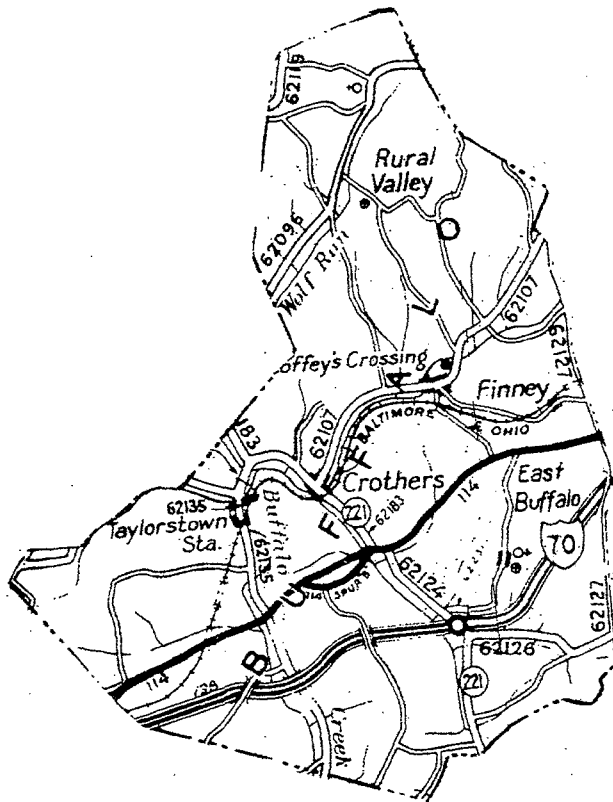


BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

1776 - 1976



WASHINGTON COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The members of the Historical Committee of Buffalo Township express appreciation to the many citizens of the township as well as in other areas for their contributions to the township history. Without their help and contributions, much of the unwritten history would not have been recorded.

Appreciation is expressed to the Buffalo Township Board of Supervisors for their cooperation, encouragement and financial backing.

The committee expresses appreciation to the Washington-Greene County Tourist Promotion Agency for typing the material in the township history.

Appreciation is expressed to all others, whose names may not be mentioned, for contributing to our Bicentennial project.

History of Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, written in cooperation with the 1976 Bicentennial Commission of the county and at the request of the Township Board of Supervisors.

Dedicated

This history of the township is dedicated to the brave settlers who endured untold hardships in establishing their new homes in the wilderness.

Purpose

It is the purpose of the Historical Committee of Buffalo Township to endeavor to preserve the history of the township, some of which has been recorded, but much of which has never before been written.

We have written of the hardships endured by the early settlers in the establishment of their new homes and of their success in building a thriving township.

The committee, through research, contact with older citizens, church records and other sources has made a strong effort to record this history for posterity.

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BUFFALO TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY

A brief history of this territory will help you with the origin of Buffalo Township boundaries.

"According to historical evidence the territory of Washington County was originally a part of West Augusta . . ." You can see by the map of West Augusta.

"Washington County, Pennsylvania, of 1781, with Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene may justly claim an existence as a portion of Virginia, under the original charter granted to Sir Walter Raleigh by Queen Elizabeth, on the 25th of March, 1584.

James I, in 1606, divided the colony between the London and Plymouth land companies, and to each he gave definite metes and bounds, and the counties of Pennsylvania above names belonged to the Plymouth Company."

"After the death of King James, Charles I succeeded to the throne, and, like his predecessor, he gave extensive grants of land to Lord Fairfax and Lord Baltimore, while to the latter he even granted the right of jurisdiction and of government. Charles I, however, being deposed by Oliver Cromwell, assumed the control over the American colonies. Virginia was opposed to Cromwell and his parliament and invited Charles II, to become their King, and as he was about to embark to America in 1660 he was recalled as the rightful heir to the throne of England on May 29, 1660. After King Charles had ascended the throne, desirous of giving a substantial proof of the profound respect he entertained for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat of arms to be quartered with those of England, Ireland and Scotland as an independent member of the empire."

"In 1634, Virginia was divided into eight shires of counties, which have since been sub-divided into one hundred and fifty-two counties, of which ninety-nine are in Eastern and fifty-three in Western Virginia.

Three years before the Declaration of Independence, Virginia claimed Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Greene Counties.

"Washington County was erected into a county and on the 28th day of March 1781, its entire territorial limits having been taken from Westmoreland County."

Caldwell's Centennial Atlas of Washington County; Pennsylvania
by J. A. Caldwell, 1876.

History of Washington County, Boyd Crumrine, 1882

"By the establishment of the North Western Territory in 1789, and the formation of the State of Ohio in 1802, Pittsburgh and its environs, with Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Greene were all transferred by Virginia to Pennsylvania.

"On February 9, 1796, a further reduction of Washington County was made by cutting off five of the southern townships which constituted Green County."

"The original act of the 28th of March, 1781, establishing Washington County, authorized the trustees named in said act to divide the county into suitable number of townships. In accordance, therewith, they subdivided it into thirteen townships, in commemoration of the thirteen states which established the American Union." Donegal Township was one of the original thirteen townships.

An increasing population caused additional townships to be formed and BUFFALO TOWNSHIP was the 24th. The map of Donegal Township one of the original townships as taken from the Washington County History by Boyd Crumrine, 1882.

"Its territory then embraced what is now included in the townships of Donegal, BUFFALO, East Finley and West Finley, and the western portion of Greene County which is Richhill Township. The first reduction of the large area of this township was made by the erection of Finley Township from it in 1788 . . ."

"Five years later in 1793 a petition . . . was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at the June term of the year named, representing that the inhabitants of the eastern part of the township were laboring under great difficulties in transacting business before the justices "at unreasonable distances from home, as also in being obliged to repair roads at extreme distances, with diverse other inconveniences occasioned by the great extend of the township . . ." "This petition was reported on unfavorably and rejected by the court."

"Five years later, at the April sessions of the court, in the year 1798, the inhabitants presented another petition praying for a division and erection of a township, to embrace the territory mentioned in the former petition, and an additional area lying north of it. This petition was laid over from the April term till the January term of 1799, then continued through the February term

and to March , at which term the court ordered a division of Donegal to limits nearly identical with those of the present time, only slight changes in the boundary having since taken place."

"The earliest white settlement within the limits of the township of Donegal of which any record or other information has been found was that made by Thomas Clark in 1773."

The following map is BUFFALO TOWNSHIP at the present time.

BARKER'S MAP - 1856
BUFFALO TOWNSHIP



Old Homes and Old Families

Of Buffalo Township

By

Jo Ann McDowell Wetzel

Original land grants and grantees in Buffalo Township obtained from
The Horn Papers:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| William Miller..... | "Lochness" |
| Samuel McConoughy..... | "Mount Safety" |
| Zacharia Cox..... | "Spring Valley" |
| William Noble..... | "Equity" |
| Walter Buchanan..... | "Rail Fort" |
| Jane McKinney..... | "Dry Ridge" |
| John Lane..... | "Rosefield" |
| William Jones | |
| Andrew Rodgers..... | "Old Camp" |
| Eleazer Williamson..... | "Point Pleasant" |
| George Smiley..... | "Mountain Settlement" |
| Joseph Paxton | |
| Samuel Johnston..... | "Flat Bush" |
| Robert Taylor..... | "Lyon's Bush, Beaver, Walnut" |
| Jarrott Williams..... | "Raynard" |
| John McWilliams..... | "Lyon's Bush" |
| Joshua Russell..... | "Green Garden" |
| Walter Summers..... | "Raccoon's Hunt" |
| John Williamson..... | "Wildcat's Den" |
| Hugh Logan | |
| Daniel Dye | |
| James Reed | |
| John Reynolds | |
| Hester Caldwell | |
| Samuel Ankrom..... | "Cluck Point" |
| James Marshall..... | "Poplar Point" |
| Robert Walker..... | "Dundee" |
| Thomas Walker..... | "Superfine Bottom" |
| John and Joseph Henderson..... | "Friendship" |
| Nathaniel McDowell..... | "Wolf Ridge" or "Union" |
| William English..... | "Anna's Garden" |
| Van Swearingen..... | "Mount Vesuvius" |
| William Kerr | |
| Robert Henry..... | "Spicewood" |
| John McClean..... | "Harbor Hill" |
| James Carson..... | "Eagles Nest" |
| William Carson..... | "Big Spring" |
| Issac Cox | |
| James Clemmons..... | "Rural Swain" |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Michael Ely..... | "Manchester" |
| Michael Dennis | |
| Lawrence Strickler..... | "Prulie" |
| Jacob Wolff..... | "Negligence" |
| William Wolff..... | "Wolff Hollow" |
| Daniel Leet..... | "Leetsburg" |
| <u>Hardman Horn</u> | "Grape Grove" |
| Samuel Williamson..... | "Nephtune's Del |
| David Williamson..... | "Dispute" |
| Daniel McKochen | |
| James Mitchel..... | "Quart" |
| <u>Archibald Brownlee</u> | |
| Hugh Brackenridge..... | "Fragment" |
| John McBride..... | "Eden" |
| James Brownlee..... | "Squirrel Hill" |
| <u>John Brownlee</u> | "Half Moon" |
| <u>Thomas Brownlee</u> | "Plum Tree" |
| Jacob Sailor..... | "Squirel" |
| Simon Ashbrook..... | "Naomi's Garder |
| Jesse Hollingsworth..... | "Marshall's Far |
| John St. Clair | |

In the following pages of this chapter are interesting bits of information concerning people of our township and some houses in which they have lived. The most of these are approximately one hundred years old.

Ezekiel Boggs

Mr. Boggs settled here in 1774 on land called "Jealousy" consisting of 143 acres. It was issued on a Virginia Certificate on November 22, 1779. Our area was then Ohio County, Virginia.

Francis Boggs was a descendant of Ezekiel and he bought 318 acres of farmland from James J. Cleland on October 1, 1784. This land was one mile northwest of Taylorstown. His daughter was the famous Lydia Boggs, who was chased by Indians to Jacob Wolff's Fort.

The land was later purchased by the Flack family, who lived on the land until 1965, when Charles and Jo Ann Locy bought it.

James M. Boone

James M. Boone was born on March 29, 1829 in Washington, Pennsylvania. He married Joanna Weirich and they moved to Buffalo Township in 1871, where their son Edwin T. Boone was born. The land on which they constructed their home was formerly owned by Samuel Farley. The first home is gone, but the house standing on the property at present was also built by James M. Boone.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Line runs directly in front of the house and the Chartier's Depot used to be there in 1876.

James M. Boone died in 1871, but his son, Edwin T. continued to live on the property and to farm it. He married Sarah Craft and their children were: Charlotte B. Wallace, (born 1895), George C., (born 1897), James M., (born 1900), Sarah Jane B. Seybert, (born 1902), Susan S. Weirich B. Paul, (born 1908), Edwin T., (born 1910), and Lawrence A., (born 1912).

The Boone's were members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

Of their seven children only Sarah Jane and Edwin Thomas still reside in our township. Sarah Jane married Willard Seybert, who was a neighbor of the Boone's and they reside in their home on Route 40. Their son, Thomas W. Seybert also built his home along Route 40 in Buffalo Township. Thomas married Eva Herr of Dayton, Ohio and they have three girls: Nancy K., Patricia S., and Linda J.

Edwin Thomas Boone, Jr. and his wife Sarah Renner still live on the old Boone farm in the house built by James M. Their children are: Eva B. Pettit, Kenneth Boone, Sandra B. Hewitt and Alice M. Boone.

Kenneth Boone married Susan Cunningham and their home is located on part of the home-farm. They have four children: Joyce, Joseph, Jeffrey and Joel, all at home.

Alice M. Boone is a teacher and lives with her parents.

James Brownlee

The Brownlee family consisted of four brothers, who all settled in Buffalo Township. Their parents were Archibald and a Miss Hamilton of Ireland.

James Brownlee was granted a tract of 399 acres in the vicinity of the South Buffalo Cemetery. His land was called "Squirrel Hill" and was warranted on March 1, 1785.

A brother, John, settled on land called "Half Moon" and Thomas Brownlee named his grant "Plum Tree." They all had grants which consisted of approximately 400 acres each.

William T. Brownlee

William T. bought in 1824, a part of the original "Negligence" owned by Jacob Wolff in 1814, later sold to John and Margaret Cleland and recorded on April 19, 1814. This land is now owned by Frank and Barbara Ruschel Bellotti.

The house was built of the old bricks, which were quite prevalent in the area, by William T. Brownlee. It has since been occupied by many families: Anna J. Patterson, (1864-1881), Simon F. Ashbrook, (1881-1884), William and Elizabeth Ely, (1884-1896), Peter and Mary F. McGovern, (1896-1897), Mary A. and Sylvester Wood, (1897-1900), L.V. and Mary E. Pollock, (1900-1902), F.M. and Annie T. Paxton, (1902-1907), Henry and Olive Behringer, (1907-1920), George and Anna Bloomingstock, (1920-1922), Mary A. and Arthur Wallace, (1922-1924), Albert W. and Mabel A. Schan (1924-1962), William A. Schan, (1962-1975), and Frank and Barbara R. Bellotti, (1975).

When the Henry Behringer family lived in the house they also ran a slaughter house on the premises. The barn is still standing where the slaughtering was done. Mr. Behringer owned a market in Washington and killed and dressed his own meat to sell in the market.



The William T. Brownlee House
Now owned by Frank and Barbara
Bellotti.

Around 1915 a portion of the house was destroyed by fire. Following the fire the house was remodeled inside and the work was done by James Clark, a carpenter in the area.

Owners of the house for the last fifty years were Albert and Mabel Schan, both of whom passed away in 1975. Frank and Barbara Bellotti, (Barbara is a granddaughter of the Schan's), their son, David and their daughter Tracy now live in the house.

Thomas Henry Bruce



The Henry Bruce House
Owned by Walter and Donna Allen,
in 1975.

Henry Bruce came to America from Scone, Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1788. He landed at New York and came westward to settle in Buffalo Township.

The land was granted to Samuel Williamson on June 14, 1785, patented December 24, 1789 and was named "Neptune's Delight." There were 397 acres in all. A log cabin was built across the road from where the house now stands in 1776. In 1853 Mr. Bruce built his barn, which is still in use. In 1858 the new house was constructed of bricks fired on the property. The solid cherry bannister going up the main staircase was made from lumber cut on the premises.

Mr. Bruce married Elizabeth Brownlee and their children were: Henry, Elizabeth, Helen and Thomas H. The Bruce's were members of the United Presbyterian Church and when Mr. Bruce died in 1862 he was laid to rest in the Washington Cemetery. His descendants, Henry, and his sisters, Christine and Helen Bruce were the last of the line to reside in the old home.

The Walter Allen family came here from New Jersey and bought the property from the Wright's, who had purchased the land after the Bruces were gone. The Allen's are restoring the home in 1976.

Samuel Caldwell



The Caldwell House on Route 40
Owned by Recco Luppino.

Samuel was a Buffalo Township settler and his land laid along the Old Wagon Trail, which ran out Highland Ridge.

He had a son, James, born here in 1797. James married Esther McCracken and they opened "The Caldwell Inn" on the old National Road. This inn burned down but was replaced in 1883 with a new house by A. B. Caldwell, grandson of Samuel. The children of James and Esther McCracken Caldwell were: Samuel John, Joseph, William, A. B., who was born in 1828, and Esther James died in 1842 so Esther kept the family going.

A. B. at sixteen clerked and formed a partnership with Mr. Stillwagon of Claysville, a dry-goods business. Still-

wagon's is still in existence. A. B. Caldwell married Mary Lankert and sold his share of the partnership. He went to Washington where he later opened his own Caldwell's Dry Goods Store. He was extremely prosperous and was among many persons in our township to have oil discovered on his land. He died in 1892.

Since there were several Caldwell houses in the area where Peterson's Service Station now exists, it was referred to as "Caldwell Town." The two-story brick house on Route 40 was also a Caldwell house many years ago. Today it is owned by Recco Luppino, but is unoccupied.

The house in which John and Betty M. Powell live was built by Caldwell's. The Powell's farm the land, and their youngest children, Susan and David still reside at home. Two older daughters, Kay P. McCulley and Linda, who lives in Pittsburgh where she is a registered nurse, have left the township.

James and Issac Carson

James and Issac were brothers, who settled "Eagle's Nest" and "Big Spring", properties which were located in the vicinity of the now Gaylord Miller farm.

"Eagle's Nest" was on a Virginia Certificate to James Carson, warranted September 11, 1790 and patented September 22, 1790. It was surveyed September 20, 1785 and held 400 acres. Owners were James and Rebecca Hill Carson.

Issac and Ann Carson owned "Big Spring", consisting of 14 acres and warranted March 7, 1821, surveyed October 15, 1821 and patented in March of 1821.

In 1882 the properties were owned by Leman and Samuel Carson, grandsons of Issac. Leman married Margaret Gillespie.

Samuel married Margaret Ziegler, and they lived in the log house along Route 40. All that remains of it now are foundation stones. Their children were: Frank, Mack, Etta Blanche, Mary, Albert, Thomas Wright, Samuel Clyde and Roland Zeigler.

Albert married Martha Wright and their home is located along the National Pike just on the East of Sunset Beach. This land was previously owned by Thomas Wright. Their children are: Ruth, who is married to Earl Peterson and lives along Route 40 near her parents' farm. Their daughter is Martha Susan.

Samuel Clyde Carson wed Mary Frances Louella Winesburg, and their home is along the Rural Valley Road or as it is known by local residents, "Buttermilk Hollow." The children of Samuel and Mary are: Mary Louise C. Hamnett and William Henry Carson. Mrs. Carson passed away last year so Mr. Carson now lives alone. His son, William and his wife, Marjorie J. McAllister live nearby on the Carson farmland. Their daughter is Marjorie Ann.

Mack Carson married Ella Jones and their home is in the same area. It is now lived in by the Barrett family. There was a log house on this site but now there is a brick house in its place. The children of Mack and Ella Carson are: Pearl C. Stollar, Helen C. Hathaway, Blanche C. Minnies, Hazel C. Westfall and Mary Mrytle C. Sprowls.

Thomas Wright Carson married Bessie Amos and their children are: Samuel, Grace, and Donald.

Grace is still a resident of Buffalo Township and is married to Thomas Ulery. They have two sons: James and Thomas.

Uriah Clark

Mr. Clark was a cabinet-maker who was born and raised in Claysville, but later moved to Buffalo Township when he bought 152 acres of land in the North Buffalo Church area.

He was married to a daughter of Jacob Ely, Rosanna. They had nine children: Christiana, Thomas F., Catherine, Rosanna, John S., Hannah, Jane, Sarah M., Ann E., and Harriett L.

David Clark

David Clark owned property adjoining the Ely farm in our township. He built the frame house in approximately 1901 where John and Carol Cuning no reside.

Later the Clark family moved to Washington, Pa., but did not enjoy the city way of life so they came back to the farm and built the house now owned by Roy and Jean Knisely Mounts and family. The Mounts' still farm the land. Their children are: Dennis, Beth Ann, and Darrel.



The house built by David Clark.
It is now owned by Jean and Roy
Mounts.

Robert Clark

Robert was a brother of David Clark and he married Mary Belle Thompson about 1882. Their children were: Flora Beatrice, Clarence Milton and Mary Emma.

They purchased the farmland where Sunset Beach Pool is now located, and built the frame house across the road from the pool. It is now owned by the Campbell family.

Flora Beatrice married John Crothers McDowell and they built the house where Willard and Sarah B. Seybert Live. Their sons were: John and James.

Milton Clark was a son of Robert Clark and he married Marjorie Withers. He was a well-known carpenter in the vicinity and built the bungalow above Sunset Pool, where the Fordyce's live.

Milton built many houses in the immediate area and later built the brick ranch house situated on the East Buffalo Road, where he and Marjorie lived until their deaths. It is now owned by the Earle Burig family.

Mary Emma Clark lives in California.

James and Hannah Walton Clemmens

James and Hannah brought their servants and slaves across the mountains in a wagon and settled in Buffalo Township on Buffalo Creek. The name of their land was "Rural Swain." It was obtained by a Virginia Certificate and surveyed June 13, 1785. There were 399 acres in all.

Twelve children were born to James and Hannah. Their son, William married Polly Wolff, a daughter of Squire Jacob Wolff. Abraham married Elizabeth Wolff, another of Jacob's daughters. John married Polly Flack, daughter of John Flack, and John C. married Louise Hupp. They all resided within our area.

James was a first cousin of Samuel Clemmens or "Mark Twain."

This land grant "Rural Swain" was the property later owned by William Horn, who wed Louisa, one of the Clemmens' daughters.

In 1976 the house built by William M. Horn is owned by George and Jean McAnallen and is called "The Big Green Horn" located on Route 221.

George Coffey

George Coffey married Agnes Dickey in Scotland. At the request of Agnes's father, Alexander Dickey, who had come from Scotland and settled in Buffalo Township previously, George and Agnes Coffey came to America settling in Rankintown or West Washington. They later moved to our township beside the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad lines, now known as Coffey's Crossing.

George and Agnes had a son, George, born in 1841, who married Narcissa McCoy. He resided on the farm where he grew up and raised Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle.

A post-office called "Brenemen" was located at Coffey's Crossing for two years. The house Coffey's built is now owned by the Bernard family.

Elijah E. Coulson and Charlotte Warrich Coulson

Born on his Buffalo Township farm, where the old McLoney home still stands along Route 40 was Elijah Coulson. The farm is now owned by the Burline family of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Elijah's father, John Coulson, was a blacksmith and had a shop there, which was one of the first blacksmith shops along the Old Pike.

Emery G. Coulson was born in 1853 on this farm. He was the son of Elijah and Charlotte W. Coulson. He married Clara B. Noble and they were members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. Their son, James resides in Washington, Pennsylvania in 1976.

The old house was once a tavern along the National Road. Later it was sold to James A. McLoney, Gertrude and Clara McLoney and Christopher Altwater and was known for many years as the McLoney Home.

Zachariah Cox

Mr. Cox came from Berkely County in Virginia, where he married a Miss Fry. They were the parents of 21 children. The family settled upon 75 acres at the headwaters of Buffalo Creek called "Spring Valley" in 1784. This land joined Governor Ritner's property and in 1882 it was owned by Uriah Clark. We know the area today as being near the North Buffalo Church.

Samuel J. Crothers

Mr. Crothers came to Washington County at the age of 21, where he married Jane Brownlee in 1835. They settled near Taylorstown on land now known as "Crother's Station."

Samuel built the two-story frame house above the railroad tracks now occupied by Mrs. Jean Carroll.

A son, William B. Crothers was born in 1836 and became a farmer. He married Emma Maxwell and their children were: Anna C. Cleland, Wylie F., Maggie C. Coulson, Harry, Albert, James, Arthur and John. Their red brick house was on the farm now owned by Matthew Onopiuk, but the house has been torn down for about seven years.

Leman M. Crothers was a son of Samuel J. Crothers, who owned land in Buffalo Township. His farm was located where the Matthew Onopiuk family now lives. He probably built the brick house in which they reside in approximately 1889.

Robert was also a son of Samuel and Jane Crothers, who owned land in our township in 1882. This land was originally property of the William's family in the 1700's. The daughters of Samuel and Jane were: Ella, Jennie, Myra and Elizabeth.

Children of Robert Crothers were: Charles, Minnie, Laura, Irene, Pauline and Chester.

Charles married Mary Waugh and they lived in Taylorstown, which was originally part of Buffalo Township. Their children were: Robert, Virginia C. Johnson, Jane C., Marsha C. Knowland and Charles, Jr. Charles, Jr. and his family still reside in the old family home in Taylorstown. They are restoring the house at the present time.

Michael Ely

This farm was made up of two original land grants. One was called "Fragment", 112 acres, which belonged to Hugh Brackenridge. It was warranted to him on June 8, 1789, surveyed November 2, 1789 and patented August 21, 1790. He only held the land for approximately one year.

The second piece of land was granted to John McBride and was called "Eden."

The land was deeded to Michael and Mary Ely in October of 1791. The original house has been torn down, but the house there now was built in 1873 and much of the usable material from the old home was used again in it. The house, in 1976, is owned and occupied by Paul and Gail Ely and their family, Karen, now married and moved, David and Gregory. Information was given to me by



Paul Ely's House

The Elys have been members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church for generations.

Florence Leech Ely, widow of Alexander Ely.

Children of Michael and Martha Ely were: Jacob, Michael, Martin, Catharine, Mary and Margaret.

Six generations later were Walter Jacob and Margaret Crossbie whose children were: Alexander, Mildred and Lawrence. Alexander married Florence Leech and they had two children; Dorothy and Paul. Lawrence married Martha McCalmont and their children are: Walter and Lucille. Walter married Helen Lawrence Ely and they still reside on the Ely farm on the East Buffalo Road. Their children are: Lawrence, (deceased), John and Doris.

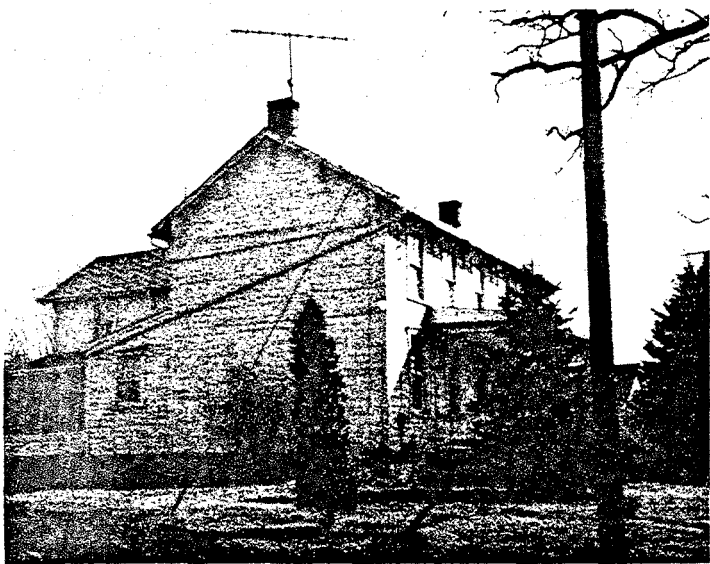
John Flack

John Built his cabin in 1788 in Buffalo Township. He was wed to Jane Gualt and their children were: William, John, wed Miss Anderson, Mary, wed John Clemmens. When Mr. Clemmens died she married Dr. John Steel, a doctor in Taylorstown. John and his wife had two sons, John and Wallace. The boys took over the farm after the death of their father.

Salem Flack was born in 1824 in Ohio, and was the son of Samuel. They settled in Buffalo Township, where Salem died in 1903. He was married to Margaret Farrar Flack and their children were: Samuel L., John A., Jennie A., and Sarah V.

John A. Flack raised cattle and sheep and was a prominent farmer. He wed Elizabeth Ashbrook of the district. Their children: Nellie, Margaret, Milton Luther, John Salem, Charles Ivan and an infant - deceased. They were members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. John A. and Elizabeth built the first frame house on the Buffalo Grange Road now occupied by the Demel Family.

Samuel L. Flack married Artie Farrar and built the brick house on the farm. It was a story and a half high, and the spring-house was built in 1886. They had a daughter, Irene F. Seybert and a son, Albert Flack.



This house, in 1976, is owned by Charles and Jo Ann Locy. They have three children: Leslie, David and Jon. The Locy's are very much interested in antiques and are doing a lovely job of restoring the old house.

Ebenezer Graham

Ebenezer Graham was a son of John and Martha Hutchinson Graham of Buffalo Township. He married Sarah Ann McDowell, daughter of Joseph McDowell, who gave them land upon which to build their house. They built the house now owned by Mrs. Robert,

This house originally built by Ebenezer Graham is now lived in by Mrs. Elizabeth Mounts.

(Elizabeth), Mounts in 1976. Their children are: Robert, Ruth M. Sutherland, and Helen M. Ford still living within the township.

The name of the land grant was "Union" or Wolfe's Ridge."

In 1882 Joseph and Vina Clark Johnston owned the property. Mr. Johnston constructed the barn, which is still in use. The house was later sold to the Miles family and then to Frank Coffey

Martin Horn

Mr. Horn was an early settler of our area. He married Peggy Wilkins. Their son, John married Mary Gantz of Greene County. The names of their off-spring: Martin, George, Jacob, Hugh, Issac, Margaret, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, William M., and Maria.

The Horn's property was along Route 221 South of the "S" Bridge. William M. was born in 1839 in our township. He was a soldier in the Civil War and was discharged in 1864 due to a wound he had sustained. In 1885 he wed Louisa Clemmens. They lived in a small stone house on the Clemmen's farm.



Oil was discovered in the township and some wells were drilled on this property. At this time, the house now standing, was erected. The farm was named "The Big Green Horn." (George and Jean McAnallen's home in 1976).

William Horn also was the builder of Mrs. Edna Ramsey's house along 221, South. It is located in front of the stone quarry and is on the old Horn land.

The house built by Horns, Rt. 221, now owned by McAnallen's.

William Kelly

Mr. Kelly was born in Ireland and was married to Martha McCourtney. The names of their children: Mary K., (Mrs. Richard Mounts), Jane K., (Mrs. John Mounts), Sarah K., (Mrs. Robert Marshall), Elizabeth, (Mrs. William Montgomery), John and James.

In 1827 John and James came from their home in Shippensburg, Pa. to Washington County and purchased farm land. James married Catherine Rogers, (daughter of Andrew and Mary Rogers of "Old Camp"). Their issue: Martha, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth, Sarah A. (Mrs. John W. Exline), Ellen K. Stewart, William, Jackson, and James.

The sisters, Catherine and Sarah A. lived in the old home along the National Road for many years. This house was once a tavern and is now owned by Mr. Krut.

John Knox

John Knox was a native of County Antrim in Ireland, where he was born in 1777. He came to Washington County in 1811 with his wife, Margaret McKay. Their farm land was on the original John McWilliams tract called "Lyon's Bush."

The log cabin is still partially standing and another frame house is built beside it, which is occupied by the James Closser family.

The children of John and Margaret were: Jennie K. Milliken, Nancy K. Gabby, Thomas, Robert, Jane K. Alter, Elizabeth K. Danley, William, John and Margaret K. Smith.

The son, William Knox was born in 1827 and married Wilhelmina Maloy in 1856. He took over the farm operation at that time. In 1875 William had a new two-story frame house constructed by Alex Buchanan, a carpenter in the vicinity, which is still lived in today. It is owned by the SAJO Corporation and is occupied by the Dittmer family.

Mr. Knox owned many oil wells on his 300 acre property. The family were members of the united Presbyterian Church. The children of William and Wilhelmina were: Margaret Jane K. Caldwell, John, William, Minnie K. Ellwood, Robert Welch, Mary Jeanette, Annie Elizabeth, and Thomas Edward.

Robert Welch was born on the farm in 1869. Following his education in the district schools, R. W. Knox graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1893, took an additional two years in the study of law at the University of Buffalo and finished in 1895. He was admitted to the Washington County Bar Association in 1896. Mr. Knox practiced law in Washington, Pennsylvania for many years and was married to Sarah A. Chaney in 1904.

Charlotte Knox Lane, wife of Perry Lane, still resides in our township in their home along Route 40. Mrs. Lane is Executive Director of the Washington and Greene County Tourist Promotion Agency. Names of their children: Penelope L. Snyder, Sarah L. Sutherland, Perry, Jr., and Gregory - deceased.

The son, Thomas Edward Knox was born in Buffalo Township on the home farm on the Buffalo Grange Road. He married Elizabeth Stine. They lived on Mount's Hill along Route 40 for many years. Mr. Knox was the township Tax Assessor. They were well-known and admired by the people of the community. They both died in the same year, 1969.

It is believed that their house was built around the time that Thomas and Susan Ellwood Mounts and their family of 14 children lived there.

Robert Knox, Sr.

He was a native of Buffalo Township, and his occupation was tailoring. Robert wed Anne Irwin in 1845. Their children were: John, J. Irwin, Robert, (born 1858).

Robert, the son, taught school and farmed. In 1886 he and his brother, John opened a general store in Taylorstown. In 1890 he moved to Washington, where he was in the insurance business. His wife was Ella Wilson and their children were Robert, James, and Russell W. His property was on the location of "Old Camp", the land grant belonging to Andrew Rogers,

John Lane

"Rosefield" was granted to John Lane and was patented on March 14, 1788. It consisted of 160 acres and was passed on to a son, David Lane. The land was owned by the Lane family until 1923, when it was sold to Samuel Wright.

The brick house was constructed in two parts and the bricks were fired on the property, as was done on many of the old farms in our township. The house was completed in 1844 and is located on the Rural Valley Road.

There have been many owners through the years, the last being Marvin and Mary Cutright, who bought the property in 1962. They reside there with their two daughters, Mary and Sue.

James Marshall

He was an original land owner in Buffalo Township and his land was located on what is now the Highland Ridge area. The farm, now owned by Robert and Birtie S. Mogre, is part of Marshall's land grant. The grant was called "Marshall's Fancy", (400 acres). It was surveyed on November 21, 1803 on a warrant to accept December 13, 1803.

William and Anna Crowe Moore purchased the farm, and in 1919 built their home there. Now their son, Robert, and his wife reside in the house.

John McDowell

In 1837 William T. Brownlee purchased another portion of "Negligence" from the Jacob Wolff estate. This portion was called "The Mansion Tract" because Jacob Wolff's house was situated on it.

In November of 1850 John McDowell, son of Joseph and Jane Milligan McDowell, bought "The Mansion Tract" from his father-in-law, William T. Brownlee, and built his brick house on the land. The bricks were fired on the property.

John and Sarah Brownlee McDowell had the following children in this house: C. Ella, Flora Vina, Dr. Samuel, Emma Jane, John Nelson, and Dr. William. Sarah B. McDowell died in 1860.

John McDowell's second wife was Elizabeth Brownlee McDowell. They had one daughter, Kizzie, who later inherited the home and property.

Upon her death in 1959, Kizzie McDowell was residing in California. Her estate was settled and the property was sold out of the McDowell family to Michael and Helen M. Provanzano, who were selling it to the Robert Wheeler's. The Wheeler's lived in the house



The John McDowell House, now owned by R. C. and Jo Ann Wetzell.

for eight years and then Raymond C. and Jo Ann McDowell Wetzell, (great great granddaughter of John McDowell), purchased the house and barn. They have restored and remodeled the old home and live there with their daughters, Autumn and Joelle.

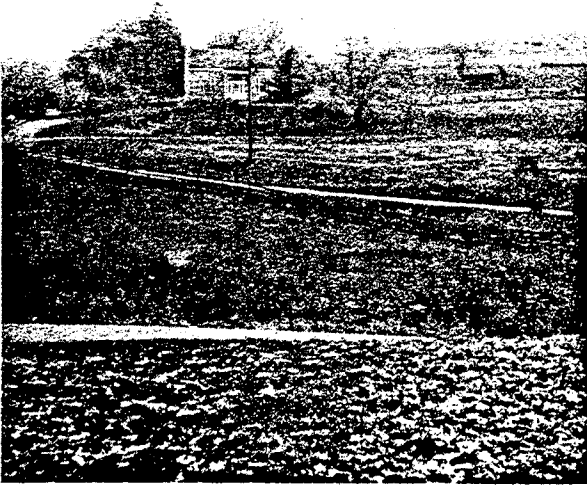
John Nelson McDowell, a son of John and Sarah B. McDowell, also lived his entire life in Buffalo Township. He married Viola Melvin from Ohio and their frame home still stands on the north side of the National Pike. It is owned by Carl and Patricia Brock, who are busily restoring the house. The land on which the house stands is a part of the original McDowell farm.

They had eight children: Harry M., (married Claire Grattan), Effie Helena, (married Albert Weirich), Stella Diana, Margaret, (married Ralph Burns), John Crothers, (married Beatrice Clark), Sara Brownlee, Nellie Viola, and Samuel Brownlee, (married Gwendolyn Benedict). Of these 8 children, Harry and John continued to live on the farm land and to build homes there.

Harry McDowell, son of John Nelson McDowell, was an active member of our township and during his lifetime he held several important positions in the area. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, he too was justice of the peace here for many years. The family were all members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. Harry and Claire had three sons: John Grattan, who wed Marie L. Wilson. (His home is also built on the old farm). Jo Ann, (Wetzell) is their only child. Robert Edmond married Florence Behringer and lived for several years in the vicinity, but now they reside in Washington. Their children: Phyllis M. Morasco, Donald Melvin, Esther M. Thompson and Joyce M. McDonough, who have all left the area. Harold Melvin married Laura Jean Spowls and their home is located on the East Buffalo Road. Their children: William, Sharon M. Scott, who still lives in the township, and Douglas Wray and his wife, Rae Louise, who reside in the township.

Nathaniel McDowell

Nathaniel came from Scotland originally and settled near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania in the early 1700's. He moved on westward to



Joseph McDowell's Home now owned by Albert Townsend, 1975.

Donegal Township, now Buffalo, settling with his wife Sarah G. in wilderness land on what is now Route 221, South of the "S" Bridge. There were eight children.

On September 6, 1793 the tract called "Wolfe Ridge" or "Union" was warranted to him by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania consisting of 202 acres. It was surveyed October 4, 1793 and patented July 7, 1797. He had other lands in the area also. Nathaniel was one of the 20 men involved in the formation of Buffalo Township in 1799.

Few remains are left of Nathaniel's log cabin on the property now owned by Albert Townsend. But he had built a new house and it was left to his son, Joseph, who was the only son to remain in Buffalo Township.

It is thought that he and Joseph built the stone house on Route 221, now owned by Mr. Townsend. It was built in the early 1800's. Joseph died in 1854.

John McWilliams

John McWilliams emigrated from Ireland to settle on "Lyon's Bush", a tract of land granted to him on a Virginia Certificate. It was surveyed on September 19, 1785.

John wed Jane Taylor, a daughter of Robert Taylor, founder of Taylorstown. John and Jane had 7 children: John, (married Elizabeth Cleland), Margaret, (married William Noble), Hannah, (married John Reed), Sarah, (married James Reed), Jane, (married Berkely McLain), Mary, (married Thomas Hemphill), and Wallace, (married Nancy Cleland).

Wallace was a general during the days of the militia and was a member of the State Legislature. In November of 1821, 181 acres of the property was surveyed to him. Wallace's children were: John, Johnathan, Mrs. John A. Flack, and Mrs. Stephen Caldwell.

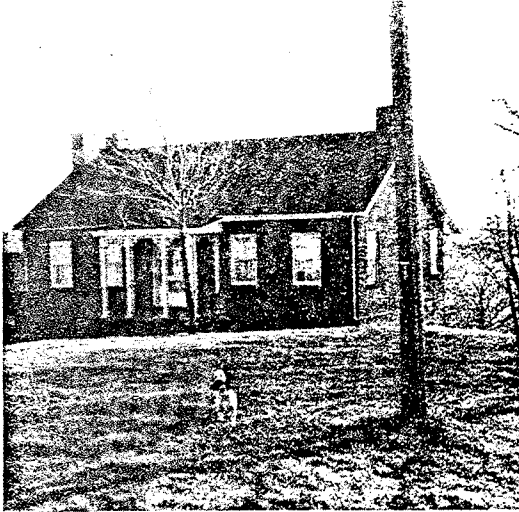
This land was later owned by John Knox and passed on to his son, William by 1882. It lies on the Buffalo Grange Road. In 1976 the land, along with the rest of the Knox estate, belongs to the SAJO Corporation headed by William Schan, who was raised in Buffalo Township, but now resides in Florida.

William Miller

On June 29, 1785 William Miller was granted land called "Lochness." In 1789 he sold his grant to John Perry, who later, (1794), sold it to Joseph Larimer and to James Larimer. There were two separate tracts. James Larimer sold the land to Jacob Alter in 1808.

Henry Alter built the barn in 1812, which is still in good shape in 1976 and used by the William Stewarts.

Alter sold the property to John W. Stewart, Sr., who built the house on the lower side of the road in 1855, which is owned by his grandson, William Stewart in 1976. The Danley's live in the



The original Miller House near North Buffalo Church,

old house now. The bricks for building it were fired on the farm. The house originally had a basement kitchen.

John W. Stewart, Jr. built the William and Mary Barr Stewart Home in 1905. It is also brick and is a lovely home. Their children are: William, Kathy S. DeWitt.

Dr. Henry Moore

The doctor was born in Ireland on March 18, 1742. Came to America in 1773 and settled in Buffalo Township on land owned originally by John St. Clair. The grant was of 222 acres and was surveyed February 13, 1794 and patented January 13, 1797 to Henry Moore. It is in the area of "Marshall's Fancy" on Highland Ridge.

Harry F. Moore was a great grandson of Dr. Moore. He was born in 1882 and was a lawyer by occupation. He was a member of the East Buffalo Church. Harry's father was Frank H. Moore.



The Miller House now owned by William Stewart.

Richard Mounts

Mr. Mounts and his family lived in what is commonly known as the Lawrence Kelly house on Route 40. Richard Mounts built the still-existing barn in the year 1898. This location is at the bottom of the "Mount's Hill" area of the pike.

Mr. Mounts was a soldier in the Civil War and was a prisoner at Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. At one time the house was a wagon-stop and the bricks are still under the sod of the front yard. The house is now owned by Harry and Ruth Mounts Sutherland.

William S. Mounts

William and Martha Mounts owned a farm in Buffalo Township which was originally a part of "Squirrel", the land grant belonging to Jacob Sailor. They built the frame house in 1877, which is still a residence in 1976.

A son, Orin Homer was born in this house. He married Grace Pettit and their children are: Alice M. Breese, Edna, Gladys M. Henderson, Dessie, Homer, Harland, Grace M. Horn, Ida M. Strawn, Mary M. Hathaway, Birdie M. Westfall and Margaret M. Hoover.

In 1971 Richard and Margaret M. Hoover bought the farm. Their home is built on the old farmland. Their children are: Richard, Rebecca and Michael all living at home in 1976.

Of the children of Orin Homer and Grace Mounts, Gladys and Margaret are the only ones still living in Buffalo Township. Homer, Harland, Ida and Mary all reside in South Franklin Township just across the Buffalo Township line.

Since the name "Mounts" is such a prevalent name in Buffalo Township, I am going to attempt to list descendants of William S. Mounts, most of whom still live in the township in the vicinity known as "Mount's Hollow" along Route 221. They are not in chronological order.

Richard Mounts married Martha Mattox

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Children: Carl | Frank |
| Helen M. Provenzano | Coral |
| Lester | Ruth M. Hartzell |
| Willard | Ethel |

William Mounts married Ida Polan

Children: Abraham married Rosella Landers.

Their children: Winona, married James McCullough
Children: David and Jane

Ellen, married James McGuire
Children: Michael, Sue, Joel, and Jay

J. Davis, married Nancy Clutter
Children: Donna, Barbara, Jeffrey,
and John

S. Ronald married Irene Doman.

Their child: Paul, married Betty Swan
Children: Randolph and Clayton

Elmer married Della Doman.

Their children: Minnie
Irene, married Lewis Davidson
Children: Raymond, Elsie, and
Paul

Ida

Lucille

Leo

Abraham, married Velma Nuzum

Children: Karen and Christine

Betty, married John Powell

Children: Kay, Linda, Susan,
and David

Hazel

Harry, married Marion Powelson

Children: Jerry and Jill

Oran, Married Mary Grimes.

Their children: Andrew and Betty

William H. married Sylvia Scott.

Their children: William, married Lorena Kelly
Cephas, married Ruth Ashmore
Children: Emma Jane English
Carolyn Penn
Nancy Devenney

Medvin, married Roberta Durriga.

Children: James Bruce
Melvin Earl

Charles

Mildred

Sherman

Louise

Dean

Martha

Robert, married Mabel Patterson.

Their children: Lester, married
Dorothy Hannah
Children: Kath-
erine and
Cheryl

Dorothy, married
Kenneth Miller.
Children: Richard
Jeanne and
Ronald.

Frank , married Nila Salisbury

Children: Daun - deceased
Jerry

Glenn married Carol Ann Claffey

Children: Jonathan
Sally
Joseph
Rebecca

Harold Married Norma Kinder

Children: Allan
Larry
Janet
Helen Jane

Wray married Sara Church

Children: Kevin and Kathy

Winona M. Tush
Susan M. Danley
Martha M. Steel
Elizabeth M. Haymond

Robert Mounts married Elizabeth Beacroft.

Children: Robert, married Mary Farabee
Children: Mona, married Ronald Thompson
Children: Ronald and Tracy

Linda M. Edgar

Raymond
Children: Wade

Leona

Ruth, married Mr. Slaven Second marriage to Harry
Sutherland.

Children: Ronald Slaven
 Herbert Slaven

Helen, married Alvin Ford
Children: Randolph and Gary
 Infant deceased

Thomas Mounts

Joseph Mounts, married Mary Beacroft.

Children: Robert

 William, married Grace Strobe

 Children: Naomi and Phillip

 Frances, married Theodore Smith

 Gertrude, married S. L. Knisely

 Children: Jean, married Roy Mounts, Jr.

 Children: Dennis, Beth Ann, and Darrel

 Claire

 Robert, married Julia Bayne

 Children: Ann and Susan

 Margaret, married Frank Ashmore

 Child: James

 Mildred, married Mr. Lacock

 Children: Bonnie

 Sandra

 Von

 Mary Mounts Anderson

 Children: Ruth and Betty

Mary Mounts

Elizabeth Mounts

Iona Mounts

William Noble

William Noble's land grant was "Equity" in Buffalo Township. The Noble name was spread throughout our area in earlier days.

In 1913 the brothers, Albert and William Noble owned property on "Mount's Hill." They divided it in two parts and William sold one part to James and Metta Darling Woodruff in 1917, who built a house on the upper side of the National Road. The house is still lived in by their daughter, Wilma, who married Walter A. Post. Their children are Bonnie Ruth P. Garber and James Post. James resides at home.

In 1913 Albert Noble built the brick house, which is located below the road, over in the field. It too is part of the Knox estate now owned by the SAJO Corporation.

John Reed

This farm is located on the Timberlake Road and is owned and farmed by Duane and Emma Jo Martin Breese and their family. The Breese's purchased the farm in 1975.

Governor Joseph Ritner

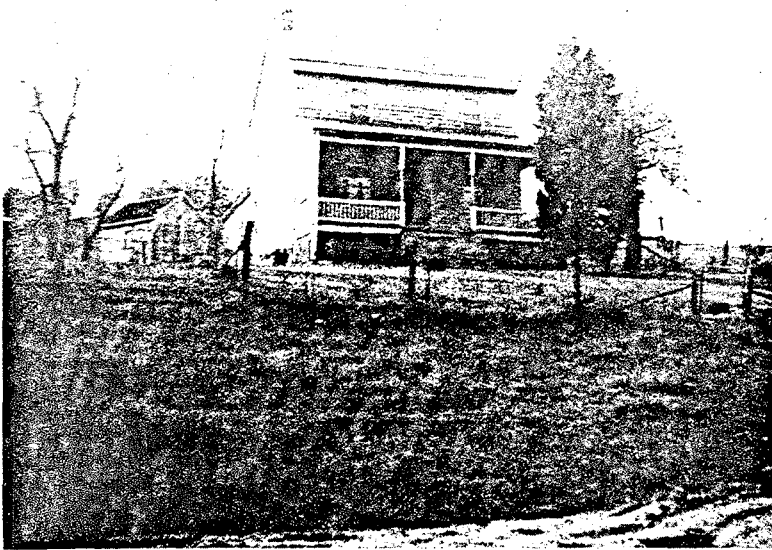
Governor Ritner owned a farm in Buffalo Township on which he built a stone residence. It was about one half mile from North Buffalo Church on land later owned by J. A. Donaldson, (1876). Governor Ritner was married to Susanna Alter of the neighborhood. In 1976 the George Evans family live in a frame house above the location of the old stone house.

Jacob Sailor

Jacob Sailor taught Sunday School in Wolff's Meeting House and built the original log portion of the house now owned by Abraham and Rosella Mounts. They have three children: Winona, Ellen, and J. Davis.

Mr. Sailor was granted "Remainder" consisting of 207 acres. It was warranted on March 20, 1793, surveyed on August 19, 1809 and patented September 24, 1808. "Remainder" was adjoined by "Squirrel", which was 190 acres in all and was warranted September 18, 1785, surveyed April 20, 1787 and patented August 20, 1790 to Henry Dickinson by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Sailor left his house to Absolom Ashbrook, who had lived with him. Mr. Ashbrook wed Elizabeth Braddock and they lived in the township until 1884. Their son, Simon F. Ashbrook was born in 1836



The original log part of this house was built by Jacob Sailor. It is now owned by Abraham and Rosella Mounts.

and married Mary Weirich. They resided here also. Their son, Solomon Luther Ashbrook practiced dentistry here.

A Simon Ashbrook warranted 96 acres on December 13, 1819, surveyed on January 11, 1820 and patented June 28, 1873 to Brownlee McClelland. The land was called "Naomi's Garden." Same immediate area as "Squirrel."

Lawrence Strickler

Mr. Strickler was a very early pioneer of our vicinity. He settled on 369 acres, which adjoined Jacob Wolff's "Negligence." This land was surveyed April 28, 1786 in pursuance of a Virginia Certificate. Land was patented on February 19, 1787 with a warrant to accept January 27, 1787. The property was referred to as "Prulie." He had a fort on his property.

Lawrence Strickler was one of the people who gave land to the "German Societies" for a church. This deed was made in 1802.

Robert Summers

Robert's land grant was "Summerset" and it contained 300 acres. It was warranted March 15, 1785.

The land later passed to J. J. Cleland, who built the house in 1885 which is still standing today. It was very elegant and had separate servants' quarters. The property is now owned by Earl and

Charlotte Winters Closser, who purchased it in the mid 1900's. Their children are: Richard, Katherine C. Hixenbaugh, Earl Wayne, Mary Ann C. Swan and Daniel. Mary Ann still resides in the township.

J. J. Cleland later sold 135 acres to his son, Samuel Cleland, who built a lovely frame farm-house and barn on the Boone Road. James Cleland was their son and was a prominent citizen of Buffalo Township all his life. This house passed on to James after his brother's death, but it has been razed and a brick one-story house stands in its place in 1976. It is owned by the McDonough family.

Walter Summers

Walter's land grant was called "Raccoon's Haunt" and was situated on Summer's Run on Buffalo Creek. The land was granted on a Virginia Certificate on December 21, 1779, surveyed on June 16, 1785 and patented on September 13, 1876. He owned lands which covered a six mile area.

Mr. Summers had 5 sons and 2 daughters, but the name died out as none of the children married except the one daughter, Jeanette, (Mrs. James Caldwell).

Samuel Snodgrass

Oil was discovered on the Snodgrass land and in 1893 Mr. Snodgrass had his fine home built. The lumber was specially shipped from Oregon. All the woodwork is of solid cherry. The rugs were imported from the Orient. The kitchen was never used in the house, as they had a summer kitchen outside the house.

The Janovich family had possession of the farm for many years, but they recently sold it to James and Jean MacGregor, who are in the process of restoring the house.

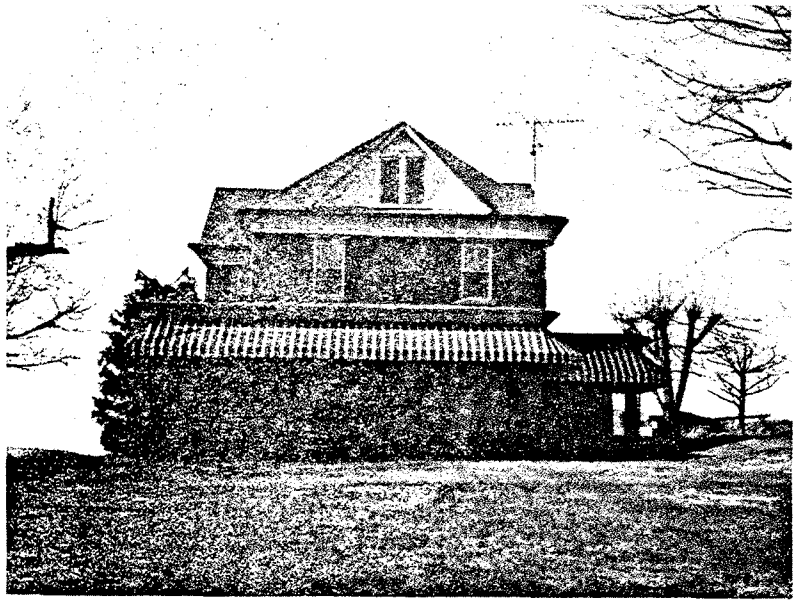
Jacob Weirich

Jacob was a son of Isreal and Sarah Thompson Weirich and was born in 1860 in Buffalo Township. He wed Anna Logan and their children were: Ralph M., Harry R., Sarah H., and Esther H.

During the oil surge in our township Jacob Weirich built his brick home on his 150 acres of land. The family were members of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church.



Galé White's House.



Paul Scott's House, built
by Jacob Weirich.

They sold their property to George Bloomingstock and later it was sold to Paul Scott, who still resides there.

Gale White

Mr. White's father, Jacob, purchased the home property situated just below Crother's Station from a family named Donahay. The original land grant was "Dundee."

Gale White was born in the house in which he and his wife, Ruth McConnell White and his daughter, Mary still reside. They have a son, Logan, who lives in Florida.

The residence is close to the old White School House, which is now remodeled into a private home. The Cole family live in it in 1976.

Jarrott Williams

Jarrott Williams's land grant "Reynard" was granted to him on October 15, 1787 by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It was surveyed on January 6, 1788. Jarrott was the builder of the Dickey house in Taylorstown. Later the land was owned by James Thompson, (1796).

In 1837 James and Sarah Thompson owned the property. In 1856 it was owned by John and Mary Cleland Thompson. The present house was built approximately in 1860. The original house had burned previously.

In 1886 John M. Thompson was the owner. The property remained in the Thompson family until the 1940's. It was sold to the Ellwoods, then to the Kelleys, later to the Coens and finally to Louis and Barbara Wigington who live there presently with their daughters, Sandra and Linda.

James Wilson

James Wilson built his house in 1831. In 1876 it was owned by D. Hagerty and in 1945 Forrest Clarke and his wife, Elsie purchased the property and farmed it. Their children are: Sue C. Caldwell, Carol C. Smith, Patricia C. Johnson, (still living in Buffalo Township), Judith C. Grice and Dennis Clarke, who is still at home. Mrs. Clarke died in 1969.

Several years later Mr. Clarke married Mrs. Dorothy Pettit. Her daughter, Patricia resides with them also.

Forrest Clarke is a well-known person in our township and has been a township supervisor for a number of years.



The Miller House and Wagon Stop
now owned by the McKean's.

Levi Wilson

The house was built approximately 1818 and stands along the Old National Pike between Washington and Claysville. It was owned then by Levi Wilson.

John Miller had a wagon stand there in 1836, which was heavily used in that day. According to the Caldwell Atlas L. E. Wilson owned the property in 1871. During the Old Pike Days and for sometime after many gypsies made the grounds a camping place during their travels.

The Harry McKean family owns it in 1976. Mr. McKean passed away a few years ago, but his widow, Iverna Bissett and their son, Gaylord McKean reside on the premises.

William Wolff

His land was warranted to him February 27, 1786, surveyed November 22, 1798 and patented January 22, 1799. It was called "Wolff's Hollow" and was located on Buffalo Creek. Today it would include land from Taylorstown going toward North Buffalo. The acreage was 385.

William did not stay long on his grant until he was frightened away by Indians. His children were: William, Jr. (cooper by trade), Peter, (a cabinet-maker), Simon, (a cooper), Christopher, (a bridge contractor), John, Mary, (wife of James Skiggins and was later killed by Indians during an attack on a blockhouse in Ohio), Elizabeth, and Susan, (married Leonard Dickinson).

William's brother, Jacob took possession of "Wolff's Hollow" and it was later owned by William Price.

Jacob Wolff

Jacob was of German descent and one of the very first settlers of this territory. He is the builder of the fort on the National Pike, which bears his name. He came here in 1700's and he and his wife Elizabeth, (Barbara) Wolff were affiliated with the Menonite Church, Wolff's Meeting House.

His first land here consisted of 200 acres called "Wolff's Grove" and in 1882 it was part of the McDowell farm. The land was warranted April 23, 1793 and surveyed in December of 1793. "Negligence" was also his property, (244 acres). Their children were: Elizabeth, (Mrs. William Clemens), John, (wed Mary Devore), Jacob, Jr., (wed Priscilla Martin), Mary, (Mrs. Abraham Clemens), Rosanna, (Mrs. Shearer), Margaret, (Mrs. John McGaw), Sabrina, (Mrs. Hugh Brackenridge), Deliah and Barbara.

Major George Work

The Major, after his discharge from the Union Army, built in approximately 1877, a frame house which is still in existence. It is owned by Albert Foster and is located just behind the North Buffalo Church and cemetery.

Major Work was in the oil business for a while in West Virginia. He was sheriff here in 1876 and retired to farming in 1882.

Samuel Wright

Samuel was born in Ireland in 1782 and he married Rachel Hill in 1804. They were the parents of 6 children: Mary, (Mrs. Thomas Carson), William, Thomas, Robert, Samuel, and John.

Rachel died in 1817 and Mr. Wright's second marriage was to Mary Howe. Their children were; James, Ann, (Mrs. Samuel Graham), and Rachel.

John Wright

This property included the Timberlake area now owned by the Alex Hatalsky family, and the house which is now owned by the Donald Crisswell family, who bought it in 1960. Thomas Wright also owned the land where the Albert Carson home stands today facing Route 40. Thomas was married to a Sarah Carson.

Martha Carson, (Mrs. Albert Carson), is a daughter of John Wright, who built the Crisswell house just after the Civil War.

EARLY CHURCHES, MINISTERS AND LOCATIONS

From: History of Washington County, by Joseph F. McFarland Published in 1910.

South Buffalo United Presbyterian Church was organized in Buffalo Township, this county about 1811. Reverend David French, the first pastor, officiated from July 2nd, 1811 to November 22, 1852. Reverend James G. Carson from 1856 to 1867, when he resigned, leaving the congregation vacant for 6 years. Reverend Alexander Mac Lachlan was installed pastor in 1873. In 1883 the church as a body moved to Claysville where it erected the present house of worship. It had only three pastors during a period covering nearly ninety years.

The present edifice is a large brick structure, the interior beautifully furnished. The church contains a main audience room and a Sabbath School room. The membership is nearly 200. An Old People's Bible Class, a Home and Foreign Missionary Society and a strong and active Junior Union, under the supervisor of Mrs. E. McKeown was formed.

The congregation is in a healthy condition both spiritually and financially and in proportion to membership, stands third in its contributions to the cause of missions in the Presbytery.

Pastors

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Began Stated Labors</u> | <u>Ordained</u> | <u>Installed</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| David French | June 1811 | Aug. 28th 1810 | July 2, 1811 |
| O. G. Carson | Oct. 1856 | Nov. 13, 1866 | Nov. 13, 1856 |
| Alex. McLachlan | Dec. 8, 1872 | April 15, 1873 | April 15, 1873 |
| H. L. Henderson | Oct. 15, 1923 | | January 15, 1924 |

Mr. French, on account of old age, demitted this part of his charge in the spring of 1852 and was released by the Presbytery of Chartiers. He continued to preach at S. Buffalo for about two years longer when, having received a stroke of paralysis, he was compelled to desist altogether from preaching. He lingered for a few months, died at a ripe old age, and his memory is cherished with affectionate regard and esteem by the surviving members of both parts of his charge--He was born August 23, 1783 died March 30, 1855.

Reverend James Gillespie Carson, son of the Reverend David Carson was born near Maryville, Blount County, Tennessee on February 11, 1833, and was graduated from Jefferson College in 1849 and studied theology at Canonsburg, Pa. He was licensed June 22, 1855 by Chartiers Presbytery, and ordained November 13, 1856 by the same. He served as pastor of South Buffalo, Washington County, Pennsylvania from November 13, 1856 to May 1867.

Dr. Alexander MacLachlan, was born in Kilminer, Argleshire, Scotland in 1843. He immigrated to America with his parents, when he was eight years old. They settled in Delaware County

New York where he was reared, was graduated at Union College in 1870, and studied theology at Newburgh, New York, when he was licensed in April 1871 by Presbytery and ordained April 15, 1873 by Chartiers Presbytery, pastor of South Buffalo, Washington County, Pennsylvania since ordination. South Buffalo Church moved to Claysville, Pennsylvania, in 1883. He continued this pastorate until, December 8, 1922, when he resigned on account of infirmities of old age, after having served the congregation fifty years, and died at the South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 10, 1923, in his eightieth year, and was laid to rest in Claysville Cemetery. A beloved pastor. As a congregation we will be always appreciate of and grateful for the splendid service he has rendered us.

ELDERS

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Ordained</u> | <u>Installed</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Thomas Whitehill | | | Removed west, 1838 |
| Hamilton Brownlee | | | |
| J. es Carson | | | |
| John McDowell | | | Removed Dalton, O. 1820 |
| Joseph McDowell | | | Deceased 1854 |
| Robert McNeil | | | Deceased Nov. 28, 1863 |
| Hugh McClelland | | | Suspended Aug. 29, 1863 |
| Harry Brownlee | | | Removed west |
| David Milligan | | | Removed west Oct. 1866 |
| William Graham | A.D. 1852 | | Removed west |
| William Millen | A.D. 1862 | | Remvoed west Oct. 16, 1891 |
| Johnathan Brownlee | A.D. 1862 | | |
| John McDowell | Sept. 2, 1870 | Sept. 2, 1870 | |
| James L. McGill | | Aug. 29, 1872 | June 11, 1909, died |
| Thomas Auli | | Aug. 29, 1872 | |
| William McMillen | | | Died July 31, 1891 |
| D.M. Campsey | | | Died May 6, 1919 |
| T.H. Bruce | | | Removed to Taylorstown |
| J.A. McKeown | | | Died in 1902 |
| Milton L. McGill | June 14, 1902 | | Died June 4, 1941 |
| Issac O. Grimes | June 14, 1902 | | Died Jan. 30, 1933 |
| Dr. John H. Shaw | June 14, 1902 | | Removed to Colorado |
| J.R. McLain | | June 14, 1902 | Died Oct. 10, 1915 |
| Dr. George Inylis | | June 14, 1902 | June 5, 1909 died |
| H.P. Danley | | May 31, 1913 | Died Dec. 23, 1928 |
| C.L. Grimes | | May 31, 1913 | Died March 1919 |
| W .E. McLain | May 31, 1913 | | Died Sept. 2, 1932 |
| D. B. Griffith | May 31, 1913 | | Died Dec. 19, 1913 |
| Raymond K. Grimes | Oct. 18, 1919 | | Certified Nov. 1945 |
| H.M. Crothers | | Oct. 2, 1920 | Died Aug. 27, 1933 |
| E.M. Post | | 1931 | |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Ordained</u> | <u>Installed</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| G.V. Hutchison | June, 1933 | 1933 | Certified |
| Louis McGill | June, 1936 | June 1936 | |
| John Finley | June, 1936 | June 1936 | |
| Delmar Fuhr | | | |
| T. Perry McCleery | | | |
| Dr. H.S. Hutchison | 1946 | | |
| Wiley Woodburn | 1946 | | |
| H.W. Linville | 1946 | | |

SOUTH BUFFALO

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through the courtesy of

Pastor of Claysville Presbyterian Church

NORTH BUFFALO UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church began as the Buffalo Associate Presbyterian Church established in 1775. The people of the Buffalo Church first met for worship at a place given for that purpose by William Knox. The worship site was a level place on a hill slightly above the surrounding valleys of Buffalo Township on the Knox Farm now owned by the SAJO Corporation. Reverend Matthew Henderson was the first minister and it was during his pastorate, 1781-1795, that the Church was moved to a site just across the road from the present site. It was at this site that a log meeting house was built and used for about 35 years.

A rough hewn stand among the huge oak trees first served to hold the Bible from which Reverend Matthew Henderson read his sermon texts.

In 1811, the Buffalo Congregation divided, becoming the North Buffalo and South Buffalo Congregations. The South Buffalo later became the Claysville United Presbyterian Church.

It was during the pastorate of Reverend David French, 1811-1854, that the second log building was erected just beside the present church site. This building was weather-boarded and ceiled. In 1848 a brick church was built, a part of which is still used.

Twenty-three members of the North Buffalo Church left to become members of the Taylorstown United Presbyterian Church during the Pastorate of Reverend Josias Stevenson.

In 1878 a young Men's Prayer Group and a Women's Missionary Society were organized under the pastorate of Reverend S. J. Kyle. It was during the Pastorate of Reverend J.B. Jamison, 1888-1897, that the Young People's Christian Union was organized. Also, about the same time the method of serving communion at the table was discontinued.

In 1896 the first brick building was enlarged and completely remodeled. A vestibule and Sabbath School were added. Instrumental music was introduced into the worship service at the time of the Reverend William M. Lorimer Pastorate, 1898-1902.

The Reverend H. L. Hood organized a Teacher's Training Class and the Junior Missionary Society was established.

In the early 1930's, during the pastorate of Reverend Mark S. M. Ray, the old carriage shed beside the church was enclosed and ceiled to be used as a dining hall and Sabbath School Room.

The Carriage shed has been torn down to make way for a parking lot. The Education Wing to the Church was dedicated in 1962. In 1965 was the dedication of the Matthew Henderson Outside Chapel.

The first reference to Sabbath School was in Session minutes of November 11, 1859.

There have been 16 ministers serving the Church. At the 200th Anniversary there were three living ministers present for the afternoon session, which was September 14, 1975.

At the present time there are several families members who are now attending the United Presbyterian Church in the fourth and fifth generations.

The North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church was organized the year before the Declaration of Independence was signed.



North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church.

EAST BUFFALO CHURCH

East Buffalo Church is located about 5½ miles west of Washington, Pa. near the National Road on the East Buffalo Road.

The present minister is Reverend Donald Parker. The church has an active membership of about 140.

The history of East Buffalo dates back to 1818 although the date of the organization cannot be definitely ascertained as the sessional records prior to 1864 have been lost.

East Buffalo Church was formerly known as Wolfe's Meeting Place. It met at Wolfe's Fort, a stockaded house built here about 1730 by Jacob Wolfe. It afforded a refuge for the settlers of this contemporary with a German Lutheran organization that worshipped at the same place until 1840, both occupying for a time the same house of worship.

The ground on which the church and cemetery are located was deeded in 1802 by Hardman Horn, Lawrence Stricker, and Michael Ely to the German societies of the neighborhood being of the Presbyterian faith for the sum of five shillings, conveying three acres, (one acre from each), for the use of the schoolhouse, meeting house, and burying ground forever. This deed was made March 5th, 1802.

The church was granted a charter of incorporation by the Court of Washington County, Pennsylvania on August 17, 1869, as East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, (old school).

Building

From History of East Buffalo 1911

The earliest church building and burying ground was within the present bounds of East Buffalo, and about three fourths of a mile from the present church. This seems to have been the land once occupied by Joseph Danley and John Wolfe. The records of Washington County, Pennsylvania show that it was on a Patent called "Remainder" patented by Jacob Sailor, dated September 20, 1808 and recorded in Pat. Book 63, Page 331.

Jacob Sailor died in 1816 and, by will, appointed Martin Horn and John McMullin, his executors. They, by deed, dated October 14, 1816, conveyed to Andrew Kerr and Robert Bell, trustees of East Buffalo Presbyterian Church, two acres and 15 perches for six dollars and thirty cents. Recorded in Volume 2, Deed Book 4 A, page 398, located on the diving ridge between Buffalo Waters and Ten Mile. A frame building for a church was erected and afterward used for a schoolhouse.

To the best information obtainable East Buffalo Church has had three other church buildings.

The first was a partially hewed log building which stood on the northeast corner of the cemetery as now enclosed are on the same corner of the three acres as described in the deed from Hardman Horn, Lawrence Sticker, and Michael Ely in 1882. The Presbyterians and Lutherans are said to have occupied it jointly until about 1835.

It was finally torn down and rebuilt into a dwelling house at Duvall Town, on land owned by Joseph Duvall, later by Leet Dye, Sr. and now by Mr. Closser, and recently torn down and replaced by a comfortable frame dwelling.

The second was a brick building, built by the Presbyterians on ground bought from William Brownlee in 1849 or 1850, containing eighty-five perches for \$13.28. This building was about 50 by 40 feet, being one story. It was built in 1834 or 1835, and used until the early part of 1880. The old building was occupied for the last time May 30, 1880. It was torn down by W. H. Supler to make room for the third and present building.

The third is a brick building, also. It was built on the same ground as the second, or old brick church. Alexander Buchanan of Taylorstown, Pennsylvania was the general contractor. A Abednego Clark was sub-contractor for the stone and brick work, James Wilson painting, and the plastering was done by Charles Carter, now of Washington, Pennsylvania. The seating and furniture were special contracts. The entire costs of this building, including material was about \$5,600.00. It was occupied for the first time March 4, 1881 and dedicated March 27, 1881.

Ministers

The first Pastor of East Buffalo Church was the Reverend Thomas Hoge who was installed January 27, 1821.

This pastoral relation was dissolved October 5, 1825.

The next minister on record Reverend William P. Alrich, D.D., stated supply from 1832-1864.

Reverend James Black stated supply October 1, 1864 to August 2, 1868.

Reverend W. J. Alexander was pastor from 1868 until his death January 20, 1869, His remains resting in the East Buffalo Cemetery close by the scene of his last labors for the Lord.

Reverend Robert Simmons Morton installed January 28, 1869;
Resigned December 1870.

Reverend Henry Woods became stated supply January 29, 1871.
He served as supply for 37 years and also taught at Washington
and Jefferson College. When he was released from his college
duties, he was installed Pastor October 9, 1907.

Reverend Henry Woods completed 40 years at East Buffalo,
January 29, 1871 to January 29, 1911. He continued to serve
the Church until forced to retire in 1915 for reasons of ill
health.

Reverend Joseph Hamilton became stated supply August 1916.
At a congregation meeting, Reverend Joseph Hamilton was called
to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Reverend Henry Woods.
Salary \$1,000.00 per annum. The call was presented to Presbytery
September 26, 1916.

January 9, 1919, Reverend Hamilton asked to be released.
January 20, 1919 Presbytery granted the request and dissolved the
pastoral relations.

Reverend Jacob Ruble Sr. became acting supply, 1919 to 1927.

April 22, 1928 Reverend Boyce Atwell was appointed supply.
He resigned April 6, 1930 to accept a call to Beaver Falls, Pa.

In 1931, Reverend J.D. Barnard was chosen to fill the pulpit
and was released October 20, 1935.

March 8, 1936, Mr. Whitacre was called to fill the pulpit.
He was installed May, 1936. Resigned October 31, 1942, to
accept a call to First Presbyterian Church, Export, Pa.

1943-1946-----Supplies.

Reverend Snoke served 1947-1951 when he died suddenly at
his home March 16, 1951.

Reverend Harry Woods served as supply, 1951-1958.

January 1958 to May 1960, Reverend Harry Cost - Stated Supply.

May 1, 1960 to June 1961, Donald Keen, Student Pastor

June 1961 to February 1963, Guest ministers.

The present minister Reverend Donald Parker was called
January 13, 1963. Installed February 24, 1963.

Summary of Pastors

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Reverend Thomas Hoge | 1821 - 1825 |
| Reverend William P. Aldrich-S.S. | 1832 - 1864 |
| Reverend James Black-S.S. | 1864 - 1868 |
| Reverend W. J. Alexander | 1868 - 1869 |
| Reverend Robert Simmons Morton | 1869 - 1870 |
| Reverend Henry Woods | 1871 - 1913 |
| Reverend Joseph Hamilton | 1913 - 1919 |
| Reverend Jacob Ruble, Sr. | 1919 - 1927 |
| Reverend Boyce Atwell | 1928 - 1930 |
| Reverend J. D. Barnard | 1931 - 1935 |
| Reverend Whitacre | 1936 - 1942 |
| | 1943 - 1946 |
| Reverend Snoke | 1947 - 1951 |
| Reverend Harry Woods | 1951 - 1958 |
| Reverend Harry Cost, S.S. | 1959 - 1960 |
| Reverend Donald Keen, Student Pastor | 1960 - 1961 |
| Guest Ministers | 1961 - 1963 |
| Reverend Donald Parker-Present | 1963 - |

Trustees - 1911

Robert Clark - President
E. G. Coulson - Secretary
Chris. Altwater - Treasurer
John Thompson
Len Harlan Ramsey
Samuel Clelland

Joseph Clark and Oliver Wallace were named as trustees in 1849 and 1850, when deed was made in 1849 and 1850 from William Brownlee and his wife Hannah for 83 perches.

For many years Salem Flack acted as trustee and treasurer.

Repairs to East Buffalo Church

1953 - New electric organ was purchased
February 23, 1953 - Present Parsonage was purchased
1954 - Repairs included sanctuary, chancel, stained glass windows and rugs.

1975 - A new roof was added to the church
1975 - Sanctuary was redecorated

June 30, 1960 - East Buffalo school building was purchased and named Fellowship Hall. It was remodeled in 1964 and dedicated for service December 13, 1964.

Ordained Elders East Buffalo Church

- * 1. Kenneth Boone
 - 2. Edwin Boone, Corp., Chairman
 - * 3. Donald Boyle, to be ordained 12/75
 - * 4. Frank Boyle
 - 5. Gerald Caldwell
 - 6. Earl Closser
 - * 7. Zelma Elliot
 - 8. Florence Ely
 - 9. Lawrence Ely
 - 10. Sandra Hewitt, to be ordained 12/75
 - * 11. Sandra Hewitt, to be ordained 12/75
 - * 12. Kenneth Jasinski
 - * 13. Judy Jasinski
 - * 14. James McCullough, Clerk of Session
 - 15. Robert McDowell
 - * 16. John Montgomery, Church Treasurer
 - 17. Abraham Mounts
 - * 18. Davis Mounts
 - * 19. Orvle Poland
 - 20. Agnes Vankirk, first woman elder in Washington Presbytery 4/14/1935
 - 21. Wade Vankirk
- * On Session as of January 1, 1976.

Sabbath School Officers

Superintendent - Miss Claire Knisely
Assistant Superintendent - Mrs. Jean Mounts
Secretary - Mrs. Mona Thompson
Assistant Secretary - Miss Barbara Westfall
Treasurer - Mrs. Winona McCullough
Cradle Roll Superintendent - Mrs. Susan Boon
Pianist - Rosella Mounts
Assistant Pianist - David McCullough

Mrs. Rosella Mounts has served over 40 years as church pianist and organist.

Ladies Missionary Society

Miss Mollie N. Woods, Presiding Officer
Mrs. Emma Burroughs, Vice Presiding Officer
Mrs. Artie M. Flack, Secretary home and Foreign
Mrs. Belle Clark, Treasurer Foreign Missions
Mrs. Lucy M. Ely, Treasurer Home Missions
Miss Margaret Eagleson, Soc. Literature

Officers Ladies Missionary Society - 1975

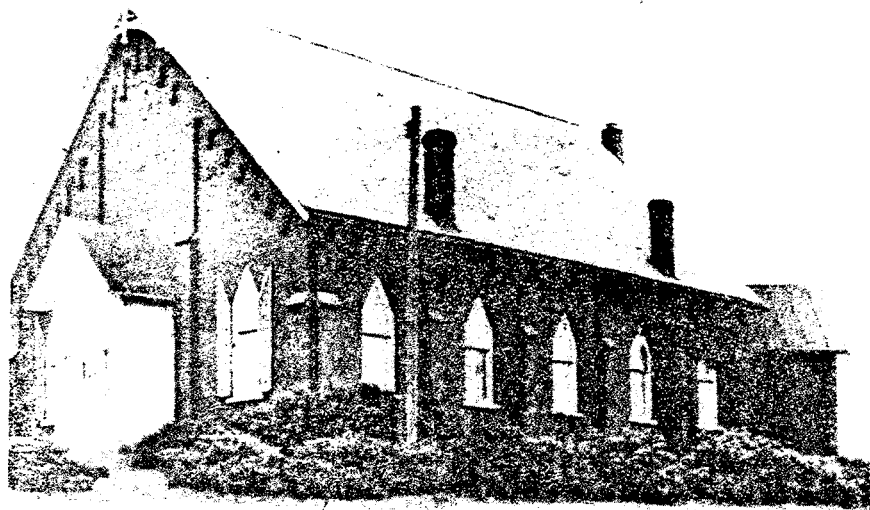
President - Zelma Elliot
Secretary - Winona McCullough
Treasurer - Rosella Mounts

Oldest Living Members

1. Mrs. Agnes VanKirk (94 - December 13, 1975)
2. Mrs. Elizabeth Mounts (93 - June 1975)
3. Mrs. Nellie Wilson (98 - October 11, 1975)
4. Lawrence Ely (83 - November 21, 1975)
5. Mrs. Florence Ely (78)
6. Martha Ely
7. Harriet Winters (77 in July)

Sons of East Buffalo

1. Robert Rhoades, ordained May 27, 1960
2. Bruce Mounts, ordained June 1, 1969
3. John Poland, presently in last year, Pittsburgh, Theological Seminary.



East Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS - 1776-1976

Early schools in Buffalo Township, as all other schools of this period, were held in vacant cabins, sheds, the cabin home of one of the scholars, or wherever room could be made to shelter the few pupils of the district. This condition existed until time was found to build a log cabin for educational purposes.

The early school was built by leaving out one log on three sides of the cabin. Over this space they pasted greased paper to allow light for the school. The seats were constructed of small logs, usually chestnut, flattened on the top for the scholars to sit on. In such a building the early pioneers received their scant education.

All children shared in the many tasks which had to be done in order to survive the hard life of the early settler, thus school was in session only when the children could be spared. This was at most only a few weeks at a time. But as often as the children were free and whenever a teacher was available they would gather for a period of a few weeks.

As time progressed and a new school was needed it was built by voluntary labor by patrons interested in the education of their children. Work would be parceled out to the person with the talent for a particular job. A cabinet maker would for his share, contribute a door and window sash, another would lay the floor, and a stone mason build the chimney. Logs for the construction would be donated by others. If there were two children in the family they would hew two logs for the project. A family with seven children would provide seven logs and so on according to the number of children each had to send. In this manner, a new school would be constructed, using no money except for glass and nails. Work would move slowly and it was usually three or four years before a school constructed in this manner could be completed.

It was hard, too, to find a good teacher. When one was found, and the seasons chores completed, school would begin. To meet the expenses of the school, such as the teacher's salary, etc . . . the subscription plan was used. This was carried out by collecting a fee from each family sending children to school.

This way of supporting schools continued until the free school system was adopted, taxes levied, and new schools built. Before this time attendance at school was entirely up to the parents and compulsory attendance did not come into being until many years later.

The intervening years between this period and the modern schools of today changed very little. What was known as the little one-room school existed for a long number of years. Eight grades were housed in one room and presided over by one teacher, who was also janitor, housekeeper, and overseer of all other chores connected with running a school.

The teacher was shown respect at all times, and was usually a good and fair disciplinarian, and held in high esteem by both children and patrons.

The earliest records available of the Buffalo Township schools mention ten existing schools in the year 1863. They were East Buffalo, Clelland, Rural Valley, Highland, White, Science Hill, Taylorstown, Greenwood, Neely, and Crothers. Mention is made of Mound School but no information is given as to its location, or how long it was in existence.

By a division of Old Buffalo Township in 1894 into Blaine and Buffalo Townships, the new Buffalo Township was left with six schools. These were East Buffalo, Clelland, Rural Valley, Highland, Science Hill, and White. These were all elementary grades, one through eight.

As no High School existed in Buffalo Township, children graduating from the eighth grade, were permitted to attend the neighboring High Schools of Trinity, Taylorstown, or Claysville. Tuition fees were paid by Buffalo Township.

Science Hill was closed in 1920 and the others remained until the McGuffey Joint School came into being.

The McGuffey Jointure was a merger of nine townships. These were Blaine, Donegal, West Alexander, Buffalo, East Finley, West Finley, Claysville, South Franklin, and Morris. A new Junior - Senior High School, housing grades seven through twelve was built, and located on Route 40 west of Washington in Buffalo Township.

In Blaine Township, a new Elementary school was built. This is known as Blaine-Buffalo Elementary School. A new East-West Finley Elementary School was built, housing the children of this district. The Lagonda School in South Franklin Township was remodeled and known as the South Franklin Elementary School, in honor of a famous South Franklin Township test pilot, who met his death on a test flight mission.

The buildings in Claysville and West Alexander, formerly used to house all grades, including High School, were converted into Elementary buildings.

Since the Jointure included such a large area it became necessary to bus the children to the new schools, and as a result McGuffey has the largest busing system in Washington County.

These schools were all dedicated on May 19, 1961 and given the name, McGuffey Joint Schools, in honor of William McGuffey, author of the famous McGuffey Reader. Dr. McGuffey was born and reared in this district.

Dr. William E. Noble, Supervising Principal of the new Jointure was a tireless and hard worker in securing the new schools, and will be long remembered for his sincere dedication and effort. This, along with the cooperative effort of the school districts, has provided a real educational opportunity for the children of the McGuffey district, including Buffalo Township.



The old Miller School at Meadowcroft Village. This is an example of a typical one room school.

RAILROADS & STATIONS

Since the late 1850's, the railroads have coursed through Buffalo Township gracing the local inhabitants with convenience, excitement and commercial wealth from either American Coast.

From McFarland's History of Washington County:

Hempfield Railroad was the first Company to enter Washington County. The company was organized in 1851. The estimated cost of the railroad between Wheeling, West Virginia and Washington, Pennsylvania, including stations and equipment was \$1,434,000.00 and it was completed in September of 1857. The road was built by Irishmen.

The first railroad service went through Buffalo Township in October of 1857. Trains run regularly, every day, from Washington to Wheeling, leaving Washington at 2:00 PM and returning, leaving Wheeling every morning at 9:00 AM. Lumber was hauled daily. The service was anything but good, so was not a financial success.

In 1855 the Company had issued bonds, and mortgaged the railroad, and in 1861 foreclosure proceedings were started and the road placed in charge of trustees. In 1871 the Supreme Court ordered the sale of the railroad and was purchased by John King, Jr. Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio for \$131,000.00, and then became known as Wheeling, Pittsburgh and B. & O. Railroad Co. Then in 1881, it was purchased by The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the entire distance was graded, and a number of piers were built and tunnels drilled through and a new road was built through from Wheeling to Pittsburgh.

Our particular strip of track contained three main stations: Finney, "later re-named the Duvall Station", Coffey's Crossing, and Crothers Station, "later re-named Taylorstown Station." The Stations were so named after the local folk who lived close by the tracks. Taylorstown was the only station that employed workers, having a baggage master and also mail service. None of these stations remain standing today, modern transportation has all but dissolved the railroads into nostalgic non-existence.

There are also three important tunnels in use in Buffalo Township. These tunnels were not named specifically, but simply numbered three, four, and five. Number three tunnel under Route 40 near Claysville; number four tunnel under the late John Wright farm; number five tunnel under the E. T. Boone farm. These miraculous through-ways were first ingeniously constructed with roughly hewn logs, but later renovated around 1910 under the supervision of a Mr. Patrick Finn, and the labor of a Russian immigrant work force. These workers lived on the job in railroad cars and restored the tunnels with brick, stone, and mortar.

The railroad was a blessing to the Buffalo Township farming community, which had never before experienced such "modern" convenience. Farmers were supplied with transportation for their produce, and milk was shipped to Washington and Pittsburgh. (My Father the late Mr. E. T. Boone, first shipped cream to the C. E. Carothers Dairy in Washington, and later milk was shipped to Pittsburgh Dairies. It was shipped on the early morning train, and empty cans were returned on the evening train.) The train system also provided local rides for multitudes of shoppers, visitors, and commuting school students to High School and College. There were four local passenger trains, two in the morning and two in the afternoon that alternately ran east and west. There were local freights that delivered various merchandise to individuals and franchises alike. Express trains--passenger and freight--passed straight through Buffalo Township on their way to either coast.

The railroad was a source of employment for many. There were two sidings in the township; one at Duvall and the other at Taylorstown. These tracks and sidings were kept up by many men who resided here.

One whom I remember was Mr. Nicholas Stellavato who was employed for many years as a section foreman. He started working for the B. & O. in the late 1800's, and retired in 1938. He and his family lived at Crothers for many years, but moved to Washington in 1919.

Mr. John Winter worked for the B. & O. railroad for more than fifty years. His parents, with six children, immigrated from Germany near the Holland Border, to Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa. His parents and twin sisters died, leaving four small boys. At nine years of age John worked at various jobs, but mostly for farmers, doing a man's work. He finally came to Buffalo Township and worked for Mr. Ed Horn, who owned a farm along Route 40, near Claysville, Pa. He also became a water boy and helper for a foreman on the B. & O. Railroad, then as a laborer and track walker. He walked the tracks from West Washington to Taylorstown looking for broken rails and repairs necessary. He finally became foreman and had a gang of men working for him.

John had very little schooling and could not write his own name, until after he was married. He was married to Mary Belle Burke, who was educated at Cleland School. She made out all his daily work sheets, monthly reports, and correspondence information necessary. John was congratulated for the neatness and correctness of the reports. He told them the credit went to his wife--"Unbelievable" they said. John received a silver watch from the

Company for having the best kept tracks and cleared railroad banks on the B. & O.

Mr. and Mrs. Winter were the parents of nine children. Three are living in Buffalo Township, one in South Strabane Township and one in Washington, Pennsylvania. Four are deceased. John retired from the railroad in the late 1920's and passed away in 1938.

Mr. Clemens retired in 1940 as Main Street watchman in Washington, Pa. They were the parents of two children, both now residing in Florida. Mr. Clemens passed away in 1964.

Others employed were Claude Guy, Frank Larimer, Grover Burke, Miles Cole, Lonnie Camp, Charles Camp, Orren Mounts, Bert Hennen, Emerson Grimes, and Lemon Cole, Jr., and Edison Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell is still employed by the B. & O. and resides in Claysville.

Mr. Larimer, who was a section foreman on both the Duvall and Taylorstown section, informed me that these two sections were taken off in the 1930's and are now under the Washington section. He also informed me that he was in charge of the crew that strung the cables for the telegraph system--on this section-- for more complete signaling devices.

In the late 1890's and early 1900's the laborers were mostly Italian immigrants. Camp cars were placed along the railroad for the men to live in. Wages were very small. They went to and from their work riding on hand cars that were motivated by hand and run on the tracks.

The railroad was a constant source of excitement and entertainment to Buffalo residents--especially those who lived and worked in close contact with the tracks. Mr. Lemon Cole recalls a particularly exciting incident that occurred when he was a very young boy. . . .

During those days it was not uncommon to find a vagabond acting troupe making their way across Pennsylvania hills in pursuit of some eastern enterprise. One unfortunate day, such a troupe on their way to Pittsburgh, found themselves stranded at tunnel number four. Their train heaved to a standstill, when a wreck had occurred inside the tunnel. "The show must go on!" And so it was with the help of the train crew and other by-standers, a caravan of trunks, satchels and other theatrical equipment up and over the old number four tunnel and down to another engine and coach that had backed down the entire length of track from Pittsburgh.

Another incident that Lemon Cole recalls . . .

The day before Prohibition was to go in to effect, that a local passenger from Wheeling was so loaded with passengers going in to Pittsburgh to get their supply of liquor, that the engine broke down at Taylorstown. Another engine was sent from Glenwood to aid in bringing the train and its passengers into Pittsburgh. The evening train brought them back from Pittsburgh to their various destinations, all loaded down with packages.

For many years, many of the well known "Circuses" traveled over the rails. When a Circus Train came through from the West to put on their show in Washington, Pa., we, who lived along the railroad -- even if it was very early in the morning -- were there to watch it go by. Many times there would be more than one train. Sometimes would get to go in to Washington to watch them unload, set up their tents, and watch the parade.

Another exciting time was when a ferris wheel was erected at Duvall Station. This was built by the laborers who were working on the renovation of number five tunnel. If I remember correctly, there were four seats, two to a seat. One seat at a time would be filled, then the next one, until all were filled. Some of the men were always there to operate it. After the ferris wheel was loaded and started going around and around, it ran on its own. This apparatus drew quite a crowd and was great fun while it lasted.

During the First World War in 1917, a National Guard from Philadelphia was sent to guard the tunnels. There were between ten and twelve soldiers at each tunnel. The Soldiers at Duvall Station were quartered in the B. & O. Telegraph Building. They boarded at private homes. Many troop trains and war material were transported on the B & O.

The railroad was also a source of accidents and tragedy: I remember well, as it was the last day of school at Cleland's School in March of 1910 that the residence of the late Henry Burke was burned. The fire started from sparks of an engine. A bucket brigade was formed, but to no avail, as the house and all its contents were burned.

Many railroad bank and field fires were started from sparks of engines. Many animals of all kinds were hit and killed by trains. The field fires and animals killed were quite a loss, which could never be repaid.

There were three deaths caused by the trains that I remember; one at Coffey's Crossing, one at Taylorstown and one

in no. 5 tunnel.

In an article written by Earle R. Forrest, in the August 15th, 1958 issue of the Washington Reporter:

"The B. & O. had already absorbed the old Hempfield and was operating trains from Wheeling to Washington, and on March 10th 1883, the Reporter stated that on March 8th; "A Camel Back Engine No. 129 from the main line of the B. & O. Railroad, brought a train of eleven cars laden with railroad materials from Wheeling to Washington." This was the first engine of that type that had ever passed over this line and it attracted much attention. Boys dubbed it a "two story locomotive", which was very good as a description. This same article states that the first through train from Pittsburgh to Wheeling on the standard gauge came as far as Washington on Thursday July 5th, 1883. This train laid over here that night and went on to Wheeling the next morning. On the next day, July 6th, the first through passenger train over the standard gauge went through Washington, from Wheeling to Pittsburgh. This train was made up of one engine and four coaches. The longest freight train that had ever passed over this division up to that time, left Washington Thursday evening, April 17th, 1884 for Wheeling. It was made up of four engines hauling 50 cars and was a third of a mile long.

The amount of passenger traffic over this line in 1889 is shown by six trains each way between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. This heavy passenger traffic lasted for many years, until finally the automobile, bus lines and the private automobile made such in road space that it was no longer profitable.

The last passenger train on the B. & O. from Pittsburgh to Wheeling left Washington at 10:00 am July 21, 1956. Many local people took advantage of this last opportunity to ride the rails from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, returning that evening on the last train from Wheeling to Pittsburgh. And so after 99 years railroad passenger traffic came to an end."

The first engines, as I remember them, were steam engines. Two were needed to haul freight and many times one pushing. Then the Diesel Engine came in to being, and now the freight trains carry as many as one hundred to two hundred cars. Still much freight, especially coal, is hauled and still passing through Buffalo Township.



The above picture was taken from a hill above the Boone home. It shows the depot at Duvall Station as well as a camp car in which the workmen lived while working on the railroads. This particular photograph was taken around 1900.

LOG HOUSES IN BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

Although most people today believe the log cabin to have originated in America, this form of construction which consists of logs laid in a rectangle, one on top of the other and notched at the corners, is known to be a very early European dwelling. The North American Indians knew nothing of this method of construction, and there has been no evidence found of any log building by the first English settlers. So it has to be assumed that it was introduced here by some of the early European settlers; probably the Swedes and Finns in the seventeenth century. These structures first appeared in the form of forts and houses, then naturally came the barns, outhouses, school houses and churches.

The log house in its original form was built of entire trees split through the middle or squared out, placed one upon the other in the form of a square or rectangle, stacked as high as they wanted the building, with the ends of the logs notched into each other about a foot from the ends. The whole thing was constructed without a nail or spike. The doors were wide but low, so it was necessary to stoop to enter. The rafters in the floors and roofs were usually hand-hewn, side mortised and pegged together at the peak. The logs were often faced and plastered, with wide cracks filled with stones and pointed with lime and sand mortar. The Chimneys were made in a corner with sandstone, or if there was no stone in the area, clay was laid very thick in one corner of the house.

Usually the houses were one and a half stories with a winding stairway, but later on, two story buildings began to appear. Windows consisted of small panes of glass which were brought from the East.

The oldest log structures now standing in the United States are in New England and remains of them are found along the entire western frontier. Many of the log buildings still exist, but due to the fact that they may have been modernized by covering with new siding, they go undetected. There may also be an addition to them and they no longer have the box shape which is characteristic of the log buildings. Most of the log farm buildings have long ago disappeared or are in a severe state of deterioration.

We have endeavored to find the sites of any of these structures which may have stood or are still standing in Buffalo Township. Probably the best preserved log house in this area is owned and occupied by Frank Lennox. It is located on LR 62127 about one-quarter mile north of Route 40. The original logs are still exposed on the exterior, but the doors and windows have been modernized.



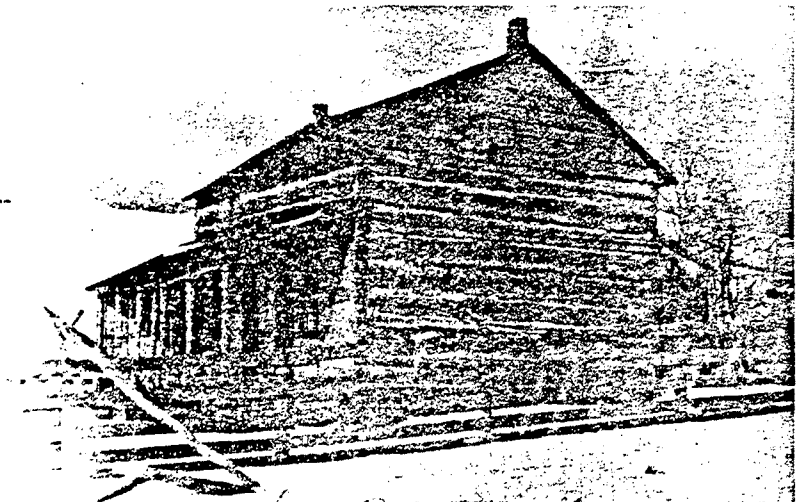
The Frank Lennox home.

The tract of land on which this house is located was originally a part of the Finney farm, for whom the Finney train station or stop was named. Mrs. Retta Vankirk, who was one of the former owners of this log house, described it as having two large rooms downstairs, with a narrow stairway leading to one small and two large bedrooms upstairs. Mrs. Vankirk and her husband, the late Melvin Vankirk moved there in 1920 and she states the logs were all exposed inside at that time. There was also a log barn which

stood some distance from the house, but it no longer exists.

Just off Route 221 south in Buffalo Township is another log house which is owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mounts. The exterior of this house has been covered with siding, but the original building is known to be well over 150 years old. This was formerly the Abe Ashbrook farm.

On the farm of Lonnie Doman which is located near the East Buffalo Church, there is a cornerstone bearing the date of 1795. This property was formerly owned by the McDowell family, and the late John N. McDowell, known to many as "Squire" McDowell, and his bride, the former Viola Melvin, started housekeeping in 1881 in a log home of which this cornerstone was a part. The late Harry McDowell, son of John N. and Viola McDowell, remembered well by many of the present residents of Buffalo Township, was born in that house. During the time the farm was owned by Dr. Samuel Ashbrook, the house



Down at the Corner Farm

Log house on Lonnie Doman's property formerly owned and lived in by the John McDowell family. Built in 1795.

was torn down. It was a well built two story structure.

Near the Stephen Marr home on Highland Ridge, there stood a log house formerly owned by William E. and Ida Polan Mounts. It was bought from the Malone heirs and, if it were still standing, would probably be one of the oldest structures in the township. S. Ronald Mounts, who lived there with his parents, recalls that it was one and a half stories, with two rooms downstairs and a winding stairway leading to three small rooms on the second floor. About ten years ago the house reportedly was bought by a local veterinarian who had it dismantled and erected on his own property in its original state. Mr. Mounts also recalled another log house which stood near Highland School on the Taylor Malone farm and his parents lived there also at one time. We were unsuccessful in learning anything further on this structure.

Mrs. Rachel Harshman Kelley was able to furnish us with a lot of history on the log buildings which stood, and some which are still standing on the John Harshman farm. Near the main road bordering the farm stands a log house now occupied by William and Janet Harshman Rhoades. The building is in a good state of repair and has been covered with modern siding. The original home had three rooms on the main floor, with the second floor all in one large room. The family lived on the first floor and the upstairs was used mainly for storage.

The original log home on the Harshman farm was built by Jacob Harshman, the great, great grandfather of Mrs. Kelley. This building in later years was used as a barn and was completely torn down approximately ten or more years ago.

The third log house on this farm is still standing near the big farm house and, although it is no longer used as a home, is still in fairly good condition. Mrs. Kelley described it as a two-story building with two rooms and two porches on the main floor, and a small winding staircase leading to one large room upstairs. It has a large cellar underneath with a massive fireplace where much of the butchering took place. She recalls the large iron kettles suspended over the wood fires where lard was rendered, etc. There is also a small fruit cellar where the products of the summer labor were stored. This house was last occupied by Charles and Laura Harshman Weirich in about 1908.

The home of Clarence Gorby is another one of the log structures in Buffalo Township. Although it has been modernized inside and out, when the Gorby family moved there approximately fifty years ago, the logs were still exposed. This farm was purchased by Mr. Gorby



The Clarence Gorby Home.

This home is a two story structure, and contained three rooms downstairs and three on the second floor. Mr. John Snodgrass and his wife Ina Sawhill Snodgrass began housekeeping here and their daughter Esther Jane was born in the log house. They later moved to a large brick home which was built close to the log structure. The original home is estimated to be between 150 to 200 years old.

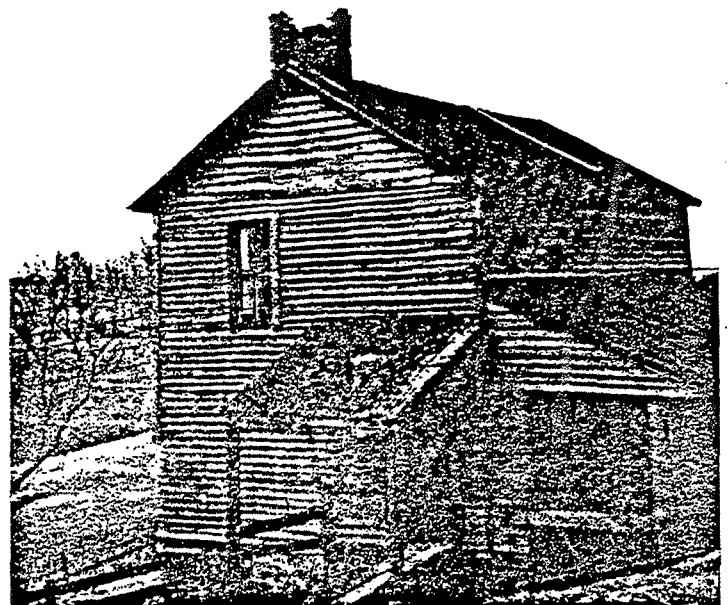
Located on the same road as the Snodgrass farm, some residents recall a log house that stood on a plot of ground owned by a family named Gillen. We were unable to find anything further on this building or the family.

Near the S-Bridge on the Samuel and Mary Holmes Kelly farm, a log house stood for many years. This home burned, and when Harry Sutherland purchased the farm, he filled in what was left of the old foundation.

Carson is a very familiar name in Buffalo Town-

from the James Logan heirs, and the home is estimated to be about two hundred years old.

The durability of log construction can certainly be proven by a log house still standing on the former John Snodgrass farm not far from the North Buffalo Church. Although the building is now used for storage by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Carlisle, it is still in a fairly good state of preservation. The logs are not visible from the outside, but they can be seen in places under the clapboard siding.



The former John Snodgrass farm.

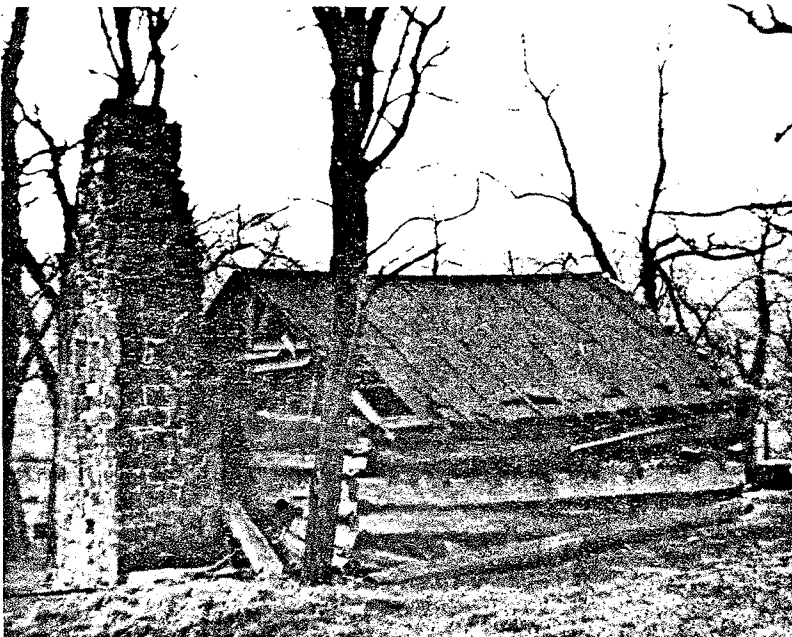
ship, and there were two log houses that could be remembered on the Carson farms. One stood on land formerly owned by Mack Carson, and the other was located on the Albert Carson farm near Sunset Beach. Neither of these buildings remain standing.

There was also a log home located on the Lloyd Stewart farm near the North Buffalo Church, but it is no longer in existence and nothing could be remembered of its history.

The remains of a very interesting structure was found on one of the farms formerly owned by the late Thomas Knox. It had been a two-story log house but, as can be seen in the photograph, it has deteriorated to the height of one story. Nevertheless, it is a perfect illustration of the construction and primitive architecture of that era. Reportedly, the farm had been owned by a former Confederate general and he occupied another larger log house which stood near by. In later years he built the house which is still partially standing for his son. Legend says that the general owned a small cannon, a souvenir of his Civil War days, and every Fourth of July he would fire it into a nearby hillside.

Near the Buffalo Grange is another log house on one of the former Knox farms. It has been covered with siding but can still be recognized by the boxy shape.

Many folks could recall log farm buildings, but most of them have long ago deteriorated or were torn down. It is sad to know that so many of the log structures which played such an important part in our history have disappeared.



The log house on the Thomas Knox farm.

FORTS

1780-1916

WOLFE'S FORT AND STRICKER'S BLOCKHOUSE

JACOB WOLFE AND LAURENCE STRICKER BUILT FORTS AND BLOCKHOUSES FIVE MILES WEST OF WASHINGTON-EXPECTED ATTACK ON STRICKER'S BLOCKHOUSE-ESCAPE OF A WOMAN-HUGH McDOWELL-ESCAPE OF LYDIA BOGGS AND CHRISTIANA CLEMENS TO WOLFE'S FORT-PRICILLA PEAK SCALPED-HUGH BRACHENRIDGE-MARRIES SERVENIA WOLFE-ADMITTED TO WASHINGTON COUNTY BAR-SETTLES IN PITTSBURGH-PART IN WHISKY INSURRECTION-A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT-SKETCH OF JACOB WOLFE-SITE OF WOLFE'S FORT-PEAR TREE PLANTED BY JOHNNY APPLESEED-STRICKER'S BLOCKHOUSE RAZED.

"We may build more splendid habitations,
but we cannot buy with gold the old associations."

Of all the forts that guarded the western frontier of Washington County in Indian times, Wolfe's fort and Stricker's two blockhouses, five miles west of Washington, were among the strongest and most important; but only Wolfe's fort has ever been described in any previous history of this County, although one of Stricker's blockhouses stood until the fall of 1900 within one mile of the National Pike. How it escaped notice so long is a mystery, unless it was through a lack of investigation. For over a century it stood there, a relic of the days when the wild war cry of the hostile Indian rang through the forests of Washington County; and as far as the author has been able to learn it was the only blockhouse in this section built with an overshot. Its history was handed down from one generation to another during all that time, and it is here recorded for the first time. The author first visited this ancient relic in the summer of 1900 and secured a photograph of the building just before it was completely razed, but unfortunately after the second story had been removed.

Just when these forts were built is not known definitely, but it must have been about 1780, when the first whites settled in that region. Among the early pioneers in Buffalo township were Laurence Stricker, spelled Streeker in the old deeds, and Jacob Wolfe, spelled Wolff in the old deeds. These two men settled on adjoining tracts on the headwaters of Buffalo Creek in what is now Buffalo Township.

The old survey records show that a tract called "Prulie on the waters of Buffalo Creek, containing 369 1/4 acres and 156 poles was surveyed on the 28th April, 1786, on a Virginia certificate granted to Laurence Stricker." This was bounded on the north by lands of Daniel Leet and Michael Dennis; on the west by

Hugh H. Brackenridge; on the south by John Dennison and Jacob Wolfe, and on the east by Eleazer Williamson.

Jacob Wolfe and his brother, John, came from Germany and settled in this county at a very early date. They located on adjoining tracts of land on Buffalo Creek. The first record of their land entry is for two hundred acres on Buffalo Creek, which was surveyed to Jacob Wolfe, September 3rd, 1793. "Wolfe's Grove," containing one hundred one acres and fifty-five perches on Buffalo Creek was surveyed to him September 14th, 1794. John Wolfe located four hundred acres adjoining Jacob's land, and this was surveyed to him December 3rd, 1793.

Jacob Wolfe surrounded his house with a stockade, while Laurence Stricker built two blockhouses on his land one mile south of Wolfe's. They were among the first, if not the very first, in western Washington County, and the settlers for miles around fled to them for safety in times of Indian troubles. Wolfe's fort stood in what is now the garden at the old John McDowell homestead, on the south side of the National Pike, five miles west of Washington. The stockade was large enough to accommodate several families, and there were evidently other shelters besides the central house, to accommodate families, as several are known to have sought shelter there for some considerable period, at different times. As already stated this Darby was there in February, 1782, as shown by a letter written by William Darby, which has been given in Chapter XXXIX, in connection with the Sandusky expedition.

Laurence Stricker built two blockhouses on his land. They were both large buildings, without a stockade, but strong enough to have resisted any attack by Indians if defended by a few brave men. The main blockhouse stood on a small point formed by the junction of two small streams. It contained two stories with an overshot on two sides, and was evidently the main blockhouse. The other, which was probably Stricker's residence stood about five hundred yards west of the first just mentioned. It was torn down more than seventy-five years ago and the logs used in the construction of a two-story log cabin about 100 yards from the blockhouse on the point. This cabin is still standing in an excellent state of preservation, and is used as a dwelling. When it was moved it was probably not changed in any way, but was no doubt rebuilt exactly as it had stood originally.

Neither of these were ever attacked by Indians, although the settlers took refuge there on several occasions. The dates of these raids are not known today; but the history of those times has been handed down from one generation to another, and it is strange that these blockhouses escaped the historian for so many years; for they are still well remembered by residents of that section.

On one occasion news was received that Indians, who had just killed and scalped several whites a short distance west of there, were hastening to attack the people on the headwaters of Buffalo Creek. In a short time many people gathered at Stricker's and Wolfe's forts.

Tradition tells us that one woman was intercepted by Indians. She was very small and fleet of foot and outran her pursuers. Just when she believed she would be able to reach Stricker's in safety she almost ran into another band of Indians between her and the blockhouse. Again she outran the savages, and she managed to escape from them by crawling into a crevice between two large rocks, and concealed herself with grass and leaves. Her hiding place was very small, and if she had been any larger she could not have escaped so easily. That night the plucky little woman crawled out and made her way to Stricker's. This crevice is still pointed out by the older residents in that section.

The Indians were evidently discouraged by their failure to take any captives, or they were afraid of reinforcements from some other settlement; for they left the county after firing a few scattered shots at the forts.

One of the men in Stricker's at that time was Hugh McDowell, an ancestor of the McDowells who still reside in that section. The woman who escaped by hiding in the rocks was also a relative of this family.

The story is also told that on one occasion, probably at the same time as the raid just mentioned, a large force of Indians appeared at Wolfe's Fort and demanded its surrender. They were led by a white man in the uniform of a British soldier, but the settlers only laughed at the demand, and the enemy withdrew after a few shots.

It was to Wolfe's Fort that Lydia Boggs, who was living at that time with her father near where Taylorstown now stands, and Christiana Clemens made their way after being hotly pursued by a band of Indians. This was after October, 1784, for it was on the 13th of that month that Captain Francis Boggs, the father of Lydia, purchased from James Cleland a tract of three hundred eighteen acres one mile northwest of the present village of Taylorstown, Blaine Township. Just how long the Boggs family lived there is not known, but tradition tells us that Lydia attended school in an old school building that stood in frontier times on the Robert Cruthers farm. She and Christiana Clemens were schoolmates at this place, and a warm friendship existed between them.

During a raid on the settlers on the headwaters of Buffalo Creek, possibly the same as that just described, Priscilla Peak, or Peck, was scalped alive. She was confined to her bed with fever, and when the news of the Indians reached the people in the house they fled to Wolfe's fort. Just before their hasty departure someone threw a quilt over Priscilla and told her to run. She was weak and unable to go fast, and when she reached the pig pen she was so exhausted that she stopped to rest. While leaning over a fence she was discovered by Indians, who, evidently thinking she was dead, scalped her alive. After their departure she crawled to Wolfe's Fort. She recovered from her terrible wound, and for the remainder of her life wore a black cap to conceal the loss of her hair.

The story of how a young settler, afterwards a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, secured his wife at Wolfe's Fort in the frontier days of Washington County is of special interest here. That man was Judge Hugh H. Brackenridge, and the girl was Miss Servenia Wolfe, a daughter of Jacob Wolfe.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge was the same man as Hugh Montgomery Brackenridge of the early days, but the reason for the change of the middle name is not known. He was born in Campbelton, Scotland, in 1748, and when five years of age came to America with his father, who settled in eastern Pennsylvania. After graduating from Princeton college in 1771, Hugh was master of an academy in Maryland. After the outbreak of the Revolution he studied divinity in Philadelphia, and then enlisted in the Continental army, serving as chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment.

About 1780, Brackenridge came to Washington County and located on a tract of land adjoining Stricker's, and not far from Wolfe's fort. The survey records show that this land was surveyed July 11th and 12th, 1785, on a Virginia certificate granted to John McBride, and returned to Hugh H. Brackenridge, Esq., August 5th, 1788. Brackenridge owned another tract of 112½ acres adjoining this, which was surveyed November 2nd, 1789. The records show that he afterwards owned two hundred seventy-five acres on Brushy run, and a tract on Ten Mile Creek.

Brackenridge evidently lived for a short time on his land near Stricker's, for it was while in that neighborhood that he met his future wife. One day, probably when he first went to that section he rode up to Wolfe's fort, and while there he saw a young woman jump over a high rail fence with an agility displayed by few men even of that day. He immediately became interested in the girl who was Servenia Wolfe, a daughter of Jacob Wolfe. The grace and beauty of this maid of the old frontier attracted young Brackenridge, and he made many visits to the fort.

He was evidently a welcome visitor, for he finally won the hand of this daughter of the wilderness, and they were married.

Just when this occurred is not known definitely, but it must have been about 1781, or shortly thereafter. After their marriage her husband sent her to Philadelphia to be educated. And so this girl from a frontier fort became one of the leading ladies of the state.

The older histories state that Brackenridge settled in Pittsburgh in 1781, but if he did it must have been late in that year, for the old court records show that on October 2nd, 1781, Hugh H. Brachenridge and two others were admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Washington County. In 1786 Brackenridge was sent to the state legislature by the people of Pittsburgh to have Allegheny County erected; and in 1789 he was made a judge of the courts of Allegheny County.

Brackenridge took a prominent part in the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794. He was an able and far-sighted man and realized from the first that the insurrection would collapse, but it was a serious matter for anyone in western Pennsylvania at that time to openly take the side of the government. He made many speeches at meetings held by the rebels, but all his acts and speeches were such that a double meaning could be placed upon them. This allowed him to keep his popularity with the insurgents, and did not compromise him too deeply with the government. His arrest was ordered, but he was afterwards pardoned. He later wrote a history of the rebellion, which is today the best authority on the subject.

He was a member of the Pittsburgh committee of insurgents that met at Braddock's Field on August 1st and 2nd, 1794, when nearly five thousand people interested in the movement gathered and threatened the infant government of the United States. He was a member of the Allegheny County committee, which met with insurgent committees from other sections of Redstone Old Fort on September 2nd. In 1799 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, which position he held until his death at Carlisle in June 25th, 1816.

Jacob Wolfe, the proprietor of Wolfe's fort, was quite a character in his day, and was known for miles around. He was elected a justice of the peace and served in that capacity for many years, performing many frontier marriages. He lived to a good old age, and many of his descendants still reside in this county.

After the wild Indian had been driven into the land of the setting sun, and all need for such a place had passed, Wolfe's fort was torn down. The ground where it stood has been used as a garden for more than a century; and for many years bullets and other relics of the Indian days were turned up by the plow. These were kept by the McDowells for a long time, but they have all long since been carried away by others.

The site of Jacob Wolfe's house was pointed out to the author by John McDowell, a few feet west of the present McDowell homestead. It stood between the garden fence and the National pike, and is marked by a depression in the ground, where foundation stones may still be found. Near by are a number of flags, or old fashioned lilies that were planted there by Jacob Wolfe after he built the fort.

A large, old-fashioned pear tree that is supposed to have been planted at Wolfe's fort by Johnny Appleseed, a noted character of the frontier, is still standing close by. The top was blown out a number of years ago, but new limbs have grown on the stump, which is about fifteen feet high. There were formerly two of these trees, but the other was blown down many years ago. John McDowell informed the author that these trees were formerly about fifty feet high. The trunk of the tree still standing is about two feet in diameter at the base. The pears were very sweet and of a fine flavor.

Stricker's blockhouse, which stood until our own times, was an excellent example of the frontier blockhouse of the Western Border of a century and a half ago, and it is to be regretted that it was not preserved for all time. It was the real type of frontier blockhouse, with two stories. Most of the blockhouses in this county were log cabins of one or two stories, with portholes cut in the sides. The second story of Stricker's blockhouse was built with an overshot on two sides so that the defenders could shoot down in case the Indians should rush the building, and gain the protection of the walls. This was one of the few and perhaps the only blockhouse in this county with such an overshot.

This ancient building was described to the author by a lady who had played in it as a child. It was about thirty or forty feet square, with a small cellar beneath. Concealed by several loose stones in the foundation was a secret room to be used as a place of refuge in case the fort should ever be captured by Indians. This room was so constructed that a number of people could crawl into it and replace the stones, and it would be hard for an enemy to find them. The port holes which took the place of windows were long and narrow, and there were several on each side. The overshot extended several feet beyond the walls of the first floor, which made it impossible for any enemy to batter down the door or set fire to the building. It was roofed with the old-time split oak shingles, such as were used by the pioneers and which may still be seen occasionally in remote sections of the county.

Another fort was Taylor's Fort, near the site of Taylorstown. It stood on a knoll on the bank of Buffalo Creek the property

Reference: Forrest's History of Washington County, Pennsylvania.
Volume I.

being now owned by James Hodgens, Esq.

Reference: History of Washington County, Pennsylvania.; Crumrine.

TAVERNS

One-half mile beyond Smith's Tavern, which was located 2 miles west of Rankentown, (West Chestnut Street Hill), was John Coulsen's Tavern and a mile farther west was the popular wagon stand kept by John Miller in 1836. Prior to Miller's time, Levi Wilson kept this house. The old Bedillion Tavern at the foot of the hill, west of Miller's was kept as early as 1836 by a man named Scott and in 1848, by Christy Wolf.

The next point of interest is the picturesque "S" Bridge, six miles west of Washington. At the top of the hill beyond, is Caldwelltown, where Andrew Caldwell kept a tavern at an early date.

On the south side of the road, is the old tavern kept by Mrs. Hester Caldwell, the mother of the late A. B. Caldwell of Washington. The tavern that stood on this spot was burned about 45 years ago, but an exact replica, which is still standing, was erected by Mr. Caldwell in memory of his mother. This tavern was originally kept by James Caldwell, who died there in 1838, after which his widow ran the house until 1873.

POST OFFICES AND MAIL DELIVERY

There no longer is a U. S. Post Office within the present boundaries of Buffalo Township. Residents of the township are served by the R. F. D. routes out of Washington and Claysville. The Taylorstown office does not deliver to any Buffalo Township residents, although it did when it had rural routes.

The post office at Crothers was the last U.S. Post Office in operation within the present boundaries of Buffalo. It was established in the year 1888. The railroad station, operating at the same location, originally was called Crothers when it was part of the old Hempfield Railroad. On the Caldwell map of 1876, there appears the names W. R. Crothers and S. J. Crothers as residents in that immediate area and W. B. Crothers and William Crothers living just to the north. Several years after the Baltimore and Ohio purchased the Hempfield, the name of the depot was changed to Taylorstown Station, but the name of the post office remained Crothers. The village of Crothers, which partly lies in Blaine Township, is one mile from Taylorstown. The McFarland's "20th Century History of Washington County," 1910, lists Crothers Station as the only village in Buffalo Township in 1900, with a population of 50. The Crothers Post Office closed in 1955.

A U. S. Post Office was located near the S-Bridge on present Route 40. According to Searight's "Old Pike," it was called the S-Bridge Post Office. It may have stood across the road from the Bruce family residence. At one time, there also was a tavern at each end of the bridge. A James Kelley operated one of them. During its most illustrious period, 1820-1850, the Old Pike or National Road was the main artery for mail to and from the "West" and therefore a great number of post offices were located along its length which went from Baltimore to Wheeling, and then west into the state of Indiana. As the railroads after 1850 almost completely replaced the horse-drawn stage and wagon as the means of travel and commerce, it was the train that became the "carrier" of the mails. Then most of the main post offices were located at points along the railroads. The S-Bridge Post Office was in operation during the earlier Pike era.

No written records have been found by the writer to show the existence of any other Buffalo Township post offices. Perhaps there are old maps that would show them. However, indications are that there was one at the old Finney Railroad Station, later called Duval Station, which was opposite what is now the Edwin Boone home. The post office was operated from the Finney homestead that now is occupied by the Miller family, and stands south of the railroad. On information from Mr. Harry McConnell of Washington, who lived in the house as a youth, a closed-in back porch served as the post office. This post office would have been open in the last quarter of the last century.

Some local residents can recall hearing relatives speak of picking up mail at the Holmes Store that was located at Coffee's Crossing on the B & O Railroad. This may have been an official post office due to its location on a rail line. This would have to be before the turn of the century.

Perhaps there are other places in the township where mail has been handled. People often obtained their mail at country stores and other frequented places; it being left there by the horse-mounted mail carriers because it was impossible to deliver it to all of the homes because of impassable roads during bad weather. Then, about 1901, the U. S. Post Office Department began to place locked metal mail collectors at many public places for collecting mail to be sent.

A. D. Mounts, a township resident, remembers his father, William Mounts, speak of going as a youth to the Toledo post office for mail. The post office was located north of Lagonda along Route 18 just beyond VanKirk Road that goes to Lincoln Hill. The building later was used for the John Tush blacksmith shop. This would be around 1875-1880. Mr. Mounts has in his possession the pigeon-hole call boxes from the Toledo P. O.

Tradition indicates that U. S. mail was distributed to stone quarry personnel who operated and worked the quarry on what is now the Mrs. Edna Ramsey property on Route 221 just south of the S-Bridge. In an article appearing in the Washington Observer on September 22, 1960, Historian Earle R. Forrest states that this quarry was first opened some time before 1820, at the time the National Pike was being built through this section. Stone for the original "telford bed" of the road and also for the S-Bridge were taken from it. Then around 1890 the B. & O. Railroad quarried this sandstone for the stations in Washington and Wheeling. A railroad spur was built to transport the stone from the quarry to the main line down the valley. According to Mrs. Ramsey, the remains of the track were removed by Mr. John Burroughs, her father, upon his purchasing the farm in 1907. It was during the "workings" of the 1890's that the B. & O. established a big camp there, importing a number of workmen, including black workers from the South. Along with the many "shanties," a small hotel stood between the creek and the bank which was just under the road. A citizen of that immediate area states that a few years ago two residents of this township who now are deceased told him the camp was called Mannington and that there was some kind of a post office there. This may have been a "branch post office" with the mail being delivered from a main distribution point such as Crothers, which was in operation at the time. In his article, Mr. Forrest reports that due to a sudden Smallpox epidemic at this camp, seventeen of the laborers died. On account of the infectious character

of the then dreaded disease, the victims were hastily buried in one of the large piles of earth that had been taken from the quarry, and which can be seen today.

To write about the early history of post offices in Buffalo Township, one must include the township of Blaine. Present day Blaine and Buffalo Townships were one prior to 1894, being organized on May 8, 1799 as Buffalo Township.

The Taylorstown Post Office was established June 1, 1831. Oliver Wallace was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by his widow Christiana Wallace, who in turn was succeeded by Alexander Wilson, Alexander McCleery, Reverend John Morrow, G. W. Dickey, Mrs. L. M. Stine, (died the same day she retired in 1942), George Mumpher, and Walter Grose, the present postmaster. All, up through Reverend Morrow held the position prior to the township division. Tradition says that Reverend Morrow needed the position to supplement his pastoral salary. As it was, rural ministers of the gospel more often than not were paid in produce of the farm. Postmaster Morrow adapted one of the windows of the United Presbyterian Church parsonage for the dispensing of the U.S. mail to his patrons.

It has been determined that at least two other U. S. Post Offices have existed within the present boundaries of Blaine Township. One was the Atchison P. O. which was located in the very northwest corner of the township. On the 1876 Caldwell's Atlas of Washington County, it is located near the junction of what is now state Routes 221 and 231 and near to the forks of Buffalo Creek and Brush Run. Barker's Map of Washington County, 1856, shows a grist mill and a saw mill at the same location.

Atchison was one of 72 post offices in Washington County closed in a reorganization between 1896 and 1901 when the R. F. D. System was established. (See Table B. in Postal History Journal, Jan. 1966). It is spelled Acheson in the Journal. Among area offices closed at the same time were Buffalo, Conger, East Finley, Lagonda, Sparta and Van Buren. Some of those closed later were reopened. The Business Directory for Buffalo Township which appears in the Caldwell Atlas lists six near-by residents as having Atchison post office addresses. The Directory also shows several residents of Donegal and Hopewell Townships with the same address. Nothing now remains to indicate a once important cross-roads at Atchison.

The Caldwell Atlas also shows a post office about 4 miles below Taylorstown and about halfway to Atchison. The map location for the post office is near the big bend in Buffalo Creek at what is now referred to as Polecat Hollow. The site can be reached by taking the first road left after crossing the covered bridge over Buffalo Creek from Route 221. The road going right goes to the Y-Camp Buffalo. The map shows the post office at the

residence of A. Noble. The Barker map shows a grist mill and a saw mill in the same area. An A. S. Noble is listed in the Business Directory as a millwright and with the P. O. address of Noblesville. Thirteen other Buffalo Township residents and several Donegal names show that address of Noble's Mills. There is no mention of this post office being closed or even existing in the reorganization of the post offices in 1901. It no doubt had closed prior to that date. According to Mr. Ted Stine of Taylors-town, the post office, along with several homes, stood along the road above the creek, and the grist mill was located along the creek. Mr. Stine remembers the mill as it was after it ceased operation. A drive along this road recently showed a few houses in poor condition. Some, however, are occupied. The old Donley post office was located on Buch Run in Donegal Township. It stood at the forks of the road below the old White School in Donegal. Since this was close to the township boundary, some early Buffalo Township residents no doubt received mail from there.

Crothers, being the last post office operating in present Buffalo Township, I thought it fitting to enter the following from an article appearing in June 1, 1955 Washington Observer.

"After a continuous existence of 67 years, the Post Office at Taylorstown Station, known officially as Crothers, was closed today."

The Crothers P. O. had its beginning in 1888, when Leman M. Crothers was named as the first postmaster. It was located in the building built in that year, in which Mr. Crothers, his brother Robert W., and Robert Dorance operated a general store. The application was filed for the Post Office, which was needed because of the Taylorstown oil field boom that started in 1885. By the middle 1890's the "field" was in full blast, and Taylors-town Station and the village of Taylorstown, about a mile away, enjoyed the prosperity that goes with an oil country boom.

Around 1900 or later, Simeon Risher purchased the store and became postmaster. Then in 1905, Samuel D. Blaney bought out Risher, and became proprietor of the store and also postmaster. His appointment, dated September 28, 1905, was signed by U. S. Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou. After 35 years, his daughter and assistant, Marguerite Blaney succeeded him as postmaster and country store proprietor. Her appointment was signed by Postmaster General James A. Farley.

The Crothers Post Office was typical of all country post offices of long ago. There was a section in which there were 98 call boxes with numbers on the glass. In the center was the general delivery window. At one side was an old style post office desk with a sloping top covered with glass, where patrons could write a letter, post card, or make out an application for a money order.

When Crothers closed in 1955, it was serving about 30 families, where once there were several hundred. These remaining patrons, after June 1, 1955, began receiving their mail over Rural Delivery Route No. 1 from Claysville. On a recent visit to Crothers, we found the building that housed the post office, store and railroad station to be in very poor condition.

We were fortunate to talk with Mrs. Madeline Rodgers Conner of Eighty-Four. Her father, Jacob S. Rodgers as a young man, was the last of the "Pony mail" riders to deliver mail to some of the small rural post offices in the area. For the "run" the mail bags were picked up at Claysville, where they had arrived by rail. On horseback, the route took him to West Alexander for a delivery, northward out Dry Ridge to the old McAdoo School and on down to Atchison P. O. We are not sure if he rode to the Brush Run P. O. up Brush Run, but it seems that he circled around to the Nobles Mills P. O. on Buffalo Creek and over the ridge down to the Donley P. O. located on Buck Run in Donegal Township from there into Claysville via Wayne Street. At each stop the rider would pick up mail for delivery to Claysville. Earl, an older brother of Jacob, earlier had carried the same route. At the Rodgers' Homestead not far from the McAdoo School, their father, Abraham Rodgers, stabled the three horses that were used first by Earl and then by "Little Jakie," as he was called. On one occasion, to get through drifts following a terrible snowstorm, he had abandoned the road, it being easier going across the fields. As he neared Claysville, he removed a gate from a man's fence. The mailman later was called "to task" by the man. The town's fathers stood by Rodgers who stated that he thought that it was most important that the mail be delivered. The mail delivery route and other's like it throughout the country ended when the R. F. D. system of rural mail delivery was put into operation.

Perhaps of interest to the readers of this article would be a brief resume of the transition and resulting post office system for Washington County as it is today with an emphasis on the Rural Free Delivery of mail. This resume comes from U. S. Postal History Journals.

The beginning of the R. F. D. in the U. S. was October 1896. The original proponents of the rural free delivery system had been chiefly concerned with a method of delivering the mail daily to farmers and the system had evolved around the "growing" need of the rural population.

In 1899, there were 137 post offices in Washington County. By the 1890's residents were moving farther away from community centers and post offices. Then, the existing methods of communications and transportation could not keep up with them.

Up until 1899, the usual procedures for the establishment of new R. F. D. routes had been to comply with urgent requests of the most articulate members of Congress on behalf of their constituents.

A need for a better system was evident. In 1900, an order was given by the Postmaster General that certain counties in the U. S. reorganize their system of rural delivery. It was to be copied after the Carroll Co., Maryland system of rural delivery. On January 31, 1901, the completion of the Rural Free Delivery reorganization in Washington County, Pa. was reported from Edwin W. Shriver, agent of the P. O. Department to his superiors in New York City. It had taken a twelve month period to formulate a new, efficient, and acceptable system of mail service that was to reach 45,000 rural residents out of a total county population of 75,000.

One hundred fifty-two persons were required to operate the 96 rural routes and the postal wagon route being recommended. It included the discontinuance of many fourth-class post offices, star routes, and special services.

Before this time people had to "go for" their mail. Now, it was "brought to" them at their rural homes. From their makeshift mailboxes nailed to posts, fences, and trees they daily pulled out letters from families and friends near and far, daily newspapers, agricultural bulletins, weather reports, weekly rural publications, and especially mail order catalogs with fascinating pictures of clothing, furniture, and farm equipment.

There were 27 R. F. D. routes operating in Washington County on August 1900:

| <u>Post Office</u> | <u>No. of Routes</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Washington | 11 |
| Burgettstown | 2 |
| Canonsburg | 4 |
| Claysville | 4 |
| W. Alexander | 4 |
| Taylorstown | 2 |
| | <u>27</u> |

The new system for the county organized by E. W. Shriver called for 95 rural routes. Because of the scarcity of authentic road maps, and even existing and passible roads, it was very difficult to lay out routes. New routes everywhere usually were started on the first or fifteenth of the months after investigations

were completed and approved. One requirement was that 100 families live within one-half mile of each route. The approximate length of the route was 25 miles.

Each carrier was required to call on each of the families on his route the first day, explain the service, leave a card asking name of box holder and those residing in the home. He compiled a route list of the families, alphabetically, and by box number, and kept his records of day to day deliveries and collections and special services rendered for the monthly report to his postmaster.

When Shriver's countrywide system was inaugurated, there were 29 distributing offices from which 96 rural carrier routes and one postal wagon route went. A little later, there were 108. The numbering system was consecutive, starting with the first eleven from Washington and ending with 96 from McDonald, Crothers had Route 60; Taylorstown, Route 61; and Claysville had Routes 62 through 68. West Alexander had Routes 69 through 72. The village of Eighty Four had Route 84. There were 84 families on the route and the number of the case for reference was 284. It was necessary in some instances to run the routes into adjacent counties and even across the western border into W. Va. Routes were attached only to distributing offices that were located on railroads to speed the receipt and dispatch of their mails.

Of the 137 post offices in Washington County in 1899, 72 were abolished to make way for the rural route plan in 1901. Examples of interest that were closed were Acheson in Blaine, formerly part of Buffalo Township, Arden, Beham, Buffalo, Conger, Cross Creek Village, East Finley, Good Intent, Glyde, Gretna, Hickory, Laboratory, Lagonda, Prosperity, Sparta and Van Buren. Several of those scheduled to be discontinued served a large enough segment of the nearby population, a minimum of 1500, to justify being retained. They were re-established as postal stations associated with the operation of a larger post office nearby, Cross Creek, Laboratory, and Prosperity were among these.

As more and more roads were improved and they began to use automobiles to cover their route, resulting in lengthening some and abandonment of others, the numbering system was changed about 1906. Before 1915, the number was down to 78. Then, in an economy move in 1915, the number of routes in the county was reduced to 63.

For additional convenience to patrons and residents, 326 iron U. S. mail collection boxes were placed throughout the county at cross roads, abandoned post offices, schoolhouses, churches, and prominent points of travel. The reason was because

some people were hesitant about placing letters in the open boxes in front of their houses but would put them in a locked box in a public place.

There also were designated locations where routes intersected and where carriers were able to exchange mails for delivery on the other carriers' routes. When such a change was made, the carrier could cancel the stamp with an indelible pencil or his stamp. Before 1900, rural mail was not required to be cancelled. Postmaster General Order 875, effective August 1, 1900, directed the rural carriers "to cancel all mail collected on their route which may not be delivered farther along before completing their trips." First an indelible pencil was used. Soon, a postmarking device was made available to each carrier.

In summary, the story of mail collection and delivery through the years is a story of many changes and doubtless this will continue in the future. Reasons for changes have been population growth, improvements in travel, needs to economize, etc. Even within the past two years, Washington Post Office has added Route 7 to its rural route system. This change affected township residents south of Interstate 70 that were receiving mail by Route 5. Many small post offices now in operation throughout the country are at this time being scheduled for closing. Others will join the list. Taylorstown may be one of them, according to the postmaster. As progress has brought change, perhaps change will bring progress. The generations to come will be the judge.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

EARLY OIL AND GAS DISCOVERIES

The first oil and gas well drilled in Buffalo Township was developed by Robinson and Guffey on the John McMannus farm, one mile north of Taylerstown. This well, known as McMannus No. 1, was struck in July, 1885, and produced approximately 51 barrels. The derrick is still standing and the well is being used as a gas pressure hole.

This well was big enough to tempt other drillers into this area and the field grew rapidly during 1885 and 1886. By August 1886, the production of the field had increased to such an extent that the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines started to lay a line to that section.

Although there were many wells in this area, a number of wells proved to be dry, like the first ones drilled on the Carson Farm and the first one drilled on the Blayney farm.

During the year of 1887 several wells were drilled and each one reported a good flow of oil. On June 10, 1887 a second well was tried on the Blayney Farm and it came in at 200 barrels a day, on the 16th of June the Donehey well at Taylorstown came in at 225 barrels a day. By October 8, 1887, it was reported that there was a total of 20 good producing wells with a total production of 1,851 barrels. On December 2, 1887 another well was tried on the Carson Farm, south of Taylerstown and it came in dry and with this well being dry, thus it cut off the supposed southern extension of the Field.

The Washington Oil Company was organized on October 7, 1887, by several of the companies in the Taylorstown field. This company is still in business just recently being purchased by the Cabot Oil and Gas from Texas on January 1, 1976. The company employes 22 people and is still located in the same location south of Taylorstown.

The company has approximately 300 wells in the Taylorstown field, with the majority of these wells being drilled in the late 1880's to 1900's. The oil was piped to Meadowlands by gravity until recently. The National Transit Pipe Line Company now uses tank trucks to pick up the oil at key locations along the road and trucks it to Meadowlands. The oil taken from the Taylorstown field is used by the Pennzoil Oil Company making the best motor oil available to the public and it starts right in Taylorstown, Buffalo Township, Pennsylvania.

HISTORY OF STONE QUARRIES IN BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

About 1890, a quarry was opened on what is now the W. C. Ramsey farm just north of Rt. 40 on Rt. 221. The stone was quarried for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Stations in Washington and Wheeling. This quarry is on land originally owned by James Kelly, proprietor of the old tavern that once stood on the west side of the "S" Bridge. In later years William Horn owned the farm, then Mr. Burroughs owned it and now Mrs. Ramsey, a daughter of Mr. Burroughs.

The quarry was first opened some time before 1820. When the National Pike was built through that section, stone for the original telford bed and also for the "S" Bridge were taken from it. Then about 1890 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad quarried a large amount of this sandstone for the stations for Washington and Wheeling.

A story 70 years old, was told by Mr. Crothers (1960), that during the period that the railroad wanted the stone, the B. & O. established a big camp at the quarry and imported a number of Negro workmen from the South. Smallpox suddenly developed and in a very short time 17 of the laborers died. Because of the highly infectious character of this dreaded disease, the victims were hastily buried in one of the large piles of earth that had been taken from the quarry, and which may be seen today.

Mr. Ramsey said that years ago an oil well was drilled on the hill above, and that this sandstone was found to be 90 feet deep.

Mr. Carlyle Gray, State Geologist in 1960, gave the information that this particular sandstone is local, and is part of what is called the Washington formation, a group of rocks which includes sandstone, shale, and coal and is about 250 million years old and is placed in the latest part of Pennsylvania.

With the building of Interstate 70, the quarry on the Ramsey farm was again opened in 1961 by the Fry Coal and Stone Company of Mercersburg, Pa. and stone quarried until sometime in 1963. There were geologists from various parts of the United States who came to study the stone, as it still was not found in any other place.

There is a second stone quarry in the township on what is now the Forrest Clarke farm. Mrs. Earl Kuhn, a former owner of the farm, informed me that she and her husband were always told the stone was quarried for the B. & O. Railroad.

I also contacted Ray Knestrick who could tell me of the quarry on the Ramsey farm but not on the one on the Forrest Clarke farm.

This quarry seemed to be the same type of gray sandstone as found in the quarry on the Ramsey farm and being used by the B. & O. Railroad which may have been worked at the same time in 1890.

GRIST MILLS AND SAW MILLS

There are very few records in the histories of Washington County relative to Water Operated grist mills and saw mills. Most of the information in this chapter has been secured from older citizens, younger historians as well as from family histories as recorded and unrecorded.

In Barkers' map of Washington County - 1867 - a copy of which follows chapter 1, several mills are marked. For grist mills one will see GM and for saw mills SM on this map. Also, in Caldwell's Atlas of Washington County a few of these mills can be located.

In Creigh's History of Washington County, he states, that Buffalo Township is drained by Buffalo Creek and its branches which flow northwest into the Ohio river. Upon this creek are many grist and saw mills.

Earl Forrest states in his History of Washington County that, a log mill was built near Taylorstown at an early date. This was replaced in 1854 by another mill which was destroyed by fire. Later another mill was built and operated by steam. The Buchanan Brothers were the last owners. This mill served many farmers in Buffalo Township.

About one mile south of Sunset Beach was a water mill known as Buffalo Township Flour Mill. This mill was owned and operated by William Henry Stewart. About 1880 it closed and was moved to Claysville.

At an early date, a water powered saw mill was located near the present Buffalo Grange Hall. The race way, which carried water from the water dam to the mill, is visible today. The water dam was located on the Knox farm. It is regrettable that the original owner and builder of this mill is not known.

Below Coffey's Crossing on the Coffey Farm on the same branch of the Buffalo Creek was located a grist mill. The name of the original builder and owner were not known to the writer.

The Irwin Brothers built and operated a saw mill operated by steam in Buffalo Township. This mill was built about 1850. The location is not clear.

On the Ramsey farm, on route 221 south of the S-Bridge, was a water powered saw mill. This mill was in operation about 1814. The race way is visible. This mill was known as Horn's Mill.

Another grist mill was located near the old East Buffalo road. This is south of the East Buffalo Church.

On Wolf's run was located a grist mill. The early history and ownership of this mill is not available.

A water operated mill was built at an early date on the former Nathaniel McDowell farm of route 221. It is thought that this mill was a grist mill. The raceway is visible to this time. This farm is now owned by the Townsend family.

At an early date a distillery was in operation near the Coffey's Crossing. Not too much is known about this operation as no records were available.

HIGHWAYS IN BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

In 1976 Buffalo Township has a total of 56.52 miles of roads, 26.40 in the township maintained system and 30.12 in PennDot or State maintained. At present time all township roads are reddog and stone or stone, some have an oil and chip surface. There are two, (2), County maintained bridges in the township both south of Route 40 at Sunset Beach. The Brownlee bridge on township Route 472 and Smith bridge on township Route 429. The Brownlee bridge was built in 1902 and 1903. The County Commissioners in 1902 were W. G. Shillito, John M. Dunn, and Thomas P. Sloan. Commissioners in 1903 were S. F. Scott, J. F. McClay, and James B. Gibson. The Smith bridge was built in 1910 by Fort Pitt Bridge Works. The County Commissioners were Thomas Hill, G.A. Berry, W. G. Smith. The County Engineers were Chaney and Armstrong.

The township roads have a three, (3), digit number while the state roads are numbered by (62) counts plus three, (3), digit numbers, 62096, 92127, etc. except for route 40 or state number 114 and I-70-798. Routh 40 was rebuilt in 1928 to 1930, and it was opened to traffic in October, 1930. I-70 was finished and turned over to the state, December 10, 1967.

State Route 62127 south of Route 40 was township line, Buffalo, North Franklin, and South Franklin. When I-70 was built the road was moved west to make less bridge span; therefore the Buffalo Township line is 526 feet east of the center of the bridge across I-70.

There are some old wagon trails. Some of these were closed by court order, while others have no record. The original wagon trail from Pittsburgh to Wheeling shows plain just south of Route 40. Starting at the present McKean property on Route 40 it follows the ridge between the Harry Sutherland and Irwin properties; down through the Wright property across 221, up through the woods in present Drut property, along West Penn line and comes on to the township road 474 to John Powell's house, out the ridge along Cooper and Down properties, across 62135 south and Sunset Beach, then up through the Kern place and back on to present Route 40 at the tunnel under Route 40.

There is a road showing on a Washington County map, 1856, from present Ramsey place to old Highland School, but does not show on 1876 map. There was a road from the old Highland School to South Buffalo Cemetary, but it was closed October 30, 1930. It was called "Joke Road."

There was also a road from Caldwell Town, (present Peterson's Service Station), to Crothers Station, but was closed when McGuffey School was erected.

At present, township roads must have a 33 foot right of way unless specified wider. Route 40 is 66 feet wide.

Original Route 40 right of way was acquired in 1806 from property owners' at no cost to the government. It was turned over to the State in 1913-1914.

EARLY AGRICULTURE OF SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Agriculture had its start in this area near the end of the eighteenth century. The State Legislature on March 24, 1785 made provisions for former soldiers of the Revolutionary War to purchase land "West of the Alleghenies."

After the soldiers had bought all their allotments, the remaining land was sold to individuals at twenty cents an acre.

The early settler was required to reside on the land for five years before patent, (Ownership), would be issued.

The settler would claim land with which he had become familiar with in the "Old Country." The German would take the very rich soil in the valleys, while the Scotch would like the higher lands.

First year farmers would make a clearing, raise a cabin, make a shed for their animals, and till the soil around the stumps. In later years they would clear more land as time would allow in between chores.

The basic crops that they planted were buckwheat, rye, wheat, barley, corn, and flax. Almost everything that the farmers raised was used to feed his family and animals. If he had a good year the excess was taken to market to sell or trade for items the farmer could not make.

The early farmer had to improvise all the time, and when the manure from the barn would accumulate around the barn to such a depth to make entering the barn impossible, he would just move the barn or have his neighbors help build a new barn. As time went on and more new ideas were presented by the more prosperous farmers, the settlers would use the manure and limestone to build up the soil. They started experimenting with new types of grasses, (ie... alfalfa, red clover), and the rotation of crops.

All was not work, for the settlers would gather together for apple butter bees, corn-husking, and barn dancing. These affairs would start after evening chores and continue into the early morning hours when there would be a feast and then everyone would go home.

Religion had a very important part in early frontier life. It was strict Presbyterian and helped to control petty crime. If a crime was committed, the church and its members would decide upon the punishment which could be anywhere between not speaking to the accused and the laying on of the rod. If this punishment was not enough, or the accused did not straighten out, the Church would suspend all privileges to the accused.

As farmers prospered, they acquired more land which they formed into large estates. As the land holding grew, so did the need for more help to work the fields and care for the livestock. Thus began the use of slaves. The slaves were mostly indentured servants as there was not enough help to be hired or the money to pay for the labor. By the early 1820's the number of slaves was very small due to the act of 1780 which provided that children of slaves born thereafter shall be free.

As the farmers prospered and crops became bountiful, they had to have better means to get their crops to market. They processed much to a more valuable and less bulky commodity. They transferred grain into whiskey and flour; wool and flax into yarn and cloth; livestock into bacon, beef, tallow, leather, and even shoes. They used riverboats to take their products to the common market at New Orleans.

The farmer has changed from using oxen to pull the plow and harrow to the most modern farm equipment available. With a tractor and four-bottom plow he can plow in one day what used to require at least a week. Where the general farm animals were sheep, hogs, and cattle, today most farmers in this area are dairy farmers with extra hay and grain raised for supplemental income.

CULTURE

The first human beings to have lived in Western Pennsylvania were the so called "Mound Builders." They were once thought to be a distinct race but now are generally believed to have been Indians of the Algonquin stock. Many tribes of Indians traveled over Pennsylvania leaving paths and trails which became roads for the Pioneers. The Lenni Lenaps, (Delawares), and the Mengive, (Iroquois), were the most prominent in 1603. The Indian's civilization was primitive and he lived the life of a savage; yet he was brave and warlike and occupied the soil. He was a prominent figure in the Colonial wars and he did not fail to satisfy his vengeance in scalping the whites and ravaging them. The Iroquois held council meetings, sold land grants and made treaties with the Pioneers. Sometimes the Indians were very peaceful, but then came the struggle of warfare, and during the Revolutionary War, 1774-1782, the Indians joined with the British. The Indians attacked all the settlements that were not protected. After the Revolutionary War the Indians were subdued. The culture of the Indians played an important part in shaping Pennsylvania. Place names of Indian origin survived in every section of the state and many pioneer customs, words, and figures of speech have been passed down to us.

Because deer were plentiful, the Indians wore clothing made of buckskin which was tanned worked into a remarkable softness by the women and sewed with sinew. It was fashioned into hunting shirts, breechcloth leggings and moccasins, that made up the typical male costume, and the loose short-sleeve upper garment worn by the women.

The men usually shaved their scalps with the exception of the center, where the hair was allowed to grow long and was braided into a "scalp lock." The pioneers dressed as the Indians.

The making of clothing and house furnishings were tedious problems for the pioneers. In many households every process from carding of the fiber to making a garment was done at home. Flax, hemp and wool were used for basic materials from which linen, linsey-woolseys, and woolens were made into clothing. The flax had to be soaked or retted, pounded to break up the woody fiber, whipped to remove waste matter and scutched or combed to take out the tangle and short fibers, then spun into thread. The wool had to be brushed, combed and spun. The spun thread was then woven into cloth on a hand operated loom.

Our ancestors wore clothing made from deer, elk and calf-skin with plaited hats made of rushes or oat straw in summer and coon skin for winter. Simple every day clothing was sewn by the women and girls and worn by the common people in the 1770's. Clothing was made from cotton, wool, linen, muslin or silks. They usually patched and mended them over and over again then handed them down to the next of kin, who practically wore them into rags. The

women's dresses had a full skirt with a waist band and a blouse. Necklines were high or covered with a scarf, or collar crossing in front. Women always wore a cap indoors and out. Aprons were also worn. Girls and children's dresses were made similar to the women's. The wealthier women wore elaborate clothing. The usual dress for the pioneer women consisted of linsey petticoat. They wore moccasins, shoe pacts or coarse shoes.

In later times another style of clothing was: Men wore celluloid collars and detached cuffs which could be cleaned with soap and water then dried with a cloth. Men wore arm bands to keep the sleeves from sliding down. Gaiters buttoned around the ankles. Both men and women wore high buttoned shoes, buttoned with button hook. Small boys wore waists, buttoned in front, had a collar, wore short pants and long stockings. Styles changed often, as time went along.

The Indians taught the pioneers how to clear the forests by girdling the bark around the tree, in order to kill the trees. He taught them hunting, fishing and trapping, also how to build shelters. The pioneers adopted the Indian crops of tobacco, corn, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, beans, etc. The Indians taught them how to trap for fur-bearing animals, which brought in a lucrative trade. The Indians not only provided the "dug out canoe" but his paths and trails were used for traveling and commerce. The Indians' culture was similar to the settlers', but the Indians wanted their "happy hunting ground" while the settlers were clearing the land for agriculture.

Some of the early settlers lived for a time in caves or dug-outs until they could build shelters, log cabins or log houses. Later homes were built of wood, stone or brick. Not many were warm. The bedrooms were especially cold as they were not heated. Feather beds and straw mattresses were made after the flax was made into cloth. The cloth was made into a tick and filled with feathers or straw. The ticks were used to sleep on, and sometimes another feather tick was put over the people to keep them warm. Sheets and blankets depended on the raising of sheep and of flax.

Many children and adults dressed by the fireplace, or stove in the kitchen. The large wood boxes were kept filled with wood for the stove and logs for the fireplaces. The fireplace had hooks of various lengths where hung "cooking pots." A pot with legs was a baking oven.

Every one worked diligently. The women and children helped to feed the cattle, pigs, turkeys and chickens. They milked the cows, worked in the barn and harvest fields. Each had his own chores to do and did them willingly. Children carried wood and water to the house. The children had fun hunting for hidden hen

and turkey nests. The children had farm animals and fowl for pets. They loved them and cared for them. Many interesting stories can be told about the children and their pets.

The Pioneers were attracted to the beautiful valleys, rolling hills, and forested areas in Buffalo Township, Washington County. They found it a very suitable place to live. Here the colonists built better homes as time went on.

Trees were cut down for building purposes, rail fences, sleds, furniture and farm implements. The settlers built barns, spring houses, chicken coops and pig pens.

There were colonists that took up farming, some cattle raising, others sheep raising which was very profitable for wool.

The farmers raised swine, cows, horses, ponies, sheep, chickens, turkeys and guineas.

Small farms had enough land for a garden and an orchard. They had a cow, several pigs and chickens for their own use.

Young trees were set out for a fruit orchard, also berry and strawberry plants and a grape arbor.

Buffalo Creek and its tributaries flowed through many of the farms, providing water for their cattle. Water from ponds and springs was carried for household use. A "shoulder-carrying yoke", a wooden device went around the neck, so that a pail of water or milk could be carried on each shoulder.

Planting season depended upon the weather. Sometimes it was so cold, with deep snows, that planting of grains and gardens was extremely late. Then with changing weather, and spring came early, the gardens could be planted early. The farmers could have sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, egg plant, beans, onions, beets, etc. by the Fourth of July.

The farmers were up early and worked late at night. Lanterns were used for light in the barn, candles and lamps in the home.

While the farmers were in the barn or doing their morning chores, the mothers were preparing breakfast. Food such as fried ham, sausage, buckwheat cakes, fried mush, griddle cakes, corn bread, coffee, etc.

Rain barrels were set to catch rain water for washing. The water was heated in a kettle over an open fire. Women washed on

a wash board and wrung the clothes by hand. Later different types of washers were invented. Home made soap, "Gold Dust Twins" and also lye was used in the water. Clothes were boiled to free them from discolor and stains. Clothes were then starched and hung on a line outside to dry.

Ironing was done the next day which took all day. And irons were heated on the stove, which had to be heated many times.

Cleaning house, baking, cooking, sewing, papering, making braided and hooked rugs, painting, quilting, making apple butter, soap, drying fruits, and making hominy were some of the many chores.

Mothers had to rear the family. Sometimes a large family of six to twelve or more children. She taught the older children how to care for the younger ones. She taught the girls all she knew about cooking and sewing. Religion and education were also taught at home.

Neighbors helped neighbors in raising barns and homes, in harvesting, sheep shearing, butchering, etc. Women helped each other in making soap, quilting, making apple butter, etc.

Springtime and summer time were busy seasons, but now comes Autumn with corn to cut and husk, potatoes to dig, apples to pick, cider to make, some vegetables to be stored or buried, cabbage to make into sauerkraut, apple butter to make, walnuts, hickory nuts, butter nuts, hazel nuts and chestnuts to be shaken from the trees after a heavy frost and picked up from the ground. The nuts were kept for home use and some sold. The grain was beaten out with flails.

Later the threshing machine would go from farm to farm to thresh the wheat, oats and rye. Farmers went along to help their neighbor. The women prepared a bountiful meal for the workers.

ENTERTAINMENT

There was entertainment for the pioneers and some are in existence today; jugs, reels, ballads, minuet, waltz, square dancing, singing, mouth organ, organ playing, and fiddle playing. Checkers, chess and dice. There were some educational puzzles and games. Box and pie socials were held in the schools. The funds received were to buy books for the library and for balls, bats and games. Everyone enjoyed these socials and they were very profitable. A young man made a bid on a pretty decorative box, which was filled with a delicious lunch for two. Often a young man would bid against the bidder, especially if he knew the young bidder would pay a good price to eat with a special girl. School contest and the literary society were held in Buffalo Township schools, Washington County. The society would meet at different schools and have spelling bees, extemporaneous speaking, readings, etc. to see which school would win the contests. Spelling down was especially good and they were held in most of the schools on Friday afternoons. The children would study hard and many became good spellers. School programs were held for entertainment before the box and pie socials, before the holidays and last day of school. These were enjoyed both by the children, parents and neighbors. A basket picnic was enjoyed by all. Children received a book and certificate for perfect attendance and a gift was presented to the teacher for her efforts. A magician often came to the school to entertain the children, who paid a small admission. The children were very curious and enjoyed his magic tricks. Circuses, circus parades and carnivals were very exciting, both for children and adults. Church bazaars were held in East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. They were very profitable for needs of the church. Also an annual supper was held at the church, then finally at the home of James McLoney on Route 40, National Highway. A very large crowd attended. These suppers were held by the "Women's Missionary Society." Hay rides were very popular. Just fill the wagon's bed with hay, drawn by horses, and away the young folks went singing, joking, and laughing. Oh, what a merry group! Another was the bob sled filled with straw, and drawn by horses with sleigh bells ringing loud and clear, as they rode gaily along clothed with scarves, warm coats, mittens and heavy robes to put over their feet. This was a picturesque ride if it were a clear moonlight night; the snow on the ground, trees, bushes and houses and shadows were a sight to remember. The Old Swimming Hole was enjoyable and a past-time for the boys and a life time remembrance.

Running, jumping, wrestling and climbing the trees were other pasttimes. Birthday parties were a delight for the children. Sometimes a maple sugar party or a molasses taffy-pull was great fun. A pan filled with thick maple syrup was put out on the snow, soon it became a soft candy. The thick maple syrup could also be stirred until it became candy. Pop corn and pop corn balls were enjoyed by the family.

Serenades were held in their honor, when a couple got married. When dusk came all the friends and neighbors with their noise makers of all kinds went to the house where the couple was staying. The serenaders pounded, blew whistles, yelled, stamped their feet on the porch and made all kinds of noises to have the couple appear. After the serenade the couple treated the serenaders.

GERMAN QUAKERS - DUTCH QUAKERS

William Penn, being a Quaker, spent his time in parts of Europe preaching. In 1671 in Germany and 1677 in parts of Europe, he tried to get people to join him in his religious beliefs. He was successful and many German Quakers and Dutch Quakers came to Pennsylvania and some Quakers came to Buffalo Township, Washington County. They were very religious and didn't believe in social life. They believed in "going to meetings" hospitality and good clean living. Later on they joined others in more social life. The Quakers were mostly farmers and were industrious, frugal, thrifty and religious. Some were millers, weavers, carpenters, wheelwrights, merchants, traders, and manufacturers of iron, glass and pottery. They favored elementary schooling but were not much interested in higher education.

Germans, Scotch Irish, English Quakers, Swedes, Welsh and Dutch were all colonial settlers in Pennsylvania. Many of these moved from Virginia and Maryland when the boundaries were settled in 1774 between the states. They brought their cultural heritage with them. The English, Welsh and Quakers lived for a time in caves and dugouts until they could build log cabins, clear the forests to plant their crops, always helping each other. The average pioneer was a farmer. They worked very hard to improve their land, build better houses, churches and schools. Their social relaxations were helping their neighbors in house-raising, corn-husking, flax-pulling, and quilting parties. During all their social events they were very hospitable and served delicious food and drink - ale, whiskey, beer, cider etc.

The Scotch Irish came directly from Scotland. They were not patient, painstaking people, very much unlike the Germans and the English, but they were courageous, self-reliant, aggressive and hardy. They organized the Presbyterian Church and church schools. They were hard workers and hard fighters and were successful in helping to build the government. They were very neighborly, always entertaining and were heavy drinkers.

PEOPLE OF BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

Descendants of the pioneers living in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania may be proud and grateful to claim them as their ancestors. Look around and see what great results have been obtained from the labors of these early settlers. Many of them had already suffered much in their mother countries before coming to America. Some of these were religious persecution, peasantry, economic conditions, unemployment, servitude, which was cruel peasantry, etc. Around 1765 these settlers came to America and again these people endured hardships as pioneers. These hardships are unbelievable today with all the advantages we have gained from their sufferings. They were faced with no homes, schools or churches, forests, Indians, lack of food, bitter cold weather and wild animals. Again many became slaves or servants. Negroes were made slaves and cruelly treated. There was no government to help these people. All these things had to be mastered by the people. The immigrants had their culture already started in their mother countries. Many had their education in music, art, literature, religion, law, medicine, and trades - craftsmen, farmers, welders, weavers, carpenters, teachers, etc. They came by way of the Cumberland Gap, (Route 40), National Highway by horseback, pack horses, by oxen and some walked. Some came in Conestoga wagons with broad wheels and canvas-covered tops. These brought great loads of merchandise across the mountains. These were drawn by six heavy horses. There were passenger coaches, mail coaches and the pony express, all traveling the National Highway. Long lines of men, women and children walking. Negro slaves tied two by two were seen on the highway.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1851, added so much to transportation in Buffalo Township. There were both freight and passenger trains.

At the time of the settlers the Indians forced them to leave their work and their rudely constructed homes and take refuge in the forts and remain until the danger was over. After their return, often they would find their cabins in ashes and not too frequently their family killed or taken prisoners. Today we enjoy the peaceful, quiet, happy home, with liberty and happiness. Neighbors help each other and share all trials and tribulations. We, in Buffalo Township, are interested in better schools, roads, farming methods, also in our township officials, teachers, ministers, trades and governmental affairs. We are especially interested in education and religion. The parents guide the children in behavior, self-reliance, social affairs, and discipline. Our ancestors believed in these even if it did take a trip to the wood shed, to keep a good understanding. Everyone must have a sense of "security."

EDUCATION

The Quakers favored elementary schools but were not in favor of higher education. The Catholic, Germans, and Protestants wanted higher education for their children especially so they could read the Bible. The Scotch Irish children attended the church schools under the control of local government. Their schools were founded and maintained by the Presbyterian Church. Most of the early schools were church schools or private schools. Children who didn't go to school were taught by their parents. The church schools were taught by the ministers. Neighborhood schools helped more children to have the opportunity to get an education. Schools were so far away from the settlements that many children could not attend. Some private schools were founded and taught by private tutors engaged by the wealthy. Schools called Charity Schools were established to furnish free instruction for the poor. Once school buildings became more numerous and the people became more interested in education, all children could go to school, receive an elementary education and many went on to college. There were a few newspapers, the Pittsburgh Gazette and the Washington Observer now called the Observer-Reporter were the two oldest. (Books read - The Youth Companion, The Farmers Magazine, The Old Farmers Almanac, McGuffey Reader), The Bible was the most read book. After education t a good foot-hold, books, magazines, catalogues and almanacs were available.

MUSIC

There were some churches and schools that had singing, also some families had music in their homes. Taverns had singing and dancing. The nineteenth century was really the beginning of music.

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Dutch - Dutch door or stoop with benches on either side.

Sweeds - Log cabin, the traditional habitation of the frontiersman.

Germans - The steep roof with rows of sloping dormers.

English-Colonial style became Pennsylvania Colonial. Master carpenter showed considerable skill in designing the arch buildings they erected. Skilled carpenters worked on details for doorways, cornice, mantle peices, stairways and cornices.

Painting - Painting was late in beginning and slow in developing. The Lord's Supper in 1720 by Gustavus Hesselus.

Medicine - Was little known until after 1730.

COUNTRY DOCTOR

The early pioneers were quite often ill due to cold houses, inadequate clothing, exposure to bad weather, lack of sanitary conditions or hygienic knowledge and presence of a large number of insects and snakes. Often someone would ride a horse several miles to the doctor's office to tell him of sickness as there were no telephones. The country doctor would be called out all hours of the night and day. He traveled through mud and dust in the summer and through snow and bitter cold in winter. He carried a small black satchel with pills of all kinds and some liquid medicines, especially cough syrup. The doctor had an office in his home where he attended the sick who visited him there. Many home remedies were given by the mother. Some of these were sulphur molasses for colds and upset stomach. Mother made poultices out of pitch for sores, also bread and milk poultices. Mustard plasters for aches and pains, sweating for fever, were the general remedies. Many children and adults died because of no medications suitable to the disease that they had.

Many of the Indian babies and children died from the white children's diseases. The country doctor brought many children into the world. Today very few people can have a house call by his physician, but must go to his office or to the hospital.

MOVING AND HOUSE CLEANING

Moving and house cleaning came in March. Many people moved from place to place every year to improve their living conditions.

House cleaning was a very busy time. Stoves were taken down, carpets taken up, which was a task, because the tacks had to be pulled out. The carpet was taken out on the line and beaten to get out all the dust. The woodwork and floors were washed. Newspaper was put on the walls. Mattresses had to be refilled with new straw and feather mattresses aired. Most of the time furniture was rearranged to make the room more livable.

Mosquitoes were gone, but flies were a menace. Fly paper, as sticky as could be, was put out to catch them. When the flies became unbearable the people tried to shoo them outside by swinging cloths or newspapers at them.

GAMES AND TOYS

The children received plenty of fresh air, a place to romp and play and plenty of exercise for strong, healthy bodies. The in-

formal games allowed all children to participate. Thus the children learned rules for sharing and skills that were essential for training. They learned the value of leadership and independence. The parents enjoyed playing games with their children, which united the family with togetherness and security. These games were played and many are played today: Prisoner's Base, Drop the Handkerchief, Pussy in the Corner, Hide and go to Seek, Crack the Whip, Ante Over, Statue, Leap Frog, Button, Button, Who Has the Button, Ring Around the Rosy, Cross Tag, All Caught, Run Sheep Run, Baseball, Musical Chairs, Clap in Clap out, Farmer in the Dell, Go in and out the Window, Pig in the Parlor Bull in the Pen, London Bridge, Pin the Tail on the Donkey, Blind Man's Bluff, Charades, Hop Scotch, and Old Witch.

Past times were enjoyed jumping rope, sled riding, jumper riding, making forts, skating, swimming, running, jumping, fishing, and climbing trees. The boys and men imitated noise of every bird and beast of the woods. Turkeys and animals were coaxed by these sounds and killed for food.

TOYS FOR BOYS

The boys' toys were toys that could be made with a jack knife as whistles, pop-guns, tops of different kinds, windmills, kites, marbles and some stuffed animals.

TOYS FOR GIRLS

Girls' toys consisted of stuffed, rag dolls, corn husk dolls, carved wood dolls, china dolls that were imported, paper dolls, (Puppets) Punch and Judy and stuffed toys, also dishes, play furniture, sleds.

GROCER AND COUNTRY STORE

The people depended on the grocer for commodities they needed. The housewife wrote a list of what she needed for the following week, and gave it to the grocer. When the grocery bill was paid the grocer gave the children a bag of candy.

Harry Mumper from Taylorstown, Mike Todd from Crothers Station and Sam Poland from Washington delivered groceries to Buffalo Township people. Later Holmes Store at Coffey's Crossing started a general store. Many goods came in large packages and the storekeeper had to cut, pour, and measure, wrap and tie them in smaller amounts.

Many things came in barrels such as pickles, vinegar, flour, crackers, whale oil, cereals, chewing tobacco, salt pork, etc. Nails came in kegs and molasses in a hogshead.

Cloth, needles, thread, coffee, small tools, tin-ware and many other articles were found in the country store.

Customers would bring in jugs for vinegar and molasses. They brought any products they had such as eggs, butter, cheese, brooms, potatoes, skeins of yarn, wool, dried apples and berries and exchange them for needed supplies.

Up until 1860 no paper bags were used, so the grocer wrapped things in brown paper in the form of a cornucopia.

Stores of 1800's featured a stove, where loungers would gather, play checkers, whittle or tell stories, or jokes, eat cheese and crackers, chew tobacco and spit tobacco juice at a distant spitton.

THE MECHANIC ARTS

The early settlers had no mills for grinding grain, no tanners for making leather, no smith for making or repairing farm machinery or implements, no carpenters, no tailors, no cabinet workers, no shoemakers or weavers. Manufacturers did not exist. Every family did for themselves.

There was a hominy block in most homes. This block with the use of a pestle made corn into hominy.

A grater, a circular piece of tin with perforated holes made with a punch, was used in making corn meal by rubbing dry corn over it.

A loom was in nearly every home. It was quite heavy. Linsey was a cloth made from flax, also linen and wool were woven.

Every family tanned their own leather. A tan vat was a large trough sunk to the upper edge in the ground. The bark was taken off the wood and pounded on a block with an axe or mallet. Ashes, instead of lime, were used to take off the hair. Bear's oil, hog's lard and tallow were used to soften the leather. The leather was made black by mixing soot and hog's lard. The people made their own clothes, shoes, and moccasins. There was always someone near who was mechanically gifted that made many useful articles for himself and his neighbors.

They only had a few tools - metal knife, axe, sickle, scythe. Their plows, harrows with wooden teeth and sleds were made of wood but made well.

BERRIES AND FRUITS

The early settlers found wild strawberries, black berries, goose berries, grapes, wild plums, wild cherries, black berries, crab apples, black haws, and paw-paws. Most berries were small. Children were very fond of crab apples and black haws. Some people were fond of paw-paws. Scarcely any beast would eat them. Even the omnivorous hog never ate them but raccoons were fond of them. Peach, pear and apple trees did very well in 1806 unless a frost injured the blossoms. Nuts were plentiful - Hickory, walnut, chestnut, hazel, pig and butternuts.

ANIMALS

There were deer, bear, elk, panther, otter, mink, beaver, squirrels, raccoon and wolves. Bear, deer and wild turkey provided meat for the settlers.

BIRDS

Woodpeckers, crows, blackbirds, ravens, buzzards, bald eagles, wild turkey, wood cock, sparrows, robin, pigeon, pheasant, duck, geese, cardinal, lark, Bob White.

SNAKES

Two very poisonous snakes were the rattlesnake and copperhead. There were numerous nonpoisonous snakes. The people were bitten often by the rattlesnakes.

PEDDLERS

Peddlers were common and would bring their wares to show the housewife - trinkets, handkerchiefs, table clothes, bedspreads, thread, needles, scissors, buttons and gadgets. The "tin peddler" drove a horse and cart and had all kinds of utensils fastened to the cart, inside and outside - tea kettles, coffee and tea pots, tin cups, tin pans, buckets, basins, etc. These peddlers were welcome, not only because of his wares, but he would tell all the happenings and bring news to the people of Buffalo Township, Washington County. Some of the people had papers and magazines but most of the news came from the country grocer, mailman, doctor or from their own residents. The peddlers traveled from place to place and really could tell some sad, good, exciting stories and happenings.

NATURE LOVERS

The pioneer people in Buffalo Township, Washington County, were nature lovers. They knew the names of the trees, wild flowers, roots and herbs. They learned how to plant vegetables and prepare them for the table and for winter use. They knew about the animals, their life, food and usefulness. They would catch frogs, fish, eels and turtles from the ponds and creeks. They knew the names and calls of birds. They watched the spider weave its web and trap the insects for food. They watched the ants at work and the bees making honey. They killed the wild turkey, rabbit, deer, bear, buffalo, squirrel and groundhog for food. They trapped for fur-bearing animals and sold their pelts. Often children and adults would suck the sweet juice from the sugar cane. Many wild strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, grew wild and were picked and used for food. Pies were made from some of the berries. Hazel nuts, butternuts, walnuts and hickory nuts were plentiful. Today people are still proud of the nature around them and have beautiful yards with trees, shrubs and flowers. During the County Fair, people enter their exhibits.

What could be more precious and beautiful than nature? "God has given it to us."

UNEMPLOYED MEN

There were unemployed men who were called "Tramps." They traveled the road day after day, stopping at farm houses asking for something to eat. Sometimes they would offer to chop wood, carry water or do some other chore to pay for their eats but usually the man would eat and take to the road again. There were many who would ride the freight cars but if the brakeman saw them he would make them get off at the next siding. There was a saying that the tramp marked the houses that were good for something good to eat and those that were not and remembered where the cross dogs were. These tramps would sleep in the farmers' barns, sheds or in haystacks at night. We are told that the tramps had their own "sign language." Buffalo Township people were very hospitable to these travelers. They served many of these people a hearty meal. Many stories can be told by the elderly people. Once a very old man with a long stick on which he had tied a bundle of his belongings, and also a bundle under his arm, leaning on a cane, stopped at a house and said "I'm very hungry and tired. Would you please give me something to eat?" Eating a generous helping of food and drinking several cups of good, fresh coffee, he thanked graciously for the food and walked down the walk, as far as he could be heard saying "GOD BLESS YOU." How appreciative this man was, and to this day no one coming to this house goes away hungry.

GATHERINGS

Corn Huskings
Weddings
Funerals
House Raising

Butchering
Apple Butter
Maple Syrup
Quilting

Among the multitude of domestic industries that were practiced on the frontier farms, the most important had to do with the transformation of the products of the farm, or nature into food, clothing or shelter. After the harvest was over came the slaughtering of and dressing of hogs and cattle, also the processes of preserving the meat so that a supply would be available throughout the year. The hams, shoulders, and sides were salted and hung in the smokehouse over smoldering green hickory wood, sometimes stuffed sausages were hung up to be smoked, too. Sides could be packed in salt brine for salt pork. The trimmings from the ham's sides and shoulders were ground through a sausage grinder for sausage.

Beef might be dried, canned or smoked.

Wheat and rye were ground into flour and made into rolls, bread or biscuits. Corn was made into hominy or corn meal.

Canning was unknown but fruit and vegetables were preserved by drying, some were buried in the ground and covered with straw then earth, or they were stored in a cool place.

Apple butter took several hours to make. The apples were peeled cored and quartered. Then they were put into an iron or copper kettle over a fire outdoors. Boiled-down cider was added and the apples were stirred and stirred until it became applesauce. Cinnamon, cloves and allspice were added and stirred until it became thick.

Soap-making was done by putting old lard and grease into an iron kettle over a fire outdoors. Rain water and lye, (leeching wood ashes), were added and stirred until it became soap. The soap was left in the kettle to harden, then cut into pieces. Home made soap was used for washing and cleaning purposes.

Autumn was the time for candle-making, as the weather was cool enough for the candle to harden. The materials used were tallow, beeswax and bayberry. Wicks were made from milkweed fibers or loosely woven cotton, These wicks, about twelve inches long, would be draped over a rod about fifteen inches long and twisted. This

was dipped and cooled many times until the candle became the right size. The candle was placed upright to cool. Molds were made after 1700 which made candle-making easier. Candles were used in nearly every room.

Husking bees were very enjoyable. The corn shocks were moved from the fields to the barn. The neighbors would come to the barn for the husking bee. If a girl found a red ear of corn she was kissed by all the men. The husking bee was followed by a feast. The floor was cleared and the fiddler played for the folks who danced, by lantern light, until midnight.

During the colonial period most women could sew and quilt. All the scraps of cloth from sewing were saved and cut into squares, rectangles, triangles and other shapes, hundreds and hundreds of pieces, which were sewed in various designs for the quilt. The star quilt depicted nature flowers, leaves, ferns, birds, etc. Memory quilts were pieces taken from mother's wedding gown, grand-pap's wedding shirt, from a person's garment who died, etc. Many patch-work and crazy quilts were made. Treasure quilt was one which was put into a chest to keep for a special occasion, - if a daughter got married it could be given to her or kept as an heirloom. After the quilt was made the ladies prepared a delicious dinner, men were invited and their appetites were great. Everyone had a good time - joking, laughing and kidding each other. This was followed by the fiddler playing for the folks who danced until midnight. The young men would take their favorite girls home. "I was seeing Nellie Home" was a song which became a favorite.

Logrolling or house raisings were also bees in which the community participated. When a barn, a house or building had to be built the neighbors would build certain sections and raise these parts up with large poles and put them in place. The building would be built practically by the end of the day.

The maple trees were tapped in the spring and the sap caught in wooden troughs or buckets. The sap was boiled down in an iron kettle or vat over an outdoor fire to make the syrup. If boiled longer, it became maple sugar or candy.

Weddings were festive occasions to which many guests were invited. They were celebrated about noon, at the bride's parents home. The wedding was followed by an elaborate dinner, sports and games, often continuing into the next day.

Funerals were something similar to weddings, all the neighbors and relatives were invited, the house was put in order, scrubbed and dusted, a bountiful supply of food was prepared and served to

all the guests including those who sat up with the dead, and those who returned to the home after the funeral.

Every occasion of all the bees, and other entertainment was a great gathering for all. Dancing, singing, sports and games took place and quite a lot of drinking of whiskey, wine, cider, rum. The taverns were also a place for entertainment, news, music, dancing and drinking.

Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be.
The last of life for which The first was made:
Our times are in His hand. Who said, "A whole I planned."
Youth shows but half; trust God. See all nor be afraid.

Robert Browning

TRAVEL 1800-1976

The early travelers walked, rode horses and ponies to where they were going. Later the people traveled by conestoga wagons, stage coaches, carts, buggies, surries and sleighs.

Early in 1900 the automobile was invented. Some of the models were the Hupp, Franklin, Winston, Lafayette, Chandler, Richenbacker, Dusenburg, Model T Ford, Buick, Cadillac and Overland. The automobile brought shouts of joy from some of the people, but fright by others.

Some of the cars had canvas tops and curtains that snapped on for the sides and back. Great improvement was made when the hard tops, and better materials were used in making the cars.

The roads were narrow, rough and sometimes impassible. The roads would get very muddy and cars would get stuck. The occupants would get out and push the car out, or a farmer would hitch his horses to the car and pull it out.

Other problems were when the car had a flat tire. The car had to be jacked up, wheel taken off, inner tube patched, tire replaced and pumped up with air, by use of a hand pump.

Sometimes radiators would get hot and the water would boil away. The radiator had to be refilled.

Often the car would run out of gas. Someone would have to walk, sometimes quite a distance, to get gas. Service stations are available to take care of these necessities today.

During the winter, chains had to be put on the tires. The chains would break and had to be repaired. Many cars would get stuck in the snow and often remain in the drifts until the road could be reopened.

Yes, there were problems, but the car brought happiness to the people. One could take trips through the country, visit their loved ones, go to town, have picnics away from home, go to meetings, carnivals, shows and fairs. The car saved time for the people, in case of an emergency.

A person is very fortunate and very proud to be the owner of a valuable antique car.

Today people have faster travel by automobile, bus, train, airplane and jet. What will the next century bring?

CULTURAL PROGRESS FROM 1900 - 1976

The period of 1900 - 1976 has been a very progressive period, a very interesting, exciting growing period.

People have settled down in a permanent place, and are more secured and contented. They have seen many changes from the 1800's. New farm machines and tools have been manufactured and made farming easier. Housewives enjoy much easier work in the home, with better cooking utensils, gas or electric stove, washing machines, refrigerator, deep freezer, better home furnishings, furnaces, water in the home, bathrooms, electrical appliances of all kinds. People have more time to enjoy sports, organizations, travel, and many women have found work in all fields, if they wish to do extra work.

During the early 1900's the one room schools were well attended, but they have all been closed for better grade schools and middle schools; also a junior-senior high school has been built. Bus transportation takes the children to and from school. Most of the children's activities are associated with the school, such as, basketball, football, baseball, and wrestling. Music, choirs, instrumental music, marching bands, parades, extra and are in competition with other schools.

The 4-H, an agricultural organization, for boys and girls, the boys and girls scouts of America, and the grange organization are well attended by the children.

Bicycle riding, swimming, dancing, music, sports, automobiles, motor bikes, library reading, radio, television, parties, church activities and parties are past time for children.

Many children reared in Buffalo Township have married and moved from the township to find homes elsewhere. Some have remained on the farm.

The general store had been replaced by the super-markets, and by large independent stores and Malls.

Two wars have been fought in this period. World War I, 1914-1918, and World War II, 1943-1945. We were also involved in the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Beginning in 1973-? we have and are being faced with many hardships financially, economically and politically. Fuel problems, heavy taxes, rise in food prices, and cost of clothing, strikes, crime, drugs and alcoholism. We

must strive to overcome these problems by uniting to solve them in the future.

Let us reaffirm our belief in a dynamic spirit that will continue to nurture and guide us as we prepare to solve them in the future.

Gerald Ford
President of the United States, 1976

Some songs that were sung in School and Church and Community Activities in Buffalo Township. Many songs were sung by the Great-Grandparents, grandparents, parents, children and grandchildren.

America
The Star Spangled Banner
Oh, Sussanna
Home, Sweet Home
De Captown Races
Turkey in the Straw
The Blue-Tail Fly
Auld Lang Syne
Clementine
Carry Me Back to Old Virginny
Old Folks at Home
Down in the Valley
Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair
Flow Gently, Sweet Afton
Annie Laurie
Lonesome Road
Casey Jones
Red River Valley
I Been Working on the Railroad
Blow the Man Down
We'll be Comin' Round the Mountain
Home on the Range
Battle Hymn of the Republic
John Brown's Body
Yankee Doodle
Johnny, Git Your Gun
Pop, Goes the Weasel
The Farmer in the Dell
Quilting Party
Amazing Grace
Woodman Spare That Tree
Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too
Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean
Dixie's Land
When Johnny Comes Marching Again
Marching Through Georgia
Deep River
When the Saints Go Marching In
Oh, Dem Golden Slippers
Shall We Gather at the River
Old-Time Religion
I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen
Bringing in the Sheaves
The Sidewalks of New York
On the Banks of the Wabash
Sweet Adeline
Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie
In the Evening by the Moonlight

Home on the Range
Onward, Christian Soldiers
Songs from the Psalter-U.P. Church, 1912.
God Our Strenth
God a Very Present Help
Divine Love
Family Happiness
Old Hundredth
Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes
O Little Town of Bethlehem
O Come, All Ye Faithful
Deck the Halls
The First Noel
Joy to the World
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
Silent Night
A Mighty Fortress Is Our God
My Faith Looks Up to Thee
All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name
Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah
Day is Dying in the West
Fairest Lord Jesus
Stand Up Stand Up for Jesus
Jesus Savior, Pilot Me
Shall We Gather at the River
Rock of Ages
Swing Low, Sweet Chariot
Steal Away
Nobody Knows the Trouble I see
The Old Rugged Cross
Good Night, Ladies
Independence - 1776
God Save America - 1776
What a Friend we Have in Jesus
My Wild Irish Rose
Moonlight on the River Colorado
Loves Old Sweet Song
In The Garden
In the Merry Month of June
On the Road to Mandelay
Wearin' of the Green
Take Me out to the Ball Game
Whispering Hope
Perfect Day
Mother of Mine
In the Little Red School-House
Grandfathers Clock

When you and I were Young Maggie
I'm Looking over a Four Leaf Clover
Annabelle Lee
I Love to Tell the Story
Softly and Tenderly
Crossing the Bar
Long, Long Ago
Let Me Call You Sweetheart
Nearer, My God, to Thee
The Old School Bell
What are the Glad Bells Ringing
School Days
Minuet
God Bless America
Brahms Lullabye
Margie
Redwing
Bicycle Built for Two

GRANGE HISTORY

The Grange was organized in 1867 by seven men known as the "Founder's of the Order," Patrons of Husbandry. They were J. R. Thompson, William Saunders, F. M. McDowell, W. M. Ireland, John Trimble, Oliver Hudson Kelly, A. B. Gost. the purpose of the organization was to bridge the gap that existed between the North and the South, an aid to work in cooperation with Legislators and the Rural Americans. A few of many aids and benefits to Rural people, namely: 1. In 1896 Rural Free Delivery, 2. In 1878 the Grange became the first organization to endorse teaching of Agriculture in rural public schools, 3. In 1930 Soil Conservation Service was established through diligent support of the Grange, 4. 1954 Farm Credit Act was signed at the White House and National Master Herschel D. Mewson as principal participant and responsible for the white lines used on the State highways. Many, many more aids for the betterment of all have originated in local Granges and found their way to State Legislation. It was also where families could gather for recreation and fellowship and spiritual guidance.

Buffalo Grange #1523 was organized March 30, 1912 with 35 Charter members. The third meeting they had 41 members and four applicants. At the end of the first year the membership was 139. Our present membership is 178. The attendance at our meetings has remained steady through the years, (35-55). Our first meeting place was in the old Cleland School. Many good times was had by all in the community as they attended Box and Pie socials, Square Dancing, Oyster and other suppers, held for the benefit of a Grange Hall. The women then as now are busy cooking, sewing aprons and selling cookbooks; also the Grange helps support all benefits such as Cancer, Crippled Children, Blind, Tuberculosis Association and any family in need. We are a non-profit organization with the above activities and yearly dues of \$4.25 per member and we remain in good financial standing. July 1938 we purchased ground from Oliver and Annie Hess for a site for the hall. August 28, 1943 the Green Valley Dance hall was purchased and members helped in the removal to our site. The building was under the supervision of Milton Clark, much work being done by the members. Our last meeting in Cleland School, (which held many fond memories of school and Grange.)

The first meeting in the new hall was January 19, 1945, 37 years after the organization with the Installation of Officers with William Newman as Master. The Dedication was October 26, 1945 with State Officers present. A Bible for the Altar was presented in memory of Mrs. F. C. McElwain. The mortgage was burned January 18, 1946. In 1965 we had an urgent need for a Junior Meeting room as we had 38 children. With the aid of their Matron Helen Ewart and families we worked toward that realization of meeting room and rest rooms and a drilled well. It was completed and work was again under the supervision of Milton Clark. In 1970 we purchased additional property for

parking from Earl and Charlotte Winters Closser, (owners of the former Hess farm). We have a 60 year member Irene Flack Seybert, Robert Seybert, (55 years), Willard Seybert, (56 years), Sarah Boone Seybert, (57 years), Lawrence and Martha Ely- Edwin Boone are all 50 year members.

The Officers of 1912

Master - Samuel Flack
 Overseer - E. T. Boone
 Lecturer - Harry Knox
 Steward - James J. Cleland
 Assistant Steward - John Harshman
 Lady Assistant Steward - Nellie Flack
 Chaplain - Samuel Cleland
 Treasurer - J. D. Irwin
 Secretary - Mary Coffey
 Gatekeeper - C. E. McConnell
 Ceres - Mrs. J. A. Flack
 Pomona - Mrs. E. T. Boone
 Flora - Mrs. Harry Knox

The Officers of 1976

Robert Moore
 Earl Closser
 Shirley Lyle Sanders
 Forrest Clarke
 Gaylord Miller
 Lois Gorby Dillie
 Zelma Elliott
 Roy Mounts Sr.
 Ruth Gorby Walker
 Gaylord Shaw
 Eillen Leppert
 Lotise Cheek
 Ethel Calvert

Masters who have served 1912 - 1976

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Samuel Flack | 11. Henry Bruce |
| 2. F. C. McElwain | 12. Willard Seybert |
| 3. John A. Flack | 13. Milton Clark |
| 4. C. E. McConnell | 14. James Miller |
| 5. J. N. McDowell | 15. Earl Closser |
| 6. James J. Cleland | 16. Thomas Walker |
| 7. Earl Kuhn | 17. Robert McClellan |
| 8. Harry McKee | 18. Roy Mounts Sr. |
| 9. Albert Flack | 19. Robert Moore |
| 10. William Newman | 20. Jack Gorby |

MORE GLEANINGS FROM THE HILLS AND DALES OF BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

Reverend Henry Woods

Reverend Henry Woods, D.D., professor emeritus of Washington and Jefferson College has been identified with the college for more than forty-two years and was an active teacher for over thirty-nine years. Since 1907 he was the pastor of East Buffalo Church. Dr. Woods was born in Missouri and was the son of Andrew and Rebecca Brison Woods.

Dr. Woods was married to Mary L. Ewing, a daughter of the Honorable John H. Ewing, who was one of the oldest residents of Washington. They had four children that reached maturity. Margaret, wife of William B. Hamilton a missionary in China; Mary N. at home; John N., general manager of sales for Carnegie Steel Company at Cincinnati, Ohio; and Francis H., an attorney at Washington, Pa. Both sons are graduates of Washington and Jefferson College.

John McDowell

John McDowell a prominent citizen and a Justice of the Peace of Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania was born in this township in 1820 and was the son of Joseph and Jane Milligan McDowell and a grandson of Nathaniel McDowell, who was born in Scotland and was an early settler in Washington County.

John McDowell had excellent educational advantages. He attended what is now Washington and Jefferson College. Later his attention was directed along agricultural lines and became very much interested in raising of Saxony - Merino sheep. Wool gathering in this section had been a very important industry. For years Mr. McDowell made a study of this industry and became such an authority on the subject that when the tariff bill was under consideration during the administration of President McKinley, he was an important witness called before the committee. He was a personal friend of President McKinley.

From the soft and pliable wool obtained from his sheep Mr. McDowell had fashioned the beautiful suit of clothes worn by President McKinley at the time of his second inauguration. From the same web of cloth many members of the family had suits or cloaks made.

Mr. McDowell was President of the Pennsylvania State Agriculture Society for a number of years and at the time of his death was serving as commissioner of the Cumberland Road, an appointment made by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

John McDowell was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Brownlee and they were the parents of the following children: F. Vina, lived in Buffalo Township, Samuel B., who was a physician in practice in Philadelphia, Emma W., who lived in Buffalo Township, William J., who was a doctor in Scotdale, Pa., John N., who lived in the township, and Kizzie, who lived in Buffalo Township for the most of her lifetime. She was the issue of his marriage to Elizabeth Brownlee.

John N. McDowell

John N. McDowell was reared in Buffalo Township and attended Canonsburg Academy. He was also a graduate of Iron City Business College of Pittsburgh, Pa. For several years he served in a mercantile establishment at Washington and then became a school teacher, teaching about fifteen winter terms. He was also interested in farming and stock raising. Later, he gave a large portion of his time to the duties of public office. He served three terms as Justice of the Peace. Justice McDowell organized the Association of Justice of the Peace and Alderman of Washington County of which he served as secretary. He also served as auditor, as assessor, and road supervisor of Buffalo Township.

He married Viola Melvin, a daughter of Samuel Melvin, who was the proprietor of the old Fulton House which occupied the present site of the Washington Trust Building.

Mr. McDowell was the father of eight children. Harry M. who lived in Buffalo Township, Helena, the wife of Albert Weirich of Canton Township, Stella, a teacher, Margaret, John, Samuel, Sara, a teacher and Nellie. The family attended the East Buffalo Church of which he was an elder. He was also secretary of Lagonda Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Thomas Craig

Thomas Craig was born in Buffalo Township. He was the son of Hugh and Hannah Henderson Craig. His father was a farmer. However, he served in an official capacity in the Township and as a member of the State Legislature.

Thomas Craig was the youngest of eight children among whom were: Reverend Dr. Hugh K. Craig a minister and was President of Monongahela College for a time. Hon John H. Craig another brother was known for his oratorical ability. Hon A. K. Craig served in Congress for a period of time. Thomas Craig enlisted and served for the duration of the Civil War.

After the war he entered into partnership with L.S. Truesdell in the mercantile business in Claysville. Later He conduct-

ed a general store.

Mr. Craig married Rachel Noble, daughter of James Noble of Buffalo Township. To them were born four children; James Noble, Homer, McWilliams and Clarence.

Joseph Ritner

Joseph Ritner was the son of Michael Ritner. Joseph Ritner was a resident of Buffalo Township. He represented the district in the State Legislature and was elected to the Legislature six times in succession, serving three times as Speaker of the House. He was elected Governor in 1835. He was defeated in 1839. After retiring from the Gubernatorial chair he retired to a farm in Cumberland County.

Joseph Ritner's name is found on the muster roll of a company of militia from Washington County. He was on the payroll of Captain Benjamin Anderson's Company.

Words can not do justice to the life of this heroic patriot, brilliant statesman, valued citizen and consecrated Christian man.

Buffalo Township is the only township in Washington County from which a governor was elected. Three governors have been elected from Washington County, one from Charleroi and one from East Washington.

Robert Knox, Sr.

Robert Knox, Sr. was born in Buffalo Township and for many years was a tailor in Taylorstown. He purchased a farm in the township, which he farmed in connection with his trade. He married Anne Irwin. Three children were born to this union; John, Irwin and Robert.

Robert Knox the son of Robert Knox, Sr. received his education at the common schools of the township, and when a young man taught school during the winter months while he worked on the farm in summertime. Later he opened a general store in partnership with his brother John in Taylorstown.

Later he was engaged in the insurance business. Robert and John still retained the farm in Buffalo Township on which were located a number of oil wells.

He married Ella B. Wilson, daughter of James Wilson of Taylorstown. Two children, Robert James and Russel W. were born to this union.

Wallace McWilliams

Wallace McWilliams was born in Buffalo Township and received his education at the primitive schools of the neighborhood. He married Nancy Cleland, the daughter of James Cleland, a native of Maryland. Mr. McWilliams held several positions of trust. He was one of the board of commissioners appointed by the court for the purchase of Washington County Poor Farm. He was elected a member of the State Legislature and was a Presidential elector when Van Buren was elected President. He took an interest in the militia and was at one time Major-General of the forces in Washington and Greene Counties. He was greatly interested in education in his locality.

Samuel Ashbrook

Samuel Ashbrook, a dentist in Washington, was born in Buffalo Township where he received his education in the district schools. Samuel Ashbrook entered as a student the dental office of W. L. McCleary, where he remained one year. Later he attended and graduated with honors from the Baltimore Dental College. Returning to Washington, Dr. Ashbrook practiced his profession with A. L. Ashbrook. Later he purchased Mr. McCleary's interest and started in business alone. He was married to Margaret Connors of Toronto, Canada. A son Edmund was born to this union.

Peter Wolf

Peter Wolf was a native of Buffalo Township. He farmed but later learned the trade of cabinet maker and followed the trade for forty years. He was elected sheriff of the County for a period of three years and then retired into private life.

John C. Clemens

John C. Clemens, son of William C. and Mary Wolfe Clemens was born on the home farm in Buffalo Township. He was a prosperous farmer. When a young man he married Louisa, only daughter of John Hupp, a wealthy farmer and the brother of the eminent physician, Dr. Hupp of Wheeling. To this union were born the following children: James, John Hupp, a member of Company A. and was killed in Petersburg, Virginia, June 17, 1864, Isaac C., Veturia, Louise, (Mrs. Horn), Alonza, and John. John C. Clemens, the father of this family, served for many years as Justice of the Peace. He was a first cousin of Samuel Clemens, better known by the nom de plume of "Mark Twain."

James Houston

James Houston, son of Isaac was born in Buffalo Township. He learned his father's trade, bricklaying, and masonry. He erected the First Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Churches in Washington and also built the brick work for the town hall.

Thomas S. Irwin

Thomas S. Irwin, son of John and Elizabeth Anderson Irwin, was born in Buffalo Township September 28, 1812. He attended the district schools and worked upon his father's farm until nineteen years of age when he left home to learn the carpentry trade with George Wilson, a native of the township. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he began to work for himself. Following his trade he built houses, barns and the like. In 1855 he and his brother built a steam saw-mill, which he operated for almost nine years. Since then his principal employment has been farming.

During the war he was enrolling officer of Donegal District. From 1837 to 1845 he was Major of the First Battalion, tenth regiment, of the State militia. From 1846 to 1848 he was Lt. Col. of a regiment of volunteers of Claysville. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster of Claysville.

His first wife was Elizabeth Henderson. She died May 26, 1846. He was married to his second wife Mary Jane Frazier June 1, 1848. By this marriage were five children; William A., who was assistant postmaster of Claysville, Thomas F. who was a lawyer, Catherine E., Daniel K. and Jennie May.

Thomas S. went from Buffalo Township to Claysville in 1834.

Colonel David Williamson

Colonel David Williamson was one of the notable men of this vicinity, as his name is known in connection with the "Williamson Expedition," and in 1787 was elected sheriff of Washington County. He located in Buffalo Township at an early day, and took up several tracts of land, most of which seemed to have been secured in the name of other persons, and all were taken upon Virginia grants. The farm upon which Colonel Williamson resided had a triple log cabin, each part twenty by twenty feet in size and all three connected. The logs were ten or twelve inches in diameter.

Colonel Williamson married Polly Urie. To this union were born eight children. Colonel Williamson died in 1814 and was buried in the old burial ground in the borough of Washington.

Wyllie F. Crothers

Wyllie F. Crothers the son of W. F. Crothers and Emma Maxwell, of Buffalo Township was born in 1863 on the home place in Buffalo Township. He was educated at the schools of Taylorstown. He was married to Nettle M. Noble.

In 1889 Mr. Crothers opened a general store in the Taylorstown community. He had the largest custom of any store in the community. His stock occupied a large building with two floors and a basement, also a large warehouse. He kept a complete assortment of all kinds of goods and had the largest and best equipped store, outside of Washington, in Western Washington County.

Lydia Boggs

Lydia Boggs, "the belle of the Western Border," whose father, Captain Francis Boggs, and her grandfather, Ezekiel Boggs, were early settlers of Buffalo Township. Lydia and Christiana Clemens were pursued by the Indians while out riding, and escaped to Wolf's Fort, which stood on the site of the McDowell garden, five miles west of Washington, on the National Pike, Buffalo Township.

Lydia Boggs, a frontier woman, whose longevity allowed her to witness a panorama of America's most important history. She played a vital part in the life of the Northwestern Virginia, (now West Virginia), as she and her contemporaries settled the savage Ohio Valley. Lydia saw to it that the routing of the National Road to Wheeling went directly by her home, (now Osis Temple - Elm Grove).

Lydia married Moses Shepherd, winning him from Betty Zane, the heroine of Fort Henry. The Shepherds were wealthy landowners and traders. After the death of Colonel Moses Shepherd, Lydia became the wife of a New York Congressman, General Danial Cruger.

She was engaged in many schemes women would not be involved in in those days. She entertained the Marquis de Lafayette, several Presidents such as Jackson, Polk, Harrison and Taylor, and was a close friend of Henry Clay.

She participated fully in political discussions with prominent figures both at home and in Washington D.C. Lydia lived from 1776 to 1876 dying at her home, "Shepherds Hall."

Robert S. Stewart, M.D.

Robert S. Stewart, M.D. son of John W. and Jane McCall Stewart, was reared on the home farm. He attended the district schools, Buf-

falo Academy and Westminster College. He taught school for four years and after attending University of Michigan in the Medical School and graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He practiced medicine in West Middletown for two years, moving to McKeesport area, Allegheny County where he practiced for 22 years. Later moved back to Washington, Pennsylvania. He was very closely associated with medical affairs in the county and was one of the incorporators of the City Hospital in Washington.

Dr. Stewart was married to Harriet A. Davis. His sister, Anna M. was the wife of Samuel Wright, prominent Buffalo Township resident.

Robert Vance Stewart, M.D.

Dr. Robert Vance Stewart, son of John W. and Margaretta Caldwell Stewart was born April 18, 1879 on the farm in Buffalo Township. The farm, now in the same Stewart family, has come down through the generations, now to William B. and Mary Barr Stewart, the youngest son of John Lloyd and Bess Tripp Stewart.

Dr. Robert Vance Stewart was reared on the home farm where he attended the district schools. He later attended a preparatory school at Washington, graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1901. After 18 months of hospital work, he engaged in practice of his profession in Allegheny County for six months. In 1907 opened an office in Monongahela. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical staff of Monongahela Memorial Hospital.

Vance spent his vacation days on the farm in Buffalo Township. On July 7, 1909 was united in marriage with Amelia Ammon, daughter of Cornelius and Amelia Ammon of West Newton. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart were members of the United Presbyterian Church.

There were three daughters, Ruth, Mrs. Emil Bernowski, living in Charleroi, Anne Schleuter, (husband deceased), and Amelia, Mrs. Harry Farrier, Carmichaels.

Dr. Stewart died at the age of forty-four in the fall of 1923. He was an outstanding Doctor in the Monongahela area.

Reverend Robert L. Rhoades

Reverend Robert L. Rhodes was born on April 30, 1935, the son of the late James E. Rhodes, and Hazel G., (Shrontz), Rhodes. At the age of four they moved from Washington, to Buffalo Township where the father constructed a house on an acre of ground purchased from Mr. Alvin Mounts on R.D. #5. His education began

in the East Buffalo School in 1941 which is presently the Christian Education Building of the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. His first grade teacher was Miss McCrery. From grade two through seven his teacher was Mrs. Marie McDowell. Since there was no bus transportation he walked a mile and a half to school through all kinds of weather conditions. By the time he reached the eighth grade the school district was sending all eighth graders to Claysville. He took the academic course of study in high school and prepared for college. His vocational goal, beginning his junior year, was the ordained ministry in the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. He graduated from Claysville High School in the class of 1953.

In September 1953 he entered Waynesburg College, Waynesburg to continue his preparation toward the Christian ministry. He majored in English and received the Bachelor of Arts degree in June of 1957. He was privileged to spend all four summers at the college working for his tuition for the next year with the promise of a job to earn room and board the next year. With the aid of his parents and several people in college he worked his way through Waynesburg College.

In September 1957 he entered the first year of seminary at Western Theological Seminary which was then located on the north side of Pittsburgh. He graduated in May 1960 with a Master of Divinity Degree from the newly merged Pittsburgh Theological Seminary.

In June of 1958 he married Barbara Mae Rohland whom he met at Waynesburg College and they are the parents of four daughters: Wendy Joy, Jill Diane, Carol Ann and Roberta Beth.

His home church is the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church. He was the first to go out of that congregation in about fifty years into the ministry and was ordained there by the Presbytery of Washington following the completion of his theological training. His first parish was the Lower Path Valley Presbyterian Church, Fannettsburg, Pa. and the Burnt Cabins Presbyterian Church, Burnt Cabins, Pa. within the bounds of Carlisle Presbytery. He began his ministry there in 1960. In 1962 he became the pastor of the Wells Valley Presbyterian Church, Wells Tannery, Pa., and served them until December 31, 1967 when he moved to become the pastor of the Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church, Blue Ridge Summitt, Pa., and served there for six years and eight months. In September of 1973 he became the pastor of the Big Spring and First United Presbyterian Churches, Newville, Pa., where he is presently serving.

While serving in the bounds of the Presbytery he had served in the following capacities. The 1971 Moderator of the Presbytery, Chairman of the Bills and Overtures Committee, Chairman of the Camp, Conference and Retreat Committee, Chairman of Camp Michaux Board, Incorporated, and Chairman of the Ministerial Relations Committee.

The following: A quote from Reverend Rhoades.

"As I look back over my life I am aware of many people who crossed my path in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, some of them now gone. The contribution they made to my life is not forgotten for each in their own way had helped to make me the person I am. I, in no way regret having been educated in a one room school for the first seven years of my education, nor having graduated from a small high school and neither do I regret having attended a small institution where I was treated as a person. I treasure the opportunities given to me."

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin E. Mounts

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin E. Mounts of Washington, R.D. #4, formerly of Buffalo Township, are the parents of four sons. James Durig, the eldest, graduated from Claysville High School in 1952 having attended Highland and East Buffalo Elementary schools. James attended Washington and Jefferson College where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholastic honorary fraternity, received a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, and graduated summa cum laude in 1958. James then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he was awarded a Ph.D. degree having written his doctoral thesis on molecular spectroscopy. James is now Dean of Science and Mathematics at the University of South Carolina where he taught as a member of the Chemistry Department for several years. He is married to the former Marlene Sprowls of Claysville and they have two sons and a daughter.

Melvin E. Mounts, Jr., the second son, graduated with honors from Trinity High School in 1958 after attending E. Buffalo, Sawhill and Lagonda Elementary Schools. In 1962 he graduated from Washington and Jefferson College and entered the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, where he was awarded a Masters degree in Library Service in 1964. In 1969 Melvin received the Juris Doctor degree from Seton Hall University School of Law. He is now employed by the State of New Jersey as a Deputy Attorney General and is assigned as counsel to the Governor's Office of Employee Relations.

Bruce, the third son, attended E. Buffalo, Sawhill, Lagonda and Lone Pine elementary schools and graduated from Trinity High School with honors in 1960. After attending Washington and Jefferson College, Bruce graduated in 1964 and enrolled at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary where he was awarded a Masters of Divinity degree in 1968. Bruce is now pastor of the Amity Presbyterian Church in Dravosburg, Pa., having served as Assistant Minister at the Brookline Boulevard Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh. Bruce is married to the former Margaret Carter of Sparta, Tennessee, who is a home economics teacher in the Baldwin-Whitehall School District in Pittsburgh.

Earl, the youngest of the four sons, graduated with high honors from Trinity High School in 1965 after attending Lagonda and Lone Pine Elementary Schools. Earl graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1969 where he was awarded the J. Adolph Schmitz prize in French. He then received a Masters degree in French philosophy. Earl then attended Rutgers University in New Jersey for two years where he completed 36 graduate credit hours in French Literature. In 1974 Earl received a Masters degree in Library Science from the University of Pittsburgh. He is now assistant Humanities Librarian at the Don C. Love Memorial Library of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

In total the four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Mounts have attended schools and colleges for eighty-four years and have received ten college and graduate degrees.

Reverend John Poland

Reverend John, a son of Arville K. and Mable I. Poland was raised in Buffalo Township. He attended the Buffalo Township Elementary Schools, McGuffey High School and graduated in 1969. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Theological Seminary in 1976. Reverend Poland married Shirley Dougherty.

Robert Welch Knox



Mr. Robert Welch Knox.

Robert Welch Knox was born in Buffalo Township, Washington County, January 31, 1869, the son of William and Wilhelmina, (Melloy), Knox.

Mr. Knox completed his early education in the county schools, and next enrolled at Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of arts in 1893. He won a scholarship to the University of Buffalo and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1895. He then became associated with the well-known law firm of McCracken and McGiffin, as a registered law student and in October, 1896, was admitted to the bar, after which he began his long legal career in Washington, Pennsylvania. He was eligible to practice in the Pennsylvania Sup-

erior and Supreme Courts, and in the United States District Court in Pittsburgh.

He was an active member of the Second United Presbyterian Church, and for years served on the church board. A prominent Democrat, he was County Chairman from 1903-1905 and was a delegate to many Democratic National Conventions.

In 1939 he was appointed by Governor George H. Earle as additional Law Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of Washington County, to fill the vacancy on the bench created by the death of President Judge James I. Brownson.

Judge Knox took the oath of office on January 9, 1939, his appointment running until the first Monday of January, 1940. However when Judge Knox accepted the appointment he did so with the understanding that he would not be expected by the party to become a candidate for election in November, 1939, as he did not wish to engage in a campaign. After his retirement he resumed his law practice.

Some years after he began the practice of law, he became associated with Attorney Harry F. Moore in the law, the latter having been registered as a law student under Judge Knox. This continued for about

ten years. Later, he was associated with attorney J. R. Irwin Knox.

He was married June 30, 1904 to Sarah A. Chaney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chaney. Mrs. Knox received her education in the public schools and the Washington Seminary of Washington, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Knox had two children: Elizabeth, married to H. D. Weir of Brighton, Michigan and they are the parents of a daughter, Cynthia Brooks, of Grosse Point Park, Michigan; Charlotte, married to Perry M. Lane and they are the parents of four children: Penelope Lane Snyder, Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Sally Lane Sutherland, Tampa, Florida; Perry M. Lane, Jr., Wellsburg, West Virginia, and Gregory Scott Lane, deceased.

Robert Welch Knox in his many years of association with the people of this locality established himself as an honest and able attorney and Judge and a recognized leader in civic life.

He died September 18, 1948.

REFERENCES

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Crumrine - History of Washington County
Biers - History of Washington County
Harper - Time Steals Softly, Vantage Press
Reverend Robert L. Rhodes
Reverend John Poland
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Mounts Sr.
Charlotte Knox Lane
Marjorie McAllister Carson

CEMETERIES OF BUFFALO TOWNSHIP

Cemeteries provide an important and inescapable link to our past. More often than not, the grave stones are the only proof that their lives ever existed. Consequently, they are an invaluable source of information to present and future generations. Unfortunately, many graves were never marked with a stone, or the stones in many cases, have become unreadable. Records, if they ever did exist, have since been lost. The only exception being that of South Buffalo, where a copied list did exist and a partial list of East Buffalo. Thus began the task of copying each one, grave by grave, brushing and chalking those stones that were weather worn to bring out their bits and pieces of information.

There are eight known cemeteries or burial grounds in Buffalo Township. Of these five are church cemeteries and the remaining three are private. Only one, North Buffalo, is still used for interment. Whether it was the unpredictable condition of the early roads, the lack of better transportation, the desire of earlier Americans to have their loved ones buried on their own land, or perhaps a combination of all three, the private or family cemetery was not uncommon.

With a few exceptions, only those graves that pre-date 1900 were copied, for a more efficient and systematic method of record keeping was used around the turn of the twentieth century.

Accuracy was of paramount importance in copying the graves and where a doubt existed as to a name or date a (?) was inserted.

In this, our Bicentennial year, all effort was made to determine those who had fought in the revolution and are designated as such.

With the knowledge that as the years pass, time will make more and more of the gravestones illegible, we record their names in this book with the hope that perhaps we have added a measure of permanence to their names and to the fact that they too at one time lived.

The following names are those, who, according to Veterans Administration records, fought in the American Revolution and are known to be burried in Buffalo Township.

John Allison; Army, Washington County Militia, North Buffalo.

Thomas McKeen; Pvt., 2nd Pa. Batt., 1753-12-29-1837, North Buffalo.

John Scott; Pvt., Washington County Militia, 1747-10-16-1850, North Buffalo.

Andrew Shearer; Pvt., Bedford County Militia, North Buffalo.

Robert Wylie; 2nd Pa. Line Inf., 1753-1831, North Buffalo.

James Brownlee; Pvt., Washington County Militia, 13th Va., 1816, North Buffalo.

John Smiley, Died 2-10-1811, North Buffalo.

No record could be found of the following three names but are reputed to be Revolutionary War Veterans buried at North Buffalo.

George McClain
Thomas McDowell, Jr.
Adam Wylie

Frederick Ault; Washington County Militia, South Buffalo.

John Brownlee, Surgeons Mate, Inf. Va. Troops, South Buffalo.

Thomas Brownlee, South Buffalo.

Alexander Craig; Pvt. 3rd Pennsylvania Regt, South Buffalo.

Alexander Patterson; Pvt. Ger. Regt. Cont. Line, South Buffalo.

James Riddle; Pvt. 2nd Batt. Cont. Line, South Buffalo.

John McClelland, Pvt. 4th Pa. Regt., South Buffalo.

James Auld; Pvt. 4th Batt. Chester County Militia, South Buffalo.

Nathaniel McDowell; Pvt. Cumberland County Associators, South Buffalo.

James Hutchison; Pvt. Inf. 2nd Batt. York Co., South Buffalo.

William Wolf; Pvt. Army 1751-10-16-1839, East Buffalo.

Jacob Wolf, Pvt. Washington County Militia, 1738-4-20-1835, East Buffalo.

William Brownlee; Pvt. Inf. 3rd Batt. Washington County 1747-1811,
Old North Buffalo Cemetery.

Jacob Alter; 2nd Pa. Regt. Cont. Line, Alter Private Cemetery.

William Rickey; 110 yrs. 8 months, Horn Cemetery.

Hardman Horn, 3rd Batt. 6-1747-10-1811, Horn Cemetery.

ALTER FAMILY PLOT

Jacob Alter; 1742-1815
Abraham Alter; 1787-1816
Marie Reinhard, wife of Henry Alter; 1786-1834
Lt. Joseph Ritner; 1807-1834

The original individual markers have been replaced with one monument on which has been inscribed the above names.

The original marker of Joseph Ritner read:

Lt. Joseph Ritner
U.S.A. Obit. 18th Feb. AD, 1834
in the 27th year of his age.

This is a private cemetery located about one mile east of the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church. The farm on which it is located originally belonged to Jacob Alter, but since 1835 has been in the Stewart Family. It is presently owned by William B. Stewart of Buffalo Township.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL CEMETERY

A degree of mystery surrounds this old burial ground, as very little could be found as to its origin. Brief reference is made to it in, The "History of East Buffalo Church." According to the "History," a frame building for a church was erected and afterward used for a school. According to one source a small village called "Wolf Village" once flourished nearby, pre-dating the Revolution. There are no readable gravestones but some of the graves are yet visible. It is located one half mile East of Rt. 221 on the dividing ridge between Buffalo and South Franklin Township. Originally owned by Jacob Wolf, the farm now belongs to Robert Burg of Buffalo Township.

OLD NORTH BUFFALO CEMETERY

Margaret Brownlee; died-----
William-----; (Foot Stone - W.B.)
-----; (Foot Stone - M.B.)

Located just off Kelley Rd. on land given by William Knox these few fragmentary grave markers are all that remain to mark the spot of the original North Buffalo Cemetery. The farm is now owned by William A. Schan Boca Raton, Florida.

KNOX CEMETERY

William Knox; born: 4-29-1827, died: 2-10-1919.
Wilhelmina, his wife: died: 10-13-1876 in her 36th year.
William, their son; died: 4-4-1866, aged 1 year, 7 months, 9 days.
John Knox; died: 1-31-1866, aged 88 years, 7 months, 19 days.
Margaret, wife of John Knox; died: 1-31-1832 in the 46th year.
William Knox; died: 10-1-1855 in the 73rd or 78th year of his life.
Jane Knox; died: 2-22-1861 in the 80th year.
Martha Jane Milliken; born 2-19-1833, aged 18 months.
Jane Knox, wife of Thomas Knox; 9-1-1821, in her 73rd year of age.
She was a native of Room Caven County Antrim Ireland.
----- died: 12-14-1860 in the 75th year of his life.

Surrounded by a stone wall this private cemetery is located a few hundred yards east of the Kelly Road on the farm formerly owned by William Knox and presently owned by William A. Schan, Boca Raton, Florida. It lies just south of the original North Buffalo Cemetery.

HORN CEMETERY

John Horn; born 2-28-1799, died: 7-15-1885.
Mary M, wife of John Horn; born 6-27-1799, died: 1-15-1868.
Jacob Horn; Co. B. 22 Pa. Cav., died: 8-20-1864 at age 35 years, 9 months and 20 days.
John, son of John and Mary Horn; died 5-11-1854, aged 18, years, 3 months, and 11 days.
Peter Myers; died: 8-11-1840, aged 7 years.
Andrew Gantz; died: 4-14-1866, aged 34 years, 3 months, and 24 days.
Hardman Gantz; Co. B. 22 Regt. Pa. C.
Abraham Gantz; died: 4-26-1846, aged 57 years, 2 months, and 27 days.
Hardman Horn, Pvt.; Pa. Troops Revolutionary War, October 1811.
Isaac Horn; died: 11-6-1844, aged 68 years.
Polly Horn, Consort of Isaac Horn, who departed this life 1-31-1838 in the 58th year of her life.
Anna Eve, wife of John Gantz; died: 2-7-1846, aged 80 years, 4 months, 22 days.
A. H.; Oct. 12, 1817.
Catherine Hewit, wife of Lewis Hewit; died: 2-3-1805, in the 26th year of her life.
A.M.D.; Nov. 1803.

This private cemetery is located on Route 221, one half mile South of the old "S" Bridge. Originally on land owned by G. C. Horn, that portion of the farm is presently owned by Frank Durigg of Baltimore, MD.

EAST BUFFALO

Rebecca, daughter of William and Elizabeth Clemens; died: 11-10-1837, 9 years, and 9 months.

James M. Eyhan; born: 8-10-1902, died: 1-26-1903.

Jane, wife of Robert McMillen; died: 4-5-1818 in her 45th year.

In memory of two infant still-born, 3-28-1840, sons of Amos and Christiann Clemens.

Aszhath Mary, daughter of Amos and Christiann Clemens, died: 2-3-1841, aged 1 year, 8 months, 25 days.

Elizabeth E.S. Clemens, daughter of Amos and Christiann Clemens; died: 5-4-1843, aged 1 year, 9 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Basil Alvey, born: 9-3-1824, died: 8-24-1870.

Charles, son of B. and E. Alvey; died: 2-13-1864, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 25 days.

William, son of B. and E. Alvey, died: 4-16-1854, aged 8 months, 23 days.

Hannah, daughter of J. and L. Streight; died: 3-10-1858, aged 20 years, 1 month, 20 days.

Jesse Streight; born: 1-13-1803, died: 11-24-1868.

Lydia, wife of Jesse Streight; born: 9-10-1809, died: 7-2-1877.

George Streight; died: 8-11-1877, aged 32 years, 11 months, 16 days.

Rettie M., daughter of G. and K. Streight; Born: 5-5-1871, died: 2-14-1880

Nancy Long; born: 9-16-1827, died: 7-14-1859.

Wm. Long; died: 8-14-1819, in his 62nd year.

Susannah; wife of Jacob Harshman; died: 6-18-1862 in the 50th year.

Adaline E., daughter of J. and S.B. Harshman, died: 1-22-1856, aged 5 yrs., 9 mo., 14 days.

Michael F. Bembarger; died: 1-4-1859, in the 42nd year.

Wm. Wilson; born: 3-18-1789, died: 4-27-1868.

Rachael, wife of Wm. Wilson: born: 5-31-1801, died: 8-2-1848.

Emly, daughter of W. and R. Wilson, died: 7-24-1844 in the 6th yr.

Jean Wilson; died: 5-17-1839 in her 77th year.

Elizabeth Jane Wilson; died: 1-31-1838 in the 5th year.

Jean Wilson; died: 6-1-1829, in the 5th year of her life.

Wm. J. Wilson; born: 8-25-1856, died: 3-20-1863.

Elizabeth Wilson; died: 4-20-1825, aged 1 yr., 7 mo., 15 days.

Jonathan Cleland; died: -----

James Cleland; died: 11-3-1830 in his 77th year.

Mary Taylor, consort of James Taylor; died: 9-28-1844, aged 93 yrs.

Susan Wolf; died:-----

Daughter of C. and E. Wolf; died: 10-15-1822.

Samuel M. Wolf; died: 4-13-1834, aged 4 days.

Isaac H. Wolf; died: 2-20-1838, aged 2 yrs.

Frank C. CARson; died: 4-24-1896.

Jeremiah Clemens; died: 8-25-1828 aged 16 yrs., 3 months, 15 days.

Mary Clemens, Consort of William Clemens; died: 2-28-1832 in the 56th year of her age.

Wm. Clemens Esq.; died: 1-17-1849 aged 81 yrs., 11 mo., 20 days.

William Clemens Jr.; died: 6-20-1834 aged 31 yrs, 1 mo., 17 days.

Mir. Durra, wife of W. C. Cunnine; born: 6-17-1808, died: 2-27-1836.

James, son of Margaret and James McCracken; died: 6-5-1838 aged 5 yrs. 11 mos, 8 days.

Isabel, daughter of James and Margaret McCracken; died: 2-13-1837 aged 1 yr, 8 mo., 1 day.

Elizabeth Wilson; died: 12-11-1834 in her 11th yr.

Hanna Wilson; died: 5-1826 in the 19th year.

Hester McWilson; died: 4-19-1830 in the 5th mo. of her age.

John Wilson; died: 12-5-1830, in the 76th year of his age.

Elizabeth Wilson; died: 8-31-1827 aged 56.

Jane, daughter of R. and E. Clark; died: 6-1-1834 aged 6 yrs.

Marya, wife of Michael Miller; died: 6-27-1850 aged 92 yrs.

Elizabeth, wife of John Miller: born: 3-30-1790, died: 8-6-1863.

John Miller, born: 12-24-1791, died: 10-27-1861.

Levi Eliot Wilson; born: 3-19-1804, died: 3-20-1884.

Elizabeth, wife of L. E. Wilson, born: 3-1-1822, died: 12-31-1895.

Elizabeth J., daughter of J. and C. Kelley, died: 10-11-1841 aged 18 yrs.

Lewis Kendall, Co. K. 15th Pa. Cav.

Alexander W., son of Ebjeb and Maryam Hoffman; died: 3-3-1875 aged 1 yr., 8 mo.

Theodore, son of W. and M. Mounts; died: 8-31-1852, aged 5 mo. 8 days.

Sarah Malone, consort of John Malone; died: 9-13-1846 in her 80th yr.

Mary Ann, daughter of J. and C. Ely; died: 2-27-1857 aged 5 yrs., 4 months.

William C., son of Clark and Hester Howe; died: 9-14-1852 aged 11 mo., 8 days.

Jacob Wolff; died: 4-20-1835 in his 97th year.

Elizabeth Wolff, Died; 9-2-1817 in her 65th year.

Jane Taylor, daughter of Wm. A. and Sarah Taylor, died: 4-22-1842 aged 21 yrs, 2 mo., 2 days.

Elizabeth M., daughter of J. and J. Smith; died: 2-26-1846 in the 20th year of her age.

Syrus Smith; died: 10-16-1850.

Elizabeth, wife of John W. Gibson: died: 5-30-1853.

Mary, consort of John Mustard; died: 11-24-1849 in the 39th year of her age.

Robert Clark; died: 8-16-1849 in the 79th year of his age.

Margaret, wife of James Clark: died: 10-6-1850 in her 28th year.

Samuel Flack; died: 3-25-1857 aged 65 yrs.

Sarah Brown, wife of Samuel Flack; died: 4-11-1873 aged 76.

Mary Jane Flack, wife of John Knox; died: 10-19-1849 aged 23.

Luther B. Flack; died: 10-29-1858 aged 26.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Flack; died: 3-16-1887 aged 59.

Mary R. Clark; born: 12-12 1836, died: 1-22-1896.

Uriah Clark; born: 12-11-1808, died: 9-19-1887.

Christiann Clark.

Elizabeth Chambers; died: 9-24-1876 aged 63.

Thomas Chambers; died: 4-9-1856 aged 81 yrs, 11 mos., 27 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Chambers; died: 8-9-1855 aged 71 yrs., 4 mos., 23 days.

John W. Huston; died: 8-1-1863 aged 45 yrs., 3 mos., 4 days.

Charley, son of S. and E.B. Wolf; died: 12-19-1858 aged 12 yrs., 10 mos., 26 days.

Mary Ellen Van Kirk; died: 3-24-1854 aged 6 yrs., 1 mo., 10 days.

Thomas W., son of O. and E. Hartzell; died: 4-23-1818 aged 3 yrs., 4 mos.

Infant daughter of O. and E. Hartzell; died: 5-11-1839 aged 11 days.

James Mitchell Jr.; died: 8-1834.

Robert Mitchell; died: ----1833

Jane, wife of James Mitchell; died: 8-22-1847 aged 73.

Rosannah Clark, born: 3 --- 1809, died: 5-27-1881

James Mitchell Sr.; died: 10-16-1833 aged 73.

Sarah Jane, daughter of J. and E. Clark; died: 9-11-1841 aged 10 yrs.
----Jolly; died: ----1816.

Sarah Jane, daughter of B. and M. Jolly; died: 2-12-1849 aged 14.

Charles Jolly Sr.; died: 3-5-1859 aged 67.

Charles Jolly jr., son of C. and L. Jolly; died: 6-11-1860 aged 23.

Abraham Ashbrook; died: 3-28-1845.

Nancy Lane, wife of Abraham Ashbrook; born: 8-2-1807, died: 1-8-1887.

Mary F. Ashbrook; born: 1-12-1830, died: 12-29-1900.

Thomas L. Ashbrook; born: 5-18-1828, died: 8-23-1902.

David B. Mathews; died: 1-20-1859, aged 16 yrs., 8 mos., 3 days.

Thomas E. Kelly; born: 3-31-1877, died: 7-7-1892.

Martha McKelly; born: 10-18-1811, died: 5-18-1891.

John Smith sr.; died: ---30-1855, in his 80th year.

James Kelly; died: 1-12-1861 aged 84 yrs.

James S. Kelly; died: 8-14-1881 aged 63 yrs.

Julia Ann-----

James M. Kelly; died: 4-18-1865, aged 26 yrs.

Mary, wife of Reed Stewart; born: 4-19-1844, died: 10-25-1875.

Catharine R., wife of James Kelly; died: 2-9-1876 aged 83.

Mary, wife of Samuel Kelly; born: 1-12-1810, died: 12-28-1881.

Samuel Kelly; born: 6-20-1804, died: 3-29-1882.

Mary Ann, daughter of B. and S. McKee, died 6-22-1856 aged 10mos.

Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Coal; died: 7-8-1860 aged 17 yrs., 26 days.

Mary McKee; died: 5-20-1875 aged 67.

Jacob Ashbrook; died: 7-14-1796 aged 7 months.

Simon Ashbrook; died: 6-17-1848 aged 82 yrs.

Mary, wife of Simon Ashbrook; died: 10-11-1855 aged 88.

Margaret, wife of Peter Myres; died: 1-1-1859 in her 81 yr.

John Braddock; born: 9-17-1783, died: 4-16-1864.


Mary Braddock; born: 3-11-1782, died: 3-5-1871.

Isaac Huston Sr.; died: 11-9-1862 in his 67th year.

Nancy Ashbrook, wife of Isaac Huston; born: 6-11-1800, died: 3-29-1889.

Joseph A., son of M. and M. Bloomingstock; died: 1-25-1859 aged 3 yrs. 19 days.

Solomon Ashbrook; born: 10-26-1798, died: 2-2-1890.

Rebecca; wife of Solomon Ashbrook; died: 4-4-1869. 

Nancy Jane; daughter of J. and E. Crossland; died: 3-17-1858 aged 1 yr.

Naomi Wolf; born: 7-25-1823, died: 10-29-1907.

Emma, daughter of J. and N. Wolf, born: 9-28-1866, died: 1-31-1886.

John Wolf, born: 7-8-1819, died: 1-29-1881.

William H. Mounts; died: 6-22-1884 in his 85th year.

Mary, wife of William Mounts; died: 9-9-1882 in her 76th yr.

Infant daughter of Israel and Sarah Weirich.

Robert Cleland; died: 3-27-1826 in his 33rd yr.

James Cleland; died; 2-1-1850 in his 68th yr.

Mary, wife of James Cleland; died: 8-19-1870 aged 83.

Samuel Cleland; born: 5-5-1804, died: 11-24-1866.

Joseph Ely, son of Elisha and Mary Ely; died: 6-14-1841 aged 22 mo.

Mary Ely; died: 4-21-1828 in her 18th yr.

Mary Ely, consort of Elisha Ely; died: 6-22-1841, aged 24 yrs., 6 mo.

Harrison Ely, son of Elisha and Mary Ely; died: 12-16-1841 aged 7 mo. 26 days.

Crystenah Eley, consort of Jacob Eley; died: 11-16-1829 in the 49th yr.

William Wolf; died: 10-24-1839 aged 88 yrs.

Eleanor, Wife of Christopher Wolf; died: 9-18-1845 in the 19th yr.

William Wolf; 1823-1891 Co. I 85th Regt. Pa. Vol.

Mary Ann, wife of J. W. Huston Jr.; died: 8-1-1862 aged 23.

Adam Malone; died: 9-9-1896, aged 80 yrs., 8 mo., 23 days.

Sarah, daughter of A. and M. Malone; died: 1-29-1878 in her 41st yr.

Mary J. Malone; died: 6-17-1863, aged 23 yrs.

Eliza. Ann Melone; --29, 1861.

John H., son of J.T. and M.L. Malone; died: 11-20-1875, aged 1 yr.

Willie R., son of T. and M.A. Mallone; died: 12-11-1878, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 27 days.

Thomas Calvin Mounts; born: 9-30-1876, died: 4-12-1891.

~~AarqB~~: L. Patterson; died: 1-29-1875, aged 17 yrs, 9 mos.

Lizzie R., daughter of A. L. and S. W. Patterson; born: 9-18-1856, died: 8-15-1882.

Anna Elizabeth Mounts; 1871-1896.

Thomas C. Mounhts, 1868-1885.

M. L. Mounts.

William S. Mounts; 1833-1897.

Martha J., wife of William S. Mounts; 1842-1911.

Ellen Iona Mounts; 1880-1898.

Alexander Henderson; born: 11-13-1822, died: 4-23-1890!

Isaac A., son of A. and M.A. Henderson, died: 9-9-1866, aged 13 yrs., 4 mos., 11 days.

Henry Earnest; died: 5-15-1894 in his 80th year.

Mary, wife of Henry Earnest; died: 1-4-1873, in her 60th year.

William H. son of Henry and Mary Earnest; died: 1-17---, aged 10 yrs.,
6 mos., 16 days.

Martin Ely; died: 12-13-1871 in the 81st yr. of his age.

Ann Ely; born: 11-30-1795, died: 2-21-1881.

Infant son of W. A. and E. Ely.

Reverend Wm. J. Alexander; born: 7-15-1825, died: 1-20-1869.

J. Clemens Wolff; died: 5-1-1867 aged 29 yrs.

Abraham Wolff; 1799-1874.

Sabina Wolff; wife of Abraham Wolff; 1808-1892.

Phillip Luellen; born: 1806, died: 1890.

Sarah B., wife of Phillip Luellen; died: 12-30-1864 in the 62nd yr.
of her age.

Nancy B., --of--Luellen; died:-----

William S. Luellen; born: 3-18-1832, died: 11-10-1911.

Lewis B., son of J. and M. Dickerson; died: 2-4 A.D.-1864, aged 5 yrs.,
18 days.

Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Dickerson; died: 6-27-1862, aged
20 yrs., 7 mos., 12 days.

John Dickerson; died: 4-10 A.D., 1865, aged 55 yrs., 1 mo., 6 days.

James Kelley, 1865-1935.

Lulu Blanch, daughter of R. and M.A. Mounts; born: 7-1882, died:
2-9-1883.

Fred'y Lowry, Co. E., 85 Pa. Inf.

John G. Hertig; born: 7-20-1805, died: 8-20-1885.

Elizabeth A., wife of John G. Hertig; born: 4-4-1814, died: 11-4-1897.

Osie Anna; -----

Robert Russell, son of ----Taylor; died: 10-20-----, aged 1 yr.,
6 mos., 9 days.

Robert Wilson Durigg; 9-3-1912, 2-2-1913.

John Ritchey; died: 3-15-1888, aged 57 yrs.

Mrs. Isabella, wife of John Ritchey; died: 5-23-1894.

Sarah E., daughter of M. and M. J. Crossland; died: 7-3-1872, aged 15 yrs., 4 mos., 6 days.

Infant son of Bernard and Mary A. Ramsey.

Infant son and A. and M. Houston; died: 10-17-1876, aged 7 days.

Elizabeth, daughter of J. and J. Mitchell; died: 1-18-1816, (1846?) in her 39th (?) year.

Emma C., daughter of P. and C. Wolf; died: 1-1-1862, aged 3 yr., 6 mos., 3 days.

Infant daughter of R. and S. McKee; died: 10-16-1853, aged 7 days.

Mary J. M. Peck; died: 3-23-1857, aged 21 yrs., 8 mos.

John Fisher; 8-3-1884--4-5-1907.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Clark; died: 11-26-1863 in the 73rd yr.

Elizabeth Cleland; died: 4-15-1838, in the 84th yr.

As stated in "The History of East Buffalo Church," (1911), the East Buffalo Cemetery is located on land deeded "to the German Societies of this neighborhood being of the presbyterians (?) and church persuasion for school, meeting house and burial ground forever," by Hardman Horn and Elizabeth his wife, Lawrence Streker and Barbara his wife, and Michael Ely and Mary his wife, in the year 1802. It was used as a burial ground as early as 1796. It is located 1 mile south of Rt. 40 and adjacent to the East Buffalo Presbyterian Church.

NORTH BUFFALO

Isaac Dondalson; died: 11-13-1882 in his 79th year.

Sarah, wife of Isaac Donaldson; died: 8-19-1883 in the 76th year of her age.

Roy and Ralph, infant twins of John P. and Margarete Stewart; died: 2-2-1892.

Sarah, wife of John Birch; died: 10-14-1890, aged 74 yrs., 4 mos., and 22 days.

Joseph Hutchison; born: 4-23-1807, died: 6-30-1891.

Mary A. Hutchison; born: 3-9-1820, died: 5-1-1901.

Robert Knox; born: 4-4-1819, died: 7-24-1889.

Anna A., wife of Robert Knox; born: 12-20-1823, died: 7-16-1900.

Daughter of J. D. and M. McConaughy; died: 8-15-1854, aged 9 mos.

John L. McConaughy; died: 4-29-1871 in the 21st year of his age.

Margaret R. wife of J. D. McConaughy; died: 5-31-1855 in her 25th year.

Little Ellio.

Martha Rodgers, died: 9-25-1838 in her 12th year.

Jane, wife of Andrew Rodgers, died: 8-30-1852, aged 55 yrs.

Susanne M. Rodgers; died: 8-21-1854 in her 31st yr.

Jane S., wife of A. J. Lacock, died: 10-23-1853, aged 28 yrs, 9 mos., 3 days.

Andrew Rodgers; died: 4-9-1837, in the 58th yr of her age.

Jane Cox; died: 4-1-1837, in the 74th yr. of her age.

Nm Rebecca Cox; died: 12-15-1856, aged 62 yrs.

Susanna, wife of John Mustard; died: 5-17- 1856 in the 44th yr.

Elizabeth C., wife of David McConaughy; died: 8-12-1854 in her 24th yr. and her infant son.

J. B.-----

M. R. M.

Sarah, wife of James Battimer; died: 1-10-1885 aged 45 yrs.
J. P. Bigham; born: 11-17-1805, died: 8-23-1890.
Mary, wife of J. P. Bigham; born: 9-15-1803, died: 12-13-1887.
Margaret, wife of Robert Bigham; died: 5-29-1853 in the 87th yr.
Phebe Bigham; died: 2-11-1847.
Jane Bigham; died: 8-31-1844.
Joseph Bigham; died: 4-4-1843 in the 65th yr.
Sahah F., daughter of J. P. and M. Bigham; died: 1-13-1838, (1835)
aged 4 yrs., 10 mos., 11 days.
Joseph, son of J. P. and M. Bigham; died: 1-13-1835 (1838?), aged 5
yrs., 9 mos., 19 days.
Robert Bigham; died: 3-6-1828, in the 5 yr. of his age.
P. B.
James Harshe; born: 1-31-1830, died: 5-14-1863.
Nancy, wife of James Harshe, died: 11-9-1859 in her 30th yr.
Mary, daughter of J. and N. Harshe; died: 12-27-1857, aged 1 yr.,
4 mos., 15 days.
James Humphreys; died: 10-21-1826, in the 29th yr. of his age.
Robert Wylie; died: 7-6-1831, in the 89th yr. of his age.
Jane Wylie, consort of Robert Wylie; died: 6-17-1837 in the 79th yr.
of her age.
D. M. McConaughy; born: 4-31-1831, died: 5-3-1865.
Ida, daughter of J. M. and S. J. McConaughy, died: 5-18-1865, aged
2 yrs., 6 mos., 3 days.
Sarah J., wife of David M. McConaughy; born: 3-18-1832, died: 9-20-
1870, (1877?)
Cora E., wife of John T. Woodburn; died: 6-12-1892, aged 23.

John Patterson, died: 5-18-1881, aged 59 yrs., (69 yrs.?).
Jane Patterson; died: 5-20-1908, aged 86 yrs.
Sarah--erson; died: 5--/--, 1859.
James Patterson; died: 1-6-1860 in the 92nd yr. of his age.
Martha Patterson; died: 8-14-1839, aged 14 yrs.
Elizabeth, wife of James Patterson; died: 10-22-(1848?), aged 65 yrs.
Alice E., wife of A. W. Mitchell; died: 4-20-1860 in 21 yr.
Ester M. (?), daughter of J. and E. Leeper; died: 4-17-1864, aged 1 yr.
Thomas R., son of J. and E. Leeper; died: 1-6-(?1861), aged 5 yrs.
Hugh M., son of J. and E. Leeper; died: 8-9-1856, in the 5th yr.
Sell A., daughter of J. and E. Weeper; died: 3-14-1856, in the 7 yr.
Margaret M.; died: 9-----, child of J. C. and I. M. Hanna.
Jane C. Hanna, born: 8-22-(?1824), died: 6-21-1842.
James M. Thomas; died:-----
Isabel Martin, wife of John C. Hanna; born: 1-23-1775, died: --,11,--.
Rebecca McBride Allison, wife of John C. Hanna; died: 11-29----.
Hugh Allison; born: 3----1830, died: -----, child of J. C. and R. Hanna.
John C. Hanna; aged --, died: --15, 1865.
Martha S., wife of John C. Hanna; died: 11-20-1890, aged 80 yrs.
Sarah, wife of Samuel Neeley; died: 3-3-1872, in the 73 yr.
Samuel Neeley; born: 10-13-1783, died: 7-16-1865.
David French Neeley, died: 12-2-1861, in the 26th yr. of his age.
John Lemon, son of Samuel and Sarah Neeley; died: March 10, 1856, aged 17 yrs.
Susannah, wife of Robert Wright, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Neeley, died: 8-2-1850, and aged 30 yrs., 1 mo.

James, son of Samuel and Sarah Neeley; died: 8-25-1848, aged 14 yrs.,
6 mos., 26 days.

Robert Neeley; died: 8---1814.

John Neeley, died: 9-29-183-, aged 11 yrs., - mos., 15 days.

Infant daughter of -- and M. C. Neeley.

Mary C. Neeley; died:-----

William Wylie; died: 4-25-1831, in the 77 yr. of his age.

Margaret, wife of James Maxwell; died: 7-14-1870, aged 67.

James Maxwell; died: 5-19-1869, in the 67 yr. of his age.

Sarah A., daughter of James and Margaret Maxwell; died: 11-1-1858 in
the 23rd yr.

Hester L., daughter of J. and M. Maxwell; died: 10-24-1842, aged
(14?) yrs.

Hannah M., daughter of J. and M. Maxwell; died: 1-20-1856, aged 23.

John Brownlee; died: 7-29-1854, in the 77 yr. of his age. ↙

Mary Brownlee; died: 8-20-1868, aged 74. ↙

Jane McClure, wife of Robert McClure; died: 3-23---.

Joe W., son of D. S. and M. McCutchin; born: 8-27-1865, died: 3-21-
1874.

Helen Gabby; died: 7-25-1842, aged 5 mos.

William Baldwin; died: 2-13-1870, aged about 13 yrs.

Infant-son of H. and M. Chant.

Infant son of T. P. and S. J. Allison; born: 11-5-1872; died: 11-27-
1872.

George A. Culley; died: 3-15-1840, aged 19 yrs.

Margaret Allison; died: 6-21-1832, aged 5 yrs.

Eleanor Allison; died----

Eleanor Allison; died: 3-1-1832, aged 70 yrs.

John Allison; died: 4-16-1843, aged 50 yrs.

Ann, wife of John Allison; born: 11-13-1796, died: 9-24-1883.
Mary Ann, consort of Thomas Harshe; died: 4-28-1849?, aged 21 yrs.
Grisen Johnson; died: 3-7-1850, aged 78 yrs.
Thomas Robertson; died: 6-20-1830 , aged 20 yrs., 15 days.
John Robertson; died: 7---1825?, aged just - yrs.
Peter Robertson; died: June--, 1815.
Jane, consort of Peter Robertson; died: 12-12-1822, aged 58.
John Brownlee, son of James and Mary Brownlee; died: 4-9-1822, aged 3.
Mary Brownlee, .consort of James Brownlee; died: 4-30-1822, aged 33.
James Brownlee; died: 7-15-1822, aged 78, native of Scotland and Ruling Elder in the Associate Church.
Archibald Brownlee; died: 8-3-1844, aged 65 yrs., 5 mos., 6 days.
Mary, wife of Archibald Brownlee; died: 10--1863, aged (80?) yr., 9 mos., 3 days.
William Henderson; died: 7-24-1842, aged 83.
Ely Henderson.
John Barr; died: 12-13-1858, aged (?84 yrs.). * b1774
Arthur B. Barr; died: 4-11-1864, aged 7 yrs., 10 mos.
Samuel C. Barr; died: 3-25-1864, aged 17 years, 9 mos., 3 days.
Sarah^{Sastry} Barr; consort of John Barr; died: 2-14-1841, aged 73 yrs. b1768
Agnist Wylie; died: 12-28-1819.
Peter N. Wylie; died: 9-22-1831, aged 45 yrs.
Peter Swart; died: ---, ---, 1871, aged (81?).
Joseph Maxwell; died: 9-10-1879, aged 73.
Julia M. P.; wife of Joseph Maxwell; died: 10-21-1858, aged 31.
Jane, daughter of Robert and Hannah Maxwell; died: 3-20-1855, aged 35.

Robert Maxwell; died: 6-22-1835, aged 62 yrs.

Hannah, consort of Robert Maxwell; died: 12-12-1842, aged 63.

Agness-----; died: 7-21-1826, aged 82.

Mary, wife of Samuel Woodburn; died: 4-10-1850, aged 41 yrs., 7 mos., and 15 days.

Samuel Woodburn; died: 11-30-1841, aged about 44 yrs.

John Woodburn Jr.; died: 3-3-1840, aged 3 yrs., 6 mos.

Infant daughter of Samuel and Mary Woodburn; died: 3-17-1840, aged 1 mo., 9 days.

Elizabeth M., daughter of S. and M. Woodburn; born: 9-9-1866, died: 2-3-1873.

Samuel Woodburn; born: 12-18-1840, died: 4-19-1889.

Richard H. Morris; Co. C. 22nd Pa. Cav., 9-21-1880.

Anna Eliza Woodburn; born: 7-2-1838, died: 9-30-1911.

David Brownlee; died: 1-31-1867, in the 70th yr.

Jane Black; died: 3-9-1849 in the 56th yr.

Elizabeth Logan; died: 1-7-1836, aged --yrs.

John Logan; died: 4-18-1819, aged 82 yrs.

Infant son of John and S. E. Brownlee; died: 1-30-1853.

William Knox; died: 4-1811, in the 55th yr. of his age.

Elizabeth, wife of John Irwin; died: 4-10-1857, aged 72.

John Irwin; died: 12-6-1829, aged 42.

Thoman Irwin, died: 6-12-1829, in the 74 yr.

Jane Irwin; died: 6-2-1859, aged 74 (?) yrs.

William Irwin; died: 12-26-1862, in his 70th yr.

Mary Irwin; consort of Thomas Irwin

John Woodburn; died: 2-24 A.D.-1843, in his 84th yr.

Martha Woodburn; died: -----,----,----.

Rosannah Irwin; died: 2-4-1833, in her 43rd yr.

William, son of I. and E. Kerr; died: 7-22-1854, aged 18 yrs.

Isaac Kerr; died: 4-1-1837, aged 62 yrs.

Elizabeth Kerr; died: 3-23-1875, aged 75 yrs.

Daniel, son of I. and E. Kerr; died: 7-16-1858, aged 23 yrs.

Elizabeth Stewart; born 1836, died:----

Elizabeth Slemmons Stewart; 1804-1875.

John Stewart; 1804-1867.

David P. Stewart M.D., 1828-1860.

Andrew Reed; died: 3-13-1863, in the 63rd yr.

Nancy, wife of Robert Reed; died: 9-22-1858, aged 22 yrs.

Robert Reed; died: ---1857; in his 77th yr.

Anna M., daughter of --and M. J. McClellan; died: 10-20-1859.

Martha J., wife of John McClellan; died: 4-26-1859, aged 19 yrs.,
6 mos., 27 days.

James Logan; born: 10-20-1826, died: 2-26-1902.

Jane Logan; died: 3-19-1900, aged 80 (?) yrs.

Elizabeth Logan; died: 4-12-1889, aged 71 yrs.

Isabel, wife of Hugh Logan; died: 4-11-1871, aged 79.

Hugh Logan; died: 3-18--.

Nannie J., daughter of J. and M. Hutchison; died: 9-29-1863, aged 6
yrs., 10 mos.

Mary A. Hutchison; died: 5-7-1873, aged 94 yrs.

James Hutchison; died: 1-21-1857, aged 80.

Son of James and Mary A. Hutchison; died: 2-26-1821, aged 8 mos., 2 days.

Joseph Hutichison, Husband of Hanna Hutchison; died: 7-25-1820, aged 85.

Hannah Hutchison, wife of Joseph Hutchison; died: 6-16-1795, aged 50 yrs.

Hannah Hutchison; died: 6-25-1841, in the 61st yr.

John Knox; died: 2-20-1852, aged 46 years, 6 mos., 5 days.

Ann McMannis; 12-12-1819, 12-7-1902.

Jane (?), daughter of John and Mary McMannis; died: 4-4--, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 7 days.

---McMannis; died ---19-1849.

William McMannis; died: 7-27-1867, aged 47 yrs.

Elizabeth McMannis; died: 1-18-1873, in the 11th yr.(?).

Willie, son of J. and M.J. Hagerty; died: 9-11-1881, aged 3 yrs., 2 days.

Mary, daughter of William and Emily Hagerty; died: 10-28-1858 in the 11th yr. of her age.

Emily, wife of William Hagerty; born: 11-3-1810, died: 2-3-1886.

William Hagerty; born: 6-22-1813, died: 8-7-1886.

John Hagerty; 1839-1905.

Margaret McKee, wife of John Hagerty; 1847-1885.

John Hagerty Jr., 1882-1905,

Ida C. Hagerty; 1879-1907.

Samuel McKee; died: 2-16-1841, aged 83 yrs.

Mary McKee, consort of Samuel McKee; died: 3-18-1840, aged 72 yrs.

William McKee; died: 3-6-1844.

Little Johny, only son of J. and M. Stewart (?); died: 8-25-1831 (?) aged 2 yrs., 8 months, 19 days.

Marguerite M. French, wife of George Dickson; born: 6-21-1822,
died: 7-4-1848.

Martha French; died: 7-18 A.D.-1843, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos., 13 days.

Eliza Isabel French; died: 6-4 A.D. -1843, aged 8 mos., 20 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Rev. David French, born: 6-2-1801, died: 2-11-
1881.

Rev. David French, Emicapator(?) of the Associate Congregation of the
North and South Buffalo; born: 8-1783, died: 3-30-1855.

Sarah, consort of Rev. David French; died: 5-18-1833, aged 39.

Ebenezer Gifford French, 6-13 A.D., 1834, aged about 21 mos.

Ann Maria Blair Scott, consort of John Scott, and daughter of Rev.
David French; died: 1-25-1843 (?), aged 29 yrs.

David French Scott, son of John and Ann Maria Blair Scott; died: 7-
4-1843, aged 5 mos., 15 days.

Rev. John M. French, Pastor of the Associate Congregation of
Noblestown; born: 11-18-1812, died: 10-10-1843.

An Infant of Daniel and Elizabeth ^{Burham?} Houston; died: 7-27-1827, aged
6 mos.

Elizabeth Houston; died: 8-9 A.D., 1826, aged 3 yrs.

Ebenezer Clark, died:-----.

Mrs. Clark, consort of David Clark; died: 1--1837, aged 78 yrs.

David Clark Sen.; died: 6-2A.D.-1821, aged 60 yrs.

James Clark; died: 7-10A.D.-1821, aged 38 yrs.

David Clark; died: 11-30-1828, aged 28 yrs.

Little Nettie; died: 4-12-1856, aged 17 mos., 22 days.

J. P.

Margaret, consort of Thomas Wilson; died: 12-1826 (?), aged 81 (?).

Thos. Wilson; died: 8-27-1813, in the 86th yr. of his age.

Rachel Irwin McClees; born: 7-7-1791, died: 5-28-1876.

Little Bell, daughter of A. E. and M. McClees.

1111

Little William, son of A.E. and M. McClees.

Mary, consort of James Hannah; died: 10-13-1824, aged 28 yrs.

David Irwin; died: 3-20 A.D.-1809, aged 80 yrs. Settled in Washington County, Pa. in 1779 whence he remained until his death. A period of 30 yrs.

Nancy, wife of James Irwin; died: 10-15-1860, aged 57 yrs.

James Irwin; died: 12-12-1854, aged 80 yrs.

Jannie Josephine, daughter of J. and N. Irwin; died: 2-28-1837 (?) aged 18 yrs.

David F., son of James and Nancy Irwin; born: 10-27-1886, died: 4-29-1887.

Caroline, wife of James McMannis; born: 12-12-1831, died: 9-21-1877.

James McMannis; born: 9-16-1826, died: 11-26-1891.

Rebecca Clemens Hardy; 1858-1887.

John McMannis; born: 2-1-1817, died: 11-22-1893.

Mary J., wife of John McMannis; born: 11-25-1815, died: 12-21-1871.

James Dryden; died: 7-9-1826, aged 88 yrs.

Jane Dryden; died: 7-1-1830, aged 77 yrs.

Mary, wife of Henry A. Behoff(?) died: 6-26-1853, aged 27 yrs.

Lavina Morrow; died 9-7-1826, aged 22 yrs.

Rachel, wife of Robert Noble; died: 5-4-1855, aged 31 yrs., 2 mos., 13 days.

William Wright; 8-15-1808-10-26-1871.

Ann Wright; 4-15-1810 -- 2-4-1900.

Isabella, wife of A. E. McClees, 1832-1917.

Alexander E. McClees; born: 11-3-1815, died: 10-31-1877.

Matilda, wife of A. E. McClees; born: 3-20-1828 (?) died: 1-20-1850.

Janett Blanche, daughter of A. E. and Isabella McClees; born: 9-8-1862, died: 12-11-1891.

Walter B., son of A. E. and I. McClees; 1869-1897.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham Forbes; died: 7-8-1866, aged 71 yrs.

Mary E., daughter of Isaac and ---Carson, born: 5-31-1854, died:
9-28-1878.

John McClay, born: 3---1809, died: 1-11-1895.

Jane Welsh, wife of John McClay; born: 6-15-1815, died: 8-12-1853.

John Howard McClay; 1-8-1847 -- 1-24-1895.

William McClay; born: 11-30A.D. 1817, died: 8-11 A.D. 1842.

Sarah J. McClay; born: 4-27-1820, died: 9-22-1838.

Sarah McClay, wife of Samuel McClay; died: 8-12 A.D. 1842, aged 68.

Samuel McClay; died: 3-24 A.D. 1838, aged 65 yrs.

Infant of John and Jane McClay; died 1832.

Sarah A., daughter of William and Mary McClay; born: 12-28-1840,
died: 7-24-1842.

Hugh Allison; 12-2-1773 -- 9-3-1853.

Janey Irwin, married: 4-30-1794, died: 3-1796.

Jane Brownlee; ^{died?} married: 10-7-~~1799~~, died: 6-1803. ↙

Hannah McBride; married: 1-8-1805, died: 5-8-1819.

Jane Gabby, married 11-2-1820, 8-3-1791 -- 12-14-1870.

Margaret Cox; 9-19-1833, aged 70 yrs.

Margaret McKeen, consort of John McKeen; died: 11-9-1839, aged 43 yrs.

James Anderson; died: 7-2---.

Elizabeth Irons, consort of Joseph Irons; died: 9-4-1817, aged 51 yrs.

Margaret Irons; died: 10-8-1832, aged 33 yrs.

Nancy Marie, daughter of W.V. and E. Leet; died: 9-14-1842 in the
14th yr. of her age.

William V. Leet; born: 3-18-1787, died: 9-23-1873.

Elizabeth, wife of William V. Leet; born: 7-28-1800, died: 6-27-1881.

John M., son of -----

James McKee; died: 3-13-1843, aged 42 yrs.

Anna McKee; born: 2-15-1809, died: 8-1-1880.

Marya McKee, infant of James and Anna McKee; died: 3-6-1837, aged 7 mos., 18 days.

Hugh A., son of James G. and S. W. Allison (?); born: 6-3-1858, died: 9-19-1869.

Infant daughter of J. and M. Allison; died: 12-26-1854.(?)

Jennet Gabby; died: 12-16-1831, aged 64 yrs.

Genet Gabby; died: 9-17-1842, in the 6th yr. of her age.

James Gabby; died: 1-30-1838, aged 73 yrs.

Samuel McCune; died: 4-16-1824, aged 4 yrs.

Margaret McCune; died: 4-2-1807, aged 59 yrs.

Elizabeth, consort of Samuel McCune; died: 5-11-1827, aged 39.

Samuel McCune; died: 9-29-1830, aged 84 yr.

Samuel McCune; died: 6-28-1846, aged 60 yrs.

Margaret McCune; died: 11-16-1858, aged 16 yrs.

Mary, wife of Samuel McCune; died: 3-1-1852, aged 62 yrs.

Mary, wife of David Patterson; died: 10-3-1860, aged 34 yrs.

Isaac Paxton; died: 9-30 A.D.-1806, in the 20th yr. of his age.

William Paxton; died: 1-2A.D.-1816, in the 5th yr. of his age.

John Paxton; died: 6-7A.D.-1819, in the 38th yr. of his age.

Hugh Porter Jr.; died: 6-20-1865, aged 35 yrs.

Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Porter; died: 1-20-1868 (?), aged 28.

Archibald Brownlee; died: 7-27-1846, aged 71 yrs. ←

Catharine Brownlee; died: 12-9-1840, aged 65 yrs. ←

Infant son of William and Sarah Henderson; died: 12-22-1838, aged 3 months.

Rebecca, wife of John Lawrance; died: 12-16-1845 (?), aged 51.
Sarah Ann Poque; died: 12-17-1851, aged 22 yrs.
William Roney; born: 4-28-1818, died: 6-2-1866.
Margaret Roney; born: 1-1813, died: 12-29-1880.
Jane Roney Herron; 9-24-1820 -- 2-21-1905.
William, son of W.B. and E.M. Crothers; 4-19-1875--1-26-1876.
Zella J., wife of Wm. M. Steep; died: 11-8-1860, aged 26 yrs, 12 days.
John Essick; died: 10-27-1826, aged 23 yrs.
George Denning; born: 11-1852, died: 9-21-1892.
Margaret, daughter of G. and D. Denning; died: 10-12-1875, aged 25.
Jemima, wife of Charles Denning; born: 10-20-1819, Died: -----
Charles Denning; born: 6-12-1813, died: 2-19-1834(?).
William Bell; died: 2-5-1823, aged 63 yrs.
John Smiley, died: 2-10-1811, aged 81 yrs.
John Smiley; died: 1-31 A.D.-1818, aged 58 yrs.
Mary Smiley; died: 8-31 A.D.-1829, aged 62 yrs.
James Smiley; died: 10-21-1844, aged 82 yrs. * b 1762
William Smiley; died: 8-15-1813 (?), aged 19 yrs.
Samuel M. Buchanan; died: 4-14- 1864, aged 24 yrs.
Thomas Buchanan; ded: 7-20-1869, aged 66 yrs. *
Sarah, wife of Thomas Buchanan; died: 6-16-1874, aged 77 yrs. /
Sarah J. ^{Barr}, wife of J. Mahaffey; died: 9-4-1864, aged 30 yrs., 6 mos.
Flora J., daughter of J. and S.J. Mahaffey; died: 6-18-1861, aged
1 yr., 9 mos.
Eleanor Barr; died: 1-26-1891, aged 77 yrs, 2 mos., 18 days. * * *
--, daughter of R. and M. Graham; died: 1-11-1866, aged 82 yrs.
Mary Graham; died: 12-31-1828, aged 87 yrs.

Robert Graham Sen.; died: 2-23-1820, aged 92 yrs.

Hannah, wife of S. Graham; died: 11-17-1869, aged 75 yrs.

Rachel, consort of S. Graham; died: 7-14-1811, aged 24 yrs.

Eleanor Irwin; died: 3---1818, aged 2 mos.

Samuel Graham; died: 3-23-1850, aged 80.

Ester Graham; died: 7-14A.D.-1815, in the 8th yr. of her age.

Sarah Jane; daughter of Samuel and Hannah Graham; ded: 2-17A.D.-1841, aged 11 yrs.

Jane, wife of William Crossland; died: 10-10-1853, aged 30 yrs., 1 mo., 20 days.

George A., son of W. and J. Crossland; died: 10-8-1853, aged 1 yr.

Livina McClees, daughter of W. and J. Crossland; died: 10-2-1853, aged 5 yrs., 11 mos., 1 day.

Robert Cox; 1810-1880.

Elizabeth A. Cox, wife of Robert Cox; 1840-1872.

John M. Cox; 1865-1915.

Thomas McKeen; died: 12-28-1837, aged 83 yrs.

Martha Graham, consort of John Graham; died: 7-8A.D.-1838, aged 67 yrs.

John Graham; 7-31A.D.-1833, aged 71 yrs.

James S. Graham, son of Robert and Sarah Graham; died: 8-23A.D.-1832, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 23 day.

Samuel Graham; died: 9-7-1829, aged 14 mos., 1 day.

Jane Graham; died: 8-24-1829, aged 3 yrs., 8 mos., 3 days.

Robert Graham; died: 12-25-1863, aged 92 yrs.

Sarah (?) Graham; died: 6-25-1880, aged 91 yrs.

Robert T. Graham; died: 5-18-1878, aged 62 yrs., 10 mos., 1 day.

Rachel Carson; died: 12-23-1884, aged 77 yrs., 3 mos.

Sarah, wife of John Carson; died: 8-28-1853, aged 80 yrs.

Anne W., of Isaac Carson; died: 9-2-1842, aged 66 yrs.

Isaac Carson; died: 10-26A.D.-1832, aged 58 yrs.

Jane Carson, daughter of Isaac and Ann Carson; died: 12-3-1832, aged 10 yrs., 7 mos.

Jane Grimes; born: 12-25-1794, died: 4-12-1885.

Wm. Grimes; died: 3-1-1817, aged about 60 yrs.

Ann, wife of Wm. Grimes; died: 3-27-1853, aged 87 yrs.

Joseph L., son of J. and S. Meloy; died: 9-28-1848, aged 2 yrs. ↙

Maggie J. Meloy; born: 2-8-1843, died: 1-8-1875. ↙

Thomas, son of L. and S. Meloy; died: 4-20-1841 (?), aged 1 yr., 1 mo. ↙

John G., son of L. and S. Meloy; died: 5-11-1850, aged 1 yr., 1 mo. 6 days. ↙

Margaret, wife of T. Meloy; died: 8-22-1850. ↙

Mary A.-----

Sarah Meloy; born: 1-18-1804, died: 3-8-1882: ↙

Joseph C. Meloy; born: 3-8-1805, died: 5-20-1874. ↙

Margaret, wife of William Gregg; died: 11-13-1829, aged 51 yrs.

Wm. Gregg; died: 9-11-1855, aged 79 yrs.

Jane Gregg.

John Gregg.

Mary Gregg; died: 11-28-1875, aged 72 yrs.

William Gregg; died: 7-17-1888, aged 71 yrs.

Sarah Trimble; died: 7-5-1833, aged 82 yrs.

Sarah Ramsey

John M. Cummins; died: 9-26-1900, aged 23 yrs., 3 mos., 10 days.

Elizabeth, wife of T. Winesburg; died: 5-18-1898, aged 45 yrs.

Mary Margaret Shearer; died: 6-27-1836, aged 17 mos.

Mary S. Shearer, consort of Andrew Shearer; died: 7-17-1839, aged 49 yrs.

Charlotte J. Shearer; died: 3-3-1840, aged 20 yrs.

The North Buffalo Cemetery is the largest in Buffalo Township, and the only one still used today. It is located next to the North Buffalo United Presbyterian Church and was used for burial purposes as early as 1795.

SOUTH BUFFALO CEMETERY

Anna Mary, daughter of R. A. and E. R. Anderson; died: Oct. 1, 1870, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Jennie L., daughter of R. A. and E. R. Anderson; died: June 4, 1874, aged 15 years and 2 months.

In memory of James Auld who departed this life Jan. 10th, 1832 in the 86th year of his age.

In memory of David Auld who departed this life Dec. 14, 1835 in the 26th year of his age.

David Auld died June 22, 1858 in the 89th year of his age.

Archibald Brownlee died Sept. 20, 1853, 59th year of his age.

Keziah, wife of Archibald Brownlee Aug. 30, 1793; died Jan. 12, 1871.

Keziah, daughter of A. and K. Brownlee; born Jan. 18, 1825; died: Sept. 17, 1867.

In memory of Margaret Brownlee who departed this life June 8, 1839 in the 59th year of her age.

Martha Brownlee died Nov. 5, 1847 aged 58 years, 9 months 23 days.

Sarah Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Brownlee, died Oct. 24, 1844 aged 6 years, 7 months.

Margaret Brownlee died Dec. 5, 1852 aged 33 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Letitia, wife of Hamilton Brownlee died Feb. 17, 1824 in the 30 year of her age.

Jane Brownlee died Oct. 20, 1841 in the 25th year of her age.

Sarah Brownlee died Dec. 13, 1839 in her 19th year.

To the memory of Martha Brownlee died May 21, -----.

In memory of James Brownlee who died July 25, 1834 in the 56th year of his age.

Margaret Brownlee died Oct. 18, 1858, aged 74 years.

In Memory of Elizabeth, consort of Thomas Brownlee, who departed this life Dec. 26, 1841 in the 70th year of her age.

John S., son of William and Catharine Brownlee, died Aug. 8, 1851 aged 12 years 2 months 3 days.

Alex. Craig died April 17, 1814 in the 52nd year of his age. *

Martha, wife of Alex. Craig, died June 15, 1852 in the 79th year of her age.

Mary, daughter of R. and E. Dennis, died March 2, 1843 aged 5 months and 2 days.

In memory of Jane Garrett, daughter of James and Sarah Carrett, departed this life July 13, 1842 in the 36th year of her age.

In memory of James Harvy who departed this life Feb. 11, 1835 aged 66 years.

Elizabeth, wife of James Harvy, died May 1, 1861 in the 93rd year of her age.

John C., son of J. and J. Howe, a member of Co. A, 100 Regt. Pa. Vol. died March 16, 1864 aged 20 years, 3 months and 14 days.

William Howe died Feb. 12, 1851 aged 71 years and 6 months.

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Howe, who departed this life Dec. 19, 1828 aged 44 years.

In memory of Henry Barkshire Hallam who departed this life July 8, 1816 aged 6 years, 6 months.

James Hunter died Aug. 21, 1860 in his 64th year.

In memory of James Hutcheson who departed this life Dec. 17, 1837 in the 82nd year of his age.

Samuel Jordan died July 16, 1871 aged 74 years.

Mary A., wife of Samuel Jordan, died Jan. 26, 1871 aged 72 years.

Anna Johnstin, consort of John Johnstin, who departed this life Sept. 30, 1840 aged 35 years.

George H., son of Thomas and Esther Knox, born Oct. 13, 1840; died Aug. 9, 1864 at the Cumberland General Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee. A member of Company C, 36th Regt. Ill's. Volunteers.

Nancy J., daughter of T. and E. Knox, died May 14, 1865 in the 19th year of her age.

George Knox, born Aug. 24, 1780; died March 2, 1863 aged 82 years 6 months and 8 days.

Agnes, wife of George Knox, died March 1, 1849 in the 64th year of her age.

Sarah Little, an emigrant from Ireland, died Sept. 12, 1823 aged 40 years.

In memory of Elizabeth Jane Lorimor, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Lorimor, who departed this life Dec. 9, 1832 aged 14 years, 1 month and 18 days.

In memory of Hugh Lorimor who departed this life July 8, 1842 aged 51 years, (age uncertain).

Jean Martin died Oct. 18, 1848 aged 44 years 9 months.

James Marshall died Dec. 2, 1816 aged 76 years.

Eleanor, wife of James Marshall, died April 1, 1821 aged 76 years.

John Marshall died May 8, 1866 aged 82 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Jacob Marshall died Aug. 28, 1865 in his 72nd year.

Sarah, wife of Jacob Marshall, died Oct. 12, 1875 in the 84th year of her age.

Thomas J. Marshall died May 1, 1861 aged 25 years, 2 months, 14 days.

Hannah M. Marshall died Jan. 12, 1872 aged 37 years, 4 months, 12 days.

In memory of John Milligan who departed this life Aug. 2, 1839 in the 84th year of his age.


John Mitchell, Sr. died May 7, 1830 in the 80th year of his age.

Mary, wife of John Mitchell, died March 26, 1851 in the 86th year of her age.

In memory of John Mitchell who departed this life April 1, 1824 in the 25th year of his age.

William Mitchell died Feb. 23, 1874 in his 80th year.

Robert Mitchell 1804 - 1880

Nancy Brownlee Mitchell, Robert Mitchell's wife 1814 - 1848. 

Margaret, daughter of R. and A. Mitchell, died June 4, 1841 aged 7 years 18 days.

In memory of Thomas Moore who departed this life October 1821 aged 11 years.

Thomas Moore died March 31, 1846 in the 73rd year of his age.

In memory of Rachel Moore who departed this life Nov. 18, 1828 aged 51 years.

Joseph A. Mustard died Feb. 27, 1863 aged 34 years, 3 months, and 20 days.

James McKinney, son of Joseph and Jane Mustard, died May 10, 1859 aged 3 years 24 days.

John Mustard died Sept. 28, 1842 in the 91st year of his age.

Samuel Mustard died June 28, 1874 in his 78th year.

Margaret Mustard died March 30, 1880 aged 80 years, 11 months and 20 days.

In memory of Samuel McGill who departed this life Dec. 5, 1836 aged 74 years.

Margaret, wife of Samuel McGill, died Oct. 28, 1832 aged 68 years.

Joseph McGill, born in County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to Washington County, Pa. in the year 1833; died April 25, 1869 aged 82 years.

Elizabeth L. McGill, born in County Down, Ireland, Feb. 12, 1801 and emigrated with her husband to Washington County, Pa. in the year 1833; died Feb. 21, 1873.

Mary, wife of Alexander McGill, born April 16, 1824; died June 8, 1877.

Francis McClellan died March 10, 1840 in the 42nd year of his age.

Margaret B., wife of Francis McClellan, died Sept. 18, 1860 aged 62 years.

John McClelland died May 28, 1853 in the 91st year of his age.

Mary, wife of John McClelland, died April 28, 1830 in the 66th year of her age.

Susan Brownlee, wife of Richard McClelland, died Jan. 13, 1840 aged 34 years.

John McClelland died Sept. 30, 1854 aged 22 years and 10 months.

Elizabeth, wife of Hugh McClelland, died June 26, 1849 aged 54 years and 4 months.

In memory of Nathaniel McDowell who departed this life April 27, 1826 aged 87 years (Revolutionary war).

In memory of Sarah McDowell who departed this life Nov. 25, 1803 aged 47 years.

Joseph McDowell died Sept. 4, 1854 in his 63rd year.

Jane McDowell, born March 11, 1793; died Apr. 7, 1874.

Dr. N.E. McDowell died July 4, 1851 aged 28 years.

In memory of Miligan McDowell who departed this life Oct. 7, 1837 aged 4 years, 3 months, 8 days.

Agness McDowell died July 2, 1858 in her 82nd year.

In memory of Elizabeth McGuffin who departed this life Nov. 26, 1836 in the 71st year of her age.

In memory of Margaret McMillen, consort of John McMillen, Esqr., who departed this life March 17, 1831 in the 74th year of her age.

John McMillen, Esqr., who departed this life March 23, 1845 in the 95th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of David McMillen who departed this life May 10, 1838 aged about 72 years.

In memory of John McMillen, Jr. who departed this life Feb. 2, 1835 in the 64th year of his age.

Margaret, consort of John McMillen, Jr. who departed this life June 22, 1829 in her 45th year.

In memory of Robert McMillen who departed this life Dec. 28, 1840 in the 43rd year of his age.

Hannah, wife of Robert McMillen, died Sept. 11, 1863 aged 63 years.

David McMillen died April 22, 1846 in the 79th year of his age.

David McMillen died April 23, 1848 in his 25th year.

John McMillen died Aug. 8, 1853 in the 29th year of his age.

Nancy McMillen died March 19, 1852 in the 49th year of her age.

Isabel McMillen died Nov. 27, 1853 in her 10th year.

John McNeal died Feb. 28, 1851 aged 37 years, 4 months.

Elizabeth, wife of Daniel McNeal, died Jan. 29, 1848 in the 77th year of her age.

In memory of Alex. McPherson who departed this life Jan. 14, 1832 aged 87 years.

A foot stone says M. M.

In memory of William C. Noble who departed this life April 20, 1839 in the 50th year of his age.

Elizabeth, wife of William C. Noble, died Sept. 7, 1872 aged 75 years 3 months, 6 days.

Elizabeth, wife of William Noble, died Jan. 3, 1850 in the 81st year of her age.

Jane, wife of John Noble, died Aug. 31, 1849 aged 61 years.

In memory of Alexander Patterson who departed this life April 1, --- (year obliterated) aged 91 years.

In memory of Jane, wife of Alexander Patterson, who departed this life Sept. 15, 1821 aged 70 years.

In memory of Jane Patterson who departed this life June 14, 1822 in the 26th year of her age.

In memory of John Rolstgn Sen'r, who departed this life Oct. 24, 1828 aged 60 years.

Rebecca, wife of John Ralston, died Nov. 15, 1847 aged 79 years.

James Ralston died May 7, 1857 aged 19 years, 3 months, and 28 days.

John Ralston died April 6, 1864 aged 51 years, 3 months, 13 days.

Eliza, wife of John Rollston, died Jan. 29, 1856 aged 33 years, 4 months and 27 days.

James Rollstin died Aug. 30, 1856 aged 71 years.

Nancy, wife of James Rollstin, died April 28, 1875 in the 84th year of her age.

In memory of George Ralston who departed this life Nov. 7, 1842 aged

44 years, 4 months, 7 days.

In memory of Elizabeth, daughter of George and Isabella Ralston, who departed this life July 4, 1835 aged 2 years and 4 days.

David Ralston died Feb. 20, 1853 aged 25 years and 20 days.

Susannah, daughter of George and Isabel Ralston, died Aug. 19, 1854 aged 11 years.

Margaret T., wife of William Ralston, died May 9, 1849 aged 35 years.

In memory of Joseph Riddle who departed this life May 1, 1822 in the 73rd year of his age.

In memory of Martha Riddle who departed this life May 31, 1825 in the 72nd year of her age.

Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Ross, died Dec. 1, 1850 in the 27th year of her age.

In memory of Alexander Sawhill who departed this life Sept. 19, 1837 aged 60 years.

Mary, wife of Alexander Sawhill, died Aug. 9, 1854 in the 78th year of her age.

William Sawhill, Sr. died Nov. 7, 1865 in the 67th year of his age.

Jane, wife of William Sawhill, died July 11, 1867 in the 70th year of her age.

Martha, daughter of William and J. Sawhill, born Sept. 19, 1837; died June 3, 1863.

In memory of Mary Sawhill, daughter of William and Jane Sawhill, who died Aug. 1, 1849 in the 22nd year of her age.

Mary, wife of William Sawhill, died June 11, 1858 in the 89th year of her age.

Jennie M., wife of T. H. Sawhill, died Jan. 9, 1866 aged 21 years.

Ann Smith, died July 28, 1879 aged 85 years.

Mary A. Stone died May 30, 1851 aged 24 years, 10 months and 12 days.

Elizabeth Stone died March 6, 1852 aged 30 years, 4 months and 6 days.

William, son of R. and E. Wilson, died Aug. 25, 1854 in his 21st year.

James, son of R. and E. Wilson, died Aug. 9, 1854 in his 18th year.

Thomas W., son of R. and E. Wilson, died Aug. 7, 1854 in his 23rd year.

Robert Wilson died April 29, 1857 in the 66th year of his age.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wilson, died Nov. 19, 1872 aged 76 years.

Miss Jennie Wilson died July 8, 1878 in the 47th year of her age.

In memory of Ruth Woodburn, consort of Joseph Woodburn, who departed this life July 24, 1842 in the 39th year of her age.

Samuel H. Woodburn died June 17, 1863 aged 29 years and 4 months.

Luther Scott, son of J.S. and H. Woodburn, died June 1, 1866 aged 20 years.

Samuel, son of S. and M. Wright, died Aug. 26, 1832 aged 19 years.

Samuel Wright died Jan. 24, 1849 in the 68th year of his age.

Mary, wife of Samuel Wright, died Dec. 5, 1841, in the 55th year of her age.

The land which this cemetery is located was donated by Thomas Brownlee in the year 1811. It is situated 1 mile South of Rt. 40. The church is no longer there, having long ago moved to Claysville.