14 1933

Tickets for the dinner tonight at 6:30 o'clock at the George Washington Hotel for the tour of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania may be reserved until noon by calling the hotel desk by phone, or personal reservations may be made. The demand for reservations indicates a large attendance. At least 100 from Pittsburgh are expected for the dinner.

Judge J. Boyd Crumrine, of the Orphans Court will preside. Two addresses will be made. Richard T. Wiley, author of "Sim Greene," will speak on "Some Reminders of the Whisky Insurrection" and Dr. Alfred P. James, professor of History in the University of Pittsburgh, on "The Significance of Western Pennsylvania in American History."

The dinner here will end a tour which will start at Pittsburgh at 12:30 and include visits to St. Luke's Church, the Pressly Neville house and the site of Gen. John Neville's home, Woodville; site of Couch's Fort, Bethel Church, site of the old Virginia courthouse home of Tom the Tinker and Mingo Church, all associated with events in connection with the Whisky Insurrection.

Leaving here Saturday morning, the tour will include the Hill Church, Morganza, old McMillan log Academy, Canonsburg; Reed house, visited by Washington, and the Manchester house near West Middletown. The tour will continue to Waynesburg where lunch will be served and then the caravan will proceed to Morgantown, W. Va., where dinner will be served and a historical meeting held with addresses on "Washington and Braddock" by Dr. Charles H. Ambler, of the University of West Virginia, and on "The University of Texas" by Dr. Charles W. Ramsdell, of that University history department.

The motorcade, which is due here at 5 o'clock, by direction of Mayor Griffiths, will be met just outside of East Washington by an escort of motor police. Parking space for the caravan has been arranged in Court Square.

HISTORY GROUP BANQUET HERE

Pleasing Function Marks End
of First Day's Tour of
Members Western Pennsylv-
ania Group.

July 15, 1933
TWO ADDRESSES GIVEN

The historical motorcade of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 21 cars strong, on its annual historical pilgrimage, arrived in Washington at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and after a visit at Washington and Jefferson College, returned to the headquarters at the George Washington Hotel, where they stopped for the night. They will leave this morning at 9 o'clock and after a tour to Canonsburg and through the northern part of the county will return to Washington and then go on to Waynesburg and Morgantown.

Yesterday's tour was brought to a close with a banquet in the ball room of the George Washington Hotel, at which the visitors were joined by a number of local people interested in history. There were about 150 present, including the visitors.

With J. Boyd Crumrine, president judge of the Orphans' Court, as toastmaster, the two principal addresses of the evening were given by Richard T. Wiley, of Elizabeth, author of "Sim Greene," a story of the Whisky Insurrection, and Dr. Alfred P. James, professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh.

Rev. Arthur A. Hays, of Chicago, a former professor at Washington and Jefferson College, asked the invocation. Dr. Henry W. Temple, former congressman from this district, made the address of welcome, while Dr. S. J. Buck, a director of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, made the response. Dr. Buck outlined the work and objects of the historical society.

Mr. Wiley's paper on "Some Reminders of the Whisky Insurrection" was extremely interesting for this occasion, as the party had during the afternoon visited many of the spots of historical interest which were described by the speaker. After giving an outline of the stirring events of the summer of 1794 when the Whisky Insurrection flared through the counties of

Western Pennsylvania, and especially in Washington County. He told of some of the places of special interest in connection with this, the first armed rebellion against the government of the United States.

The attack on Gen. John Neville's house at Bower Hill in which a force of between 500 and 600 men attacked and burned the Neville house, was described in detail. In this battle Major James McFarlane was killed and several others wounded on both sides. In this connection he told that in the old Smith burying ground at Elizabeth are the graves of three men, who, tradition says, died of wounds received in this fight. The speaker then described the location of Oliver Miller's house. This man died of a wound received in the fight at Bower Hill. He lived in a log house that stood in what is now South Park, Allegheny County.

John Hollcroft, the "Tom the Tinker" of Whisky Insurrection fame, lived on the main highway between Elrama and Gastonville, in a house that stood until about the close of the last century.

Mingo Presbyterian Church, the gathering place for the force that marched against the Neville home, was described. The original church was of logs and stood beside the present brick edifice. Couch's Fort, from which the start was made on the second day in the march against Bower Hill, is now believed to have been near the present Fort Couch Road House. The house of Col. Pressley Neville, son of General Neville, still stands at Woodville. It was in this house that General Neville's family took refuge when the insurrectionists attacked Bower Hill. Bethel Presbyterian Church and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, both points of interest in connection with the insurrection in Allegheny County, were visited by the motorcade yesterday afternoon.

The location of the house of Andrew McFarlane, in which his brother, Major James McFarlane lived, was described. This stood on the banks of the Monongahela river, near Elizabeth. It was razed about 12 years ago.

The story of how Daniel Hamilton doctored whisky with Jamaica ginger and gave it to officers who came to his home after his still, was told. While the officers were in a drunken stupor Hamilton spirited the still away. From this incident Ginger Hill received its name.

Meetings of the insurrectionists at Monongahela, Brownsville, and Braddock and the part taken in the rebellion by David Bradford, and James Marshal, of Washington, were related.

During the Winter of 1794-95 a small detachment of the army sent into Washington County by George Washington, was camped on the present college campus in Washington. The officers had their headquarters in a frame house that stood on the west side of Main street, on the second lot from Cherry avenue.

The Black Horse Tavern, at Canonsburg, where David Bradford and other leaders met was also mentioned. This building was razed about 20 years ago. The Canonsburg postoffice now occupies the site. Numerous other points of interest in Western Pennsylvania in connection with the insurrection were described.

Dr. James in his paper, "The Significance of Western Pennsylvania In American History," told how the geography of Western Pennsylvania made it a gateway to the Mississippi Valley in early times and the lands beyond for years to come. Going back to the early days of the French occupation of Canada he told of the early French explorations in the west, and of the journeys of Swedish and Dutch traders and Virginia explorers into the valley west of the mountains. The rivalry for the fur trade and the competition between the French and Pennsylvania traders was told briefly. This competition brought matters to a crisis rapidly.

This same region was the scene of the famous boundary dispute with its long lasting consequences. In this region George Washington acquired his first military experience and knowledge so important to him 20 years later. Western Pennsylvania was the first territory wrested from France by the English, and in Western Pennsylvania the first English settlers in the Mississippi Valley located.

The real winning of the West began in Western Pennsylvania, and this same region played an important part in the Revolution. The importance of the Indian history of this region was touched upon, as well as other matters of special historical interest in this region.

After the close of the banquet the visitors were taken to the Courthouse, where the room of the Washington County Historical Society was inspected, after which they returned to Washington and Jefferson College.

Dr. Ralph C. Hutchison, president of the college, and Prof. O. F. H. Bert, of the College faculty, received the visitors on both visits to Washington and Jefferson, and conducted them through the buildings, describing the various items of interest. Robert L. McCarrell, who has charge of the college museum, described the various items gathered by the institution and the manner of cataloging and arrangement. All of the college buildings were lighted during the evening, and presented a beautiful appearance. A brief history of the college buildings and other historical points in Washington was prepared by the College and each visitor was given a copy as a souvenir of the visit to Washington.

Among the visitors were Benjamin Thaw and his sister, Mrs. William Thompson, of Pittsburgh, who have a special interest in Washington from the fact that their great-grandfather, David Morris, was proprietor of the famous Globe Inn. Mrs. Thompson is the founder of the Thompson Memorial Library at Washington and Jefferson.

Mrs. Edwin McKay, of Charle-roi, regent of the Monongahela Valley Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. G. W. Buckner, regent of the Canonsburg Chapter, D. A. R., and Mrs. Dinsmore, regent of the John Corbly Chapter, D. A. R., of Waynesburg, were also here for the banquet.

CONT. NEXT PAGE

The motorcade was under the guidance of Dr. Franklin Holbrook, of the University of Pittsburgh faculty. This morning he will lead them back to Canonsburg and through the northern section of the county, and then back to Washington, where they will visit the LeMoyne Crematory before going on to Waynesburg for lunch. From Greene County they will proceed to Morgantown by way of Friendship Hill, the home of Albert Gallatin.

The motorcade is led by a party of State Highway Patrolmen, and when it entered Washington it was met by City Police and escorted into town. Mayor Griffiths reserved parking space for the cars in the public square where they remained for the night.

At Canonsburg this morning they will visit Jefferson College, where D. M. Bennett, of Bridgeville, will read a paper on Dr. John McMillan. From there they will visit the home of David Reed, near Southview, where George Washington held the famous meeting with the squatters on his land.

The tables in the hotel ballroom were beautifully decorated by flowers donated by William Warwick, Jr., McDonnell's Flower Shop, and the Washington Floral Company, together with a large number given by private individuals from their gardens.

TWO HURT WHEN HIT BY TRUCKS

John Vukinovac, Plumpton Street, Critically Injured and Miss Jane S. Hall Painfully Hurt in Mishaps.

BOY REPORTED CRITICAL

An 11-year-old Plumpton avenue boy was in a critical condition in Washington Hospital last night after being run over by a truck from which he had fallen and Miss Jane S. Hall, 265 Jefferson avenue, secretary of the Washington County Historical Society, was confined to her home with painful injuries received when struck by a truck yesterday.

John Vukinovac, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vukinovac, 155 Plumpton avenue, was thrown from a coal truck, operated by Emelio Uzzo, 167 East avenue, late yesterday afternoon near the Washington Gas Coal Company. The rear wheel of the truck passed over the boy's abdomen and it was stated at the hospital he suffered a fractured pelvis and possible serious internal injuries.

The Vukinovac lad and others, it was reported, were "stealing" rides on the coal trucks coming from the mine when the mishap occurred.

Miss Hall, on her way to the rooms of the Washington County Historical Society, yesterday at noon, was struck by a light truck driven by Ralph Leonard, 221 North avenue, driver for the Stewart Grocery Store, at the corner of Main and Beau streets.

She was taken to the Washington Hospital and later taken to her home. She received fractures of two bones in her right arm and a fractured left leg and last night was suffering considerably from shock. She was reported resting comfortably, however.

Miss Hall was a member of the committee in charge of the local reception and banquet tendered members of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania here last night on its pilgrimage to Morgantown, W. Va.

Miss Hall died of a heart attack on July 24, 1933.

Pioneer Society Leaders Visit Historic Places

22

THAWS AND A MELLON STUDYING HISTORY OUTDOORS

The Thaws, the Thompsons and the Mellons have been living here more or less since 1800. Yesterday members of these famous families decided to see what Western Pennsylvania looks like.

Benjamin Thaw, his sister, Mrs. William Reed Thompson, and Thomas Mellon, II., brother of W. L. Mellon and nephew of former Ambassador Andrew W. Mellon, were among a party of 60 participating in the second annual historical tour from Pittsburgh to Morgantown, W. Va., conducted by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh. The tour will end tonight.

The motorcade first visited St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Woodville, the first Episcopal church

west of the Allegheny mountains.

Next the party inspected the Presley Neville House, built in 1785 by Col. Presley Neville before the Whisky Insurrection and used as a refuge at that time by the women of the Gen. John Neville household on Bower Hill.

The trip resumed at Canonsburg this morning. The caravan was to visit points of interest such as the Hill Church, Col. George Morgan's place at Morganza, the log college in Canonsburg, the ruins of the David Reed house, scene of an interesting episode in Washington's travels, northwest of Venice, and the old Manchester house beyond West Middletown.

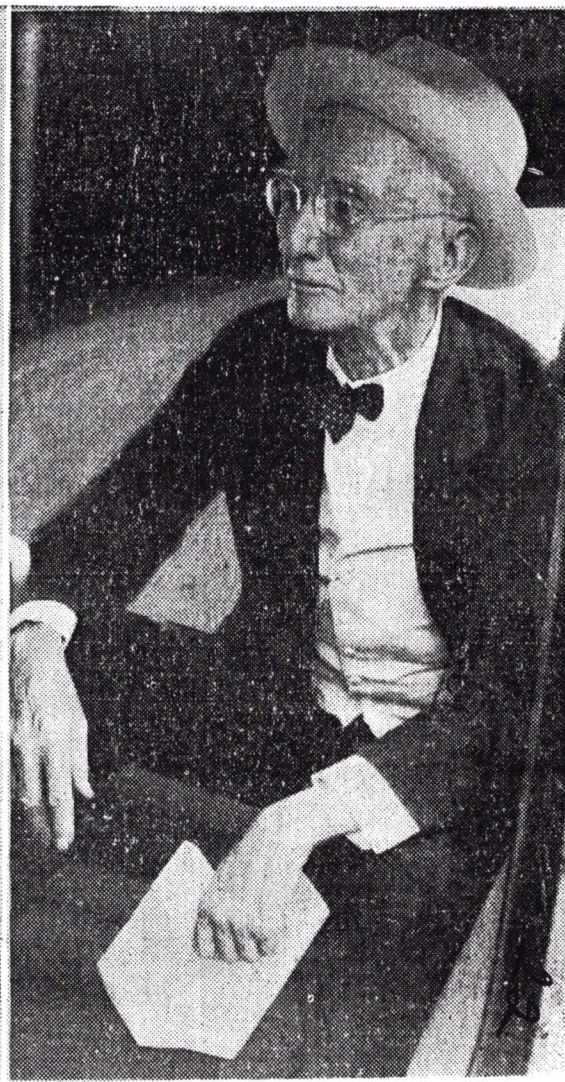
Returning to Washington the party was to proceed to Waynesburg by way of Amity.



THOMAS MELLON II
Mr. Mellon, nephew of A. W., at Bower Hill on the annual historical tour.



MRS. WILLIAM REED THOMPSON . . LISTENER
Mrs. William Thompson, a Thaw, another member of the party of 60 on the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society's annual field tour.



BENJAMIN THAW HEARING A SPEAKER
Mr. Thaw at one of the stops between Pittsburgh and Morgantown as a speaker told of its past. These are Sun-Telegraph pictures.

22

Why and Wherefore

By CAL HUNTER

Church Had Good Year

One of the thriving congregations of the County is Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church, which closed the fiscal year with current obligations met, including the cost of extensive heater repairs, and which also paid \$500 on the debt. The pastor, Rev. C. S. Thomas, his official family, and the membership at large are to be congratulated.

Mt. Prospect is one of those rural congregations which has retained its vigor while many another "decent church that topped the neighboring hill" has suffered a decline in membership, or actually been obliged to dissolve.

They tell us that a happy trend has developed toward the rural church, and that people show an inclination to go into the country to worship. This is open to doubt. A few visits by town people on nice days won't do much for a church.

However, where a rural church is fortunately situated, it should give a good account of itself. Mt. Prospect, located but a Sabbath day's journey (a mile or two) west of Hickory, draws from the sterling people of that historic village, as well as from the substantial farm population for miles around.

There has been at least in modern times, when the characteristic could come under actual observation, a marked disposition on the part of Mt. Prospect's members to develop an attractive and comfortable house of worship, and that with a view to attracting new members, and increasing the sphere of influence.

Young men have been encouraged to come forward to assume responsibilities. It has been found, as in most congregations, that when young people are given a fair share of the responsibility they usually do a little missionary work on the side, among the youths of their acquaintance.

There are numerous rural congregations, we dare say, which did better the past year than during any twelvemonth since 1929. Nothing but good could come from publishing the outstanding facts about improvement in this vital work.

Tribute Paid to Religious Pioneer of This District

May 23 1935

W. Elza Scott, of Steubenville, spoke as a guest of the Missionary Committee of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Lower Buffalo Presbyterian Church at Independence, on Sunday evening. The subject of his talk was "Christian Work of Our Pioneers." Mr. Scott stated that Independence was centrally located in a section that was immensely rich in thrilling pioneer history.

He told of how Robert McCready, who had settled in the neighboring

township of Jefferson in 1776, was responsible for the founding of the Presbyterian Church in this county. Mr. McCready was a pious young man, and was the first to carry the gospel into Washington County. The farm on which he settled is located one mile from Eldersville, and is still occupied by a descendant, Loren D. McCready.

Mr. Scott urged the young people of the community to do some research work in local history as it is most thrilling, educational, and full of spiritual inspiration.

Members of Pioneer Clans Celebrated Anniversary

May 17 1935

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCready, of Follansbee, formerly of Jefferson Township, who celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary at their home in Follansbee recently, are members of pioneer families. They were married May 6, 1880, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cassidy, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. W. T. Wilson, at that time pastor of the Eldersville and Bethel M. P. Churches.

The guests included Rev. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, Mr. and Mrs. James Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, all aunts and uncles, and one cousin, Oliver Scott, who alone survives and who is one of Eldersville's most respected citizen.

Both the McCready and Cassidy families settled there when the country was new—before the beginning of the last century. John Cassidy, grandfather of the bride, and his brother had been employed in the DuPont powder works but came here and took up an extensive tract of land. He later bought a farm in the Melvin district about the year 1797. This farm was occupied by the Cassidys for about 125 years.

The McCreadys were among the

very earliest settlers of the section. Major Robert McCready, grandfather of Robert B., and a soldier of the Revolution, settled there about 1770 on the farm still owned by Mr. McCready and at present occupied by Lorin D. McCready, a cousin.

The country at that time was covered by dense forests. In the manner of the times, he had bells on his horses and often had to go for miles to find them.

It was just about this time that the Indians were doing their worst pillaging. John Yeaman was killed by them near the McCready place and about the same time John Robison met death at their hands on what is now the Riddle farm, a few miles distant.

Doubtless there are few farms in Washington County which have been so long in possession and direct line of one family, with only three generations—Squire Robert McCready, his son, William, and his son, Robert B., the present owner.

This farm lies one mile south of Eldersville and in plain sight of the village.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McCready enjoy splendid health and in Summer time often take extensive motor trips, he driving his own car.

Church, Independence, Pa., May 19, 1935

Meeting Sunday Afternoon At Site of Old Fort Cherry

1933

Historic Fort Cherry in Mt. Pleasant Township, two miles north of Hickory on the Hickory-Midway road, is to be properly marked through efforts of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cherry Association. The marker will be furnished by the State and will be erected as near the site as possible.

Next Sunday, August 6, at 3 p. m. a meeting of members of the association will be held at the farm and a program presented. It will be in the form of a historical meeting, but those desiring to take lunch can do so. Officers of the association, elected a year ago, are: President, F. N. Cherry; vice president, V. O. Cherry, and secretary, Mary R. McElhaney.

E. M. Golden, State president of Shrines of the American Revolution, will be present, and speak and as he has made an exhaustive study of historical places, the talk is expected to be interesting. Harry McElhaney, of Coraopolis R. D. 2, who is a direct descendant of the first Cherry pioneer, is making arrangements for the meeting. He is of the fifth generation on his mother's side.

Earle S. Forrest, in his history of Washington County, published in 1926, has the following to say of old Fort Cherry and some interesting events in connection with it:

"Thomas Cherry, one of the early settlers in Mount Pleasant Township, emigrated from Maryland in 1774, and settled on what is now known as the old Cherry farm. He built a fort of three log buildings arranged in the form of a triangle and inclosed by a stockade. The largest cabin was 25 feet square, two stories high, with a half story on the top, as a sort of lookout. This was one of the strongest forts in the county, and was used as a place of refuge for the settlers for a large territory; for it was considered impregnable to Indians.

"A short time after completing the fort Thomas Cherry was found dead at a spring nearby with a bullet hole through his head. His empty gun lying beside him and the fact that he had not been scalped led to the belief that he had accidentally shot himself. His was the first grave in a little private cemetery which is now just

back of the barn.

"Seven years later his son John was killed in a battle between settlers and Indians on the Ohio river, the same battle in which the famous fight between Andrew Poe and Bigfoot took place. His body was carried on horseback by his comrades back to Cherry's Fort and buried beside his father. Their graves were marked by sandstone slabs, and as the years passed other members of the family were laid to rest in this little graveyard.

"Many of the older residents of that section remember the old Cherry graveyard and they state that it contained the graves of many members of the family when the farm finally passed out of the Cherry name, after the death of William Cherry. Martin Rabb, a German, purchased the farm, but he had no respect for the dead. He removed the headstones from the graves and used them for other purposes, and turned the ancient graveyard into a hog lot. Today all trace of it has been obliterated, although not one of the bodies was ever removed."

The fort was located just in the rear of the houses and traces of it could be seen for many years. A log house, built years later, is now standing on the farm. The fort was evidently built about 1776, or just before the Indian wars which waged in the county during 1777, and which continued for several years.

Among coins Mr. Miller has collected are two silver three-cent pieces, one of 1865 and the other, much smaller, of 1858; large copper pennies of 1831 and 1848; two one cent pieces of 1858 and one of '57; also a Netherlands one cent of 1873, and a two-cent piece of 1864; also a coin bearing the inscription, "United we stand, divided we fall," and a 50-cent piece of 1829. In his collection are also two specimens of the 'token,' a coin issued by tradesmen to serve as currency, but an enterprise long since made illegal. These were issued in Pittsburgh, one by "McKain, grocery; Mount Washington," and the other by "Pittsburgh Drygoods, Groceries, Hardware and Notions."

Mr. Miller also showed what had been a penny, but after going through a machine for the purpose, showed on one side the building in which President McKinley was shot, and the date, Sept. 6, 1901; and another which was run over by the McKinley funeral train at Wilmerding, and then had engraved on it the statement of that fact.

PERFECT COPY OF M'GUFFEY FOURTH READER

George F. Miller, Fayette Street, Finds Copy in His Collection—Used Reader in School in Ohio.

HAS COIN COLLECTION

Recent articles anent the purchase of the old W. H. McGuffey birthplace in West Finley Township by Henry Ford, to be marked by an appropriate monument, induced George F. Miller, Fayette street, to look among his old school books, many of which he has kept carefully, for a McGuffey reader. His search brought to light a perfect copy of McGuffey's New Fourth Eclectic Reader, with, according to its title page, "instructional lessons for the young," by W. H. McGuffey, LL.D. Next on this page came a lion's face, and then "Cincinnati" and "New York" as places of publication. On the other side of this title page it is stated that it is entered according to Act of Congress, 1857, by W. B. Smith for the Southern District of Ohio; also entered in the same manner by Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, 1866, for the same district.

In an extended foreword the author states that he has sought to give needed attention, in the preparation of the work, to articulation and pronunciation, spelling and definition, markings and punctuation, inflection and accent; and a perusal of the contents will show that he has made diligent effort along these lines.

Among the advertisement of school books on its outside cover are Ray's Arithmetic and Harvey's Grammar.

Mr. Miller used this reader about 1875 or '76 while a pupil at South School, Steubenville, Ohio.

And while delving among articles he has assembled of an earlier date he came across two of the brightly colored silk handkerchiefs, so popular a half century ago; one he found near the school mentioned, and the other had come through the Johnstown flood. Among his antiques also is a one dollar bill, of the Confederacy, whose lettering says the "Farmers' Bank of Virginia promises to pay one dollar at their bank in Winchester." The payee's name was not legible, and W. R. Quarles had signed the bill as president. Also Mr. Miller showed a specimen of the paper ten-cent piece, which was nicknamed "shin plaster."



Historical Sites of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania

Canonsburg is the oldest borough in Washington county. In 1773 John Canon located here. The town was platted in 1787; incorporated February 22, 1802.

N. E. corner of Central avenue and College streets—Jefferson college, erected in 1830, chartered in 1802. Dr. John McMillan was the founder.

225 North Central avenue (west side of street), a stone house used as a professor's residence. Built in 1804 by John Roberts, owned by the late Miss Natalie Snyder. A portion of the stone foundation of this house was originally a part of the stone academy, merged with the McMillan school and chartered as Jefferson college in 1802.

246 North Central avenue (east side of street), a house now owned by Miss Blanche Lockhart, was the house in which the Alpha chapter of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity was founded.

S. W. corner of Central avenue and College street was the site of the postoffice where Mrs. Munroe, widow of Postmaster Andrew Munroe handed mail through the window to college students and other residents in the 40's. U. S. President James Monroe visited Canonsburg in 1817 and joked with An-

drew Munroe about the latter's diminutive stature.

The present location of the postoffice on the east side of North Central avenue midway between Pike street and College street was the site of the Black Horse tavern where the stolen mail pouch was opened, an act considered an important factor in the precipitation of the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794.

On the N. W. corner of Central avenue and College street is the residence of T. C. Barr, erected about 1845 or 46 for a residence of the college president, Dr. Breckenridge.

South of Pike street on the west side of the street stands the flouring mill now owned by James McBurney. A portion of the original foundation wall of the mill erected by John Canon in 1787 on the same site is said to remain to this day.

Adjacent to the college building, eastward, is the home owned by Mrs. E. T. Beedle, Sr. It was the residence of Dr. Alexander Brown, college president after Dr. Breckenridge.



The vacant lot on East College street and Greenside avenue was the site of a frame building in which Alpha chapter of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity was founded.

On the southwest corner of East Pike street and Greenside avenue is a building erected by Dr. Jonathan Leatherman about 1820; in this house Dr. John McMillan died in 1833. It is now the Borough building of Canonsburg.

On the lawn adjoining the residence of Theodore Straub on West College street stood "Fort Job", a four story brick house where college students boarded.

On the northeast corner of West College street and Hutchinson avenue is the home of Miss Mary Weir, a descendant of the Hutchinson family. The Hutchinson sisters were belles in college days.

At 321 West Pike street stands a three-story brick stuccoed house, originally a part of the Associate Theological Seminary. In 1794 this seminary was founded at Service in Beaver county, removed to Canonsburg in 1821, relocated at Xenia, Ohio in 1856. Later it was removed to St. Louis, Missouri. It is now the Pittsburgh-Xenia Seminary on the North Side, Pittsburgh. It is the oldest theological school in the U. S.

On a hill to the south overlooking the town is the Canonsburg General hospital. The original portion of the building was erected by Dr. James Barr while home on furlough from mission work in India. This was known in college days as the college farm where many students worked out their tuition. Dr. Barr resides now in New Wilmington, Pa., and has passed his 101st birthday.

One mile further south of town is the Chartiers Presbyterian (Hill) church founded by Dr. John McMillan, the first preacher in this region in 1775 and founded Jefferson college in his log cabin, now standing on the old college campus.

In the Hill church cemetery, adjoining the church are buried two sons-in-law of Dr. McMillan. One, John Watson, was elected the first president of Jefferson college. He and his brother-in-law William Moorhead had the same birthday, were married on the same day to the McMillan sisters, died on the same day, and are buried in the same lot in the cemetery.

West of the borough is the Oak Spring cemetery, original site of the Chartiers Associate church, now the Chartiers United Presbyterian church founded in 1778 by the Reverend Mathew Henderson.



OXFORD, O., July 19.—(AP)—

The creator of The McGuffey Readers will be honored July 24 and 25 in tree-shaded Oxford where barefoot boys and girls first listened open-mouthed to the stories that made him famous.



Men now widely known in their own right, who learned their letters from the moral and edifying—and enthralling—tales of the Readers, will join during the exercises with residents of this little college town where legends of McGuffey still linger.

It was more than a century ago when William Holmes McGuffey, a young professor of ancient languages at Miami University, started to put into simple terms stories he found interesting.

Replaced English Texts

Going to the classics, to history or to any other handy source, McGuffey assembled his stories with the help of the children themselves.

Between 1836 when the first edition came out and 1901 when the last was issued, more than 122,000,000 copies of the Readers were sold.

While still a public school teacher, McGuffey became convinced that texts at hand, mostly English importations, should be replaced.

He was 30 years old when he started writing. Day after day, as he walked from the campus, his shrill whistle summoned neighborhood children to his own backyard.

Children As Judges

There, in the shade of a great tree, he read them the stories he intended to use. Anxiously he watched their expressions. Then at night he revised his tales again and again until sure of a favorable response.

Readers for older children followed the first. Nearly all of the stories pointed a moral. Few who studied McGuffey as a child forget the shepherd boy who called

“wolf! wolf!” when there was no wolf.

Poll Selects Favorites

The story of George Washington and the cherry tree emphasized the value of honesty. The one about the tortoise and the hare showed what perseverance could do. Even the First Reader in 1836 admonished uncompromisingly that “no little boy or girl should drink rum or whisky unless they want to become drunkards.”

Pictures in the older editions were decorative woodcuts of conventional subjects but in later editions the stories themselves were illustrated, simply and directly.

During the celebration here, a memorial to McGuffey by Lorado Taft will be unveiled. And to commemorate the centenary, Dr. H. C. Minnich, curator of the McGuffey Museum at Miami University, will publish a volume of McGuffey stories selected in a nation-wide poll.

Henry Ford, who has moved the log cabin in which the schoolman was born September 28, 1800, to his

model pioneer town at Greenfield Village, Mich., served with other admirers of McGuffey's works on a board of directors to select stories for the memorial edition. The others were Mark Sullivan, Hugh Fullerton, Hamlin Garland, Simeon D. Fess, James M. Cox and John H. Finley.

M'GUFFEY HOME TO BE VISITED BY EDUCATORS

—1937

The 75th annual meeting of the National Education Association will be held June 27-July 1, at Detroit, Mich., and as pertinent to that fact the April number of the Journal of the National Education Association carries an article, “Past and Present in Detroit,” by Belmont Farley, dealing largely with the famous Ford Greenfield Village.

“Within earshot of the city's factory whistles,” writes Mr. Farley, “Greenfield Village, almost pastoral in character, has created a world interest that may outlive the city's reputation as the epitome of today. For today moves on—only yesterday remains—and Greenfield Village memorializes a thousand yesterdays of America. . . .

“The village has caught and held the sentiment and fancy, the material struggles and physical comforts and discomforts of our forefathers in the most unusual ensemble of Americana and its ancestry in existence. There is the village blacksmith shop under a spreading chestnut tree, a white spired village church, grist mill, a school house, an inn, a village store, and 50 other buildings on the two hundred acres that comprise the site—all authentic mementos of days gone by.”

Of more immediate interest to delegates from this general region will be “the buildings known as the McGuffey Group, memorializing the famous old teacher of reader fame. The group includes a restoration of his log cabin birthplace, transported from Washington County, Pennsylvania, the smokehouse that stood near the McGuffey homestead, and a log school building in which are housed the lower grades of the Greenfield Village School.”

Memory of McGuffey to Be Honored at Oxford, O, Today

OXFORD, O., July 23.—(AP)—

This little university town will turn back tomorrow to its crinoline days of 100 years ago for a two-day celebration honoring William Holmes McGuffey, author of the McGuffey reader.

McGuffey once was a professor at Miami University here. Oxford prepared to receive several thousand visitors, including representatives of McGuffey societies devoted to perpetuating the memory of the man whose book played a part in educating pioneer America.

As a Miami professor, he compiled the readers by a trial and error method, publishing only those selections which he considered appealing to the local children in 1836.

A pageant depicting the educator's life from early boyhood near Youngstown, O., to his last years on the faculty of the University of Virginia, will be given Friday. Crinoline, coonskin and homespun will predominate in the costumes. Addresses by prominent speakers, including members of the McGuffey family, are on the Saturday program.

Henry Ford, who accepted an invitation of President A. H. Upham of Miami to receive an honorary degree at the centennial, notified university officials illness of Mrs. Ford would make his attendance impossible.

The Detroit manufacturer, a collector of McGuffey's volumes, said he would send a representative.

27 OLD BOOKS ARE HIGHLY PRIZED BY LOCAL MAN

Walter C. Smith, of 385 Leonard avenue, has in his possession two old volumes of history whose recital of events covers the period of the American Revolution and subsequent matters concerning the history of the United States up to and including the year 1816.

The author of the two books was one David Ramsay, M. D., great-grandfather of the present owner, who prizes them most highly on that account. The author and his descendants, during the period mentioned, lived in the McConnells Mills neighborhood, west of Houston, Washington County. Dr. Ramsay himself, though born in Virginia, resided in later years on what is now known as the Joseph Ryburn homestead, west of McConnell's Mills.

Much of the matter recorded in the two books, it is stated in the preface of Book No. 1, was gathered in the years 1782, 1783, 1785 and 1786, in which years the author was a member of the Continental Congress.

Every letter written by General George Washington, from the time he took command of the American Army until his resignation was studied carefully, and the same was done with the correspondence of other general officers, of leaders of Congress and of others in public station.

In the first chapter of Volume I is found the story of the settlement of the English colonies and the political conditions under which they operated. Subsequent chapters deal with the origin of the differences between Great Britain and her colonies, and follow up the events that led to the Declaration of Independence. Then comes a brief but comprehensive account of the war following, which eventuated in the United States becoming an independent Nation.

The reader will find here the story of stirring scenes which are not found in other histories of the Revolutionary War and the years immediately following, but all apparently carefully verified and their authenticity attested by many men in public life in those days.

Ulster County Gazette, Telling of Washington's Death, Is Found Here

June 12, 1934
A copy of the Ulster County Gazette, of the issue of January 4, 1800, containing an account of the death and funeral of George Washington, has been found by Mrs. Anna J. Small, of 1076 Allison avenue, among some old papers. This is probably the most famous single copy of any American newspaper, although no one knows why. The only accredited genuine copy known to be in existence is in the Library of Congress. It was published originally at Kingston, New York, but it has been reprinted at least 67 times by various newspapers and the number circulated in this manner runs into the hundreds of thousands. The reprints are all now yellow with age, and in every way look like copies of the original publication.

LOUIS XIV PUT MILLIONS INTO OZARK REGION

1933
JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 20.—(UP)—King Louis XIV of France and John Law, master promoter, sank \$200,000,000 into extravagant mine explorations in the Ozark region, and went bankrupt.

Yet, in the tri-state area of Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas alone more than a billion dollars' worth of lead and zinc concentrates have been mined.

King Louis, gay and spendthrift ruler, granted letters of patent in 1712 to all of the Ozarks, then a part of the Louisiana territory owned by the French, to explore fully the region for silver and gold.

The Mississippi Company, promoted by Law, profits in which were shared by the king, undertook the exploration work. Philip Renault, one of the king's master miners, accompanied by 500 black slaves from San Domingo, and a number of expert mineralogists, come to the Ozarks in 1719.

For half a century the French miners prowled through the hills searching for silver and gold. They found large quantities of zinc and lead.

Following the French debacle in Ozark mine exploring, the Spaniards came. They were better miners. They found deposits of silver in caves, but if they made any profitable discoveries history fails to reveal them.

The first real discovery in the Joplin field was made by an Indian, David Harland, half-breed Cherokee from North Carolina. Harland found lead along Shoal Creek near the present site of Joplin in 1835.

Since the discovery of the tri-state area, more than five times as much lead and zinc have been mined and sold as Louis XIV squandered in "locating" it.

BETHEL CHURCH PAGEANT MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14

Pittsburgh Presbytery Joins
With Descendants of Pio-
neers, Who Established
Church, in Event.

PROGRAM IS OUTLINED

Historic old Bethel Church, Allegheny County, one of the most noted landmarks of pioneer days in Western Pennsylvania, will be the scene of a great pageant next Monday evening, May 14. This pageant will portray historical events and scenes in the Presbyterian history of Western Pennsylvania during pioneer times, when white civilization was fighting a death battle with the Indian warriors and the wilderness for a foothold in the land west of the Alleghenies. The part played by the pioneer congregation of old Bethel Church was a very prominent factor in the winning of the wilderness on what was known as the Western Border a century and a half ago.

Today the Pittsburgh Presbytery has joined with the descendants of that pioneer congregation in honoring those heroes and heroines, for one must not forget the pioneer mothers, who fought with their pastors to carry the word of God into what was then a far distant land—the land west of the mountains. Those who chose that land as their future home were forever banished from their old homes, friends, and the luxuries of that day; for once they came west of the mountains they never returned. It was a journey of terrible hardships and dangers; a journey that lived with them as a terrible nightmare. And so they remained here for the rest of their lives, lives of hardship and dangers, fighting the Indian warriors and the wilderness for civilization and their religion.

These are some of the scenes that will be portrayed at the pageant at old Bethel next Monday night, by the fifth and sixth generations of the descendants of those sturdy pioneers of the long ago.

The early life of old Bethel was no different from that of every other congregation established in Western Pennsylvania during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and at that pageant one will be able to see a replica of life at the early churches in Washington County such as the Hill Church, Cross Creek, Upper Buffalo, Pigeon Creek, Ten Mile, and many others.

The Committee of Historical Records of Pittsburgh Presbytery hopes to make this a semi-annual event, and others will follow. This committee has gone into the history of old Bethel, and it will be historically correct in every detail. This Committee is composed of G. J. Slosser, chairman, Judge R. M. Ewing, J. R. Haudenshield, Hugh Leith, C. E. McCartney, W. L. Moser, Murray C. Reiter, P. W. Snyder, and E. B. Welsh. The Rev. Murray C. Reiter, a member of this

Committee, is a former pastor of Hill Presbyterian Church.

This will be an event such as Western Pennsylvania has seldom seen, and the Committee has arranged an intensely interesting program. It will be opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by Prof. Gaius J. Slosser, of Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, with an historical address, to be followed by brief devotional exercises and a feast of reminiscences.

At 6 o'clock supper will be served by the ladies of Bethel church; and anyone who has ever attended those church suppers well knows the feast of good things in store. A nominal charge of 50 cents a plate will be made, but it will be necessary to make reservations through the proper person. Cards are being mailed out to all patriotic societies in Washington County such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. These cards are being sent to the pastors of all Presbyterian congregations in this County, and reservations may be made through them.

Bethel Church is easily reached from Washington over the highway to Pittsburgh. It is located near Brookside Farms on this road, and three miles south of Mount Lebanon.

This is the date for the meeting of the Washington County Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, but that organization has arranged to attend the pageant in a body.

OLD ALMANAC PRINTED HERE

Sept 1934
Jacob S. Rodgers, east of Washington, has an Almanac called "Ward's Merchants' Almanac" and printed by The Reporter Job Office in 1880, at 143 South Main street, with H. F. Ward as the printer. The book is in excellent condition and shows a first class job of printing, regardless of more than a half century of use. It is highly illustrated with the old wood cuts.

The old almanac contains the advertising of many of the merchants of that day, but scanning its pages shows that there have been many changes among the business houses of Washington in the past half century. H. U. Seaman carried a page advertisement in this booklet in colors, and he is the only merchant in business today that was represented in this booklet. Among the merchants represented were: C. M. Reed & Co., books, carpets, etc.; G. W. Roberts, drugs, paints, etc.; James R. Clark, practical druggist; John Allender, saddles, harness, collars, etc.; Henry Conn, tobacco, cigars, snuff, etc.; W. H. Drury & Sons, boots and shoes; Sweeney & Co., Groceries; J. R. Kuntz, Drugs; John C. Hastings & Son, Hardware; H. U. Seaman, Jewelry; H. F. Ward, Job Printer, Reporter Job Office; A. A. Poole, Watchmaker and Jeweler; W. S. Bryson & Co., Hardware and Cutlery; Hayes & Wilson, carriage manufacturers, spring wagons, buck wagons, etc.; M. F. Hambricht, Hats and Caps; W. M. Morton, Singer Sewing machines; J. B. Wilson, nursery, evergreens, fruit trees, etc.; G. B. Oliver, Dry Goods; J. Shan Margerum, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc.; John F. Connell, stoves; I. C. Jones & Co., Domestic sewing machines; The Washington Reporter, Gow and Christman, The Daily Evening Reporter; W. F. Wright, agent for Kansas Lands and representing various railroads; Morgan & Hargraves, Silks, Dress Goods, etc.

The law office directory contained the cards of the following attorneys: H. J. Vankirk, J. L. & J. C. Judson, James B. R. Streator, Ralph McConnell, I. Y. Hamilton, W. McB. Perrin, Albert S. Sprowls, Aiken & Duncan, J. M. Sprowls, McCarrell & Brown, L. R. Smith, J. F. Taylor, Judius P. Miller, Charles M. Ruple.

One page was devoted to the housekeeper, and there were many recipes for making strawberry shortcake, strawberry cream, etc. This part interested Mr. Rodgers, as he is still bringing luscious strawberries to market in Washington.

Trundles and Four-Posters

By Don Young

ONE of our greatest luxuries is a bed, for no matter how humble it may be our forefathers would have been much amazed at its softness and springiness. Some of the ultramodern beds may look odd to us, but they are no more remarkable than those created by designers of old. However cleverly it is disguised, a bed has always been a more or less flat surface, a little longer than a man, and provided with covers to keep off the chill of night.

Considering how many hours of our lives are spent in sleep, and how many more hours the ancients must have slept before clocks and modern methods drove them reluctantly from their dreams, it is remarkable that the bed was thought of so little importance for so long a time. Almost everyone would feel it a great hardship to have to sleep upon the floor as the Japanese still do from choice. Once it was a universal custom. The ancient Britons slept on the hard ground of their huts, with perhaps a little hollow to fit the body. Sometimes they stretched out upon skins laid over a pile of leaves. When the skin was fastened to four stout sticks and stretched tightly between them, raised a little off the ground, the first crude ancestor of the four-poster bed was invented.

The Egyptians used to sleep on the ground until it occurred to them that if they reposed upon something raised they might not be so much disturbed by the various tropical insects that annoyed them at night. In Roman times there were couches of stone

with cushions to soften them and some graceful beds of ivory, wood, and bronze among both the Romans and the earlier civilizations from which the Roman culture was drawn.

The Saxons improved upon the Britons' sleeping arrangements by laying sacks of straw upon benches and chests, which must have been nearly as hard as the floor. Skill was required to stay on such a narrow bed and to keep well covered. Skins of wild beasts were the popular bed-clothes.

Sleeping in a straw stack or curled in the hay in a barn is a fairly comfortable way to

sleep to this day, and when straw was first put into a sack for a mattress, the value of a springy pad was discovered. If the straw is renewed frequently, and not allowed to become a sodden flat mass, it is not such an uncomfortable bed. Many mountaineers have no other sort of mattresses to-day, unless they use corn shucks for filling, or have a "feather bed."

During the Italian Renaissance beds grew to great size and importance. They might have been designed by architects rather than furniture makers. Over each bed there was a roof held up by four columns. The structure of the bed itself, which reached the floor, was much like a chest.

Those who have read "Wuthering Heights" recall with a shudder the great paneled bed used upstairs. It was an ancient affair, modeled after the Britons' who, when they started building real beds, rather overdid them. The bed was built into a recess or even in a separate sleeping house, a little like the guest houses in India to-day. The sliding panels, such as those inclosing the bed at Wuthering Heights, shut it in all around to keep out the wind which blew through the best of houses at that time.

As beds became more numerous, they grew more elaborate. In the great houses of England and France they were built in against the wall and sometimes a panel at the head board opened into a secret passage through which the master could escape in time of siege. There might be built in secret hiding places for jewels and valuable papers. A shelf at the head held medicine bottles, books, and candlesticks. Cupboards in the huge posts could be as large as ten or fourteen inches square.

Beds which were not actually inclosed by paneling were closely hung with curtains. A grotesque figure was sometimes designed to hold back the curtains when drawn. There came a time when the curtains and elaborate bed coverings became of far more importance than the actual bedstead. Scarcely any of the wooden structure was visible. Carving was no longer necessary. The upholsterers had their day. To see a beautiful four-poster stripped of its coverings is quite startling, for it looks like a skeleton.

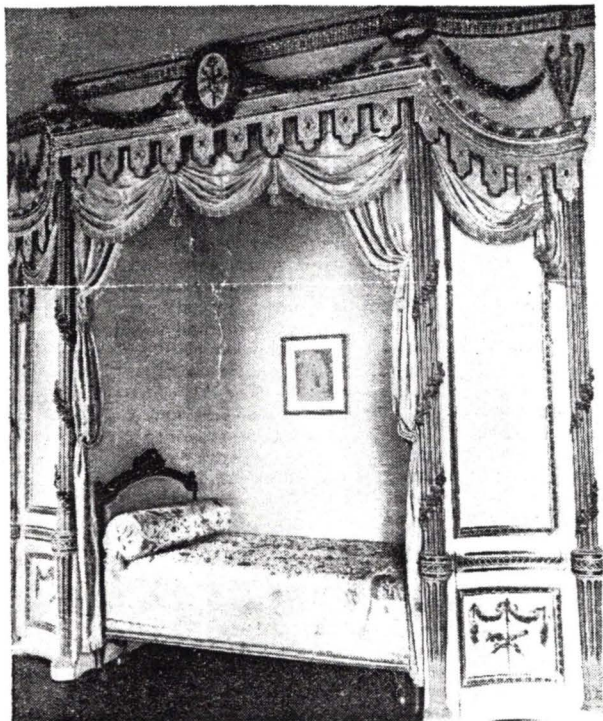
The most artistic four-poster beds belong to the eighteenth century, to the luxurious periods in France, and to the simpler tastes of colonial America. Kings found that the canopied, curtained bed was a lazy, comfortable place to hold court. They need not trouble to rise to occupy a stiff throne. A great display of luxury could be made on the royal bed. Silken coverlets and cloth of gold bore the coat of arms in rich embroidery. Pearls and other jewels could be sewn to these coverings and set into the cornice around the

canopy. The bed was often a noble's most valuable possession and was always mentioned in his will. France developed the bed to a most decorative degree and bedrooms in France are still furnished with beauty and care.

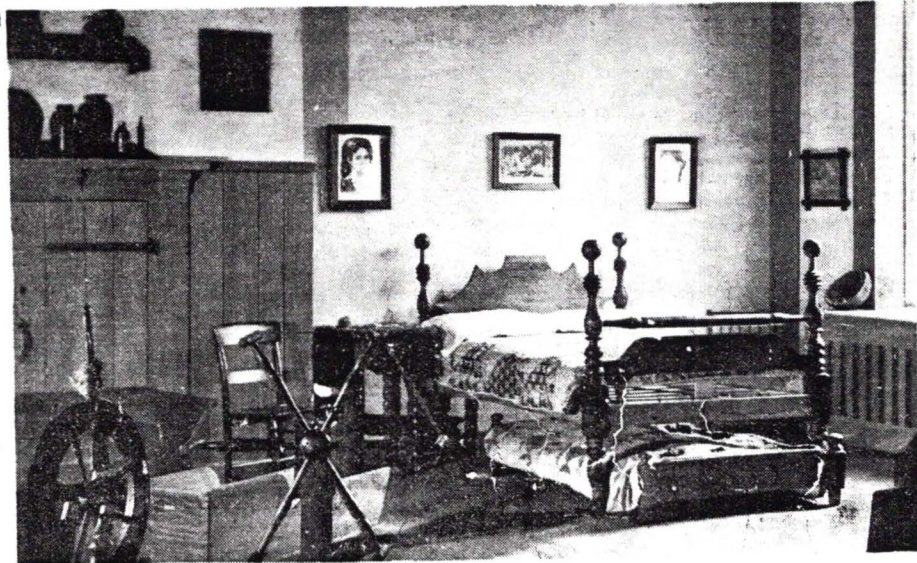
In America the four-poster was often hung with bright, colorful curtains that bespoke a woman's selection and often a woman's handiwork. Crewel embroidery was done on bed hangings by women of the French and English courts and by some of the leisured women of America. Window hangings were often made to match. One dominating color was popular for bedrooms, and when there were several guest rooms, each was known by its color.

In early days in America good beds were scarce, and now none that can be identified as belonging to the earliest settlements survive. We know that the babies had substantial cradles, however. For the older children and servants there were trundle-beds, sometimes called "truckle-beds," which were rolled or trundled away under the higher bedsteads during the day.

The idea of the trundle-bed was brought from England where it had been used for a hundred years or so. There was a time when the castle builders, evidently with



Metropolitan Museum of Art
OFTEN A NOBLE'S MOST VALUABLE POSSESSION



Chicago Historical Museum

THE IDEA OF THE TRUNDLE-BED WAS BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND

some idea of mutual protection, decided to make all beds into one large enough to hold not only the lord and lady but also their children and guests. They went to such extremes that the Great Bed of Ware, referred to by Shakespeare, could accommodate twenty-four persons, with what discomfort it is not recorded. It was eighteen feet by twelve feet. Beneath it was stored a trundle-bed for family retainers, and beneath this, still a lower bed for the servants.

The beds designed much later by the eminent Sheraton were so high as to require steps for climbing into them, and there was plenty of room beneath such beds for the low trundle, where lack of space demanded its use. The name

"trundle" has a romantic sound, but the early examples have nearly all disappeared and are only rarely seen now.

Feathers for making mattresses were the invention of the people of northern Europe and the taste for them was brought to the colonies where feathers were scarce for a long time. A sort of raveled wool called "flock" was also used, before patent cotton mattresses were manufactured. The excellent springs which we have to-day are the descendants of ropes that were once used stretched across the bedstead, crossing one another. Many fine old four-posters, known as "cord beds," are still in use, and our forefathers in the Southern States were much attached to them.

HISTORICAL DATA BEING SOUGHT IN COUNTY SURVEY

February 1934

A Historical Survey is being made in Pennsylvania under direction of Curtis W. Garrison, Archivist State Library, Harrisburg. Searchers are at work in every county listing public and private collections of newspapers, manuscripts, letters, etc., together with court records and everything which would be of value to historians.

The location of much of this material is well known and is being

listed, but many valuable private collections will be missed without the cooperation of the public.

A special request is made for anyone having in their possession, or any knowledge of the existence of such material to communicate by postal card with the following searchers in Washington County: Delbert B. Harris, 121 East Wylie avenue, Mabel E. Jarrett, 361 Burton avenue, or Clarence Bane, Fredericktown. One of these searchers will call at the owner's convenience, make a list of the materials and where it can be found, and send to Harrisburg for a permanent record.

The collection need not be large to be of interest. A single letter, newspaper, pamphlet, manuscript or diary will be appreciated, and care taken to see that it is properly recorded.

GENEALOGICAL MAPS OF STATE MUCH IN DEMAND

— 1934 —
HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—(UP)—

With county consolidations promising to be an issue in this year's forthcoming elections, steps are being taken, it was learned today, to acquaint as many Pennsylvania voters as possible with the growth of county governments in this State.

Fifteen thousand colored genealogical maps, graphically showing the manner in which Pennsylvania grew from 25 counties in 1800 to 67 at present have been distributed by Phillip H. Dewey, State Secretary of Internal Affairs.

State Treasurer Charles A. Waters, elected with Dewey on the regular Republican Organization ticket four years ago, and now a potential candidate for Governor, is an avowed advocate of consolidation of counties. His nominating papers for a place on the Primary election ballot were taken out yesterday. Dewey is a candidate for reelection.

Attorney-General William A. Schnader, another advocate of consolidations, also is considered a possible gubernatorial candidate.

In addition to their political interest, the maps have been acclaimed by educators for their historical features, it was learned. Many of the 15,000 maps distributed are in the hands of school officials and librarians.

No charge is being made for the maps, many being sent out as complimentary gestures, while requests for additional copies are filled without stint.

They were prepared by Warren J. Daniel, director of the land records bureau in Dewey's department.

Pointing to the fact that distribution of the maps was begun as far back as last summer, secretary Dewey denied that any political significance is to be attached to them.

The maps show that in 1682 when William Penn was made Governor of the State, only three counties existed—Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia.

Printed in six colors, the maps also depict the manner in which additional counties were added, through treaties effected by William Penn with the Indians, and through divisions of existing counties.

Although given full control of the State by an English king, William Penn did not take possession of the various sections until he had made treaties with and purchases from the Indians, according to explanatory letters accompanying each map.

The letters were prepared by Robert Gorman, of Dewey's staff, and Daniel. They reveal that 33 distinct purchases and treaties were entered into with the Indians before the entire State was acquired in this peaceful manner.

Although each new tract acquired, soon afterwards was divided into counties, existing counties also underwent the division process, as in the case of Lackawanna County, youngest of the Pennsylvania counties, which was separated in 1878 from Luzerne County.

One of the tract treaties provided one of the first known relay races in Pennsylvania. In a treaty dated August 25, 1737, the Indians agreed to deed as much land as a man on foot can traverse in "one day and a half" from the westerly branch of the Neshamony River to the Delaware River.

The early State officials, with a group of young men stationed at intervals over the course, staged a relay race by which they acquired sufficient ground for Monroe, Pike and Northampton Counties.

Marker of Colonial Hero Is To Be Dedicated on July 4

Dedication of a bronze marker placed on the tablestone monument of Major James McFarlane, killed in fighting during the Whisky Insurrection, in the cemetery of the Mingo Presbyterian Church, near Finleyville, will be an event of July 4.

The inscription on the sandstone monument has been gradually effaced by the elements and members of the Monongahela Valley Chapter, D. A. R., to insure the grave of the pioneer hero would be fittingly marked for future generations, purchased the bronze tablet. The tablet has been put in place.

The Rev. George P. Rowland, D. D., pastor of the Aspinwall Presbyterian Church, will deliver the dedicatory address at 1:30 o'clock, standard time, on July 4.

Pioneers aroused to a high pitch by the imposition of a heavy tax on whisky, corn being distilled into an alcoholic beverage because it was impossible to transport the

grain across the mountains to markets, gathered at the Mingo Meeting House in Union Township 500 strong and under the leadership of Major McFarlane, often referred to as Capt. McFarlane, marched on the home of General Neville at Bower Hill.

General Neville was in charge of the collection of the whisky tax and there was bitter feeling among the pioneers against him.

Major McFarlane and his contingent arrived July 17, 1794. General Neville had left but Major Abraham Kirkpatrick had 11 soldiers in the house. Firing began and continued for 15 minutes. A truce flag was displayed. Major McFarlane, who had remained under the cover of a tree, ordered his men to cease firing and step out into the open. He was struck in the groin by a bullet and died almost instantly.

Earle R. Forrest's History of Washington County, published in 1926, states the old McFarlane home, near Elrama, built in 1783, is the oldest building in the Monongahela Valley. Major McFarlane was a son of Andrew McFarlane, a hardy pioneer.

see next page

FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN U. S. IN 1584

NORFOLK, Va., June 21.—(CP)—Chicago is finding it easy to attract millions to the celebration of a 100th birthday, but down in the Albemarle on Roanoke Island, lying near here within the confines of North Carolina, the people are having a hard time bestirring interest in the 350th anniversary of the first English settlement in America.

The big Anglo-American celebration rivaling a world's fair which Northeastern North Carolina hoped would materialize in connection with the anniversary this year has been postponed for another 12 months and may never be held. Lack of national interest and limited financial resources of those immediately concerned are the reasons.

Naturally the people of Tarheelia are tired over this state of affairs, in view of all the attention paid the anniversary of Virginia's first settlement at the Jamestown Exposition; the completion of the Panama Canal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; Philadelphia's sesqui-centennial; and Chicago's first century. Considering that it was not at Jamestown, Virginia, nor at Plymouth, Massachusetts, but on Roanoke Island that English-speaking civilization in America had its birth.

An expedition led by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe landed on the Island, July 4, 1584, and took possession of the country for England. They had been sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, current favorite of Queen Elizabeth. His interest had been attracted by the efforts of his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, to establish a colony in the strange new land to the west. The year before Gilbert had left England with five vessels and a large company of venturesome Britons. They landed and looked around at what is now Newfoundland, lost their enthusiasm when they found it bleak and cold, and turned back to England. Gilbert didn't arrive there. His ship ran into a heavy storm going over and never was heard from again. An old poem describes his ill-fate:

He sat upon the deck,
The Book was in his hand;
"Do not fear! Heaven is as near,"
He said, "by water as by land."

Barlowe and Amadas picked out Roanoke Island (it got its name from the Amerindians) as an ideal location for a settlement and hurried back to England with two native chiefs, Manteo and Wanchese, and specimens of tobacco, sassafras, maize, pumpkins, squash and other strange fruits and herbs.

That was the first tobacco to go to the Old World. It turned out to be the gold that was to attract and make the fortune of the first permanent English settlers.

Roanoke was robbed of its destiny as the New York or Boston of the New World by a series of mishappenings, Raleigh, following the recommendations of Amadas and Barlowe, sent out 108 colonists under Sir Richard Grenville in 1585. Fort Raleigh was built of logs, Ralph Lane installed as royal governor, and Grenville returned to England. Amerindians, lack of experience in coping with the wilderness and disease took heavy toll and the colonists were starving when Sir Francis Drake stopped on his way to England with loot from the Spanish Main and took them aboard.

Two weeks after the colonists departed without regret, Grenville returned to Roanoke with supplies and newcomers. He left 15 of the men on the island to hold the fort and turned eastward across the Atlantic to seek more settlers. When a third expedition equipped and financed by Sir Walter Raleigh with the Virgin Queen's help arrived, the 15 had disappeared and Fort Raleigh was in ruins. The mystery of what happened to them never was solved. A new governor brought by Grenville, John White, and the new settlers rebuilt the fort, set out new crops, and made the first Amerindian convert to the Christian faith. He was the aforementioned Manreo. His baptism is declared the first Protestant religious sacrament ever solemnized in America.

Governor White's daughter, Eleanor White Dare, gave birth on Roanoke Island to the first child born of Anglo-Saxon parents in America, Virginia Dare, in 1587. (There is an unsubstantiated tradition that Virginia was the illegitimate daughter of Sir Walter Raleigh.) That same year White left his thriving colony of more than 100 to return to England for additional colonists and supplies. War between England and Spain kept him from returning for three years. When he did get back in 1590 the colony had disappeared. Its fate never was learned.

The evil reputation given Roanoke by the succession of tragedies and Raleigh's own disgrace and imprisonment ended the attempts to settle the island. The next English colonizers turned further northward, and Jamestown, Va., became the first permanent English settlement. Thereafter Roanoke was lost sight of by the world at large until 1903 when it was again stamped imperishably in the pages of history by the birth of aviation at Kitty Hawk, across the waters of Roanoke Sound from the island.

Now, at last, the people of its environs are endeavoring to get national recognition for its epochal place in American history. An association headed by W. O. Saunders, nationally famous editor of Elizabeth City is endeavoring to get the government to sponsor a great celebration. Thus far it hasn't found much interest. It has big hopes for next year.

CELEBRATION IS MARKED BY TWO MAJOR EVENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

The tablet was placed and dedicated under the auspices of the Monongahela Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which became interested in the project at the behest of Rev. R. F. Getty, pastor of the Mingo Church, who was distressed by the fact that the original inscription on the sandstone slab marking the McFarlane grave was no longer legible. After learning that to have the inscription cut over would mean only that it would again be deleted by weather, it was decided to place the bronze tablet, which contains the original inscription and is placed on the sandstone below the section which contained the original epitaph. The inscription follows:

"Here lies the body of Capt. James McFarlane, of Washington, Pennsylvania. He departed this life July 17, 1791, aged 43. He served through the war with undaunted courage in defense of American Independence, against the lawless and despotic encroachments of Great Britain. He fell at last by the hands of an unprincipled villain, in support of what he supposed to be the rights of his country, much lamented by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintances."

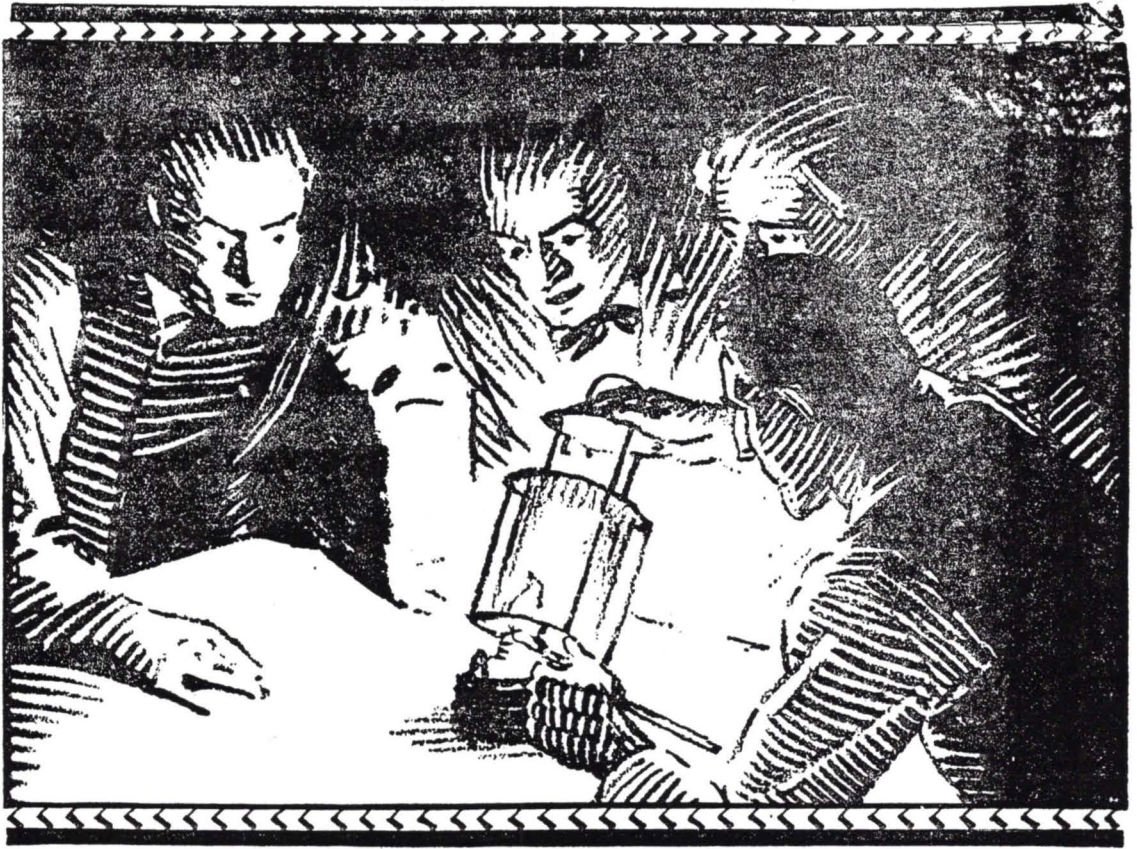
At yesterday's service Rev. Getty, after reading the Declaration of Independence, told of many historical objects about the church and cemetery, and called attention to the sword of Major McFarlane, which was on display, brought by a member of the McFarlane family.

Rev. George P. Rowland, D. D., of Aspinwall, gave the address, a historical talk giving a resume of the history of the Whisky Rebellion. He related how the rebellion united the nation by teaching the people that it was a national unit, instead of only local groups. He urged that modern patriots guard against present-day dangers to the Constitution.

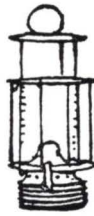
The invocation was by Rev. Moss, a prominent member of the Sons of the American Revolution in the State, and Mrs. Howard Morrison, of McKeesport, sang a solo. Mrs. Morrison has ancestors buried in the cemetery.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. C. A. Derby, regent of the chapter presenting it, and the dedicatory address and presentation of the tablet were by Mrs. Edwin McKay, of Charleroi.

Rev. Getty, in behalf of the trustees of the church and cemetery, accepted the tablet with a fitting address.



**A Light
that
Flashed
around
the World**



ANDREW RALSTON of Hopewell Township, inventor of the first threshing machine, also made the first oil burning lantern in the United States. James Bell of West Middletown manufactured and sold these lanterns in the early fifties. Thus did Washington County make an important contribution to mankind's long struggle against the dark, beginning with the wooden torch and ending with the electric light.

**WASHINGTON
TRUST COMPANY**



G R O W I N G U P W I T H W A S H I N G T O N

Valuable Historical Papers of James G. Blaine Given College

34

James G. Blaine, III, of New York City, grandson of James G. Blaine, Washington and Jefferson College's most illustrious alumnus, has recently presented to this institution a collection of valuable historical papers of the Blaine family and principally of his noted grandfather. These papers consist of letters written by Hon. James G. Blaine, notes of a speech made by Mr. Blaine in the United States Senate, a certificate of the election of Mr. Blaine as United States Senator from Maine; a letter from Andrew Carnegie, to Mrs. Blaine inquiring about the health of her husband; a letter to Mr. Blaine from Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of General Grant; a letter from John Hay to Mr. Blaine; a letter from Lord Sackville West to Mr. Blaine; a letter from President Benjamin Harrison to Walker Blaine, a son of James G. Blaine; together with several old papers of the Blaine family in Washington County at an early date.

One very interesting item is a receipt for five pounds, five shillings received from Ephraim Blaine, dated October 23, 1772, and signed by James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Another interesting paper is a letter from the Rev. M. Murray, professor of languages at Washington College, dated October 6, 1847, reciting the high standing of James G. Blaine in the college. James G. Blaine was graduated from Washington College in the Class of 1847.

This collection has been added to the museum of Washington and Jefferson College, which has already received a great number of valuable papers and documents relating to the history of the institution and its graduates.

James G. Blaine, III, who presented these papers, was recently made a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College.

Following is a detailed list of the papers which have been presented to the college museum:

Receipt to James Blaine, dated August 15, 1807, signed by Parker Campbell, Treasurer of Washington College, acknowledging the receipt of Eight Dollars in full tuition due Washington College for Ephraim Blaine.

Acknowledgment of receipt of five pounds, five shillings from Ephraim Blaine, Sheriff, dated October 23, 1772, signed by James Smith. (James Smith was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; born in Ireland about 1720, died in York, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1806.)

Article of agreement made the 25th day of June, 1831, between Ephraim L. Blaine, Esq., and Daniel Crumrine, covering terms and conditions for building a steam saw mill at West Brownsville, Washing-

ton County, Pennsylvania. Title "Crumrine & Blaine." Signed Ephraim L. Blaine and Daniel Crumrine.

Letter from Patrick Ewing to Col. Ephraim Blaine, dated the 1st day of May, 1790, in recollection of war accounts and the selling of provisions to the Army and Navy. The final sentence: "God knows I have made a pretty hard time past the whole of my commission not worth one Damm."

Certificate of election from the Governor of the State of Maine to the President of the Senate of the United States of America, certifying to the election of James G. Blaine as Senator, dated the 17th day of January, 1877. Signed Selden Connor, Governor, and Sumner J. Chadbourne, Secretary of State. (Two copies in tin container).

Letter of sympathy from James G. Blaine to Mrs. J. Donald Cameron upon the death of her father, Taylor Sherman, dated January 8, 1879, written from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Madison Square, New York.

Letter of recommendation from Rev. N. Murray, Professor of languages at Washington and Jefferson College, dated October 6, 1847, reciting Mr. Blaine's high standing in college, speaking of his conduct as such as to greatly endear him to all who knew him, etc.

Letter dated Augusta, Maine, August 4, 1891 from J. W. Bradbury to Mrs. Blaine concerning the illness of her husband.

Plan of the seating arrangements for a banquet held at Hotel Normandy, Washington, D. C., Tuesday November 26, 1889, showing arrangements for sixty places, containing many notables, government officials, foreign representatives, etc.

Letter dated Sunday, June 14, 1891, from "North Mymms Park, Harfield, Herts" signed by Andrew Carnegie, sent to Mrs. Blaine inquiring about the health of Mr. Blaine, inviting him to Scotland, and closing as follows: "Tell Mr. Blaine we'll catch hart together yet on the Loch of Bourne Scotland."

Letter dated February 19, 1869 from George M. Weston to Hon. J. G. Morrill, concerning James G. Blaine's standing on reciprocity, etc.

Letter from Julia Dent Grant to Mr. Blaine, dated May 23, 1891 offering her Landau and coachman for a drive in the park.

Political letter dated April 8, 1888 from J. W. Mankey written to "Walker" (Walker Blaine).

Letter and English translation from M. Card Rampolla, addressed to His Excellency James G. Blaine, U. S. Washington, reciting: "We are happy to state that his Holiness has favorably received this expression of your wishes and has approved the authoritative testimony

that has been thus rendered to the eminent qualities of Monsignor Ireland, etc., etc., regarding the elevation of Monsignor Ireland to the Cardinalate."

Letter dated, Washington, Sunday evening May 4, 1878, from J. G. Blaine to Miss Elizabeth Bancroft Sherman, Cleveland, Ohio, regretting that he cannot attend her marriage.

Letter from James G. Blaine to Thomas H. Sherman, "Dear Tom. Stop a day or two with us if you can on your return.—JGB"

Letter from James G. Blaine to Thomas H. Sherman, written from Washington, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1886.

Letter from John Hay to James G. Blaine, dated November 4, 1891, relative to shipment of ducks, meeting of his daughter in Europe, and stating that Mr. Blaine was the most beloved man in the United States.

Formal invitation of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, to Senator and Mrs. Cameron for a trip on the U. S. S. Dispatch to Mt. Verpon, November 28, 1890. On the invitation in Mr. Blaine's hand writing is the following: "My Dear Mrs. Cameron, Will you go? I wish you would. If you wish anyone to go pray name her or him. Faithfully. JGB."

Letter dated August 10, 1833 to Mr. Blaine, thanking him for a book.

Copy of Cablegrams:
Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, England, 7 o'clock, Wednesday evening, August 5th, 1885. Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Maine, U. S. A. from Cyrus W. Field, concerning dinner in celebration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the completion of the first Atlantic Cable. Augusta, Maine, Wednesday, August 5th, 1885, 3 o'clock p. m., from James G. Blaine to Cyrus W. Field, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, England, thanking for receipt of the cablegram.

London, England, Thursday morning, August 6th, 1885. From Cyrus W. Field to Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Maine, U. S. A.: Many thanks for your kind message. God bless you my dear friend."

Letter to Thomas H. Sherman from James G. Blaine, dated October 20, 1869. "Dear Tom," etc.

Letter dated 23rd August, 1883, addressed to Hon. James G. Blaine from Lord Sackville West relative to the receipt of a copy of Mr. Blaine's Garfield Memorial address.

Letter of recommendation from the Department of State dated Washington, 9th of May, 1867, introducing the Hon. James G. Blaine, a distinguished member of the House of Representatives and Diplomatic Consular Officer to the United States and Europe.

Original notes of speech by Mr.

Blaine in the United States Senate, April 14, 1879.

Copy of telegram dated June, 1880 from James G. Blaine to his lieutenants at the Chicago Convention. Garfield nominated.

Letter dated —, 1889 from Benjamin Harrison to Walker Blaine, State Department, Washington, D. C.

Letter dated Augusta, Maine, 7th September, 1874, signed James G. Blaine.

Letter dated New York, November 30, 1933, from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to Mr. James G. Blaine, Chairman, Citizens Family Welfare Committee, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Letter dated January 2, 1934, from Alfred E. Smith acknowledging receipt of telegram on birthday.

Letter dated Northampton, Mass., October 31, 1931, from Calvin Coolidge to Mr. James G. Blaine relative to collection of money for relief.

Receipt book showing various payments made by James G. Blaine during the year, 1857.

Remarkable Antique Show At West Alexander Church

June 29, 1939

Antiques, covering a range of fully 200 years, are on display at a truly remarkable show arranged by the Neighborhood Club of West Alexander, which opened yesterday and will continue through today with a possibility that it will be continued a few days.

"I think it is the best exhibit of the kind I have ever seen," said J. A. Weirich, of Washington, well-known collector of antiques who was among the visitors yesterday. "It covers a range of fully 200 years and is remarkable," he said.

Descendants of many of the pioneers who settled on the prosperous farms in the West Alexander district still reside there, or in the town and from the recesses of their homes they have brought forth a truly notable collection of antiques of every kind.

The display is in the basement of the Presbyterian Church and any person interested in antiques can go to West Alexander prepared to spend several hours, if they so desire, and still not have explored the exhibit to its fullest depth.

Beautiful chinaware and silver, marvelous old shawls, valuable books of the pioneer days, firearms of various types and descriptions, wedding gowns of yesteryears, four-posters of several types, ancient timepieces, rare quilts and coverlets and a host of other things have been assembled.

Even an old bow gun, one of the most primitive of pioneer weapons, is being shown.

Members of the Neighborhood Club dressed in gowns of bygone

years, some of them having been handed down in old families of the district from the pioneer age, give a pleasing touch to the exhibit.

Many visited the display yesterday and an even greater throng is promised for today.

Only a partial list of the antiques was prepared last night when the show was visited by a representative of The Observer. An additional list will be published tomorrow.

An hour can easily be spent in the china and silverware department, to the left as one enters the basement. Specimens of old glassware are shown by Mrs. R. D. McCleery, Lovie Haught, Mrs. Charles McKelvey, Mrs. T. R. Bell and Mrs. R. M. Lewis.

A teapot, which was included in the first set of dishes purchased by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Roney, is shown by Mrs. F. R. McCleery. Several other teapots are exhibited by Miss Mary Lamb, one of the large exhibitors.

Another teapot more than 100 years old, brought from Ireland, was contributed to the show by Mrs. Roy Guess, of Wheeling.

Beautiful etched glassware, more than 100 years old, is being displayed by Mrs. G. W. Lewis along with an old plate. A huge turkey platter, seldom seen in these days, is in the collection of Mrs. R. D. McCleery and two other old platters are being displayed by Mrs. Sara Spragg.

Mrs. Margaret Chalfant is exhibiting a cup and saucer more than 125 years old and Mrs. F. R. McCleery, Miss Mary Lamb and Mrs. Anna Craig are other exhibitors of fine specimens of old chinaware and dishes.

A "forget-me-not" coffee cup used by General Joshua Dickerson, her great-grandfather, is in the collection shown by Mrs. T. R. Bell. She is also showing other old chinaware.

A set of five cups and saucers of an old pattern is exhibited by Mrs. Jessie McCleery. Mrs. Wallace Caldwell, Mrs. Anna E. Craig, and Mrs. Sara Spragg are other exhibitors in this particular department.

Several pieces of old lustre ware will arouse curiosity. A teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher are shown by Miss Mary Lamb. Mrs. E. T. Moore is showing two pitchers. A teapot 150 years old is the prized possession of Miss Mary Erskine.

A paper weight bought in Philadelphia in 1774 is being exhibited by Mrs. T. R. Bell.

A cream pitcher and sugar bowl of light green glassware is shown by Miss Margaret Moore.

A baby bonnet made in 1817 is shown by Mrs. Charles McDonald. A wedding veil worn by Sarah Bell in 1836 and a fine old shawl are also exhibited by Mrs. McDonald.

A delicate black lace shawl worn by Mrs. James Craven more than 100 years ago is exhibited by Miss Mary Lamb.

Teapots more than 100 years old are being exhibited by Mrs. F. R. McCleery and Mrs. D. F. Lewis.

A black, beaded bag and hair ornaments, the latter worn by her grandmother, Mary Gilmore Bell,

are unusual exhibits by Mrs. Charles McDonald.

Mrs. F. W. Moore is showing a woman's bonnet of 100 years ago and a baby bonnet worn 109 years ago by the Rev. George McDonald.

The first lamp in the home of Alexander McCleery, now converted into an electrical lamp, is being shown by R. D. McCleery.

Three large blue plates of an old pattern are displayed by Mrs. Mary J. Blayney.

A cup brought from Holland by her great-great-grandfather Hupp was loaned for the display by Miss Josephine Hupp.

CONT. NEXT PAGE

George Strauss, well known collector, has a display of wedgewood, majolica and other old chinaware.

Other unusual pieces of chinaware include a Majolica leaf plate shown by Miss Mary Erskine and meat platter and fruit dish, the latter very old, by Mrs. L. K. Baldwin.

Miss Essie Lester has on show a remarkably well preserved English eggshell china service, including 12 plates, cups, saucers, teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher.

Two dolls of the 1830 period, which belonged originally to Julia Elizabeth Hand, are also being exhibited by Miss Lester.

An odd knife, identified as the juls well type, is being shown by Mrs. Charles McKelvey.

Odd jewelry includes a breastpin 90 years old loaned to the exhibit by Mrs. Sarah Babcock, gold earrings over 100 years old which belong to Elizabeth Wolff Wherry, shown by Rachel Witham Cox, of Morgantown; a brooch 135 years old, by Mrs. John Wolff; and a breastpin 90 years old by Mrs. Anna Craig.

Silverware includes spoons which are being exhibited by Mrs. Cox, Mrs. L. K. Baldwin and Mrs. Sarah Babcock, and tablespoons by Mrs. Margaret Chalfant.

A breastpin 100 years old being shown by Mrs. Charles Edgar, a hobnail glass pitcher owned by Miss Mary Lamb, a fine display of glassware by Mrs. Ivan K. Leech, wedding china of Mrs. John McDonald being shown by Mrs. F. W. Moore, Spode china, seven plates in the finest possible state of preservation, old sugar bowl by Mrs. Dieringer, a daguerreotype of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Robinson, shown by Mrs. Harry Yates, and old teaspoons by Mrs. Leech are other unusually interesting exhibits.

One of the most unusual exhibits in this department is a dish warm, brought from France 150 to 200 years ago, which is being shown by Miss Anica Baird, Washington.

Other exhibits include: Copper teakettle, nearly 200 years old, Mrs. W. T. Moore; old writing cabinet, Miss Lester; andirons, M. T. Dunlap; boot scraper, C. I. McKelvey; chest of drawers, Maude Chambers; silver service made by Reed & Barton in 1780, Miss Lester; miniature highboy which has been in her family since 1818, Miss Anica Baird; old Chinese embroidery, Miss Betty Dieringer; and a piece of red wool cloth from a British soldier's coat which has been in the family of Miss Lester since the battle of Long Island.

Miss Lester is also showing the old colonial sofa used in the pulpit of the old Presbyterian Church until the present furniture was purchased and which was presented to her family. She is a daughter of Dr. W. H. Lester, for many years pastor of the church.

spun. This part of the exhibit was furnished by Mary D. McCleery.

Among the old books being shown is a record kept by Samuel England, a pioneer justice of the peace in southwestern Washington County. It was furnished for the exhibit by J. L. Melvin, Claysville. The first entry in the book, in December, 1791, recorded the sale of land in Donegal Township by "Charles Crecraft."

F. R. McCleery has a remarkable display of old books, medical for the most part, which were once a part of the libraries of Dr. John McKeehan, pioneer physician, and Dr. Robert Davidson, the latter a first cousin of Dr. William Holmes McGuffey.

In this collection is apparently one of the first copies published of "The Doctrine of the Original Sin," by Jonathan Edwards, which was printed in 1771.

Another seemingly remarkable book in this collection is a "Book of Arithmetic." It was prepared by Alexander Sutherland in 1812, written by hand with goose quill from start to finish.

One of the unique exhibits is a hand decorated birth certificate of John Hupp made in 1791.

Another is a slate, brought from Ireland in 1788 which is said to have been used by Joseph and Mose Ray in preparing "Ray's Arithmetic and Algebra."

Mrs. F. W. Moore is showing a cooper kettle nearly 200 years old.

A primitive bow gun made and used 195 years ago is shown by Roy Sutherland.

Other unique exhibits include: Wood from Charter Oak, bought by grandfather of Mrs. Dunlap; early seal of Brooke County, W. Va., loaned by J. L. Melvin; metal pie crust marker, 100 years old, Mrs. G. W. Lewis; school bell, 80 years old, Mrs. R. D. McCleery; scutching knife used in preparing flax, Myrtle Taylor; combined knife, fork and spoon, used by Civil War soldiers, Flora Moss; old compass, Mrs. R. M. Lewis; old coffee mill, C. B. Hunt; rule used by James McElroy, teacher and surveyor of 80 years ago, R. D. McCleery; petrified wood, Charles McKelvey.

An exceptionally fine collection of carpenter's tools of a century ago is being shown by R. D. McCleery. It includes, a frow, molding plates, corner chisel, foot adz, a broad axe used in shaping large timbers and various types of chisels.

There is a rather imposing collection of weapons, including Cavalry sword carried by Jackson D. Porter, exhibited by Clair C. Davis; sword of Confederate captain, Clair C. Davis; dueling pistol, Clair C. Davis; muzzle loading rifle, R. D. McCleery; old rifle made into smoothboore shotgun, Roy Sutherland; rifle made into shotgun, Mehaffey Sisters; Civil War musket of W. R. Hanna, shown by Clair C. Davis; muzzle loading rifle, MaFion C. Carr; woman's squirrel gun and old muzzle loading rifle made into shotgun, Charles McKelvey; powder horns, R. D. McCleery and Charles McKelvey.

36
A side saddle in a fine state of preservation is being shown by Mrs. Charles McKelvey and R. D. McCleery is exhibiting old saddle bags.

Some of the instruments used by the famous Todd band, of West Alexander, which went to the centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876 are being shown by Frank R. McCleery, who secured them at a sale.

A dough box, a part of the equipment of most homes in other years, is being shown by Charles McKelvey.

A waffle iron of 100 years ago and an old skillet are being shown by Mary Black.

In another group of unusual articles are: Old earthen jar, Mrs. Jennie Murray; Paul Revere lantern, Mehaffey Sisters; foot warmer, Dr. Charles McDonald; old measure, peck on one end and a half a peck on other, Charles McKelvey; old skillet, Mrs. Zer McCune; spinning wheel and reel, Mrs. Charles McKelvey, with flax loaned by Mrs. E. T. Moore.

There is a collection of dresses of various periods: Wedding gown of Carrie Patton Lysle, 1860, loaned by Mrs. W. J. E. McLain, Claysville; dress of 1870, Miss Anica Baird, Washington; wedding dress of 1890 of Mrs. Charles McDonald; wedding dress of 1880, loaned by F. R. McCleery; dress worn by child 83 years ago, Miss Anica Baird, Washington.

A knife 80 years old, which originally was a combination knife and saw, containing exceptionally fine steel, is being shown by R. D. McCleery. It is still used as bread knife.

Old furniture on display will be of interest to many. It includes: chair 140 years old, Mrs. E. O. Ludwig; other chairs, R. D. McCleery, Mrs. W. Dieringer, Mrs. F. W. Moore, Maude A. Chambers; chair with original haircloth, Mrs. Jennie Yates; lacquered cane bottom chairs, which belonged to Margaret Daly Kingsley, great great grandmother of Kingsley Baldwin, being shown by Mrs. L. K. Baldwin; sewing table, Mrs. J. W. Guess; old drop leaf table, R. D. McCleery; windsor chair, Leroy Alexander.

Eye glasses of 100 years ago are shown by Mrs. George McCoy.

A spatterwork picture made by Mrs. T. A. Sgields 65 years ago is being shown by Mrs. D. E. Myers, Lafayette Inn.

Added to the collection yesterday was a German Bible published in 1686, which was placed on exhibition by Mrs. Ivan K. Leach through the courtesy of Frank J. McLean, of Pittsburgh.

There are samplers, one of which was made at the age of 80 years by Ann Smith Magee, which was loaned for the exhibit by her granddaughter, Hazel Guess.

A linen table cloth, picturing the "Last Supper," which is 80 years old, is on display by the Yates family.

A birdseye linen tablecloth is being shown by Miss Essie Lester.

CONT. NEXT PAGE

37 Miss Emma T. Moore is exhibiting a night cap made by Margaret Byers 125 years ago.

Miss Mary Erskine is showing a sampler made in 1833 and Miss Essie Lester is displaying one made by Lucinda Hedges in 1792.

A clock made in Munich, Germany, in 1689 which still keeps time is being shown by J. N. Chambers.

Paisley shawls are being shown by Mrs. F. W. Moore, Mrs. George Blayney and Mrs. Charles McKelvey.

A pewter communion set used by the Presbyterian Church of West Alexander, beginning in 1790 for many years, is on display.

Maude A. Chambers is showing a coffee pot of the famous sprig pattern which was brought from Ireland in 1800.

Mrs. Anna Chambers is exhibiting a Bible 116 years old.

Sophia Bell is showing a grandfather's clock.

A mammoth four-poster bed, which belonged to Mrs. Charles H. McDonald is being shown by Mrs. Moses Bell and the Dunlap family is showing one which was owned by Mary Truesdell. Mrs. Maude Chambers has on exhibition a day-bed more than 100 years old.

A bobbin, which is 100 years old, was placed in the collection by Mrs. Harry Weisgerber.

Other furniture pieces being shown are: Rocking chair made by Theodore Harvey 150 years ago, Miss Minnie Chambers; end table 100 years old, Mrs. J. R. McNinch; early American wash stand ensemble, Mrs. Charles McKelvey; ladderback rocker, Mrs. W. Dieringer.

There is quite an array of quilts, among the exhibitors being; Mrs. E. O. Ludwig, Miss Myrtle Taylor, Mrs. T. R. Bell, Mrs. F. W. Moore, Mrs. R. M. Lewis, Margaret Murray Mrs. Margaret Chalfant, Mrs. Charles McKelvey, Mrs. S. O. Armstrong and Mrs. Bell, West Alexander, and Mrs. George Valentine, Washington.

Coverlets are being shown by the following: J. C. McKenzie, F. R. McCleery, several by Mrs. T. R. Bell; Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. S. O. Armstrong, Mrs. Charles McKelvey, Mrs. George McCoy and Mrs. D. E. Myers.

Several members of the club, add to the effectiveness of the display by appearing in gowns of yesterday. Miss Mary E. Chambers is wearing the wedding dress of Mrs. James V. Chambers. It was made in 1857 and is of blue and black striped taffeta. She also carries an old-fashioned fan, and a carved engagement ring of her grandmother, Marie Roney.

Mrs. R. D. McCleery is wearing her mother's wedding gown of sheer white and a waist of a grandmother which is 89 years old.

Mrs. T. R. Bell appears in a white dress from the wardrobe of Mrs. Lester, wife of Dr. W. H. Lester, who served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church for 47 years and pastor emeritus for another 12.

Mrs. Maude Chambers and Mrs. Charles McKelvey are wearing reproductions of gowns popular in the colonial days.

And one of the most pleasing features of the entire exhibit is the attractiveness with which it has been arranged.

Couple Living on McGuffey Farm In Hospital Here for Treatment

August 28 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Y. Blayney, aged couple residing in West Finley Township on the farm Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, has selected as the tract on which Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, pioneer educator, was born, are both patients in the Washington Hospital.

Mrs. Blayney, a member of the Holmes family and directly related to the mother of Dr. McGuffey, has been ill for some weeks. Her condition gradually grew worse and at the hospital last night it was reported to be critical.

Her husband fell some days ago and suffered a hip injury. He had managed to get about with great difficulty. The injury did not improve and it was decided to bring him to the hospital as well.

The condition of the aged husband and wife was such that an ambulance was used, the patients being brought here at the instruc-

tion of Mr. Ford's representative.

Men have been employed about the Blayney place for several days, continuing to make improvements. Two small buildings have been moved and the interior of the residence occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Blayney is being repaired and painted while they are in the hospital for treatment.

Although no definite announcement has been made, it is understood that Mr. Ford plans to place a monument on the site of the old log home, which was removed to Dearborn, as a permanent marker of the birthplace of the author of the readers which revolutionized the educational system of the nation.

The Blayney farm was taken over less than a year ago by Ford.

Dr. McGuffey was born September 23, 180 and first reports were that the monument to be erected in his honor would be dedicated next month.

about Sept. 1, 1934.

Mrs. H. Y. Blayney, Cousin Of Dr. McGuffey, Is Dead

Mrs. Della Holmes Blayney, 78, wife of Henry Y. Blayney, of West Finley Township, a cousin of Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, famous pioneer educator, who was born on the Blayney farm in 1800, died in the Washington Hospital last evening at 5:10 o'clock.

Mrs. Blayney and her husband, both ill, were brought to the hospital here Monday for treatment at the request of a representative of Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, who took possession of the Blayney farm last Fall and removed the remaining portions of the log home in which Dr. McGuffey was born to Dearborn.

The husband was reported slightly improved last night, but his condition is such that it will be impossible for him to attend the funeral services. He fell some

days ago and injured his hip. It did not improve and his condition generally became impaired.

Mrs. Blayney realized one of her fondest hopes when Henry Ford took possession of the farm, which had remained continuously in the Holmes family for nearly 150 years. Ford had representatives working for several years in an endeavor to locate the birthplace of Dr. McGuffey, but it was not until last Fall that they definitely decided upon the Blayney tract. Originally the farm contained 400 acres.

Robert Holmes, father of Mrs. Blayney, is said to have been a first cousin of the man who attained such prominence as an educator.

One son, Arthur Blayney, of near Linden, survives.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed last night.

McGuffey Monument Dedication Is To Take Place on Sunday, Sept. 23

1934

Dedication of a monument as a memorial to Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, pioneer educator, will take place on the Henry Y. Blayne farm, West Finley Township, on September 23, the anniversary of his birth.

Plans for the exercises which will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock have practically been completed, although the program has not as yet been made public. Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, president of Washington and Jefferson College, from which school Dr. McGuffey graduated in 1826, will have a place on the program.

Activity about the Blayne farm, of which Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer, took possession last year, is now centered in repairing and improving the residence on the farm, a part of the original Holmes tract of several hundreds of acres. Mrs. Blayne, a member of the Holmes family, died recently after a period of declining health. Mr. Blayne, brought to the hospital

here for treatment, is showing improvement.

It is understood, however, that workmen will begin within a few days to erect a stand for speakers and guests on the occasion of the dedication and to place the memorial.

The monument will be erected on the spot where the old Holmes log homestead stood. Dr. McGuffey was born in the structure, which was in an excellent state of preservation for many years. It had commenced to decay in recent years but many of the original timbers were in good condition when it was razed by workmen employed by Ford.

These timbers were removed to Dearborn, where the homestead will be reconstructed in the Ford museum.

Dr. McGuffey, author of readers which revolutionized the educational system in the United States, was at Miami University for a long period and later accepted a place on the faculty of the University of Virginia, where he died.

Demonstrates Spinning and Carding Wool at Her Party

Mrs. Nancy McCutcheon, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Abercrombie, of near West Alexander, was given a pleasant surprise Sunday, August 12, when about 60 of her relatives met at her home and spent the day.

Mrs. McCutcheon is in her 90th year and still enjoys almost perfect health. She is very skillful in operating a spinning wheel and makes all kinds of garments from the wool as it is taken from the sheep's back. She gave the crowd several demonstrations of spinning and carding wool. At noon a bountiful lunch was served in cafeteria style.

Those present were: Mrs. Nancy McCutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Abercrombie, and children, Kathryn, Harry and Elmer; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McKee and son, Vincent; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stickle, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Stickle and children, Cyril, Marilyn, and Norwin; Mr. and Mrs. Harland Rush and children, Marguerite and Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Miller and children, Jane, Dorothy, Ruth and Junior; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. John Kilgore, Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. John Beddick and children, Dorothy and Junior; Jim Kilgore, Wilma Stollar, Florence Montgomery, Bernice Huffman, Emma Huffman, Lena Huffman, James Montgomery, Quay Horner,

Wesley Horner, Isleta Horner, Imogene Horner, Alta Horner, Victor Horner, Keith Stickle.



HENRY FORD

M'GUFFEY'S MEMORY Sept. HONORED 24, 1934

Fitting tribute to the memory of Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, pioneer educator, whose series of school readers exerted a profound influence on American life two generations ago, was paid yesterday at the dedication of a granite and bronze memorial to him on the site of his birthplace in West Finley Township, this county.

The dedication came on the 134th anniversary of his birth and the exercises were attended by Henry Ford, who provided the memorial, Mrs. Ford, representatives of colleges with which Dr. McGuffey had been connected and thousands of visitors. The program, which was dignified and informing, was broadcast over a national network and heard by millions of people.

All of the speakers stressed Dr. McGuffey's great work as an educator, pointing out the influence his readers had on two generations of Americans. His text books rank third in the list of best sellers, over a million copies of them having been circulated.

The dedicatory address was made by Andrew Hepburn, of Indianapolis, a great grandson of the educator, and the principal address was by William J. Cameron, of Dearborn, Mich., who spoke on "What Dr. William Holmes McGuffey Means to the Present Generation." Some half hundred descendants of Dr. McGuffey were present at the exercises.

Washington County has a special claim on this great educator. He was a native of this county, re-

Two Routes Leading to Scene of Dedication

Two routes can be followed to the Blayne farm in West Finley Township, where tomorrow afternoon a memorial to Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, educator, will be dedicated.

Going via West Alexander, Maple avenue and the brick road is followed to Kimmins bridge. At Kimmins bridge the Finchot road to the left is taken and followed to the farm.

Going via Claysville, turn left into Bell avenue and right just across the iron bridge. At the Ferrell home on the hilltop, keep to right and follow Pinchot road into Little Wheeling Creek valley.

14 Tons of Granite Will Stand As Memorial to Dr. McGuffey

Will Be Placed Today on Blayney Farm in West Finley Township — Tentative Program Is Announced.

CEREMONIES NEXT SUNDAY

Fourteen tons of granite, to stand as a lasting memorial to Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, pioneer educator, arrived yesterday at the Henry Y. Blayney farm in West Finley Township and will be dedicated next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Preparations are being made to accommodate a throng of thousands at the farm next Sunday, among whom will be some of the most prominent educators of the nation and Henry Ford, Detroit, manufacturer, who for years has been interested in the work of Dr. McGuffey.

Mr. Ford will participate in the dedication by reading of the inscription on the monument and likely will make some remarks, although his intentions as to the latter are unknown. Mrs. Ford will also be present. W. J. Cameron, representing Mr. Ford, will deliver an address.

Mrs. Abbie Rice, of West Alexander, who worked untiringly to secure recognition of Dr. McGuffey and his lasting achievements as a pioneer educator, was one of the first to receive a copy of the tentative program for the dedicatory exercises.

Henry Y. Blayney, owner of the farm until it was purchased by Ford about a year ago, has recovered sufficiently to return to the residence on the farm, a part of the original Holmes tract. His wife, a member of the Holmes family and directly related to the famous educator, died a few weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Blayney were brought to the hospital on the same day, but her health was so impaired she lived only a few days.

The odd log homestead of the Holmes family, many timbers of which were still in excellent condition, was razed by Ford, following his purchase of the farm and removed to Dearborn, Mich., where it was reconstructed and added to his "Pioneer Museum."

The 14-ton monument is in two

day. The residence on the farm has been thoroughly remodelled and new furnishings will be placed during the next few days. Pioneer furniture in the Blayney home also has been removed to Dearborn and placed in the reproduction of the Holmes homestead.

Dr. William Holmes McGuffey was born September 23, 1800, in the beautiful valley in which the Holmes family located. The ceremonies next Sunday will begin at 2 o'clock and will be broadcast through Station KDKA. Wires will be strung from the old tollgate building on the National Pike.

The Neighborhood Club and American Legion have been asked to assist in providing rooms for visitors stopping for rest.

A letter from the Akron McGuffey Club states that a number of its members will be present for the unveiling.

The tentative program for the unveiling follows:

Selections, orchestra.

Opening of the program.

Announcements concerning the combined historical sketch of Dr. William Holmes McGuffey's life and program.

Invocation, Dr. Ralph C. Hutchison, president of Washington and Jefferson College.

Song, Chorus of 500 school children.

Introductions, Miss Kathryn Stewart, granddaughter of Dr. William Holmes McGuffey; Kingsley McGuffey, son of Alexander McGuffey; other descendants and prominent persons present.

Song, Children's chorus.

Address, W. J. Cameron, representing Mr. Ford.

Song, Children's chorus.

Unveiling and dedication of the McGuffey monument. Mr. Ford will participate by reading the inscription and any such remarks as he cares to make.

Participants, Pennsylvania State Police, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR DEDICATION IN WEST FINLEY

Granite Monument as Memorial to Dr. William Holmes McGuffey Placed and Grounds Prepared.

MR. AND MRS. FORD TO WITNESS CEREMONIES

Prominent Educators Will Take Part in Extensive Program—Will Be Broadcast Over Nation.

TO BEGIN AT 1:30 P. M.

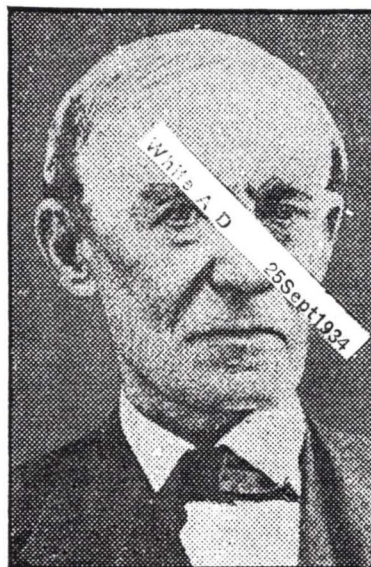
Thousands of persons are expected to attend the dedication of the memorial to Dr. William H. McGuffey, pioneer educator, on the Henry Y. Blayney farm, West Finley Township, tomorrow afternoon, the ceremony to begin promptly at 1:30 o'clock.

Opening exercises at the farm will continue for seven minutes and then a program of 15 minutes will be broadcast from the Mary and Martha Chapel in Dearborn, Mich., and transmitted to the crowd assembled at the farm through loud speakers. Then the program at the farm will be resumed. The entire program will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

The dedication will take place on the 134th anniversary of the birth of the man who has come to be recognized to have exerted a lasting influence on the educational system of the nation.

All is practically in readiness for the ceremonies. The huge memorial, weighing 14 tons, was placed yesterday afternoon. The stand for the speakers and guests was completed as was another stand for newspapermen of the Tri-State district in attendance.

CONT. NEXT PAGE



DR. W. H. MCGUFFEY

McGuffey Program Sunday Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford will attend the ceremonies at the farm and will be introduced. There was a rumor last night that the famous manufacturer might arrive at the Blayney farm this evening and spend the night there but there was no verification of this report. It is known he will be at the grounds about noon tomorrow but other than that, no announcement has been made.

A program of instrumental music will be played tomorrow as the audience is assembling by the Bethany College orchestra under the direction of Dr. B. R. Weimer.

Dr. A. B. Brooks, of Oglebay Park, Wheeling, as chairman of the William Holmes McGuffey Memorial Association, will preside. The invocation will be offered by Dr. Maurice E. Wilson, of this city, who for 29 years was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Dayton, O., at which Mrs. Mary Stewart, daughter of Dr. McGuffey, worshipped.

Messages from institutions with which Dr. McGuffey was associated will be delivered by the following: Dr. John Thornton, University of Virginia; Dr. Thomas M. Hoover, Ohio University; Dr. Harvey Minnich, Miami University, and Dr. Ralph C. Hutchison, Washington and Jefferson College. Andrew Hepburn, of Indianapo-

lis, great-grandson of Dr. McGuffey, will deliver the dedicatory address. The memorial, executed in bronze, was designed by Nancy Pardee Newton, of Ypsilanti, Mich. She is a girl of 18 years.

William J. Cameron, of Dearborn, Mich., will deliver an address, "What Dr. William Holmes McGuffey Means to the Present Generation." This will come by radio.

Dr. R. E. Offenbauer, representing the National Education Association, will speak and messages will be read from Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania; Governor H. G. Kump, of West Virginia, and Mark Sullivan, prominent journalist.

Henry Ford's old-time orchestra will play a number of selections, largely from the compositions of Stephen Foster and a group of school children will sing, accompanied by the Bethany orchestra.

Miss Florence Clark, of Detroit, will sing several solos with Dr. B. R. Weimer as accompanist.

State police from the various stations in this district will direct traffic along the National Pike between West Alexander and Claysville and on roads leading to the Blayney farm.

Services Will Be Held at
Henry Y. Blayney Farm,
West Finley Township, at
2:30 Standard Time.

EDUCATORS TO TAKE PART

Arrangements for the dedication of the memorial to Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, on the site of the log homestead in which he was born on the now Henry Y. Blayney farm, West Finley Township, Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, standard time, have been completed.

Prominent educators will take part in the ceremonies which will continue for about an hour and part of which will come from Greenville Village, Dearborn, Mich., where the old log homestead of the Holmes family has been reproduced. A school of the type attended by Dr. McGuffey has also been erected there.

Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer whose interest in the lasting work of Dr. McGuffey has continued for years, and Mrs. Ford will attend the ceremonies at the Blayney farm, it was stated definitely yesterday.

Ford has been a frequent visitor to the Blayney farm since he took possession of it about a year ago and at present has a corps of men on the ground making improvements and placing the large granite memorial, which weighs 14 tons, in place. Erection will be completed today, it was stated.

Thousands of persons are expected to join in the pilgrimage to the beautiful valley of Little Wheeling Creek. An ideal setting is promised for the ceremony. The countryside is more beautiful now than at any time this year and a stirring sight is promised when the multitude assembles Sunday for the dedicatory program.

Educators of colleges with which Dr. McGuffey was associated during his life will be present to deliver brief eulogies. These speakers will be Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, of Washington and Jef-

ferson College, from which Dr. McGuffey graduated in the class of 1826; Dr. Henry Minnich, Miami University, O., where Dr. McGuffey held a professorship at the time his famous eclectic readers were compiled by him and published; Prof. Thomas M. Hoover, Ohio University, of which school Dr. McGuffey served as president, and Dr. John Thornton, of the University of Virginia, where Dr. McGuffey served as a member of the faculty.

The program will be heard throughout the nation over the National Broadcasting Company chain. The first seven minutes of the program will be given at the Blayney farm and the next 15 minutes from Greenfield Village.

The Greenfield Village program will be composed of selections taken from McGuffey readers. The Ten Commandments in verse, from McGuffey's Second Reader, will be given, followed by prayer response. A description of the log homestead in which Dr. McGuffey was born and reproduced in the village will follow. Old songs will be sung and the McGuffey school described. W. J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Company, will then speak on the subject, "What Dr. McGuffey Means to the Present Generation."

An old-time orchestra, assembled by the manufacturer, Clayton A. Perry, director, will furnish music. The instruments will be a dulcimer, cymbalum, violin, bass viol, trumpet and guitar.

The Dearborn program will come to the crowd assembled on the Blayney farm through a system of loud speakers, which are being installed and will make possible its being heard in all parts of the ground.

Dr. A. B. Brooks, of Oglebay Park, Wheeling, chairman of the William Holmes McGuffey Memorial Association, will preside at the exercises at the farm.

Dr. Maurice E. Wilson, of Washington, pastor of a Presbyterian church at Dayton, O., for many years, will offer the invocation. Members of his congregation at Dayton were Dr. McGuffey's daughter, Mrs. Mary Stewart, and granddaughter, Katherine Stewart.

The dedicatory address will be delivered by Andrew D. Hepburn, of Indianapolis, Mich., a great-grandson of the educator.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford will be introduced to the audience by Dr. Brooks.

Music at the grounds will be furnished by the Bethany College orchestra under the direction of Dr. B. R. Weimer.

While the dedication is being held on September 23, the officially accepted date of his birth is September 28, 1800.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1936

COMMISSIONERS MAKE PROPOSAL TO HENRY FORD

Structure Considered More
Nearly Typical of Earliest
Types, Located in Donegal,
Is Offered Him.

WANT HIM TO REPLACE IT

A memorial bridge to William H. McGuffey, author of McGuffey's Readers, in exchange for an old covered bridge in Donegal Township is the proposition made to Henry Ford by Washington County Commissioners. The proposition was the result of an inquiry by Henry Ford during January for a covered bridge to be added to the McGuffey group in his historic Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Michigan.

The bridge chosen by County Commissioners as the oldest and most typical is situated in Donegal Township across the line from McGuffey's West Finley Township home, and is known as the Mayes Bridge. It was built in 1882, five years before McGuffey's death, on the road used by all residents of the community in reaching the old National Pike at West Alexander. It replaced a smaller bridge said to have been constructed in 1852.

In exchange for the Mayes bridge the County Commissioners, in their letter to Ford, suggested that it be replaced at his expense by a modern two-way traffic bridge of his own choice, to be dedicated to McGuffey. The Commissioners stated that otherwise no change had been contemplated in the bridges in West Finley or Donegal Townships.

Henry Ford, who has rebuilt the original McGuffey home in the Greenfield Village museum, where are also other old-time articles from Washington County, seeks to add to the exhibit a typical bridge of the kind that was typical of this section of the country during the 19th century.

As a tribute to the memory of McGuffey, a graduate of old Washington College in 1826, whose school readers are recognized by American educators as being a very influential factor in the lives of earlier residents, Ford erected several years ago in West Finley Township, on the site of the McGuffey home, a monument inscribed to his memory.

Accompanying the letter forwarded to Ford yesterday is a folder containing a detailed memorandum of the historic features of the Mayes bridge and of the road on which it is located. Photographs of the bridge, of the court petitions for the bridge, and of the original survey of the road graphically prove the historic value of the old structure.

The bridge is located on the old road from West Alexander to Greensboro, Greene County, (formerly Greensburg) on which mail was carried from the West Alexander station of the Hempfield railroad to various points along the line, including Waynesburg, the county seat of Greene County. It was over the original bridge that McGuffey, his ancestors and all of the people living in that section, had to travel to reach the National Pike to come to Washington.

A photograph of the petition to Judge George S. Hart, judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, filed in 1882, clearly shows the original signatures of the petitioners for a view at the site for the bridge. The signers were: Joseph F. Mayes, James Craig, S. Patterson, A. F. Blayney, R. R. Clark, David Armstrong, H. R. Link, C. W. Blayney, Bruce Blayney, Ham Craig, John R. Blayney, J. William Blayney, J. I. Giles, G. Driver, A. G. Patterson, R. Sutherland, Thomas McCleery, M. A. Armstrong, William Frazier, D. R. Frazier.

The viewers appointed for the bridge "much wanted over Middle Wheeling Creek where the public road to Waynesburg crosses said creek near the residence of James Ruth" were James Hodgens, Blaine Township, John McDowell, Buffalo Township, Alex Wilson, Claysville.

When inspected on February 8, 1915, another photograph of an inspector's report shows the condition of the bridge was "good"—"edges of plank wearing," "roof good—new tin."

The letter received by the County Commissioners from Henry Ford in January, 1936, follows:

"Kindly advise if you are contemplating replacing any old covered bridges in West Finley Township this year.

"If you are planning any such changes we should like an opportunity to obtain one of the old bridges for our Greenfield Village. This will go with the McGuffey group obtained from that township."

a word of Greek derivation

resident of Cincinnati Col-
turer spread to other seats
president of Ohio University,
zed authority in philosophy,
far and wide.

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the following year, along with
and quit his position in this
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of Virginia, a position held
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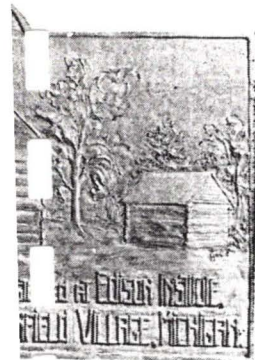
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Henry F. Blayney, 89, Dies Ford Hospital at Dearborn

MAY 24 1941

Henry Y. Blayney, 89, prominent retired farmer who had served as caretaker for Henry Ford on the McGuffey Memorial Farm near West Alexander since 1934, died Saturday in the Ford Hospital at Dearborn, Mich., where the noted industrialist had sent him for treatment early last week.

Mr. Blayney had been in failing health for the last year at his home on the farm on which William Holmes McGuffey, pioneer educator and author of the McGuffey series of school readers, was born, and where he had served as caretaker since selling the farm to Mr. Ford in 1934, when the latter erected a memorial to McGuffey there.

Mr. Ford, who was his personal friend, was in the habit of visiting him one or more times a year and on May 14 called at the Blayney home again. He found Mr. Blayney very ill, members of the family said, and told him: "I've been neglecting you—I think we'd better take you over to the hospital."

Mr. Ford had his personal physician come here by airplane to determine whether Mr. Blayney was in condition to stand the trip to Dearborn, and on Monday of this week sent the ailing man to the Ford Hospital.

Mr. Blayney, a descendant of pioneer settlers in the southwest section of Washington County born June 18, 1851, at the Blayney homestead near West Alexander, son of John and Margaret Blayney. He attended the common school.

Since 1881, Mr. Blayney resided on the farm where McGuffey was born, engaging in farming and breeding outstanding horses. He was a member of West Alexander Presbyterian Church. His daughter, Henrietta Holmes Blayney, whom he was united in marriage Jan. 31, 1881, died Aug. 29, 1934.

Surviving are one son, Arthur Blayney, who is employed by Ford; and one granddaughter, Adele Louisa Blayney, a member of the junior class at Central State Teachers College.

The body was removed to the Dunlap Funeral Home in West Alexander, where friends received until early Tuesday noon. Funeral services will be held in West Alexander Presbyterian Church Tuesday at 2 p. m. The body will be at the church hour before services, and will be received there. Burial will be in West Alexander Cemetery.

Fence Will Encircle Aged Oak Trees at McGuffey Birthplace

CLAYSVILLE, May 17.—A representative of Henry Ford today awarded contracts here for erection of a picket fence around some old oak trees on the McGuffey Birthplace farm in West Finley Township.

The fence will have the double purpose of protecting the trees and of safeguarding picnickers from any harm which might result from the fall of decayed branches.

The trees are believed to have stood near the birthplace of William Holmes McGuffey at the time of the birth of the author of the noted early day school readers.

A space 100 by 120 feet in dimensions will be surrounded by the fence.

The contract for material was awarded to Charles G. Roney, of Claysville, and F. J. Egan, of Claysville, drew the contract for erecting the fence. The fence will be built of finished material, and all posts will be planed to a smooth surface.



Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford leading grand march at opening of quadrille revival at Washington and Jefferson College in 1936. His famous colonial orchestra appeared here several times, the quadrille functions becoming one of the leading events of the college year just before World War II. 4-9-47

The death Monday night of Henry Ford, automotive pioneer, reviews memories of the visits made to this City by the industrialist.

Mr. Ford came to Washington in 1934 when he became interested in memorializing William Holmes McGuffey, famous as the author of the Electric series of school readers, who was born in West Finley Township. Mr. Ford added to his famous Greenfield Village, the buildings known as the McGuffey Group of the author's birthplace.

It was about this time also that Mr. Ford became acquainted with the local College and it was at his suggestion that the oldtime dances, among which is the stately Quadrille, were revived here at an annual affair at Washington and Jefferson College.

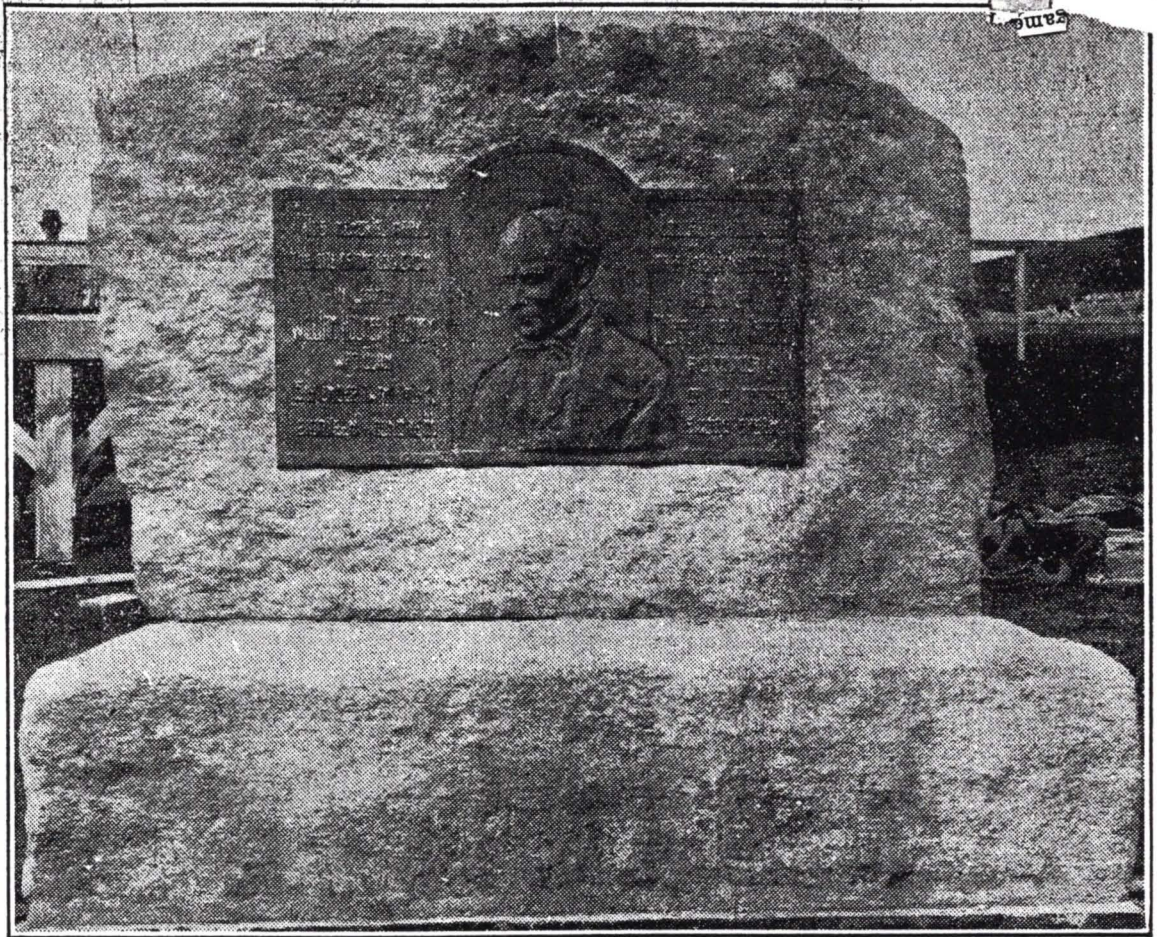
His personal instructors, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Lovett and an old-fashioned orchestra accompanied the dancers at these gay and colorful occasions in which

students of the local College participated. Authentic period costumes for the often-featured minuets were imported on several occasions. Because of the war, these affairs were discontinued.

Mr. Ford's last visit for this affair was in 1937. A former employee of George Washington Hotel said that Mr. Ford had said he had enjoyed the affair immensely, the honor guest, in his seventy-four year, having taken part in almost all the dances that particular evening.

The W. and J. Glee Club visited Dearborn, Mich., at Mr. Ford's invitation and appeared at the Dearborn Inn, Greenfield Village, singing in the Martha Mary Chapel for him.

An instance of Mr. Ford's kindness occurred in 1943, when Mr. Ford paid for an expensive operation for Robert H. "Whizzer" White, member of the Washington and Jefferson College Glee Club at the time.



The inscription on the McGuffey memorial in West Finley Township, shown above, reads as follows: "This memorial marks the site of the cabin in which William Holmes McGuffey was born September 23rd, Eighteen Hundred. Educator, advocate of free public schools, author of McGuffey Eclectic

Readers and founder of the graded studies system." Miss Nancy Pardee Newton, charming 18-year-old designer of the monument, said: "I only hope I will again be engaged in a work which will furnish as much inspiration as did the career of William Holmes McGuffey."

"At W. & J. we treasure an invaluable and eloquent evidence of the price he paid as he labored under the strong teachers of his day. Unable to purchase texts, he copied them word for word and bound them with his own hands. Our treasure is a Hebrew grammar, carefully, beautifully, meticulously copied word for word, evidence of the zeal with which he secured that which no one else could give him and which no one could take away.

"To such a man, W. & J., his college, this day brings honor and reverence, to this loyal and faithful student with high honors and above all, great and good teacher of young America's youth."

Andrew H. Hepburn, of Indianapolis, great grandson of Dr. McGuffey, delivered the dedicatory address. He lauded the career of Dr. McGuffey but said his was a simple life but that he understood children and that he tasted of beauty. The memorial was dedicated not especially to Dr. McGuffey, he said, but to the future of America and Dr. McGuffey's ideals.

"We come here to honor a schoolmaster whose schoolroom was the length and breadth of the Nation," said W. J. Cameron in his eulogistic address. Declaring that Dr. McGuffey's ideals would continue to live, he said:

"We have lost the spirit of the pioneers who made our Nation. Our picture is out of focus. Discipline of the frontier produced men of the type of McGuffey. The

church, home and school are the pillars of our Nation."

"McGuffey could do what he did because people of his day were what they were. Let us not deceive ourselves about that. Be you the men your fathers were, get you sons like your father got and righteousness in school and government, factory and bank and peace will return to this bewildered land."

It was cited during the ceremonies that the Bible had the greatest circulation, the dictionary the second largest and the McGuffey readers third.

Dr. R. E. Offenbauer, representing the National Education Association, said Dr. McGuffey was one of the great lights, a model and example to all and that the virtues he taught were fundamental to our nation and its people. He said 12,200,000 copies of McGuffey readers were printed.

Messages were read from a number of persons including the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia and Miss Katherine Stewart, a granddaughter, who was present to attend.

One of the pleasing musical features was the program played by Ford's Old-Time Orchestra and the orchestra of Bethany College. The directors of the two groups respectively were, Clayton A. Perry and Dr. B. R. Weimer. Florence Clark, of Detroit, sang three songs of long ago, "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Nellie Bly," and "Speak Gently."

More than a score of members of the McGuffey family were in attendance at the ceremonies and at the conclusion met Mr. and Mrs. Ford. They included: Mrs. John Reynault, Mrs. Harry Ernest, Mrs. Bessie M. Yost, Mrs. Matilda Reed and Miss Martha Reynault, of Youngstown; Robert McGuffey Thomas, T. Thomas, Mary and Margaret McGary, of Sharon; B. S. Love, Mrs. E. Catron, Edward Catron, Jr., and James Catron, of Sharpsville; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Thomas, Pittsburgh; Charles B. Patton, Wallace McCombs, Robert M. Wallace and Walter Wylie Wallace, of New Castle; W. Harold Yost, Youngstown, and S. P. Biddle, of Pulaski.

Mrs. Anna E. Reaney, widow of Thomas Reaney, who lives with her son, Henry Reaney, on a farm near Hickory, is a second cousin of Dr. McGuffey.

HUMBLE CABIN BIRTHPLACE OF DR. M'GUFFEY

Father, Alexander McGuffey,
Famous as Indian Fighter
—Mother's Prayer for Education Is Answered.

BOYHOOD SPENT IN OHIO

Dr. William H. McGuffey, whose works and deeds as an educator have survived to be crowned with the dedication of a lasting memorial in his honor at the place of his birth, was born on Little Wheeling creek in what is now West Finley Township, September 23, 1800.

It was said of him years ago that his "name has been lisped familiarly in every home and every schoolroom of the country," so wide was the use of his Eclectic Series of readers credited by authorities with having revolutionized educational methods.

Research by representatives of Henry Ford has resulted in his being proclaimed as one of the greatest educators in the history of the nation. He introduced the graded system of studies and was one of the earliest advocates of public instruction.

Two men are credited with having assisted Dr. McGuffey greatly on his way to fame as an educator. Rev. Thomas Hughes, a Presbyterian minister, had built at Darlington, O., what was afterwards known as the "Old Stone Academy." In the year 1818, at the close of a Summer day, as he was riding slowly along the highway on one of his rounds in behalf of his academy, it is said that in passing a log cabin half hidden from the road by trees and bushes, he heard the voice of a young woman praying earnestly that some means might be found for the better education of her boy. Her petition was answered and the doors of "Old Stone Academy" opened to admit him as a student.

As teacher of a private school at Paris, Kentucky, in the Winter of 1825-26, Dr. McGuffey met Dr. Hamilton Bishop, president of Miami University, Oxford O. Dr. Bishop was so impressed that he immediately arranged to have the young man named a member of the faculty of his college.

Like many great men, Dr. McGuffey was born in the most humble of surroundings. His birthplace was a very small pioneer's log cabin, undoubtedly not containing more than one large room. The farm was then a part of old Finley Township, later divided into East and West Finley.

Henry Holmes, grandfather of Dr. McGuffey, crossed the mountains into the wilderness of Washington County in 1775. Proof of his early settlement was contained in an interesting old document, which was in the possession of his second cousin, Mrs. Henrietta Holmes Blayney, owner of the tract purchased by Mr. Ford. She died a few weeks ago in the Washington Hospital, having been in declining health at the time of the sale of the land, the last of the original Holmes tract to the Detroit automobile manufacturer.

This document also related that Samuel Kennedy and James Caldwell were slain by Indians and Kennedy's family carried into captivity. The remaining settlers fled from the district, only to return and brave anew the perils of the wilderness in their quest of home and freedom.

Henry Holmes married Jane Roney, a sister of Hercules and James Roney, who had also felt the urge that impelled white men to forsake the comforts of the already settled districts to seek their fortune on unblazed trails. To them were born three sons and four daughters: William, Henry, John, Sarah, Margaret, Jane and Anna. Anna was the mother of Dr. McGuffey.

Anna became the bride of Alexander McGuffey, a son of William and Anna McKittrick McGuffey, who came from Scotland, landing in Philadelphia in 1774. Alexander was a boy of five years. William McGuffey settled in York County but after the Revolution, in 1789, he joined the procession trekking westward. By June 24, 1799, he had become the owner of a tract of 200 acres of land on Roberson Fork of Wheeling creek.

Alexander McGuffey, a lad of 20 years, was one of a group of courageous and daring spirits. Duncan McArthur, Hercules and James Roney, neighbor; the Zane brothers, of Wheeling, and Captain Sam Brady, of West Liberty. He fell in love with Anna Holmes, who lived across the hill in another valley. Family tradition gives 1797 as the date of their marriage. Alexander McGuffey was a member of the Rangers and was away from home much of the time. His young bride, according to the family remained with her parents and it was in their home that her famous son was born, according to records accepted by Mr. Ford after years of search by his representatives.

Young McGuffey, in his travels, took a fancy to the Ohio country and with his bride and family moved to Sand Hill, now Coitsville, Mahoning County, in 1802. The hazardous trip was made horseback with the children. Jane McGuffey, Dr. McGuffey's sister, carried in improvised bags made by

Mrs. McGuffey told of cradling her baby in a maple sap trough, hewn out for use in the sugar bush, while she picked brush and helped to clear the farm in Ohio. In waiting stood a log schoolhouse.

Young McGuffey was reared on that homestead, doing the work that usually falls to the lot of a country boy. At 18 he began the study of Latin, borrowing books and walking long distances once a week to recite to a country clergyman. When the academy at Warren, O., was completed, about 1820, McGuffey promptly applied for the place of Head Master. Presenting himself before the Board of Examiners, two of whose members, Dr.

Eaton and George Switt, were graduates of Yale College, McGuffey found the examinations severe, failed and was rejected. He afterward said that the mortification he felt acted as an incentive to further study, to which he attributed his success in life.

By teaching school McGuffey sustained himself through his collegiate course, graduating with honor at Washington College in 1826. He was at once elected to the chair of ancient languages in Miami University, at Oxford, O. At the end of seven years he was transferred to the chair of mental and moral philosophy, which he held four years. When holding that professorship he was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. In his lifetime he preached 3,000 sermons, all unwritten.

In 1836 he became President of Cincinnati College, and in 1839 he accepted the presidency of Ohio University, at Athens, O. Four years later he was called to the Woodward High School at Cincinnati. In 1845 he went to the chair of moral philosophy and political economy in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, where he remained until his death, which took place May 4, 1873.

McGuffey has been called "the model teacher, studiously dignified and polite, elegant and accomplished in social life, critical and exact in knowledge, with unusual capacity to impart knowledge to others. It was his pride to teach the students of his class to be gentlemen." He wore a stovepipe hat and a solemn suit of shiny black bombazine, for which broadcloth was substituted on very formal occasions.

It was at Miami University that McGuffey prepared the series of school readers which gave him more than a nation-wide reputation. It has been asserted by educators that these books have done more to improve the methods of elementary education than any other books ever printed. In preparing these works the young professor took into his house a class of village children and directed every step of their personal training from the first letters of the alphabet. He kept notes of all their blunders and tangles, and fitted lessons to their growing minds. Certain students were permitted to help him in the work of revising the notes and copying manuscript, notably Benjamin Childlaw, who prepared some of the selections for the printer and received therefor \$5.

44

Forceful Moral Lessons for Boys and Girls Prominent in McGuffey Readers

Dr. William Holmes McGuffey served in various capacities as an educator but it was as the author of a series of readers, which had circulation of more than 12,000,000 copies, that he gained the greatest fame.

Two excerpts from his Fifth Reader were as follows:

"Knowledge is power. It is the philosopher's stone, the true secret, that turns everything it touches into gold. It is the scepter, that gives us our dominion over nature; the key, that unlocks the storehouse of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the universe.

"The circumstances in which you are placed, as the members of a free and intelligent community, demand of you a careful improvement of the means of knowledge you enjoy. You live in an age of great mental excitement. The public mind is awake, and society in general is fast rising in the scale of improvement. At the same time, the means of knowledge are most abundant.

"The road to honor, to usefulness and happiness is open to all, and all who will, may enter upon it with the almost certain prospect of success. In this free community there are no privileged orders. Every man finds his level. If he has talents, he will be known and estimated, and rise in the respect and confidence of society."

"The education, moral and intellectual, of every individual, must be chiefly, his own work. Rely upon it, that the ancients were right; both in morals and intellect, we give the final shape to our characters, and thus become, emphatically, the architects of our own fortune. How else could it happen, that young men, who have had precisely the same opportunities, should be continually presenting us with such different results, and rushing to such opposite destinies?

"Difference of talent will not solve it, because that difference is very often in favor of the disappointed candidate.

"The best seminary of learning that can open its portals to you, can do no more than to afford you the opportunity of instruction: but it must depend, at last, on yourselves, whether you will be instructed or not, or to what point you will push your instruction.

"There is no excellence without great labor."

The First Reader came out for the first time in 1836. It consisted mainly of words of one syllable, but included longer ones, and progress from easy words of one syllable to hard words of two syllables nearly gave some of the cherubs apoplexy. Among the lessons many years ago were:

"I like to see a little dog,
And pat him on the head";

"The lark is up to meet the sun,
The bee is on the wing";

and "Mary had a little lamb," the first three verses of which were composed by John Roulstone, Jr., of Sterling, Mass. Included also were Fido's invitation to dinner; the rat that escaped old Nero only to be nabbed by the cat; the pup that put its paw on the ant but fled from a bee; Willy, Katy and Carry with their mamma at the seaside; the sad, sad sight of the boy with the dunce-cap on his head in school; Ellen's vexation at puss for spoiling the doll:

"Hear the children gayly shout,
'Half-past four, and school is out.'
See them, as they quickly go,
Tripping homeward o'er the snow,"

and "What! The last lesson! Have

we come to the last lesson in the book?"

The Second Reader, after a number of revisions, was made up in part of the following:

"If ever I see, on bush or tree,
Young birds in their pretty nest,"
which was written by Sarah Josepha Hale, for more than forty years editor of "Godey's Lady's Book";

"Mooly cow, mooly cow, home from the wood;

They sent me to fetch you as fast
as I could";

"Let dogs delight
To bark and bite,"

which was composed by Dr. Watts;

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky."

In it also were "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," "The Kitchen Clock," "The Starling," "Peter Pindar, the Story-Teller," story of the two boys who found a large nut in the woods and disagreeing as to who should have it, called a third boy, who divided the shell between them and himself ate the kernel as his pay for settling the quarrel; Laura English the greedy little girl; Ralph Wick, the boy who, when told that he could not have the white rose his mother had plucked, screamed and snatched it, the thorns lacerating his hand; George Ellet, who threw a snowball through a merchant's window, paid for it with his bright silver dollar, and finally became the rich merchant's partner, and the historic attack by George Washington on the cherry tree with his little hatchet.

Among the many lessons which once made up the Third Reader were the following:

"Haste thee, schoolboy, haste
away,

Far too long has been thy stay;
Often you have tardy been,
Many a lesson you've not seen."

"Which way does the wind blow?
Which way does he go?
He rides over water,
He rides over snow."

"'Tis a lesson you should heed,
Try, try again.
If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try again."

"Speak gently, it is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently, let not harsh words
mar
The good we might do here."

"I met a little cottage girl;
She was eight years old, she
said.

Her hair was thick and many a
curl

That clustered round her head."
Concerning which poem Wordsworth, the author, told Robinson that before his ballads were published, Tobin implored him to leave out "We Are Seven," because the poem would damn the book, though it turned out to be one of the most popular.

The Third Reader also contained:

"Oh, where is my hat! It is taken
away,

And my shoestrings are all in a
knot.

I can't find a thing where it
should be today,

Tho' I've hunted in every spot."

"Oh, were you ne'er a schoolboy,
And did you never train,
And feel that swelling of the heart
You ne'er can feel again?"

"The boy stood on the burning
deck,

Whence all but him had fled."
which Roscoe Conkling named as his model poem, its title being "Casabianca"; the tale of the young shepherd who thought to have some fun by crying out, "The wolf is coming! The wolf is coming!" and brought out the men with clubs and axes for the wild animal that had not appeared, but later, when the wolf actually fell foul of the bleaters, cried in vain for help; George Norton, the tricky boy that let the pitcher of milk fall from the tired girl's head, then fell on the slippery ground and was laid up three months with a broken leg, to the satisfaction of the neighbors; Mary Dow, the little peddler of matches; "Harry and the Guidepost"; the ghosts that turned out to be a large white pillow and a lame goose; that coat that grew on the back of a sheep; the gentleman who, when an Indian asked him for a drink of water, said: "I have none for you. Begone, you Indian dog," but afterward lost himself in the woods and was restored to his home by the same red man; the blind island bird; the contented man, and the seven sticks.

In the Fourth Reader of long ago might have been found the following:

"You'd scarce expect one of my
age

To speak in public on the stage;
And if I chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by";

CONT. NEXT PAGE

"It snows!" cries the schoolboy.
 "Hurrah!" and his shout
 Is ringing through parlor and
 hall";
 "Lochiel! Lochiel! beware of the
 day
 When the lowlands shall meet thee
 an battle array";
 "If you should ever come to Mo-
 dena,
 Stop at the place near the Reggio
 gate.

where Ginevra, at the nuptial feast,
 fluttering with joy, the happiest of
 the happy, playfully hid herself in
 an old chest, when a spring lock
 that lay in ambush there

"Fastened her down forever."
 Here also were: "He Never
 Smiled Again," "The Spider and
 the Fly," "The Pebble and the
 Acorn," "The Winged Worship-
 pers," "Byron's "Battle of Water-
 loo," "Death of Absalom" and sev-
 eral selections from Young's
 "Night Thoughts"; narrative of the
 miller who was accepted as a juror,
 found bribery everywhere, and or-
 dered the judge to come down
 from his seat, introducing himself
 as Matthew Hale, "Lord Chief Jus-
 tice of the King's Bench"; "No Ex-
 cellence Without Labor"; "The

Venemous Worm," "Horrors of
 War"; eloquence of the town pump
 —"Here it is, gentlemen! Here is
 the good liquor! Walk up, gentle-
 men, walk up! Here is the superior
 stuff! Here is the unadulterated ale
 of father Adam! better than Cog-
 nac, Hollans, Jamaica, strong beer,
 or wine of any price"; "Capturing
 the Wild Horse," "Scene at the
 the Wild Horse," "Scene at the Sand
 wich Islands," "The Alhambra of
 Moonlight," "Rebellion in Massa-
 chusetts State Prison," and the les-
 son in which the widow of the Pine
 Cottage shares her last smoked
 herring with a stranger who turns
 out to be her long-lost son return-
 ing with a fortune from the Indies.

The Fifth Reader, copyrighted in
 1857, was comprised, in part, of the
 following selections:

"Tired of play! Tired of play!
 What hast thou done this livelong
 day?"

"There stands a shrewd barber
 with razor and pan,

Both talking and shaving as fast
 as he can."

"Come to the festal board tonight,
 For bright-eyed beauty will be
 there,

Her coral lips in nectar steeped,
 And garlanded her hair."

The story of the little orphan,
 riding in the rain and cold on top
 of a stagecoach, who was taken in-
 side by Mr. Lawrence after passen-
 gers had objected to her coming,
 and so touched his heart that he re-
 solved to adopt her; here the boy's
 lament over the loss of a limb,
 which he said would prevent him
 from becoming a soldier or a sail-
 or—"I can never go round the
 world." In it was "Contrasted Soli-
 loquies," the last part of which por-
 trays a young lady, just returned
 from school, enumerating her ac-
 complishments and exclaiming,
 "The only wonder is that one head
 can contain it all!"; "The Bible
 the Best of Classics," "Speech of
 Logan, Chief of the Mingoos," and
 "And End of All Perfection."

"The Old Oaken Bucket," once
 had a place in the Fifth Reader. In
 his book called "Literary Notes"
 Addison P. Russell says of that
 popular poem: "Is there anything
 more curious than that ode to tem-
 perance, "The Old Oaken Bucket,"

which was written by Samuel
 Woodworth, a journeyman printer,
 under the inspiration of brandy?"
 Another favorite of the same
 grade was "Rock Me to Sleep."

"Backward, turn backward, O Time,
 in your flight,
 Make me a child again, just for to-
 night!
 Mother, come back from the echo-
 less shore,
 Take me again to your heart as of
 yore."

For this poem Mrs. Elizabeth
 Akers Allen received \$5 from Rus-
 sell & Co. of Boston, who made
 \$4,000 by its sale and offered her
 \$5 for any song she might write.
 Years later, when a poor widow in
 need of money, she sent the com-
 pany a song which was promptly
 rejected. Five persons attempted
 to steal the honor of the composi-
 tion of "Rock Me to Sleep" from
 Mrs. Allen.

In the Sixth Reader, as printed
 in 1867, are many excellent selec-
 tions, among them:

"Description of a Storm," which
 as taken from Benjamin Disraeli's
 novel, "Vivian Gray"; "The Cata-
 ract of Lodore," by Southey;
 "Death of Little Nell," "A High-
 land Feud," Hood's "Ode to an In-

fant Son," "The Gouty Merchant
 and the Stranger," "The Mariner's
 Dream," by Diamond; "Mary, the
 Maid of the Inn"; "Rienzi's Ad-
 dress to the Romans"—"I come not
 here to talk."

Of the remaining selections in
 the Sixth Reader three deserve spe-
 cial notice. Roscoe Conkling ad-
 mired Charles Sprague's eloquence
 as expressed in the lesson entitled
 "North American Indians," which
 begins with: "Not many genera-
 tions ago, where you now sit, en-
 circled with all that exalts and
 embellishes civilized life, the rank
 thistle nodded in the wind, and the
 wild fox dug his hole unscared."

"The Fortune Teller," beginning,
 "Harley sat down on a large stone,
 by the wayside, to take a pebble
 from his shoe, when he saw at
 some distance a beggar approach-
 ing him," may be found in Macken-
 zie's "The Man of Feeling." It is
 said that the title of "The Man of
 Feeling" adhered to Mackenzie
 ever after the publication of that
 novel, the public fancying him a
 pensive, sentimental Harley,
 whereas he was, according to
 Cockburn, a hard-headed, practical
 man as full of world wisdom as
 most of his fictitious characters
 are devoid of it.

Washington Chronicle 46
 Editorial

Dec. 27, 1935

M'GUFFEY READERS

If the centennial of an event is
 to receive proper attention it must
 be well discussed ahead of time,
 and pleasant anticipation devel-
 oped, as well as adequate prepara-
 tion made. One of the great events
 of American history was the intro-
 duction of the McGuffey reader.

It was in 1836 that the match-
 less McGuffey readers were given
 to the school children of the then
 Midwest. The growth of their use
 was rapid, and in a few years the
 extent of their influence was from
 the Appalachians to the Missis-
 sippi. Permeation of the South-
 ern States was but a matter of
 time.

There were at first four small
 books. These underwent five re-
 visions, in 1841, 1843, 1844, 1879
 and 1901. None of the revisions
 included any revolutionary change,
 and all were true to the principle
 that at the heart of life is litera-
 ture, and at the heart of literature
 the Bible.

Countless thousands or more
 mature folk today owe their appre-
 ciation of the best literature, and
 more important, their conviction
 that life revolves around the strug-
 gles of consecrated people to fol-
 low the highest light there is, to
 the hours they spent in youth por-
 ing over the pages of McGuffey
 readers, in the little red school
 house which served its day and
 age so well.

In largely discarding McGuffey
 readers along with the admittedly
 obsolete little red school house
 modern educators have been false
 to a strong phrase from the pen of
 Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.
 D., "abiding truth in changing cat-
 egories." Knowledge today is di-
 vided into different divisions for
 discussions, and boasts altered
 physical equipment, but a grievous
 blunder was made when the
 abiding truths of the old McGuffey
 readers were classed as out of
 style.

In the language of General Hugh
 S. Johnson, by dispensing with the
 great textbooks of William Holmes
 McGuffey along with the little red
 school house and the use of slates
 for writing, modern educators
 have "thrown out the baby with
 the bath." It was a serious lack
 of discrimination.

McGUFFEY PROGRAM TO BE PRESENTED THURSDAY

—5-11-36

The sixth annual program honoring the famous educator, author and lecturer, William Holmes McGuffey, will be held Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Middle Wheeling Creek consolidated school auditorium, near Wheeling, under auspices of the school C. D. Stricklin, principal, is in charge of arrangements.

Dr. C. F. McClintic, warden of the West Virginia State Penitentiary, will be the guest speaker.

The theme of the program is "Lessons from McGuffey." Readings and selections from the McGuffey books will be given by several of the prominent McGuffeyites.

Among those who will be present will be Mrs. Abbie J. Rice, of West Alexander, through whose efforts Mr. Ford was induced to purchase the McGuffey farm and erect a monument on it as a memorial to the pioneer educator.

A letter has been sent to Mr. Ford requesting his presence at the memorial program.

MRS. ABBIE J. RICE

Mrs. Abbie J. Rice, in her 87th year, of West Alexander, died in Washington Hospital, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1943, at 4:45 p. m. following an extended illness. She was the widow of William Rice.

Mrs. Rice was born in Ohio County, West Virginia, Nov. 18, 1856, a daughter of George and Sara Hanna Gibson. She spent her entire life in the West Alexander community.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Maude Torreyson, of Conoga, Calif., and Mrs. W. P. Donnelly, of Elsinore, Calif., two grandchildren Dorothy and Donald Torreyson, and one sister, Mrs. F. Holt, of Clarksburg, W. Va.

RICE—Private funeral service for Mrs. Abbie J. Rice, of West Alexander, who died in Washington Hospital, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1943, will be held in the home of a niece, Mrs. C. W. Dickinson, of West Alexander, Friday, Dec. 31, at 10:30 a. m., in charge of the Rev. C. H. McDonald. Burial in West Alexander Cemetery. J. H. Dunlap, West Alexander, funeral director.



Photos by Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

CANDID CAMERA WATCHING THE FORDS AT M'GUFFEY CEREMONY

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, honor } pictures at the dedication of the Mc-
guests of the occasion, in true-to-life } Guffey monument dedication yesterday.

The Fords Dance a Quadrille

April 21, 1936



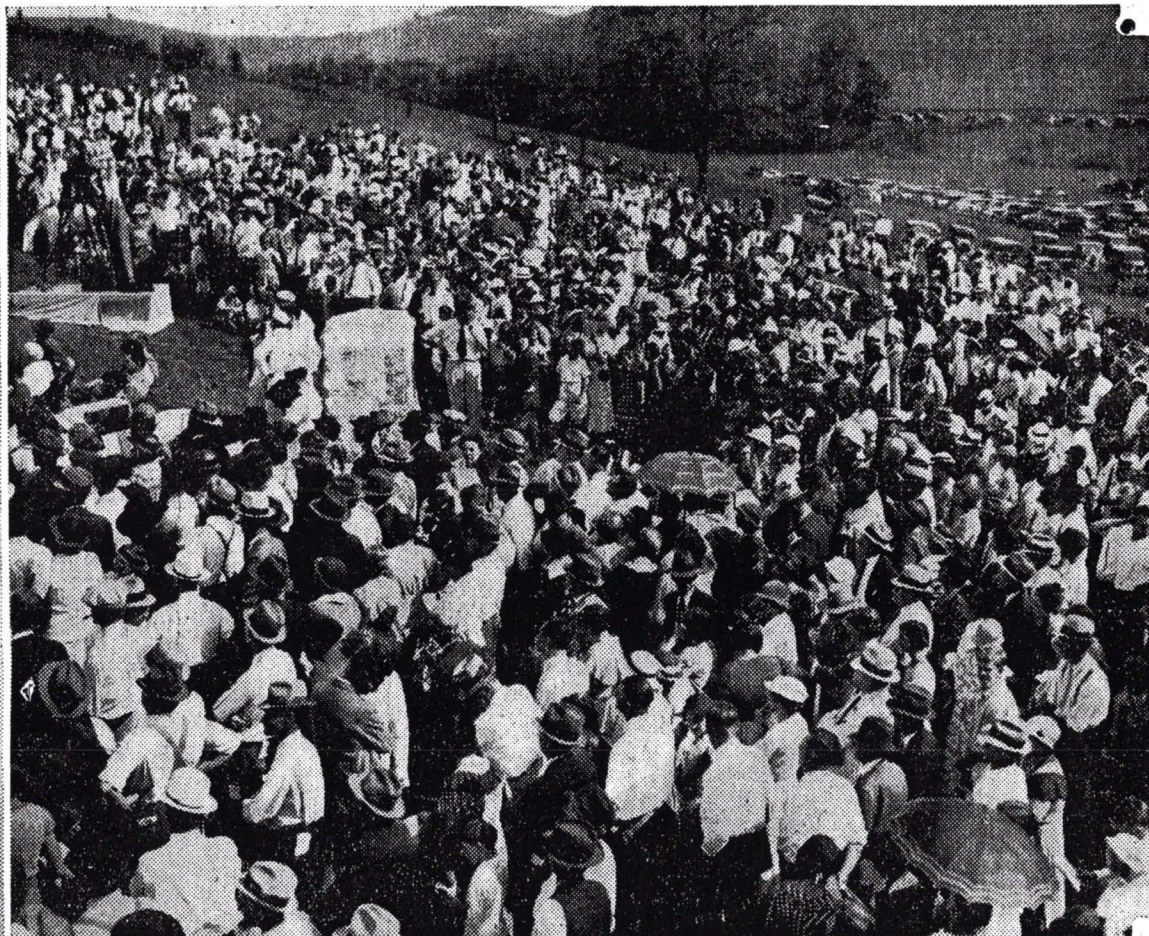
Henry Ford and Mrs. Ford are shown at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., where they attended the school's second annual quadrille.

"Get a Horse!" Henry Advises

Dr. Ralph C. Hutchinson, president of Washington and Jefferson College, was motoring with Mr. Ford in the automobile magnate's luxurious limousine. As they neared the campus two young Washingtonians, perspiring over an old Model T, vintage of 1915, blocked the road. The Ford limousine slowed in passing the battered old wreck, sans fenders and top, the upholstery tattered and torn. Ford—and Dr. Hutchison is authority for this story—looked at the young men struggling with the crank. As the limousine passed alongside, the aged manufacturer suddenly lowered his window, stuck his head out and yelled: "Get a horse!"

50

Henry Ford at the Dedication of the McGuffey Memorial



MR. AND MRS. HENRY FORD AT, WEST ALEXANDER, PA.

The Fords at the birthplace of William Holmes McGuffey, author of famed McGuffey's Readers, to unveil a monument to him.

PART OF THE GREAT CROWD SURROUNDING BRONZE MEMORIAL TO LATE DR. M'GUFFEY

The McGuffey Memorial, stone and bronze, at the late Dr. McGuffey's birthplace—and his home for many years—near West Alexander, Pa. These are Sun-Telegraph pictures.



Photo by Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

M'GUFFEY MEMORIAL DEDICATION AT WEST ALEXANDER

Henry Ford spoke,



HISTORY OF THE OLD-

MANY FAMOUS HOSTELRIES BEFORE THE RAILROADS CAME

First Hotel Was Opened Before the Revolutionary War -- The Taverns of the Days of the "Old Pike" Entertained Many Prominent People -- "George Washington" Was Name of Two Hotels Here More Than Century Ago

(By EARL FORREST.)

Many people in Washington will undoubtedly be surprised to learn that the present George Washington is not the first hotel in this city to be named in honor of "The Father of His Country." Strange to say the name was never adopted by a hotel of the town that survived the passing years, and other proprietors changed the name from time to time, until today the fact that there ever was a George Washington hotel here has been forgotten, and it was worth while searching through the files of The Western Telegraph and Washington Advertiser, and The Reporter that the writer discovered that such hotels ever existed.

There were two hotels in Washington and one at Pancake, named "George Washington," during the early years of the past century. The tavern under this name at Pancake stood on the Mount Vernon farm, and the name of the hostelry was later changed to Mount Vernon hotel, and as such it was known for many years afterwards, although today no person in that village remembers the Mount Vernon tavern, or ever heard of it. But the writer finally traced it back until it was discovered that it was on the farm now owned by Fred Baumberger, just east of the village, where the last Mount Vernon hotel building still stands.

The first George Washington hotel in Washington was conducted by James Dunlap, who later was owner of the George Washington and Mount Vernon hotel in Pancake. No mention is made of this fact in any of the county histories, but an advertisement in The Western Telegraph of March 19, 1804, dissolves this fact. This advertisement follows:

JAMES DUNLAP

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will open a Tavern on the first day of April next, at the sign

OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON,
(lately that well known stand the

BLACK HORSE, occupied by Capt. Charles Fox), in the Town of Washington, where he intends to lay in a choice assortment of wine and spiritous liuors. The premises are well fitted up with good stabling and other accommodations for the reception of travellers and others.

Every attention will be paid to those who please to favor him with their custom.

Feb. 3, 1804.

This, the first George Washington hotel, stood on the east side of South Main street, just north of Maiden, where the Morgan building, now owned by E. H. Sackville, is located.

James Dunlap was a prominent man of that day in this section of the county, where he kept a hotel for many years. However, he did not remain long in any one location. He was brigade inspector of the Washington county militia, an office of considerable importance in those days, and he was known as Major Dunlap.

Dunlap owned the farm now owned by Fred Baumberger, of Washington, which is located on the National pike, a short distance east of Pancake. This he called the Mount Vernon farm, and in Septemehr, 1815, three years before the National pike was completed through Washington, he opened a road house there at "The Sign of General George Washington." This is another interesting item of local history which has been long forgotten, and was only discovered by the writer through the following advertisement which appeared in The Reporter on October 23, 1815:

GEN. WASHINGTON.

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL.

James Dunlap, begs leave to inform the public and his friends, that he has just opened a **PUBLIC HOUSE,** at the sign of **GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,** two and a half miles from the bor-

ough of Washington on the Brownsville road—where he will endeavor to accommodate those who may please to call with him.

Mount Vernon Farm, Sept., 1815.

The General George Washington hotel at Mount Vernon farm was evidently not a paying venture for we find by the following advertisement in The Reporter, on February 3, 1817, that Dunlap tried to sell out:

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL

Farm For Sale,

Two and a half miles from Washington, containing

230 ACRES OF LAND,

upwards of 100 acres cleared; a good commodious

HOUSE FOR A TAVERN,

well finished with good kitchen; an excellent well and pump; a

GOOD, LARGE BARN,

and all improvements for to make a public stand comfortable and convenient. This farm in good order, with an

EXCELLENT ORCHARD,

and the National turnpike road runs through the same, before the tavern door. It is thought unnecessary to state every advantage this farm is possessed of, as any person inclined to purchase will first view the premises.

January 6. **JAMES DUNLAP.**

N. B.—If not sold by 1st of April next, it will be for rent, to any person who will keep a respectable public house, none other need apply. Any person renting this stand can be accommodated with a number of new beds and furniture, &c. Farming utensils, also.

It is evident that Dunlap did not either sell or rent his tavern, for in The Reporter for April 28, 1817, the following advertisement appear:

New Town of

WILLIAMSBURG.

The subscriber having laid out a number of lots on the Northwestern end of his farm, where the United States Turnpike road passes through, proposes to sell by way of public sale, on

SATURDAY THE 3D OF MAY NEXT the whole of the aforesaid lots. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to attend. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock precisely, where terms of sale will be made known and a plot of the town exhibited. I consider it unnecessary to give any further description of this town as persons wishing to purchase will attend and judge for themselves.

JAMES DUNLAP.

Mount Vernon, April 21, 1817.

Dunlap's lot sale was evidently not much of a success. In fact, there is nothing on the records to indicate that he ever sold any at the public sale on May 3, 1817, for there are no deeds on record of that date. He sold very few lots in Williamsburg. On July 1, 1817, he conveyed lots Nos. 6 and 7, each 60 by 120 feet on Union street (the National pike), to William Whistler for \$130; lot No. 4 to Andrew Redd for \$61, and lot No. 9 to Gerge Sowers for \$120. On March 20, 1818 he sold to George Narrison lot N

TIME HOTELS OF WASH

5 for \$100; on April 9, 1818, lot No. 8 to Cyrus Hunt for \$110, on January 7, 1819, to Samuel Farrell, lot No. 3, for \$150; on December 29, 1819, to Thomas Wheeler, lot No. 10 for \$100. This is the last lot sold by Dunlap in Williamsburg.

On March 18, 1818, he sold 16 acres and 33 perches of what is now a large part of Pancake to Jonathan Martin for \$1,108.03. In 1825, Martin erected the brick tavern still standing opposite Chambers' store, where he conducted a hotel for many years. Pancake was at one time called Martinsburg.

Dunlap purchased the Mount Vernon farm on March 8, 1814, from Thomas Hallam, one of the first settlers in that section, and to this day his descendants still live there. The old private burying ground of the Hallam family may still be seen on the north side of the pike just opposite the Baumberger house.

On April 9, 1825, Dunlap took charge of what is now the Auld Hotel, and ran it for a short time. On December 1, 1824, while James Briceland was proprietor, General Andrew Jackson stopped there, and the name was immediately changed to the "Jackson Hotel." The following advertisement taken from The Examiner of April 15, 1825, is interesting in this connection:

JAMES DUNLAP

Informs the public that he has removed from his former stand to the borough of Washington, Pa., into the large house next door to the Stage Office kept by Mr. James Briceland, where he has opened a house of

Public Entertainment

at the sign of the

JACKSON HOTEL

where he will be happy to receive his former friends and all who may give him a call. No pains will be wanting to make his guests comfortable, and his price will be the same as he had at his old stand. He tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal support he has received. He has a large yard and lot that will accommodate the country people at all times, more particularly on public days.

Washington, April 9, 1825.

It is evident from this advertisement that Dunlap kept his George Washington Hotel at Mount Vernon farm until April, 1825, but never again after that time. On September 12, 1825, he sold this farm, which then contained 205 acres, to William Hunter for \$3,000, paid as follows: A house and lot in Williamsport (now Monongahela), at \$1,200; a house in Cookstown, Fayette county, at \$300; cash, \$1,000; bonds and notes, \$250, and \$250 to be paid on April 1, 1827. From that time Dunlap drops out of sight.

The present brick building was erected on the Mount Vernon farm by Charles Rettig, who conducted the Mount Vernon house there until his death about 1860. For many years this was a popular wagon stand during the old freighting days on the National pike. The names Mount Vernon and General George Washington, as applied to this hotel ceased to be

used by the wagoners, who called it "Rettig's"; and with the passing years the old names were forgotten until today no one, even among the oldest residents, remembers when they were used. But they all know of Rettig's. The first George Washington hotel building was destroyed by fire a number of years ago, but this was after the present building was erected.

The next George Washington hotel was located on the site of the Washington Trust building, where the Hotel Main stood for so many years. William McCammant, an early hotel keeper in Washington, opened a tavern in February, 1801, at "The Sign of the Cross Keys," in an old building that stood on the southeast corner of South Main and East Wheeling streets, where the Montgomery building is now located. He remained there until his death in 1813, when his widow, Mrs. Mary McCammant continued the business at the same stand until April, 1815, when she removed to the hotel that stood at the southeast corner of Main and East Beau streets.

She immediately changed the name to "The Sign of General Washington," as will be seen by the following advertisement that appeared in The Reporter for May 15, 1815:

REMOVAL

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed from her former place of residence, to that well known stand at the east corner of Market and Beau streets, nearly opposite the Court house, lately kept by Mr. R. Donaldson—where she has opened a Public House for the entertainment of travelers and others at the

SIGN OF GEN. WASHINGTON

Having laid in a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, and taken great care in her selection of good and careful hostlers and other domesticks, she hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

MARY M'CAMMANT.

Washington, Pa., April 17, 1815.

Just how long she remained at "The Sign of Gen. Washington" is not known, but in January, 1831, she was back at "The Sign of the Cross Keys" where she advertised that she would furnish dinner and horse feed for 25 cents, and boarding and lodging for jurors and others attending court at \$2 per week.

Other Old-Time Hotels in Washington.

A history of the site of the George Washington hotel would not be complete without an account of the other old-time hotels in Washington, many of which are remembered by people still living, while some of them such as the Hotel Main and the Valentine house were conducted until a few years ago, while the Auld House is still a place of public entertainment.

When the county courts were first organized and for many years afterwards, it was necessary to secure a license to conduct a hotel. The prices that a hotel keeper could charge were fixed by the court. Before the bound-

ary dispute was settled between Pennsylvania and Virginia, this section was claimed by both states, and before 1781 it was a part of Youghiogheny county, Virginia.

In 1773 taverns were licensed by the courts of that county, and the following bill of prices that landlords might charge was fixed: Whisky by the half pint, two shillings; whisky toddy, two shillings, sixpence; beer per quart, two shillings, sixpence; hot breakfast, three shillings; cold breakfast, two shillings, sixpence; dinner, four shillings; supper, three shillings; lodging with clean sheets, one shilling, sixpence; stabling with hay and fodder, five shillings; corn per quart, nine pence; oats per quart, sixpence. There are no records that any taverns were licensed in this section at that time.

When Washington county was incorporated and its courts organized in 1781, the scale of prices was changed to suit the depreciated Continental money. The following scale was fixed as the legal prices that hotel keepers could charge in Washington county: Whisky by the half pint, \$4; breakfast or supper, \$15; dinner, \$20; lodging with clean sheets, \$8; one horse over night, \$8; one gallon of corn, \$5; one gallon of oats, \$4; strong beer per quart, \$6. The rates were published by the court crier and set up in public places. Continental money at that time was worth a little more than German money today.

The Globe Inn, the Mansion house, the Fulton house, the Railroad house are names still well remembered, but few of the people of today ever heard of the sign of "General Wayne", the "Rising Sun", the "Cross Keys", the "Buck", the "Commodore O. H. Perry", the "Fountain Inn", the "Traveller's Inn", the "Philadelphia & Kentucky Inn", the "Indian Queen", the "Green House", "Schmidt's Hotel", the "White Goose", the "Swan", the "Spread Eagle", the "Gen. Andrew Jackson", the "Mermaid", the "General Brown", the "Farmers' Inn", the "Black Bear", the "Franklin", the "National Hotel", and "John Wilson's Tavern." These were all well known public houses in Washington during the early years of the last century and up to the Civil war.

In early times it was always customary for a hotel keeper to place "At the Sign of" before the name of his hotel; that is "At the Sign of the Indian Queen," "At the Sign of the White Goose," "At the Sign of the Black Bear," "At the Sign of General Washington," etc. Some appropriate picture was always painted on the sign, which was usually very large. The picture usually suggested the name of the inn; for example, "The Sign of the White Goose," had a large white goose painted on the sign.

One of the most conspicuous in the early days of Washington showed a colored boy standing in a tub of water with a white boy at the side trying to scrub him white with a brush. The motto above the picture was "Labor in Vain." Another early tavern in

INGTON

Washington was "The Harp and the Crown."

The first tavern kept in Washington was opened in 1774 by William Huston, who then lived in what is now East Maiden street. His cabin stood on the lot now occupied by the Fifth ward school. It was located on the old trail followed by the early pioneers between the Ohio river and the mountains, joining Braddock's rear near Unlontown.

In May, 1774, George Rogers Clarke and Michael Cresap, with a large party of white men, stopped at Huston's one night on their way to Redstone Old fort. This was at the beginning of Dunmore's war, and was just after the massacre of Chief Logan's people at Yellow creek, on April 27, 1774. Clarke had not been present at the latter place, but had joined Cresap on the journey east, as the Indians had then gone on the war path. With the party that night at Huston's was a man who had been wounded, and the little Indian girl whose life was spared at Yellow creek. Huston did not make a business of conducting a tavern, but as he was probably the only white man living here at that time (the place was then known as Catfish's camp), he accommodated travelers over the trail, which ran past his door.

In 1781 James Wilson hung out a sign and formally opened a tavern in Washington; and in October, 1781, he was licensed by the first court ever held in this county to keep a public house of entertainment at Catfish Camp. This was in a log building that stood on the site of Smith's Iron hall, at the northwest corner of North Main and West BeBau streets.

Hon. William A. Atlee and Hon. George Bryan, judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, always stopped when in Washington holding the courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Wilson kept this tavern until his death in 1792. The building was afterwards enlarged and improved; the logs were covered with weatherboarding, and in February 1807, Michael Ocheitree was licensed to keep a tavern there. In 1812, Ocheitree was succeeded by a man named Rotroff; and in 1815 John Kline came from the cross roads nine miles west of Browns ville, and purchased the place, giving it the name of "The Sign of General Wayne." According to the old advertisements in The Reporter, Kline took charge of this hotel on April 12, 1815, and remained until April 7, 1817, when he was succeeded by Capt. John McCluney.

Just how long McCluney kept this tavern is not known; but the next proprietor was Joseph Teeters. He was followed by Joseph Hallam, who run the place until about 1840, when he removed to "The Washington Hall," where the Valentine house afterwards stood. After 1840, Wilson's old tavern stand ceased to be used as an inn.

John Dodd, who owned land adjoining Washington, was the next man to open a tavern here. In 1782 he hung

The following advertisement, which appeared in the first issue of The Reporter, August 15, 1808, is of interest in connection with this change of name from the "White Goose" to the "Swan":

JOHN RETTIG.

At the Sign of The Swan Corner of Main and Wheeling Streets Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

at the above stand, in the town of Washington. He has provided himself with a complete assortment of liquors, all of which are of the best kinds. He is also provided with good stabling, hay and oats, for the accommodation of travellers and waggoners. His attention to his business will, he trusts, entitle him to a share of the public patronage.

August 15, 1808.

In 1810, Julian Valentine succeeded Rettig, and remained until sometime in 1819. It is interesting to note in this connection that probably the first elephant ever seen in Washington was on exhibition at The Swan tavern in June, 1819. This is shown by an advertisement that appeared in The Examiner, for June 28, 1819:

COLUMBUS,

A Male Elephant,

The first and only male ever in this country, to be seen at Mr. Valentine's Tavern in Washington, on Tuesday, June 29th, Wednesday, June 30th, and Thursday, July 1st.

(Then followed a description of the habits of the elephant, and at the end followed description of this animal in particular.)

He is eight feet high, his ears are two feet and two inches in length, and will weigh between four and five thousand pounds. Hours of exhibition, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age—half price.

James Sargeant next kept "The Swan" for a short time, and then John Valentine took charge, beginning in June, 1819. The next proprietor was Lewis Valentine, who remained until March, 1825, when John Hays became the proprietor. In March, 1827, Isaac Sunny became the proprietor, and changed the name to "The Sign of Washington Hall." After that Samuel Donley and other persons ran the place down to about 1840, when Joseph Hallam took charge.

Of all the proprietors of this old-time hotel, Joseph Hallam was the most popular. This was at the time when travel and the freighting business on the National pike was at its height. Hallam was a wagoner and had conducted a wagon stand at Pancake. He was well known among all the old pike boys, and when in Washington they made his place their headquarters, and it soon became the most popular wagon stand in this section. He had a good wagon yard in the rear of the hotel, on Wheeling street, and he catered to the tastes of the drivers; and having been one of them he understood better than most landlords what they liked best. He ran a bar-room in connection with the hotel, and many were the good times the

Ferguson were each licensed to keep taverns, and Daniel Kehr was licensed in 1795, but the locations of their hotels are not known today.

"The Sign of the Buck," known afterwards as "Huston's Home Inn," was another of the famous taverns of the early days in Washington. This was opened by Joseph Huston, a cousin of William Huston, the first hotel keeper and settler at Washington, who has already been mentioned. "The Sign of the Buck" was the old stone house that formerly stood on the east side of South Main street, just below the corner of East Maiden, on the low now occupied by the Morgan apartments. Huston was licensed to keep this tavern in January, 1796. It is certain from this that the building was erected at least in 1795, and possibly before that. Huston ran this tavern until his death in 1812. His widow, Elizabeth, succeeded him, yet after a short time sold out to James Sargeant, who conducted it until April, 1815, when Mrs. Huston again took charge and ran it until 1820. James Fleming succeeded her, and was proprietor in October, 1821. She afterwards married and after her second husband's death, she went back to this building, where she was keeping a tavern in 1838 as Elizabeth Fleming. Her son, William B. Huston, conducted it for some years after that date. This old building stood until about 1903 and was one of the landmarks of the town.

James Workman was another of the first hotel keepers in Washington. He began here in 1797, but unfortunately the site of his house is not known today. He remained in business until 1813, when he went to farming. However, after three years he returned and in April, 1816, he was at "The Sign of General Andrew Jackson, on the west side of Main street just below "The Sign of the Globe." This was the hotel that stood on the site of the present Auld House, which was erected in 1821. After the present building was completed it was once called the "Jackson Hotel," but that was after Workman's time.

Dr. John J. LeMoyno, a native of France, father of the late Dr. Francis J. LeMoyno, settled in Washington in 1797, and in August, 1798, he was licensed to keep a tavern. He was living at that time in a log house that stood in South Main street, on the slope of Gallows hill. He afterwards moved up Main nearer town and kept a tavern and drug store. His house was the headquarters for French people passing through Washington on their way west, over the old trail that is now the National pike. He ceased keeping a tavern in 1806, because his drug store demanded all his attention. Tradition says that Jacob Good afterwards kept the LeMoyno tavern, and that he was succeeded by his widow.

Of all the taverns of old Washington town, from the first down to the present day, none ever gained greater fame than the Globe Inn enjoyed for a number of years. No less than five Presidents—Monroe during his famous tour in 1817, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Polk—

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOTEL SITE ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY HISTORY

Story of the People Who Owned Buildings and of Men Who Did Business There From the Day That the Town Was First Laid Out. History of 130 Years of Community's Growth.

PART I—By Earl R. Forrest.

Many historic associations of Washington town, dating back a century and a third and more ago when it was one of the outposts of western civilization, cling around the site of the new George Washington hotel, and the old buildings that were just razed. These buildings were all very old, one of them having been erected more than a century ago, while those from the Community building north were rebuilt after the great fire which swept the business district of that section of Main street in February, 1866. From the very beginning those lots, known as Nos. 91, 92 and 93 in the original plan of the town laid out in 1784, have always been in the business district.

The story of the people who have owned them and of the men who have been in business there, is an interesting chapter of the history of Washington which has not been told before. One hundred and thirty-seven years is a long time when compared to the life of the average man; yet the history of those lots since this section was reclaimed from the savage Indian goes back just that many years into the past.

Many of the merchants who did business there during the past 130 years or more, have been long forgotten and many of them sleep in neglected graves in the old graveyard in West Spruce alley. Others of later times are still remembered by some of the older residents of Washington, who have passed the three score and ten and some even the four score milestone of that "long, long trail."

Many of those "old timers" have been interviewed in securing information on the former days of the site of the George Washington hotel, and some interesting stories and items of local history, forgotten these many years, have been brought to light. They make an interesting picture of Washington town as it was in the days of long ago, when it was only a little village of a few log cabins, buried in the great western wilderness, on the frontier of civilization.

Many interesting events in the early history of Washington center in that part of the town. These lots were owned by many prominent men of this section and in order to get a complete history of the site it is necessary to go back to the very beginning.

The George Washington hotel will stand on Lots Nos. 91, 92 and 93, each fronting 60 feet on Monongahela street, later Market and now

Main, in the original plot of Washington, laid out November 4, 1784, on which date the name of the town was changed from Bassett to Washington.

The town has had four names. When the first white men came (the date is not known, but it was prior to 1769), they found an old Indian named Tingooqua, or Catfish, a member of the Kuskuskee clan of the Delaware nation. Whether he was a lone hunter or whether he had a few followers with him, history does not inform us. About all we know is that he was camped here for many years; that he was a great orator, and, although not a chief, wielded considerable influence with the Kuskuskee clan, and that he was ever the friend of the early settlers in Washington. Yet, all that we have in memory of him is the name given to Catfish creek, on the banks of which he camped. Why not place a marker, or better still a small bronze statue in the George Washington hotel in memory of this Indian, the first known resident of what is now Washington?

He was first camped at three spring located on the lots at the southeast corner of South Main and East Maiden streets. One spring was on the corner lot known long ago as the Koechline corner and in later years as Beck's corner. The other two are on the adjoining lot, now owned by the Morgan estate, but once the property of William Huston, who conducted a tavern there in the early days.

It is interesting to note here that this old tavern was a stone building, erected in 1798, and was known as "Houston's Home Inn." It stood until about 1900 when it was razed to make room for the present Morgan apartments.

From that point Tingooqua, or Catfish, moved to what was later known at Patrick Bryson's spring, and tradition says that he pitched his tepees on the high bank just at the point formed by South Main street, Park avenue and West Prospect avenue. From there he moved to Shiris' woods, opposite the present West Chestnut street railroad station; and from there he went to the Scioto river in Ohio where he died. A tradition of long ago placed his grave in the old Washington graveyard, in West Spruce alley, but this is a mistake. The old story was that his grave was marked by a large, unhewn stone. This monument, however, stood over the grave of the wife of Alexander Lytle. After his

wife's death, Mr. Lytle secured it and had it placed out the Monongahela pike, and place it at her grave. Before her death, his daughter, Harriet, requested that the bodies of her father and mother, and family, together with this stone be removed to the cemetery. I do not know if this request was carried out, but the stone disappeared from the graveyard long ago.

In speaking of this stone, it is interesting to note that Hiram Kaine, a printer who had an interest in the old Washington Examiner in the early forties, wrote a poem on the "Grave of Catfish," referring to this stone in a note at the beginning. This poem appeared in a book of verses by Kaine, entitled "Bradlock's Field and Other Original Poems." It was published in Pittsburgh in 1842, and is now very rare. A copy is in the possession of the Washington County Historical society. The poem referred to follows.

THE GRAVE OF CATFISH.
(The tomb of this Chief, so famous in local traditions, may still be seen in the graveyard at Washington, Pa., marked by a large, unhewn stone.)
A fitting monument was that
For one so proud and stern—
More striking than a marble bust
Or consecrated urn.

Unbending as that massive rock,
You braved the battle storm,
And reared amidst its fiercest shock
Thy dark, majestic form.

Thou needst not fear the pale face
 race,
Who slumber by thy side;
They cannot tear the home from thee,
Which living they denied.

The unlettered stone above thy head
Is not more still than they,
The marble not more motionless
That tells us where they lay.

The rank green grass is twining,
Its wreath above thy head,
As it everrichly twineth
Round dwellings of the dead.

Oh; does thy spirit ever come,
To gaze upon this mound,
And tread upon the springing grass
Above the hallowed ground?

Dost ever wander o'er the hills
Where once thy tribe did roam,
And curse the race who on their
 graves
Have built themselves a home?

Thou hearest not, dark Chieftain—
Thy funeral song is sung,
The emblems of thy power have
 flown,
Thy last war-whoop hath rung.

But yet thy name, by kindred ghosts,
Is heard by yonder rill,
As comes its murmuring midnight
 chime
In echoes from the hill.

The first white settler at Catfish's Camp was William Huston, who kept a tavern in a log cabin that stood on the lot now occupied by the Fifth ward school, in East Maiden street. In those days that was on the old Indian trail from Fort Cumberland, across the mountains and on to the Ohio country. In early times it was the main line of travel, first by the Indian warrior, then by the

CONT. NEXT PAGE

wandering Indian trader; then came the hunter and trapper, and finally the pioneer settlers and Indian fighters. This was Nemacolin's path, named for the Indian chief, Nemacolin, Washington's guide and friend, who lived where Brownsville now stands in Fayette county.

In those days, a century and a half ago, William Huston's little log cabin was the stopping place for all travelers who trudged by foot and on horseback over the weary miles, back and forth to the Ohio country, on Nemacolin's path. The National pike from Cumberland to the Ohio river and even beyond follows approximately the route of this old Indian trail.

But a year hence the traveler over this same trail, centuries old, who now traverses more miles in a day in his automobile than the wanderers of old could make in a week, will stop at the new George Washington hotel. A comparison of this million dollar hostelry with the backwoods tavern of William Huston, Washington's first hotel, is interesting. Huston, a wanderer in the western wilderness, built his inn in from a month to six weeks, at a cost of only his own labor. His principal tool was an ax.

The second name of the town was "Bassett, alias Dandridge," given it by David Hoge, the original proprietor, when he laid the town out in 1781. Bassett was from Hon. Richard Bassett, a relative of Mr. Hoge, but I have been unable to learn the origin of Dandridge.

The third and last name of the town was Washington, given it in 1784, when John and William Hoge, sons of David Hoge, had it replotted and started the sale of lots again.

David Hoge never came to the town of Bassett, and consequently the sale of lots progressed slowly. Only two are known to have been sold between 1781 and 1785, when he transferred the property to his two sons. The first was to Charles Dodd, in October, 1781, and was for the lot where the Stream building now stands at the northwest corner of South Main street and Strawberry alley. The ticket, a copy of which follows, issued for this lot, is interesting:

No. 15. Bassettown, Oct., 1781.

This will entitle Charles Dodd to receive a sufficient title, subject to one dollar a year in specie, for a lot marked in the original plan of the town, 58, provided there shall be erected thereon, on or before the thirtieth day of October, 1784, a house 18 feet square at least, with a stone or brick chimney therein.

David Hoge.

This lot and the house was sold July 21, 1784, to John Dodd, for 300 pounds, Pennsylvania currency.

The second lot was sold by David Hoge to James Marshal, an early settler here, on February 8, 1785.

A description of the ground where Washington now stands, as it appeared at that time is interesting. In 1845, William Darby, who came to Bassettown with his parents in 1781, thus described the place:

"In the fall of 1782, the site where Washington now stands was a vast thicket of black and red hawthorn, wild plums, hazel bushes, scrub oaks and briars; often I have picked hazel-

nuts where the court house now stands. The yell of the savage rung in fancy's ear and alas too often in the heart of the dying victim. The whole country was a dense forest, only broken by small patches, with dead trees, made so by the axe of the early pioneer."

The Darby family had settled near Wolfe's fort, which stood where the garden is now located at the old John McDowell homestead, on the National pike, five miles west of Washington. It was built by Jacob Wolfe, and was one of the strongest forts in the Western country. His log house was surrounded by a stockade. The depression where the house stood may be seen to this day, and some old flags, planted by Jacob Wolfe just outside his cabin door, are still growing in the McDowell garden. Nearby is a large pear tree believed to have been planted at Wolfe's fort by Jonathan Chapman, that strange character known over the whole Western border from Fort Pitt to Detroit, as Johnny Applesed.

During the fall of 1781, Western Washington county was raised by several war parties of hostile Indians, and the settlers fled to the forts, and blockhouses. The Darby family took refuge in Wolfe's fort. William Darby who was a boy at the time, afterwards described those times. That is of interest to us today, especially the traveler, who will stop at the George Washington hotel and then motor over the site of Wolfe's fort of the old frontier. Mr. Darby years afterwards said:

"We remained in Mr. Wolfe's house until February, 1782, while my father was preparing his cabin, into which we finally entered, but not to rest. In fifteen or twenty days after entering into our log cabin, Martin Jolly came running breathless to tell us that a savage murder had been committed but ten miles distant. In

two hours we were in Wolfe's fort. From the fort my parents removed to Catfish (Washington), and spent the residue of 1782 and to April, 1783, on the farm of Alexander Reynolds, recently owned by Dr. F. J. LeMoynes. On this farm we were living when the Moravian Indians were massacred, and when the militia army were defeated under Col. William Crawford, and he captured and burned by a slow torture to death. James and Hugh Workman were both in that expedition, and I fancy I see the two women now, when James Reynolds came running to my mother exclaiming, 'Jamy Workman is killed!' James Workman, who was a married man, was not killed, but returned to his family and lived many years afterwards. A like report came in regard to Hugh, and happily proved untrue, to the great joy of his betrothed wife, Peggy Bryson, living then with her brother-in-law, Thomas Nichol. John Campbell, of Pigeon Creek, was killed in action. The fate of William Huston, son of John Huston, William Johnston, and William Kimmons, was never accounted for. The two latter were both married men and left children."

The original part of Washington as laid out, first by David Hoge on October 13, 1781, and later by his two sons, John and William, on November 4, 1784, was located on two tracts of land called "Grand Cairo" and

"Catfish Camp," and containing a total of 662½ acres. When David Hoge purchased this land he also bought another tract called "Martha's Bottom," containing 839 acres and 69 perches. The original town was not on this latter tract.

The largest part of the original town, including that section where the George Washington hotel stands is located in "Catfish Camp." The old deeds on record in the court house show that on April 26, 1771,

Abraham Hunter, Joseph Hunter and Martha Hunter, children of Joseph Hunter, sold "Catfish Camp," to David Hoge for five shillings. Hoge also purchased "Grand Cairo" and "Martha's Bottom." The land is thus described in the deed: "All that tract or parcel of land situate on the head forks or branches of Shirtee Creek and taking in both sides thereof about thirty miles from the place where Shirtee empties into the Ohio and known by the name of Cat Fishes Camp, containing 12 acres, to be the same more or less."

Bassett Town, alias Dandridge, was first plotted and surveyed by David Reddick, deputy surveyor, October 13, 1781, for David Hoge. As already stated the sale of lots progressed slowly. On November 4, 1784, the plan was resurveyed and the name changed to Washington; and thus the town was the first to be named "Washington" of any other in the United States.

On November 7, 1785, David Hoge and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed the whole of the three tracts, including the town of Washington, to their two sons, John and William Hoge, for 100 pounds. This land was patented by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to John and William Hoge, on March 24, 1788, in consideration of 43 pounds and 15 shillings.

Although the hotel stands on lots Nos. 91, 92 and 93, in the original plot, these have been divided up since then into smaller lots and at the time of the sale to the George Washington Hotel company, were owned by four different individuals. Each of the original lots fronted 60 feet on Monongahela street, later called Market and now Main, and extended back 240, thus making the land owned by the hotel company, 180 front on Main street by 240 feet deep.

(To be continued in subsequent issues of The Reporter.)

PUBLIC SPIRIT OF COMMUNITY RESPONSIBLE FOR NEW HOTEL

Chamber of Commerce Backed Movement from the Start and Teams From This Organization Raised \$600,000 in Subscriptions in Week's Time. Plan Launched Just Two Years Ago. Robert L. McCarrell, Real Factor.

The public history of the George Washington hotel dates back over two years to an editorial which appeared in The Reporter on January 11, 1921, in which the first public suggestion of a large, modern hotel for Washington was made. In the same issue of The Reporter was the story of the Fort Steuben, which had just been completed at Steubenville, Ohio, at a cost of \$1,000,000. This was followed by a series of articles in both The Reporter and Observer describing community hotels that had just been completed in other towns, and editorials boosting such a hotel for Washington. This was the beginning of the public history of the George Washington; that is the part with which the people of the town are familiar.

However, there is another side, as there always is to big projects; the inside history—the story the public seldom ever hears, or at least does not hear the truth. Washington has always been a town of hotels, or more properly speaking it was a hundred years and more ago, down through the boom period of travel on the National highway when the travel of the nation east and west, passed through here, down to the coming of the railroad and the close of travel on the historic old highway. The National highway and hotels in those days changed Washington in 1823 and even before from a frontier village of log cabins to a town; and the National highway and the George Washington hotel will change Washington in 1923 from a town to one of the most important cities in Western Pennsylvania.

Beginning with the time overland travel stopped on the National highway some 60 years ago, the hotel business in Washington began to decline until it reached a very low ebb. Then with the coming of the automobile, travel started again on the old highway, and during the past 15 years the hotel business here has been on the increase until it was seen that a new hotel was not only possible, but a vital necessity to the town's growth and prosperity.

No one made any attempt to solve the problem, however, as to how we were to get it; and even in their wildest dreams such a hotel as the present George Washington was not even thought of. But in all Washington there was only one man who really thought about the matter seriously; and the hotel he erected in his dreams was the George Washington; for he is a man of big things, and he "hitched his wagon to a star," and now the wagon is a star. That man is Robert L. McCarrell.

That was early in 1920. Mr. McCarrell kept on with his plans until he finally interested a number of others and November 26, 1920, the first meeting was held to discuss the matter of a community hotel. There were present John H. Donnan, John W. Leonard, R. M. Paxton, W. R. McIlvaine, J. L. Lockhart, John B. Allison, A. C. Warne, M. W. McClane, J. D. Bigger, Charles S. Caldwell and Robert L. McCarrell.

W. L. Stoddard, a famous New York architect, had been summoned by Mr. McCarrell, and he presented numerous plans, stating what had been done in other cities with community hotels. A committee was appointed and an investigation made of the hotels erected at Altoona, Steubenville, Cumberland, Harrisburg, Akron, Jersey City and Greensboro, N. C. The reports received from all places were most encouraging, and it was decided to place the matter before the people of Washington as a community enterprise.

And it was decided that it would not be a small affair, costing \$250,000 or \$500,000, but Washington should have a million dollar hotel, one that would be second to none in the state, or the east for that matter.

Following a few preliminary stories in The Reporter and Observer the first public announcement of the plans for the proposed hotel was made at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held in the Globe theatre on the night of January 18, 1921. The plans to finance the venture by forming a company and selling \$600,000 in stock at \$50 a share were outlined.

Matters were rapidly brought to a head and the stock selling campaign was launched at another big public meeting held in the Masonic temple on the night of January 31. No stock was actually sold that night but the next day one of the most successful and quickest campaigns of the kind ever conducted in the United States was started. Teams canvassed the town, and in exactly one week the people of Washington accomplished the stupendous task of financing a \$1,200,000 proposition. During that week stock to the amount of \$500,150 was sold, leaving a balance of \$99,850 still to be disposed of. Such a financial feat has never been duplicated in any other section, and the town may well be proud of both the hotel and of the accomplishment of its people. The drive closed on February 22, when \$607,000 worth of stock had been sold. This was celebrated by a dinner given at the Country club.

Much credit for the success of this campaign is due to the untiring efforts of the committee from the Chamber of Commerce, composed of Charles S. Caldwell, chairman; T. C. O'Rourke, F. H. Berthel, A. Lloyd, Lee K. Ward and John L. Stewart.

The next step was to secure a site. Options had been taken on several locations, but an investigation showed that leases would have to be purchased at large amounts. After all were carefully gone over the present site was selected as the cheapest considering the central location, which is one of the best that was offered.

This necessitated some change in the plans by W. L. Stoddard, of New York, who had been selected as architect, and when this was accomplished, bids were taken for the construction of the new hotel, but the contract was not finally awarded until August 19, 1921, when the John W. Cowper Co. of Buffalo, was selected.

The work of razing the old buildings that stood on the site of the George Washington hotel for so many long years, was started early in the morning of September 1; and from that time until today work was never stopped. No matter what the weather; no matter how cold it was last winter the workmen were at work faithfully every day, forging slowly ahead until the final completion.

Like everything else in connection with the George Washington hotel, the work of clearing the site was a record, and by September 13, the last of the buildings had been razed with the exception of the McCartney building. This ground was not needed for some months because of the fact that Cherry avenue was to be widened.

A big steam shovel started excavating at the rear, and slowly worked forward, cleaning up debris of the buildings as it went. Just as soon as possible, the concrete foundation work was started, and on November 29, 1921, the first steel work was started. This was an iron pillar 25 feet high. The iron work was completed early in March.

During those first few months an average of 150 men were employed each day. A total of 25,000 cubic yards of earth were excavated; 600 tons of steel erected, and 2,100 cubic yards of concrete were poured. It required 420,000 feet of lumber to erect the forms for the concrete.

The old McCartney building, which stood in what is now part of Cherry avenue, was the last of the buildings on the hotel site to disappear. It stood until the latter part of last September, when it, too, followed the others.

1933 Holds Jefferson County, O., Pennsylvania Body, Soul

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29.—Jefferson County and Steubenville really do not belong to Ohio; they are, body and soul, a part of Pennsylvania.

This claim is made in the last issue of The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine by William J. Martin, assistant professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh.

He asserted that Jefferson County is a "community separated from Pennsylvania by political mischance, although actually in every natural sense a part of Western Pennsylvania and even of the Pittsburgh district.

"The site of Steubenville was owned in part by James Ross, a prominent lawyer and political leader of Allegheny and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania, and in part by Bezaleel Wells, described as a son of the man who built the first frame house in Washington County. Ross and Wells laid out the town of Steubenville."

In mentioning these and other local residents who followed the call of Westward Ho to Jefferson

County, Professor Martin was trying to add to the pride of Pittsburghers and Pennsylvanians.

"All persons interested in local and state history have heard reiterated the complaint that Pennsylvania, more than almost any other state, has grossly neglected the intellectual and emotional opportunities afforded by her glorious history," he says.

The most neglected held, he added, "is that of the expansion of Pennsylvania and her influence on the regions of the West." Other states have grabbed the honors, he asserted.

The development of "Northern Ohio is credited to New England," continued Professor Martin, "and Southern Ohio to Virginia; yet in 1850, when the census first takes account of nativity, 200,634 of the residents of Ohio were natives of Pennsylvania, as compared with 85,762 of Virginia, and only 66,032 of all New England.

"The biographical data for the middle eastern counties of Ohio give the impression that the community leaders generally were sons of Pennsylvania."

Local Grange Has a Fine Show Antiques, Products

Sept 7, 1933

Under the auspices of Washington Grange an exceptional display of antiques and a quality show of garden and farm products is being held in the Parish House of the Trinity Episcopal Church, North College street.

Originally it was planned to confine the show to yesterday but due to requests it was decided to continue it today from 3 o'clock this afternoon until 10 o'clock tonight. An admission of 10 cents is being charged.

There was a good attendance yesterday afternoon and last evening and all found much to interest them.

The display of coverlets and quilts is unusually fine. Mrs. L. P. Gardei has a remarkable showing of modern quilts, the needlework being of the highest quality.

I. J. Wolf, Donnan avenue, is showing a quilt which contains 1,000 pieces. It was made by his

mother 72 years ago.

Mrs. Stephen B. Day, of near Braddock Station, is showing a fine coverlet which was made in 1844 by C. Garber, the name of the maker and year being woven in two edges.

John Hunter is showing two pieces of bedclothing of unusual merit, one having been made in 1853 by Esther Reed.

C. H. Russell has on display a shawl which was brought from Ireland in 1804 by his great-grandmother, Mrs. Adam Neal. It was part of wedding apparel. Mrs. Russell is showing a quilt made by Miss Esther McNary, of Burgettstown, 50 years ago.

An unusual exhibit is a small steam engine, of the type used by threshers, which was built in 1888 by James H. Vankirk. Mr. Vankirk also built a separator and has

LOCAL GRANGE HAS A FINE SHOW ANTIQUES

(Continued from Page 1)

threshed grain with the threshing equipment. Mrs. Bessie C. Vankirk is exhibiting a coverlet made in 1845, and their daughter, Betty, has a bedspread which was made by her at the age of seven years.

A linen and wool coverlet exhibited by the S. J. T. Hough family is rather unusual. Mrs. Olive Breese is showing an old quilt and coverlet.

Other antiques range from a Japanese firearm made in 1375, a part of the display of weapons by W. H. Buckingham, well known collector of weapons to a doll and small chair, 100 years old, loaned by Martha Malone. They were the toys of Mary Paul.

Robert M. Carrons and family, of LeeMoyné avenue, have one of the most unusual exhibits. It includes an Irish Bible, many years old; old tools, specimens of woodwork and old cane chairs.

W. W. Wilson has an old side saddle on display. In the display of weapons are two guns, the stocks of which were restored from laynut good by Lace Craft.

Mrs. Eli S. Grable is showing Majolica ware many years old.

A. O. Houghland has on exhibition a Bible which was used by Benjamin Houghland in 1766 and has remained in the family since.

J. N. Crosbie has a collection of bells, a set of sleigh bells being 175 to 200 years old and cow bells which are 150 years old.

J. Alvin Weirich, well known collector of antiques, has a fine set of pewter plates and unusual lighting fixtures of the early days, including a whale oil burner, candle jug, candle mold and grease lamy.

Evans Parcel has a display of Indian relics while Jimmie Naser is showing a collection of butterflies and insects.

Mrs. H. L. Vankirk has a showing of antiques, including apple butter jars 75 years old and a whisky container which was used in the days of the Whisky Insurrection. She also has a display of canned fruits and vegetables as well as fresh vegetables and fruits.

In the Carrons collection of antiques are an Irish fender for grates which is 200 years old, an apple parer made in 1840, and a heckle used for scutching flax which is 200 years old.

13 Skeletons Are Found in Mound in North Strabane

Sept 6, 1933

That a race of people roamed this territory long before the Indians is proven by the unearthing of skeletons from a mound on the Clark Linn farm in North Strabane Township, about five miles south of Canonsburg. This mound about 35x35 in diameter has been noticed for years owing to its peculiar shape, but nothing particular was thought about it until reported to G. S. Fisher, of Finleyville, who made an investigation, and the excavation followed. Fisher is well known for having charge of the work near Monongahela, where numerous prehistoric bodies were found, some of them having found their way to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C.

He is being assisted in the work by R. L. Fricke, from the Carnegie Museum, an expert in this line.

The two have already located 13 skeletons since starting last Friday, and from the appearance of the skulls and other bones state

that the bodies were placed in the grave not less than 1,000 years ago. They were not buried like the American Indian. Each body had been placed on slabs of sandstone, and in each instance were buried with their heads lower than the feet.

The mound is only about 33 inches higher than the surrounding surface and the graves were found from nine to 11 inches under the ground.

On Monday an almost perfect skeleton was unearthed, but when an attempt was made to remove it the smaller bones crumbled away and only the skull and larger bones were saved. By measurements made the body was five feet and nine inches in height and it is estimated that death occurred when about 40 years of age. The sex could not be determined.

Only fragments of the other bodies could be removed as, according to the opinion of the two

men, an attempt had been made to cremate the bodies by the use of charcoal, an amount of this substance having been found. The bones showed that intense heat had been applied and in some instances they had been burned through, and were of a reddish color.

Fisher is of the opinion that this was the burying ground of the lower class of mound builders as no ceremonial objects have been found, while these have been located in other places, and signified a higher grade of intelligence. He stated that the mound builders are rated in three classes, and the skeletons of these found were evidently of the lower grade.

The two men call this a scatter burial point, the only one ever discovered in the country. They explained that bodies were brought there from distant points and interred on the sandstone slabs, after a fire had been applied.

No artifacts have yet been unearthed, although there is a possibility that they may be found nearby. Artifacts are explained as being ceremonial objects, weapons and personal decorations.

The excavation has not yet been completed. Monday's rains stopped proceedings, but work will be started again as soon as the ground dries, which will probably not be for several days. During this time a guard has been placed at the mound.

The material unearthed has been labeled and packed and will be taken to Carnegie Museum for further examination.

ANCIENT WATCH IN POSSESSION OF LOCAL MAN

Jan 19 1934

A few days ago mention was made in The Observer of a little known book dealing with a section of American history during and following the Revolutionary War, the property of W. C. Smith, of Leonard avenue. The book had been the property of Mr. Smith's great-grandfather, Matthew Ryburn, a Chartiers Township resident, and the author of the book was a Dr. Ramsey, who had been for several terms a member of Congress.

From the old Ryburn homestead Mr. Smith has also come into possession of an old watch, so old that the drum and cable figure in the motive power. Just how old the large, old-style silver timepiece is cannot be told, for while the name of the manufacturer is engraved in it—George and William Barr, Dublin—no date is given, but identifying figures, 9,453, are added.

It was the custom, several generations ago, for the watchmaker, whenever he repaired a watch, to put in the inside of the rear of the case a small circular slip of paper, just fitting the case, and carrying, in nicely displayed type, the watchmaker's name, and on the rear of this would be written the date of the repair work. The earliest date of this nature in this old watch is Nov. 3, 1823. So this watch is a real antique.

That first repair work was done by "Thomas Hutchison, clock and watchmaker, Washington, Pa." Next in 1829 and again in 1836 work had been done on the watch, both times by T. Reed, mathematical Instrument Maker, Washington, Pa."

The fourth slip of paper in the rear of the case brings the old timepiece into touch with today; for at intervals from 1847 to 1863 the timepiece received the attention it needed at the hands of "A. McKinley, clock and watchmaker;" and A. McKinley was father of Frank B. McKinley, who, as jeweler and watch and clock dealer and repairer, still is in active business at 15 North Main street.

There are in the old watch a full half dozen of these McKinley repair 'certificates.' On one of these, in addition to the name and trade, are figures of a small alarm clock and of a pair of the old fashioned square glassed spectacles. The last one, bearing the date of June, '63, carried simply the announcement—"A. McKinley, Clock and Watch Maker, Washington, Pa."

The face of the watch is porcelain on copper, as is clear where a bit of the porcelain has been broken off. On some metal plates, inside, protecting the works of the watch, is some wonderfully fine engraving. All in all it is an interesting and valuable old time piece.

Finds Rare 'Scattered Burial' Of Indians Near Canonsburg

1934

FINLEYVILLE, Jan 15.—George S. Fisher, archaeologist, recently gave a lecture at the Finleyville School on the Ancient Indians of Pennsylvania, particularly Washington County. Mr. Fisher has devoted his entire life to this work. He began when a very small boy to make a collection until he has one of the largest and rarest collections of the State. His collection of thousands of pieces included copper beads, which are exceptionally rare, and a skull with a tooth containing a pearl. All these were sold to the State and are in the State Museum at Harrisburg. Up to date he has taken up 600 bodies, most of which he has given to museums.

Mr. Fisher says that there is no doubt but that there were Indians in Western Pennsylvania, and in Washington County. He was speaking of course of the ancient Indians because he deals with no others. He says that they have traced several cultures of the Indians. The first culture was found in Cincinnati, O., and the second he believes he has found in this section of Pennsylvania.

Some time ago Mr. Fisher made an excavation on the hill at Elrama. He found 49 bodies. These people were fire worshippers. If an Indian died at the new moon, his body was burned and the remains buried flexed in a very orderly manner, but if he died in the dark of the moon, his body was not burned.

Last Summer, Mr. Fisher made an excavation on the farm of A. C. and E. B. Linn, of Canonsburg, R. D., where he found a pit with 21 bodies of adults and 28 bodies of children. These mounds were built in the form of some part of the body. This one was in the shape of the skull and represented death. These bodies, like the Elrama Indians, had been burned before burial, but unlike the Elrama excavation, they were buried in a disorderly way. The bones were thrown into the grave. The reason for this was that the Indians had died a great distance from home and since there was no method of embalming the bodies were burned. The bones were then brought back home in a pouch made from the skin of an animal.

The archaeologist at the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, says that he has never seen what Mr. Fisher terms "a scattered burial," anywhere else in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fisher is making plans for excavation of more mounds in this section of Pennsylvania and hopes to bring to light more about these ancient fire-worshippers, of which so little has been known. He has several places on which he plans to begin with in the Spring.

Mr. Fisher may leave for the west in a few weeks to make a study and do research work in other parts of the United States, and to make comparisons with his new find.

were found many worked bones, much other material, and the bodies and heads were separate.

The bodies found were those of adults, while the skulls were of children or young people ranging in age from 18 to 25. A perfect set of teeth was unearthed with one and through this means, Fisher was able to estimate the age at approximately 25.

The only material found with the seven heads was three beads. All of the 12 pits from which the bodies were excavated furnished a greater amount of worldly possessions, one containing eight large bone pins, a beautifully worked hairpin, and a canine tooth of a bear as long as a man's finger. A large amount of Indian pottery was uncovered.

Mr. Fisher is leaving tomorrow night for his site along the Youghiogheny River and before he returns to his home here Sunday evening, he expects to have fully proved that the Iroquois Indians roamed through the district south of Pittsburgh.

The beginning of his search for the skeleton of an Iroquois Indian, according to Fisher, started some years ago when he was employed in Westmoreland County. While doing some excavating, he came across a skull which had been very carefully worked. Other historians claimed it was merely a breast-piece of an Algonquin Indian, but Fisher, to this day, claims it was an Iroquois type.

The trip to this site may be made by following Route 31 through Monongahela to Sadler's Service Station; turn left and follow all right-hand roads until the site comes in view.

It will be remembered that about five weeks ago Fisher made some interesting discoveries near the Hill Church when he unearthed four bodies. Several thousand saw the remains.

At his home here, Fisher has many valuable possessions which he has found at various places.

Fisher Makes Indian Find; Claims It Is His Greatest

1934

FINLEYVILLE, Oct. 11.—Claiming to have made what he regards as his greatest discovery in Western Pennsylvania, George S. Fisher, local archeologist, this evening revealed his latest finds to newspapermen and expressed them as only the beginning of what is to come within the next few days.

That the scientists of Ohio have been entirely wrong in their belief that the Iroquois type of Indian dwelt no farther south than Pittsburgh, Fisher claims is definitely proven by his recent discoveries along the Youghiogheny River, three miles from West Newton in Westmoreland County.

Twelve bodies without heads were unearthed slightly more than two weeks ago in the presence of Dr. D. A. Cadzow, archaeologist of the Department of Public Instruction and a member of the Historical Commission of the State, and

Mrs. Frank Black, of Somerset, also, a member of the Historical Commission.

Then the real discovery was made last Sunday when seven heads were dug up less than 50 feet from the pits containing the bodies. However, the heads failed to correspond with the bodies, thus leaving unsolved the question of the Indian tribe to which they belonged.

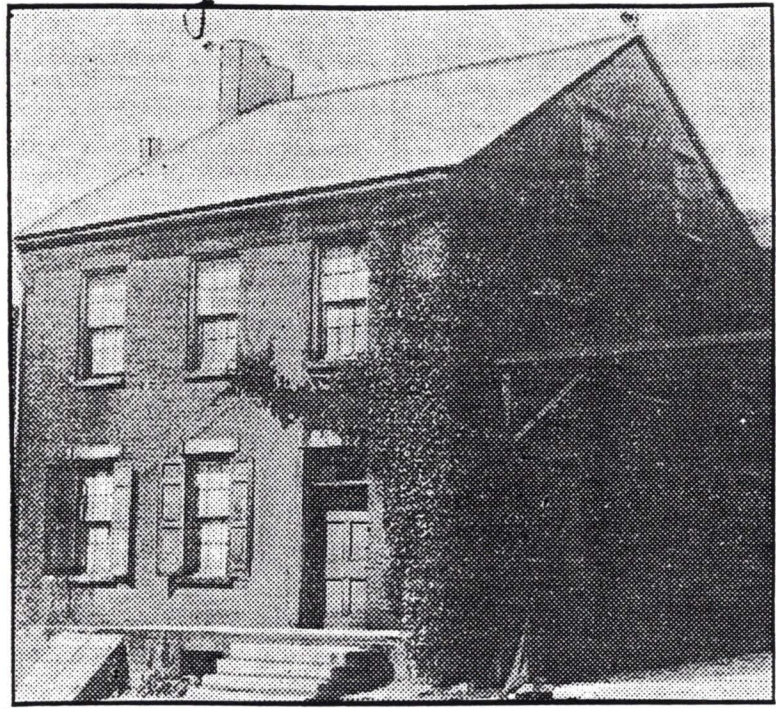
For some time, scientists of Ohio have attempted to prove that the Iroquois Indians did not live south of Pittsburgh. But all archeologists have agreed that only the Iroquois Indians worked bone, took bodies apart, and buried various sorts of materials with the heads.

Fisher's discoveries disclose that the bodies apparently are those of Iroquois Indians, for in the pits

CONT. ABOVE

Templeton House, Local Landmark, Being Razed

Aug 10 1934



"The old order changeth" applies not only to customs but to the physical features of any community, as witness the demolition of the century-old Templeton house, above, long a landmark of South Main street. It fronted on the west side of the street, just below the B. & O. freight house. The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, for some years owner of the property, is said to plan its transformation into a lawn, with shrubs and flowers.

The old Templeton house that has stood on South Main street, just south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for 110 years, is passing. It is another of the landmarks of old Washington that have disappeared so rapidly during the last quarter of a century; but around its falling bricks clings much that is romantic and much that was historic in the old town during the second quarter of the past century.

From its doors four sons of the Templeton family marched away to fight for the Union during the stirring days of the sixties, one of them to return on furlough and take his bride there; and four generations of the Templeton family have resided there.

The Templeton family has been connected with the history of Washington since the early years of the past century. It was Dr. Joseph Templeton who conducted the town's first drug store, which is still in existence in the Temple-

ton Drug Store, 33 North Main street, by many long years the oldest business establishment in the City.

This old house, now owned by the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, stands on the west side of South Main street, just south of the freight station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Built in 1824, just 23 years before the first train steamed into Washington over the old Hempfield Railroad, now the B. & O., from Wheeling, the residents of the town had not even heard of such a thing as the "iron horse" that was to change the history of the Nation, and they little dreamed that such a thing would ever come to their town, at that time one of the most important on the National Pike west of the mountains.

Just who built the house is not absolutely certain. Mrs. Edgar Murdoch, of 55 Morgan avenue, a granddaughter of the late Dr. Joseph Templeton who once lived

there, believes that it was erected by a man named McFarland; but the deeds on record in the Recorder's office show that on January 31, 1825, it was sold by the Sheriff as the property of John Manuel. Therefore, it is probable that John Manuel erected it, and was probably not able to pay for it. Hugh Workman, member of a pioneer Washington family, purchased it and he in turn conveyed it to Samuel Workman on May 4, 1825. The latter sold it to Joseph Henderson, and he in his turn to John Marsnal, one of Washington's prominent men of his time. Marshal conveyed it to Thomas B. Bryson, another name that is well known in the early history of the town.

Although Dr. Joseph Templeton did not purchase the property from Thomas Bryson until January 12, 1857, he had lived in the house for a number of years. Mrs. Edgar Murdoch states that her father, the late Joseph A. Templeton, who was born in 1839, was just five years old when Dr. Templeton moved into the house. Of the Templeton boys, sons of Dr. Joseph Templeton, there were Samuel, John A., Joseph H., and David. Then there was a daughter, Easter Ann Templeton.

The boys were well known in Washington in their generation. Samuel succeeded his father in the drug store still owned by the Templeton family, and David A., the youngest, was postmaster in Washington for a number of years. Joseph removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa and John has been dead these many years.

They were a patriotic band, those Templeton boys of more than seventy years ago, and all of them served in the Union Army during the Civil War. When Company E, 12th Infantry, marched away from Washington in April, 1861, in answer to "Father Abraham's" call for 75,000 volunteers for three months' service to put down the Rebellion, Samuel and Joseph were in the ranks. Fretting at home was John, who had to stay and run his father's drug store, and David was too young, although he was filled with the war spirit of youth.

But John would not be denied, and just before the expiration of the three months he enlisted in a West Virginia Cavalry regiment. Then when Samuel and Joseph returned the former had to go into the store, as he was the only other brother who knew the business. Joseph immediately enlisted in Company A, 100th Infantry, known as the Roundheads, and as soon as he could get in, David followed him and all three brothers fought through to the end.

But John returned to claim a war bride. Mary Braddock, the daughter of a neighbor, was the reason for his return, and thus was born a romance of Civil War days. In 1862 he secured a furlough, returned home, and they were married. Then he was off to

CONT. NEXT PAGE

the war again, leaving his bride at the old Templeton home to await for his return. He fought through the remaining years of the Rebellion, and then came back to her.

Joseph Templeton, the last of the three brothers, died in 1929 at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he had lived for many years. He was the last survivor of Company E, the first to leave Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Mary Braddock, war bride of John A. Templeton, did not live long after his return from the war, for she died some time in 1865, leaving a daughter, Helen, who now resides at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Easter Templeton, the daughter of Dr. Templeton, never married, but spent her life in this house, where she died April 14, 1901. She had lived there with her brother, John, until his death, and his daughter, Helen.

On August 16, 1887, S. M. Templeton, as trustee for the heirs of Dr. Joseph Templeton, conveyed the property to Easter Templeton, and at her death she bequeathed it to her niece, Helen.

Mrs. Edgar B. Murdoch, a daughter of Joseph Templeton, lived in this house for a number of years after her marriage, making the third generation of the Templeton family who had resided there, and it was there that her son, Alexander Murdoch, was born, making the fourth generation.

On August 14, 1917, Helen M. Templeton conveyed the property to the Hazel Atlas Glass Company.

The house is of a style of architecture common a century and more ago. The laths, of the old split type, show its age, and the railing on the stairway was of cherry. The fireplaces all contain the old style coal grate with an iron front, and in the rear room, which was the kitchen, is a very large fireplace, such as was used for cooking before the days of stoves. This has been walled up for years, but the evidence that it is there is shown by the size of the chimney. The house is L shaped, and along the second floor at the rear is a balcony of the type very common at an earlier day. The floors are of oak with boards six inches wide, while the timbers are pinned together with wooden pins. The cornice across the front is made of brick.

Mrs. Murdoch recalls hearing her aunt tell of the wonderful flower garden Mrs. Templeton had there many years ago. There were 700 tulips in bloom at one time, and during the Civil War flowers were frequently sent by Mrs. Templeton to wounded Union soldiers in hospitals. On one occasion 300 stalks of Easter lilies were sent to the United States Sanitary Commission for this purpose. For a number of

The building will be entirely torn away together with that immediately south, formerly known as the Thomas Armitage property. The Hazel Atlas Company then plans to grade the sites of both, and plant grass and flowers.

Miami University to Have McGuffey Memorial Tablet

4-17-36

Wide interest, in recent years, in William McGuffey, the famed compiler of the readers so long used in the public schools, and whose birthplace in Washington County is now marked by a fitting monument, makes pertinent the following news dispatch from Oxford, Ohio:

The famous McGuffey reader, remembered by grandmothers and grandfathers as the gospel of the little red schoolhouse, will be 100 years old this summer.

"Oxford where their author lived from 1826 to 1836, plans an elaborate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of their publication.

"Dr. Harvey C. Minnich, curator of the McGuffey museum at Miami University, where McGuffey was a teacher when he wrote the reader, said the celebration July

24 and 25 was expected to attract delegates from McGuffey societies throughout the United States.

"He said more than 100 registrations from Indiana societies already had been received.

"A dramatic presentation of the readers and a musical program, including an impersonation of Jenny Lind, nineteenth century Swedish singer, will be part of the program.

"The Miami Museum has the second most complete collection of McGuffey readers in the world and the only copy of the McGuffey primer. The Detroit public library has the finest collection and Henry Ford the third best.

"McGuffey societies from Vermont to California, Dr. Minnich said, pledged themselves to raise funds for the completion of the \$10,000 Lorado Taft McGuffey memorial on the Miami Campus."