

**THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD
OF THE
CITY OF PITTSBURGH**

**BY
MRS. S. KUSSART**



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**DEDICATED TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE
FIFTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.**

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CHAPTER I.

Earliest Settlements in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh.

The Indians were the first occupants and land owners in Western Pennsylvania. They left numerous signs of their presence in what is now the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh. They had a well-travelled trail along the right bank of the Monongahela at a very early day, and it was over this trail that the French and Indians passed, when they went out from Fort Duquesne, in 1755, and attacked and defeated General Braddock and his troops at the Battle of the Monongahela. After the English occupation, this trail became the Braddock's Field public road, and as such is plainly marked on the map of Pittsburgh, in 1795.

At the head of Mansion Street, Glenwood, was an ancient burying ground of that aboriginal tribe known as the Mound Builders. It included several mounds, the largest being about fifteen feet in height. Their tops were rounded, and the mounds, originally, were heaped with stones, it being the Indian custom to add more stones at each visit. In the seventies, when Second Avenue was paved through the Fifteenth Ward for the first time James McKibben, who had the contract for grading this street, hauled stones for an entire winter from these old mounds, and used them for ballast. The enveloping cover of stones being removed, persons began exploring the mounds, searching for relics, and they were soon destroyed. No trace of them now remains. The cleared spots back in the woods near these mounds were known to the early white settlers as the "Old Fields." Fine forests originally covered this district. It was customary to hold Sunday School picnics and family gatherings in the beautiful woods at the head of Johnson avenue, near a famous old spring called the "Indian Spring," the waters of which gushed forth from the hill, and were clear and cold, on the hottest day. When Johnson avenue was graded and paved, the spring disappeared, its waters being carried off in sewers (1).

"Do you remember the spring, within Wylie's woods, just close to Glenwood ravine?"

Its waters were crystal, refreshingly cool, the purest and best ever seen.

Ah! deep was the wood, in those long-ago days, and deep was the spring in its shade:

Its murmur and splash was music to hear, as it laughingly flowed through the glade.

On the brink of the spring, in those untrammelled days, Nature held court all her own,

Her subjects were many, all loyal and true, who worshipped the queen on her throne" (2)

The Indians known to the first white explorers of Western Pennsylvania lived on the fine bottom lands in the present Fifteenth Ward. Many flint arrow heads have been found on the Blair farm, and near the foot of Elizabeth Street, in Glenwood (3); and on the Nixon place (originally a part of the John George Woods farm), in Hazelwood (4). On the Harry Woods farm, in Hazelwood, there were found tomahawks, stone cooking utensils, and numerous flint arrow heads. These were sent by Mrs. Woods to a museum in Washington, D. C. In a glass case on the third floor of the Carnegie Museum, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, is a collection of flint arrow heads from the different states of the Union. Among them, and the only ones there representative of the state of Pennsylvania, are twenty-four arrow heads found in Hazelwood, and loaned to the Museum by James Dugan, Jr. (5)

The fertile bottom lands on the right bank of the Monongahela River, between Four Mile Run (near Greenfield Avenue) and the present Glenwood Bridge, proved especially attractive to home seekers, and many natives of Scotland, the "Land of the Thistle," located here at a very early day. They were simply squatters, having no legal title, but it was from these people that this fine tract of land came to be called "Scotch Bottoms," and in the court records of Allegheny County, Pa., the many different tracts into which this level bottom land was in later years divided, are designated as parts of Scotch Bottoms. In recent years, although the name is still used, it has come to be applied only to that locality which was the nucleus of the old Scotch settlement, the neighborhood of Rutherglen Street, and Marion Station on the B. & O. R. R. The settlements in Scotch Bottoms began at the close of the Pontiac War, there being then, for a period of several years, a cessation of Indian hostilities.

Some of these people, after the Penns, proprietaries of Pennsylvania, purchased the Indian rights to the lands in the present Western Pennsylvania, in 1768, and opened a land office, April 3, 1769, for the sale of these lands, acquired legal title to parts of the Scotch Bottoms. John Little, on Oct. 25, 1769, had a tract in Scotch Bottoms surveyed to him, which was patented on warrent to accept, dated Feb. 7, 1770, under the name of "Vineyard." John and Eleanor DeHass were living on Scotch Bottoms, after the Revolutionary War, on a tract of land surveyed Oct. 25, 1769, and afterward patented to them under the name of "Leisure's Retreat." James Ralph and John Mitchell also purchased large farms on Scotch Bottoms; and at a very early day, Charles Duke and Charles Clark, the latter an English officer, located here. This Scotch settlement consisted in those early days of large farms, parts of which had been cleared, about the log cabin homes of their owners, while back of these rose the heavily wooded hills. Some of these farms had been owned by several different persons before being purchased by John Woods, one of Pittsburgh's first resident attorneys. In 1817, at the time of his death, John Woods was the owner of the five large farms which then included the Scotch Bottoms (6), as follows:

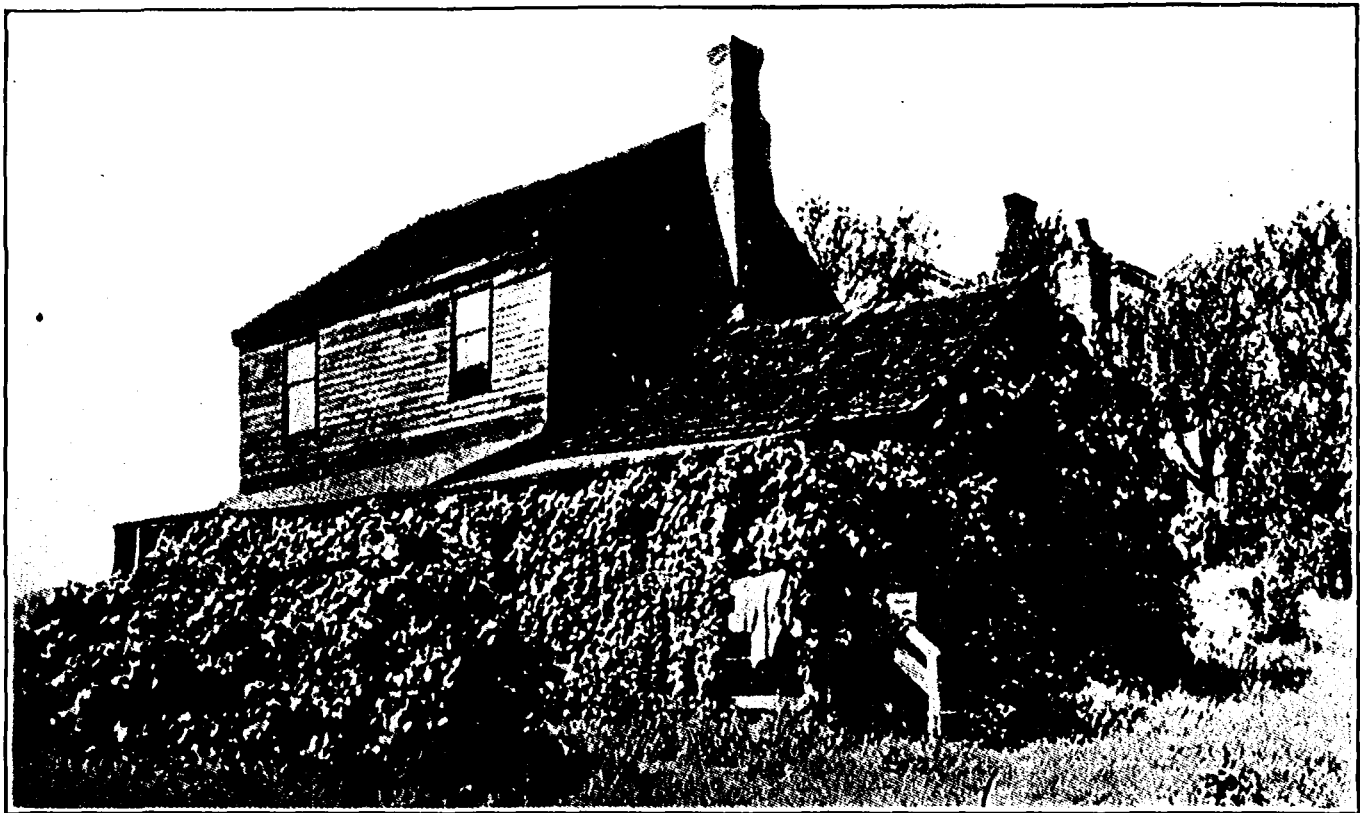
One surveyed in the name of Charles Duke, containing about -----	80	acres
One surveyed on location in the name of James Ralph, containing about -----	260	"
One patented in the name of John Little, containing about	230	"
One surveyed on location in the name of John Mitchell (a small part of this sold to John Turner,) containing about -----	330	"
One in the name of John Woods, containing about-----	160	"
	<hr/>	
	1,060	"

This magnificent tract of land extended from the Monongahela River for about a mile back on the hill, between Four Mile Run (near the present Greenfield Avenue) and a point opposite the mouth of Six Mile Run (at the location of the present Glenwood Bridge). A two story stone house stood on the John Woods farm, the home of the tenant on that farm. On the other farms were log dwellings.

Quite a number of the streams flowing into the Monongahela River at or near Pittsburgh were named from their supposed distance from the Point, as follows: Two Mile Run, entering from the right side, at the present Brady Street; Three Mile Run, right bank, at the present Bates Street; Four Mile Run, right bank, near the present Greenfield Avenue. These three streams are now only sewers. Six Mile Run (sometimes called Street's Run) enters the Monongahela from the left bank, at the present Hays borough. The Hays family (for whom the borough was named) were very early settlers here, owning a large farm, and they established a ferry across the river from the mouth of the run to the upper end of the Scotch Bottoms, which was known as Six Mile Ferry. It was not discontinued until Glenwood Bridge was erected, in 1895. Nine Mile Run enters the Monongahela from the right bank, opposite Homestead, and forms one of the natural boundaries of the great Squirrel Hill district, a part of which, on the brow of the hill, is included in the Fifteenth Ward.

In the days of the pioneer settlers, they were greatly annoyed by the many little gray squirrels found in this district. They ate the grain stored in out-buildings for winter use, and even scratched up the seed planted in the fields, in scarce seasons. They built nests in the eaves of the log cabins, and by their noise and chatter kept the inhabitants awake at night. They proved perfect pests, and were so numerous that the settlers named the whole district, which is now one of the finest residential sections of the city of Pittsburgh, "Squirrel Hill." The people living here in early times were wont to speak of this district as having two sides, the one on which they lived, and the "Other Side," i. e., down on Scotch Bottoms, bordering on the Monongahela.

In that part of the Fifteenth Ward included in the Squirrel Hill district, the widow, Mrs. John Turner, and her five sons, were among the earliest settlers. She was better known as Mary Girty, being the mother, by her first marriage, of Thomas, Simon, James and George Girty, who were all grown when the family located on Squirrel Hill, in 1765. Little John Turner, her other son, was but ten

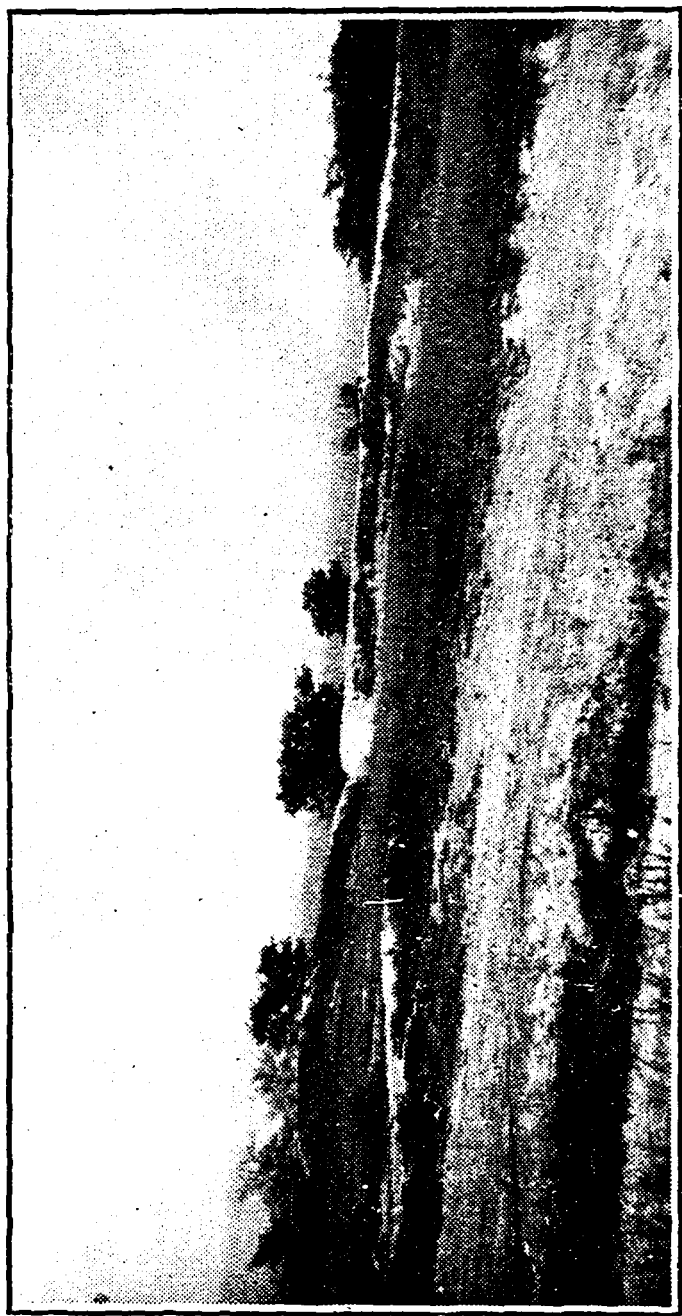


**John Turner's Old Log House,
Loretto Street, near Hazelwood Avenue, Built about 1787.**

years of age at this time, and had just been freed from captivity among the Indians. The Girty boys blazed trees, making, in the name of their mother, a claim to a large tract of land here, on what was called a "tomahawk right," and erecting a log cabin, in which the family lived. In 1769 Thomas, Simon and George Girty each made application for large tracts of land, part of which included their mother's claim. Thomas Girty's farm bordered on what in later years became Bigelow Street. In 1765, when he first located on Squirrel Hill, he was 26 years of age. He married, and cleared and farmed his land. His wife's name was Ann and she is described as a foe to the Indians, and a "friend of America." (7). Thomas Girty had two children, John and Nancy (Gibson). While he lived on Squirrel Hill, he sometimes made expeditions as a scout, being loyal to the American cause. He rendered some very important services, during the Indian Wars in the Northwest, after the Revolution. At some time prior to 1792, he removed with his family to Girty's Run, on the Allegheny River. (This run is so named for Thomas Girty and family, and not for "the Girty family," meaning that of his mother and brothers.) Thomas Girty died at his home on Girty's Run, Nov. 3, 1820. There was a long account of his life published in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, at this time. (8). Simon, George and James Girty were respectively twenty-four, twenty-two and twenty years of age when they located on Squirrel Hill, in 1765. Having all been captives of the Indians for several years, they proved very useful as scouts and interpreters in the various military expeditions which went out from Fort Pitt. In 1778, they deserted to the British (9) and in succeeding years were the scourges of the border. All claims held by them, for land on Squirrel Hill, were forfeited. They never dared return here to live. John Turner grew up on Squirrel Hill into a tall, thin, active man. His complexion was sallow, and his eyes and hair black. He understood several Indian languages, and at the age of nineteen years, accompanied Lord Dunmore's army as a scout and interpreter. His education was scanty, but he was a man of great natural ability and shrewdness, and a hard worker. He farmed his land on Squirrel Hill, and sold great quanti-

ties of produce to the garrison at Fort Pitt, and the citizens of Pittsburgh. In those days all kinds of game abounded on Squirrel Hill, and Mr. Turner was a great hunter and trapper. He saved his money and invested it in real estate. He is said to have owned at different times, no less than nineteen tracts of land. The former claim of Simon Girty was granted to John Turner, who obtained a Virginia title for 154 acres on Squirrel Hill, including this claim, Jan. 27, 1786. He was granted a warrant for the same tract by the State of Pennsylvania, Nov. 12, 1787. It was surveyed for him, March 13, 1788, and a patent granted, under the name of "Federal Hill," July 7, 1788.

John Turner married Susanna, daughter of Charles and Mary Clark, of Scotch Bottoms. Their home was a log cabin which stood on the upper part of Mr. Turner's farm. To this dwelling he added four rooms, two up and two down. Here the Turners lived. The site of the house is on Loretta Street, a few hundred yards from the Beehner home, on the Beehner farm. As the Turners were childless, they raised the children of Mrs. Turner's three sisters, John McCaslin, Turner Blashford and Susie Halstead (Mrs. David Irwin, 2d. and mother of David Irwin, 3d). Turner Blashford, a prosperous farmer of Squirrel Hill, drowned himself at the age of 56, at the mouth of the Four Mile Run. (10). John McCaslin was the favorite of the Turners, and is referred to as their "adopted son." Upon his marriage, the Turners gave him the use of their old home, and removed to a small log house on the lower part of their farm, to which they added two rooms. Here Mrs. Turner died, April 1, 1833, and was buried in the old Turner Graveyard, on the part of the farm (adjoining the present Mary S. Brown Memorial M. E. Church) for which Mr. Turner made the people of Squirrel Hill a deed, in trust to David Irwin (2d) and John McCaslin, on July 31, 1838. Mr. Turner died May 20, 1840, and was laid to rest beside his wife. Their graves were marked by two flat stones, level with the ground. The inscriptions are nearly obliterated, but the names, Turner, may still be deciphered. Mr. Turner was a man held in the highest esteem by the people of Squirrel Hill. He gave to the Peebles Township the lot on which the



"The Fort."

first free school in that part of Squirrel Hill was located, and also the ground on which the first church stood. His will bears date of April 10, 1840 (11). He bequeathed 113 acres, the upper part of his farm, to John and Priscilla McCaslin, in trust for their children. The heirs of Thomas Girty, Mr. Turner's half brother, were dissatisfied with the will, and stood John McCaslin a suit in the courts trying to obtain John Turner's property from his adopted son, but were unsuccessful. (12) The McCaslins lived in this old log house for a long time. Then the farm was sold off. Joseph Bails was the owner, when in 1868, the farm was purchased from him by Martin Beehner. The heirs of Mr. Beehner are still the owners and live in a comfortable frame dwelling near the site of the historic Turner house. They rented the old house for years. Clarence Tombs and family were its last occupants. The Beehner family were notified by the city to have it torn down, as it was deemed unsafe. This was done, about 1920. The logs were in a good state of preservation, and were used for firewood. Every year, as long as the old house stood, some of the McCaslin family used to come back to visit it. Nothing now remains of it but a few stones of the foundation. In their living room, the Beehner family have a splendid painting of it. In this picture, the old dwelling is surrounded by green fields, with cattle peacefully browsing therein. It gives some idea of the district, when it was a farming community.

Among the earlier land owners in the part of Squirrel Hill included in the Fifteenth Ward (besides the Girty and Turner families, who owned the larger portion of this tract, on the level above the brow of the hill) may be mentioned James Milligan, Adam Burchfield, Wm. Redding, and a few others. James Milligan was the original owner of the ground included in the present Calvary Cemetery, acquiring title to a tract of 300 acres here, soon after the land office was opened in 1769. (13) Later, title to 150 acres of this land was obtained by John Turner. By deed dated Nov. 4 1824, John Turner and wife conveyed 75 acres of this land to Robert Peebles, and by deed dated Nov. 29, 1824, 75 acres were conveyed (14) to William Peebles. The Peebles family were very prominent in this district, especially out at East Liberty

and Peebles Township is named for them.

The Greenfield district was the home of men prominent in Pittsburgh's public and business life in early days. Judge Walter Forward, one of the most eminent men and brilliant scholars Pittsburgh ever produced, lived here, and Forward Avenue was named for him. He was a member of Congress, Secretary of the Treasury (15) during the administration of President Tyler, and was appointed charge-d' -affaires to Denmark, by President Taylor. He resigned this post, in 1851, when elected President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny County, Pa. His death occurred Nov. 24, 1852. Maj. John Williamson Butler, Abraham Garrison (of the foundry firm of Bollman & Garrison, later A. Garrison & Co.), Wm. H. Williams, and other prominent men were living here in the fifties. In the sixties, B. F. Jones (of the firm of Jones & Laughlin) and George F. McClean (of the Soho Rolling Mills, operated by Morehead, McClean & Co.,) were living in this district. There were also some large farm-houses in the district, which in 1868, became a part of the city, as the old Twenty-third Ward. James Blackmore became Mayor of Pittsburgh in 1872, and served until 1875. During his administration, Wm. Barker, Jr., who then lived in this district, and was a member of city Councils, was one of a committee appointed to consider the opening of streets and other matters pertaining to the district. While the committee was making a tour of inspection, Mr. Barker was asked what he thought a suitable name for the district. He looked out over the green fields, dotted here and there with many comfortable farm houses and the handsome residences of wealthy business men, and suggested the name "Greenfield." It met with instant favor, and was adopted. The name is still given to this section of the city, although the beautiful green fields of this one-time rural community have long since disappeared.

On the highest elevation on the hills of the Greenfield district are the remains of "the Fort" as it is generally called, although some of the people in the vicinity call it "Fort Black." This fort was part of the intrenchments thrown up, in June, 1863, when the invasion of Pittsburgh by the Confederates was threatened. (16).

CHAPTER II

GEORGE WOODS, FOUNDER OF THE WOODS FAMILY IN AMERICA

The founder of the Woods family in America was George Woods, member of a family of Scotch origin, resident in Ireland. He married Rosanna Hall in Ireland, and emigrated with his family from Dungannon County, Ireland, to America, prior to 1733. He was probably accompanied by his brother, John Woods. In 1740, George Woods took the oath of allegiance in Philadelphia, and he settled in Tuscarora, prior to 1754. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and by occupation an Indian trader and packer, owning large trains of horses used in transporting merchandise of all kinds from Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg) to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) and the intervening settlements, and bringing on the return trip packs of furs and skins. By 1762, George Woods was living at Fort Bedford (Bedford) where his children and their families had preceded him. George Woods, founder of the Woods family in Pennsylvania, had four children, all born in Ireland. (1).

Thomas Woods, son of George Woods, was engaged in the Indian trade in Pennsylvania, as early as 1743; and by 1762, he was located, with his family, at Bedford. He had married in Ireland, and his wife's name was Agnes. He kept a tavern and continued in the Indian trade, after removing to Bedford. He was loyal to the colonists during the Revolution, the record of his voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance being among the Woods family records which have been preserved. In a letter among these documents, dated in 1787, the address is: "Mr. Thomas Woods, Providence Township, near Bedford." Mr. Woods died in May, 1793. He left a large family—the sons, Henry, William, Thomas, George, John and Joseph; and daughters Sarah, wife of Robert Bradshaw; Rose, wife of Hugh Means; Nancy, wife of John Culbertson; and Margaret, wife of Thomas Collins. (2).

Rebecca Woods, daughter of George Woods, married George Nixon, probably before emigrating to America, and settled in Bedford, about 1761. Their daughter, Rebecca Nixon, married Thomas Fannegan. Her second husband was Isaiah Davis, and their son, Alexander Davis, was born in 1814, at Everett, Pa.

George Woods, son of George Woods (1st) was Colonel George Woods, of Bedford, Pa. (See hereafter).

William Woods, son of George Woods (1st), was born and died in Ireland. He had two sons, George and Edward Woods. (3).

COLONEL GEORGE WOODS, PITTSBURGH'S FIRST SURVEYOR. (4).

George Woods, son of George Woods (1st) was a surveyor by profession. His name appears on the records of Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1749. After this time, the fact that he was moving westward up the Juniata Valley is shown by the records of Cumberland County, Pa. About 1753, he married Jane McDowell, daughter of Dr. Wm. McDowell, of Peters Township, then in Cumberland County, who had settled there about 1730. Their eldest child, Jane Woods, was born in 1755, in Tuscarora. From this time, Mr. Woods kept moving westward. His occupation as surveyor on the frontiers during the Indian wars was a most hazardous one. On one occasion, he was driven to take refuge in Bingham's Fort, in the Tuscarora Valley, Tuscarora Township, Juniata County, Pa. Many families in the vicinity had flocked into the fort, seeking escape from prowling savages, but this refuge availed them little, for on Friday night, June 11, 1755, the Indians attacked and burnt the fort, and killed or carried away into captivity all its inmates. Among the captives were the wife and three year old daughter of John Gray, the wife and three children of Francis Innis, George Woods (2d) and others. Mr. Gray and Mr. Innis were absent from the

fort, having gone to Carlisle for groceries. When they returned, nothing remained but the smoking remnants of the fort, amidst which were many charred bones of its former inmates. The enemy had killed many cattle, eating and carrying away the beef. The following extract contains information as to the fate of the captives (5):

“They were taken across the Allegheny, to the old Indian town of Kittanning, and from thence to Fort Duquesne, where they were delivered over to the French. Woods was a remarkable man, and figured somewhat extensively afterward in the history of Bedford and Allegheny Counties. He took his captivity very little to heart, and *even went so far as to propose marriage to Mrs. Gray, while they were prisoners in the fort* (Duquesne). Mrs. Gray, however, had no inclination for a partnership in misfortune and peremptorily declined. The French commander, in apportioning out the prisoners, gave Woods to an old Indian, John Hutson (spelled more correctly Hudson) who removed him to his own wigwam. But George proving neither useful nor ornamental to Hutson’s establishment, and as there was no probability of any of his friends paying a ransom for him, *inasmuch as he had neither kith nor kin*, he opened negotiations with George to let him off. The conditions made and entered into between the two were that George Woods should give him an annuity of ten pounds of tobacco, until death should terminate the existence of either of the parties named. This contract was fulfilled until the massacre of the Bedford Scouts, when Harry (Henry) Woods, a lieutenant of the scout and son of George Woods, recognized among the most active of the savages the son of John Hutson, who used to accompany his father to Bedford, where Harry Woods had often seen him. It is hardly necessary to add that old Hutson never called upon Woods after that for his annuity. Mr. Woods, after he removed to Bedford, became a useful and influential citizen. He followed his profession (as surveyor) and most of the original surveys in the upper end of the Juniata Valley were made by him. He reared a large family and his descendants are still living.

He lived to a good old age, and died amid the regrets of a most extended circle of acquaintances. (The sentences in italics are obviously wrong).

In some accounts of the capture of George Woods, it is stated that he was about to be burnt at the stake by the Delaware Indians, when Captain Hudson, a Seneca chief, demanded him from the Delawares, who dared not refuse, being under the domination of the Six Nations. In his gratitude at being freed, this account states that Woods wished the chief to come and make his home with him, for the remainder of his life. (6). The chief refused, but never failed to collect his ransom annuity of tobacco until afraid to trust himself among the whites, after permitting his son to help massacre the scouts. Years afterward, Henry, son of George Woods, was at the Pittsburgh wharf when he noticed one of a party of Seneca Indians who had come down the Allegheny River scrutinizing him very closely. On speaking to him, he found it was Hudson's son, who was very much pleased at being recognized, and said to Mr. Woods that the last time he had seen him, he was "Running like de debbil up Juniata Hill."

George Woods located permanently at Bedford about 1759. There he continued to follow his profession of surveyor, held many offices of public honor and trust, and became a large land owner and a very wealthy and prominent man. "As early as 1765, four men whose names are prominently and indissolubly connected with the history of the town, county, province and commonwealth, became residents of Fort Bedford—Barnard Dougherty, Robert Galbraith, Thomas Smith, and George Woods. It is believed that all were of Scotch descent, and it is known that all were men of great activity, ability and sterling worth. All of them served as early justices of the peace of Bedford County, were active in the formation and organization of the county, and during the Revolutionary period assisted largely in shaping the destinies of the state." (7).

By order of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, John Lukens, Surveyor General, in 1766 laid out the town of

Bedford, at the site of old Fort Bedford. The order bore the date of May 5, 1766, and the surveyor arrived at Bedford, June 5, 1766. He called together the principal inhabitants of the vicinity, and discussed with them the matter of laying out the streets and the size of the lots. A large stone house had been built, in 1764, on what was called in Lukens' survey, Pitt Street. It was a comfortable and commodious dwelling, of limestone, the most pretentious in the new town of Bedford. On April 25, 1771, this house and the ground surrounding it were sold at public sale by Sheriff David Hoge to George Woods. It included the house, known as "Christopher Lines' House," and lots Nos. 184 and 185. The deed recites that "on the east, the three lots were bounded by reserved lots, on which Fort Bedford was built." (8). Immediately upon the laying out of the town of Bedford, Mr. Woods had purchased lot No. 159 in his own name, and No. 160 in the name of his daughter, Mary Woods, and the deeds for these lots were recorded in the Recorder's office of Bedford County, on May 9, 1767. (9).

Bedford County, which was erected by Act of March 9, 1771, covered a large extent of territory—all of Western Pennsylvania then owned by the Penns. This act provided "That it shall and may be lawful to and for Arthur St. Clair, Barnard Dougherty, Esquires, Thomas Coulter, William Proctor and George Woods, or any of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land situated in some convenient place in said town (Bedford) in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of said county, and thereon to erect and build a court house and prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of said county, and for the use and conveniency of the inhabitants." The first court house erected was a rude log structure, and nearby it was a low, one-story jail. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, held May 31, 1783, George Woods, Esq., drew an order for the sum of 43 pounds, 10 shillings; it being for "116 days' service, attending at the building of the Court House and Prison, at 7 shillings, 6 pence per day, as trustee, in the years 1774 and 1775." (10.)

The date of the appointment of George Woods as one of the justices of the court of Bedford County was Monday, March 11, 1771. From the time of the organization of Bedford County, in April, 1771, until the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790, the justices of the peace presided over all courts held in the county, three of them forming a quorum to transact business.

In an enumeration of the citizens of Bedford and their taxable property, in 1771, George Woods, Esq. is mentioned as the owner of six town lots and 30 acres of improved out lots; and he kept three servants, four horses and three cows.

It was the duty of a wood ranger to look after all stray cattle, the woods, etc. The commission of "George Woods, Esq., of the County of Bedford, as Wood Ranger," bears date of March 15, 1771, and is signed by John Penn. (11).

In 1773, Mr. Woods was a member of the General Assembly from Bedford County. He was Treasurer of Bedford County, in 1773-1774. On January 31, 1774, he was appointed by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania—Thomas Penn and John Penn, Esquires, as "Surveyor of that tract or parcel of land in the County of Westmoreland bounded eastward by the Laurel Hill, to the southward by the road leading from Bedford to Fort Pitt, westward by the Allegheny River, and northward by Kiskiminetas, Conemaugh, Stoney Creek, etc." His commission is signed by John Lukens, Surveyor General of the province. (12). On July 15, 1774, George Woods represented Bedford County at a Convention held at Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the oppressive legislation of the mother country, Great Britain.

On the occasion of the celebration of Old Home Week, at Bedford, Pa., August 4th to 10th, 1907, the Hon. Wm. P. Schell prepared a small book called "Annals of Bedford County, Pa." (13) In speaking of the citizens of Bedford who were very active on the side of the colonists during the Revolutionary War, Mr. Schell mentions the names of Colonel George Woods and Colonel David Espy (who mar-

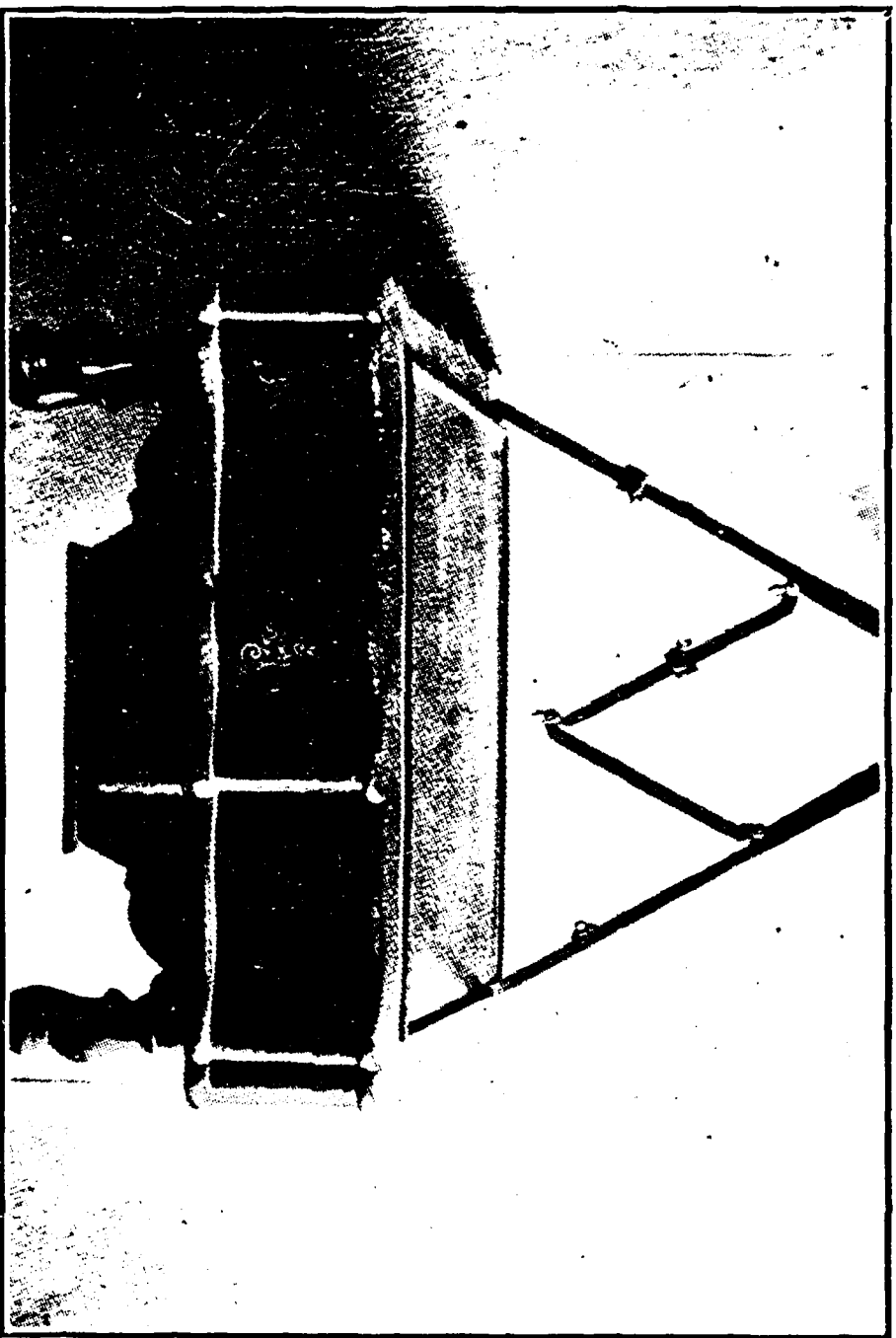
ried Jane, eldest child of Colonel George Woods and was almost as prominent in the history of Bedford and Bedford County as his father-in-law). In 1774 and 1775, George Woods was member of the Committees of Correspondence, Bedford County; and in 1776, he became Colonel of the Second Battalion, Bedford County Militia, in which capacity he served until the close of the Revolution. At the beginning of this war, a splendid work was accomplished by Col. Woods, in affording protection to the people of Bedford and vicinity from Indian attack. Mr. Schell (p. 43 in the little volume above mentioned) states that "In 1771, Fort Bedford was in a state of dilapidation and decay; but we are told that after 1771, even up to 1792, the whites were in the habit of running to the fort, when alarmed by Indians. The explanation is, that George Woods, Esq., had a fort built around his own house—picket fort—and this was generally called Fort Bedford, and it was into this fort that the whites generally ran, after 1771." We find the following reference to this matter in the centennial issue of the Bedford Gazette, of date September 21, 1906, which states that in 1776, Fort Bedford was in ruins. George Woods built a stockade fort around his house, the old stone building called the Boquet House which was burned down a few years ago, into which the country people fled, when threatened by Indians." The stone house mentioned, referred to in the Woods records as the "Mansion House" and the home of Col. Woods and family for many years, was destroyed by fire in March, 1901, but another dwelling was immediately erected on the site.

In 1778-1779, Col. George Woods served as a Member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. He was County Lieutenant of Bedford County, 1784-1785. The many public offices which he filled seem not to have suspended the work of Col. Woods as a surveyor. His commission as surveyor of Bedford County bears date of May 25, 1782, and is signed by John Lukens, Surveyor or General of Pennsylvania. (14).

The Indian title to the lands in the present Western Pennsylvania was extinguished by the purchase of this ter-

ritory by the Penns, proprietaries of Pennsylvania, in 1768. On April 3, 1769, a land office was opened for the sale of land in this part of the province, except certain sections called manors, which were reserved. The survey of one of these, called the Manor of Pittsburgh, was completed in March, 1769, and contained 5,766 acres. The result of the Revolutionary War was the loss of the colonial possessions of Great Britain in America. By the Act of Nov. 27, 1779, (called the Divesting Act) the Penns, proprietaries of Pennsylvania, were divested of all their proprietary public property, including the quitrents; but this act carefully protected their rights to the manors, and all that could be distinguished as private property. A liberal compensation was made to the Penns for the loss of their proprietary rights in Pennsylvania, the sum of 130,000 pounds sterling, money of Great Britain, being allowed them; and they also received from Great Britain an annuity of 4,000 pounds, from an estimated loss of half a million sterling.

In the fall of 1783, the Penns offered for sale their lands in the Manor of Pittsburgh, and the first sale was made in January, 1784, to Isaac Craig and Stephen Bayard, of all the ground between Fort Pitt and the Allegheny River, "supposed to contain three acres." After this sale was made, the Penns decided to lay out the town of Pittsburgh so as to include the three acres and also old Fort Pitt, but Messrs. Craig and Bayard afterward received a deed for the lots included in their original purchase. (15). John Penn and John Penn, Jr., former proprietaries of Pennsylvania, instructed Tench Francis, their attorney, to employ a competent surveyor to make a survey and lay out a town on their Manor of Pittsburgh. Mr. Francis employed Col. George Woods, of Bedford, to do the work, in which he was assisted by Thos. Vickroy, also of Bedford. *No official survey of Pittsburgh had ever been made, up to this time.* In May, 1784, the surveyors arrived in Pittsburgh, and their work was completed in July, 1784. The old "Military Survey," as it was called, made in 1764, by Col. John Campbell, was in the main, allowed to stand. It included four squares, between Water and Second Streets



Pantograph used by George Woods in laying out Pittsburgh, in 1784.

(Second Avenue), and Ferry and Market Streets. By what authority Campbell's survey was made, is not now known. The letter written by Tench Francis, attorney for the Penns, requesting Col. George Woods to make the survey of Pittsburgh, bears date of April 22, 1784, and the letter of acceptance of the survey and plan of the town made by Col. Woods, written by Mr. Francis, bears date of September 30, 1784. (16).

A very peculiar feature of the Woods' survey and plan of Pittsburgh is the fact that a rod was used which was one-eighth of an inch longer, in every ten feet, than the United States standard of measurement. From this anomaly of two standards, considerable confusion in the purchase and sale of property in Pittsburgh later resulted, it being necessary, if the Government standard was used, to add one-eighth of an inch in every ten feet, to make it harmonize with the Woods' survey. In later years, some additional information having been found necessary concerning the methods pursued in making this first official survey of Pittsburgh, Mr. Thomas Vickroy, of Bedford, prepared a document dated December 16, 1841, describing the manner of making the survey. This document is still on file in the city archives of Pittsburgh. The names of the two surveyors have been preserved, that of Col. Woods being given to Wood Street, one of the city's principal thoroughfares (the "s" being dropped for the sake of euphony), and that of Thos. Vickroy to Vickroy Street, on Boyd's Hill, between Bluff and Locust.

One of the most prized relics of the Woods' family has always been the pantograph (or pantagraph, for it is correctly spelled both ways) or draughting instruments used by Col. Woods, in drawing the plan of Pittsburgh, in accordance with his survey. This quaint old brass instrument, when folded up, is about twenty inches in length, and is kept in the identical wooden box in which Col. Woods carried it. (17). There is no name on the box to indicate who was the maker of this rare old relic, so intimately associated with the history of Pittsburgh. It is in as good condition today as it was when used by Col. Woods 140

years ago in making the plan of Pittsburgh. He used it also in making his numerous surveys in other parts of Pennsylvania. Being the official surveyor of old Westmoreland County and also of Bedford County, for many years, he made extensive use of the pantograph. His commission as surveyor of Bedford County was renewed on December 4, 1787, and is signed by John Lukens, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania; and was again renewed on November 10, 1789, by Daniel Brodhead, who had succeeded Mr. Lukens as Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, Col. Woods was a member of the Committee on the Navigation of the Susquehanna River. He was a State Councillor for Bedford County, in 1787. In 1788-1789, he was a member of the State Board of Property. Pittsburgh people are accustomed to refer to the city's first official surveyor by his military title, as "Colonel" George Woods, but during the later years of his life, the title of "Judge" George Woods is just as appropriate. From the time the Declaration of American Independence was made, on July 4, 1776, to that of the adoption of the State Constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1790, Barnard Dougherty, James Martin, and George Woods held commissions and served alternately as President Judges of the courts of Bedford County, Pa. (18). Judge Woods, in 1790, was the presiding Justice of the Quarter Sessions, Justice of the Orphans Court, and presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the highest Court in Bedford County. On August 20, 1791, Governor Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania appointed George Woods as first associate judge of the Fourth Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntington, and Mifflin. (19).

Upon the incorporation of Bedford as a borough, on March 13, 1795, provision was made for an enumeration of the amount and kinds of property owned by each citizen. The work was completed in 1796. Judge George Woods owned three houses, two barns, six horses, and eight cows, and it is stated: "The Hon. George Woods was then the largest property owner in the borough." (20). From the time he first located there, the home of Judge Woods



John Woods.

was in Bedford, Pa., and he died there in October, 1796. (21). He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was held in the highest esteem in the community where he had lived so long, and in the state in which he had held so many public offices of honor and trust. The family of Judge Woods consisted of three sons, John, Henry and George; and four daughters, Jane, wife of Col. David Espy, of Bedford; Ann, wife of Hon. Jas. Ross, of Pittsburgh; and Mary and Rose, who both died unmarried. (22). To our knowledge, Judge Woods was never the owner of any land in Pittsburgh, or vicinity, but several of his children were citizens of Pittsburgh and land owners here; and the descendants of Pittsburgh's first official surveyor have been closely and prominently identified with the city's history, down to the present time.

John Woods was educated at Bedford, and took the oath of allegiance August 30, 1781. (23). In this document he is mentioned as the son of Col. George Woods, of Bedford, and a "student at law." As early as 1781, John Woods was a member of the militia, at Bedford, Pa., and is spoken of in the records as "Major John Woods." (24). In 1783, he was admitted to the bar of Washington County, Pa., and in 1784, to those of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, Pa. Allegheny County was established by Act of September 24, 1788. The first court—Quarter Session—was held December 16, 1788, in Pittsburgh, and at this time, there were admitted as members of the bar of Allegheny County, Hugh H. Brackenridge, John Woods, James Ross, and six others. The three men named were among Pittsburgh's first resident attorneys, and became wealthy and prominent citizens. (25). John Woods was an able lawyer, and attended to considerable business for the Penns, at Pittsburgh, in connection with the laying out and sale of lands in the town. (26). In speaking of this, a contemporary states (27): "The plan of Pittsburgh is often referred to as 'John Woods' plan of Pittsburgh. This is correct. Though the authority was conferred on (Col.) George Woods, the plan is certified thus: 'A draught of the town-plat of Pittsburgh, surveyed and laid out by order

of Tench Francis, Esq., attorney of John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, May 31, 1784, by John Woods. Witness, George Woods, Peter Miller'."

In his "Recollection of Persons and Places in the West" (28), H. M. Brackenridge says concerning John Woods, the Pittsburgh attorney:

"Mr. John Woods, who stood next to Mr. (James) Ross (in the bar of Allegheny County) had the reputation of a skillful lawyer. His person was fine, and his dress and manner bespoke the gentleman, although there was a touch of aristocratic pride about him which lessened his popularity. His voice was rather shrill and unpleasant, especially when contrasted with his manly appearance; but, like John Randolph, his ear-piercing voice often gave the effect of a powerful invective. Few lawyers could manage a case with more skill. He was deeply versed in all the subtleties of the law of tenures and ejectment causes. Being possessed of a comfortable fortune, he rather shunned than courted practice, but in a difficult case the suitor thought himself fortunate when he could secure his assistance."

At the April term of 1791, John Woods was admitted to the bar of Bedford County, Pa. (29). Yeates reports, from 1793, show that he was engaged in nearly every cause argued in the circuit courts of the Supreme Court held at Huntington, Bedford, Somerset, Greensburg, Washington, Pittsburgh and Beaver. The commission of John Woods, granted by Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania, as Brigadier General of the "Brigade of Allegheny," bears date of March 28, 1798. (30). Gen. Woods was active in public life also. He was a Presidential elector in 1796; and a state senator in 1797. He served one term in the State Senate, being Speaker, in 1800. In 1814, he was elected to Congress, from Allegheny County, Pa., (31) and was still in office at the time of his death. He married Theodosia Higbee, of Richmond Hill, Trenton, New Jersey, and they were prominent in the social life of the borough of Pittsburgh. Their home was a handsome brick dwelling on Penn Street (now Penn Avenue). The grounds included



Henry Woods.

the square between Wayne and Washington Streets, and Penn Street and the Allegheny River. One whose memory extended back to the early days thus describes it (32) :

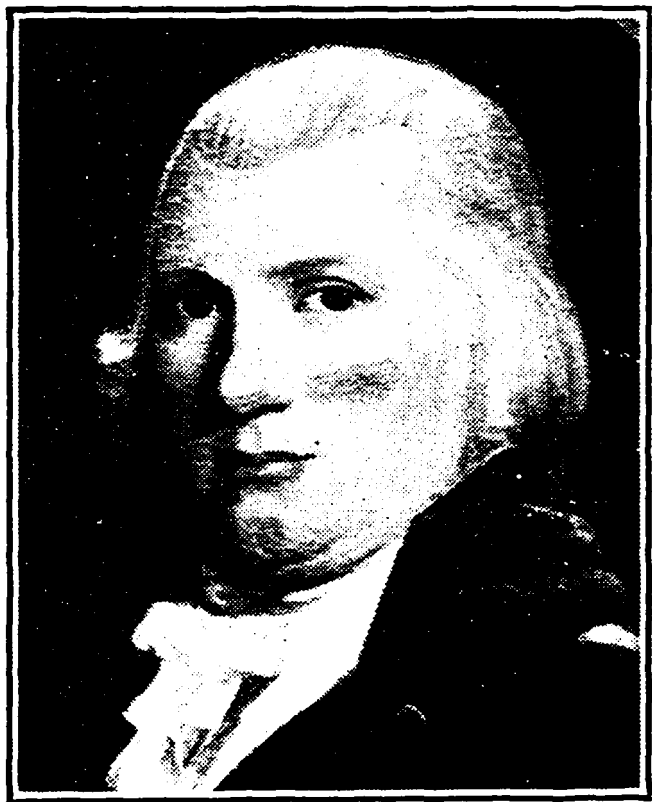
“When I first remember the house, in 1818 or 1819, it was occupied by Christian Ferbiger, a prominent gentleman from Philadelphia who had been active in State affairs in the eastern part of the State early in the century. It was afterwards owned and occupied by James S. Stevenson, a partner of Charles Avery in the drug business, corner of Wood and Second Streets, who represented Allegheny County in Congress. The house was a double brick, with wings, situated in the centre of the square, distant from Penn Street about 120 to 150 feet, and faced by trees and shrubbery. During the occupancy of Mr. Stevenson, on the Fourth of July, 1828, a great Jackson meeting was held in the rear of this square next to the Allegheny River, presided over by William Wilkins, and addressed by Henry Baldwin. I was present. Later, the property became a tavern-stand and wagon-yard, and a place of many public meetings. I remember hearing there ‘Tariff Andy Stewart,’ of Uniontown, and Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.”

Another description of the place is given by a Pittsburgh writer in 1871, as follows (33) :

“From Wayne to Washington Street (then, 1810 or a little later—the eastern line of the city) stood the spacious mansion of the late General John Woods, which afterwards became the property and residence of James S. Stevenson. The whole grounds were tastefully laid out in lawns and flower gardens, while in the rear, a fine orchard and pasture stretched down to the Allegheny River. A portion of the original house is still (1871) standing, and occupied by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. The rest of the ground is covered with railroad tracks, warehouses, etc., where, instead of the peacefulness of a country home, the whistling and bustling of the steam horse is constantly heard.” The whole square was occupied by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

While on the way to Charleston, South Carolina, for the recovery of his health, Gen. Woods died, late in the year 1817. His remains were interred in the burial ground of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, of which he was a member. He was a man of great wealth, the owner of a great deal of land in and about the city of Pittsburgh, and at Bedford, Pa. His will bears date of September 20, 1816, and is recorded in Will Book Vol. 2, p. 109, in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, Pa. (34). He left no children. As Mrs. Woods did not intend to remain in Pittsburgh, she was bequeathed an annuity of \$2,400 for life, the household goods, and three black servants, Henry, Israel and Nancy, for the remainder of their respective terms of servitude. She returned to Trenton, New Jersey, where she died, early in February, 1833, in the 62d year of her age. She had been ill about ten days of brain fever. (35).

Henry Woods, as a young man, was a member of the Bedford Scouts, a company organized for the defense of the settlers against the Indians. On one occasion, this company, of which Henry Woods was a Lieutenant, was ambushed, and but three of the company, of whom he was one, escaped with their lives. This was probably the occasion, as mentioned by Chief Hudson's son to Mr. Woods at Pittsburgh wharf, when he ran "like de debbil up Juniata Hill." A very strong and active young man, Henry Woods was noted for his knowledge of woodcraft and his military prowess. He was an active member of the militia during the Revolutionary War, being in 1779 Lieutenant of the Bedford County Militia; later rising to the rank of Captain. Miss Mary K. Woods, of Pittsburgh, a granddaughter of Henry Woods, has the sword carried by him during the Revolutionary War. The handle is of bone, and the blade long and keen. The leather scabbard is partly missing. Henry Woods was admitted to the bar of Bedford County, on June 5, 1792, on motion of his brother, John Woods. (36). He was a member of the Sixth and Seventh Congress, and served from 1799 to 1803. (37). He is mentioned as the handsomest member of that august body, and



George Woods.

James Ross, his brother-in-law, then also in Congress, as the youngest member (Age 32 years, when first elected). In a list of citizens of Bedford, in 1810, the name of Hon. Henry Woods, a practicing attorney, is mentioned. He always made his home at Bedford. On October 1, 1796, a few days before his death, Col. George Woods made a deed for two lots on the south side of Pitt Street, marked on the general plan of the town of Bedford, Nos. 161 and 162, to his son, Henry Woods. (38). On February 24, 1807, Henry Woods obtained a deed from the Penns for these same two lots, Nos. 161 and 162, and another, No. 123 (this last on Penn Street in Bedford); and also two outlots, situated in that part of the Manor of Bedford on the north side of the Raystown branch of Juniata River, Nos. 8 and 9, together with parts of outlots Nos. 15, 16, and 17. (39). By the will of John Woods, the Pittsburgh attorney, Henry Woods was bequeathed 530 acres of land now a part of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh; and at his death in 1826, he bequeathed this land, the one-half of the "Scotch Bottoms" farm of 1,060 acres including the present Hazelwood and parts of Greenfield and Squirrel Hill, to his two sons, Henry Woods, a boy then about 12 years of age, and his younger brother, John George Woods. Their mother's maiden name was Susan B. Cassidy. The two boys inherited considerable property at Bedford, and Bedford Springs also, besides some other lands. By the will of their father, they were to be cared for and educated by Josiah Espy and Maria, his wife.

George Woods (3d) was born in 1764. He was twenty years of age in 1784, when Col. George Woods made the survey of Pittsburgh, and accompanied his father, acting as general assistant to the two surveyors. On April 21, 1785, being then of age, George Woods became a licensed surveyor, this being the date of the commission granted him by John Lukens, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, who appointed "his trusty friend, George Woods, Jr., of the County of Bedford," to be surveyor of District No. 3 in the late purchase, Northumberland County, Pa. (40). He was again appointed to the same office, on November 10, 1789,

by Daniel Brodhead, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. (41). His commission as surveyor of "the whole County of Bedford, except that part of it already granted to Alexander McClean, Esq.," bears date of December 21, 1791, and is signed by Daniel Brodhead, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. (42). George Woods, Jr., was a man held in high esteem. He was (together with his brother John Woods, of Pittsburgh) an executor of the estate of his uncle, Capt. John Little, formerly of Princeton, N. J., but in later life the owner of a farm, part of the "Scotch Bottoms" (in the present Fifteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.) as well as considerable other property in Pennsylvania. After the death of his father, in October, 1796, George Woods was one of the executors of his will; and he seems, from this time, to have stepped into the position at Bedford formerly occupied by his father, being even addressed (in some letters preserved in the Woods collection of family documents) as "Col. Geo. Woods, of Bedford." In 1795, Geo. Woods, Jr., held the offices of (43) Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts and Register and Recorder for the County of Bedford. He was the attorney and agent for numerous non-resident owners of large tracts of land at Bedford and vicinity for several years before his death. A relative, Jos. A. Delafield, thus speaks of him (44): "A man of distinction in Bedford, where he made his home, when not in Pittsburgh or at Steubenville, Ohio. He ran for Congress on the Federalist ticket, about 1806. He assisted his father in the survey of Pittsburgh, in 1784; and surveyed and laid out the city of Cincinnati." He also surveyed the city of Steubenville, Ohio. He died at Bedford, Pa., August 25, 1807. The executors of his large estate were his brother, Henry Woods, Dr. John Anderson, and Dr. John McDowell. Geo. Woods, 3d, owned a farm in Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., of 115 acres. This land had been patented to Col. Geo. Woods on March 18, 1776, and by him conveyed to his son. After his death it was purchased by Dr. John Anderson. Mr. Woods owned many lots in the borough of Bedford, and other land. His wife was Anna, daughter of Dr. John and Martha (Johnston) McDowell, of Chester, Pa. Shortly after the death of Mr. Woods, she sold off a portion

of her household goods at public sale on October 10, 1807, and removed with her family, four daughters, Anna, Margaretta, Mary Lythe, and Harriet Woods, to Steubenville, Ohio. That place was henceforth their home. (45). Besides the estate left by their father, these four daughters of Geo. Woods, 3d, were bequeathed a valuable piece of property in Pittsburgh—eight lots Nos. 75 to 82 inclusive—by their uncle, John Woods, in 1817. (46). Anna Woods married Dr. Nathaniel Dike. Margaretta Woods married John S. Dike. Mary Lythe Woods died unmarried. Harriet Woods was the wife of Judge H. M. Brackenridge of Pittsburgh and Carlisle.

Jane Woods, eldest child of Col. Geo. Woods, was born in 1755, and died June 12, 1813. She was married in 1775 to David Espy. He was born in 1730, and died June 13, 1795. An attorney by profession, Col. David Espy was a prominent man in Bedford County prior to and during the Revolutionary War. He was Deputy of the Provincial Convention in 1775, and a member of the Council of Public Safety in 1776. He became Colonel of the Bedford County Militia in 1776, and a Justice of Bedford County, in 1778. He was Prothonotary of Bedford County, 1778-1790. The children of Col. Espy and wife were David, Mary E., and George Espy, all beneficiaries under the will of their uncle, John Woods, the Pittsburgh attorney. George and David Espy were bequeathed large tracts of land bordering on the Allegheny River. David Espy, born in 1777, was commissioned 1st. Lieutenant, 22d Infantry, by President Madison, on July 23, 1812, (47); and later commissioned Captain, by President Monroe. (48). He died in 1818, unmarried. George Espy, born in 1781, died unmarried in 1855. Mary Elizabeth Espy was born in 1779, and died November 28, 1815. She was married to Dr. John Anderson, on July 10, 1807. Dr. Anderson, son of Thomas and Ann (Lyon) Anderson, was a fine physician, a man of many interests and considerable wealth. The Andersons resided in the homestead erected by Col. Espy at Bedford, and Dr. Anderson was extensively engaged not only in the practice of his profession, but in the banking business and in land speculations. Towards the latter part of his life, he devoted him-

self to the development of the famous Bedford Springs property, the "Carlsbad of America," and the Anderson family were interested in the ownership of these springs for many years. Dr. Anderson also held many offices of public honor and trust. Mrs. Anderson being deceased at the time of the death of John Woods, the Pittsburgh attorney, in 1817, her share of his estate went to her children: George Woods Anderson; Espy Lyon Anderson; Ann Jane Anderson, who died young, unmarried; Mary Woods Anderson; and Elizabeth Stewart Anderson. The two daughters last named, Mary W. Anderson (Mrs. Francis Johnston) and Elizabeth S. Anderson, at the death of Jas. Ross, Jr., inherited from him the one-half of the Glenwood Farm in the present Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh. Their father, Dr. Anderson, born on May 1, 1770, died in March, 1840. (49).

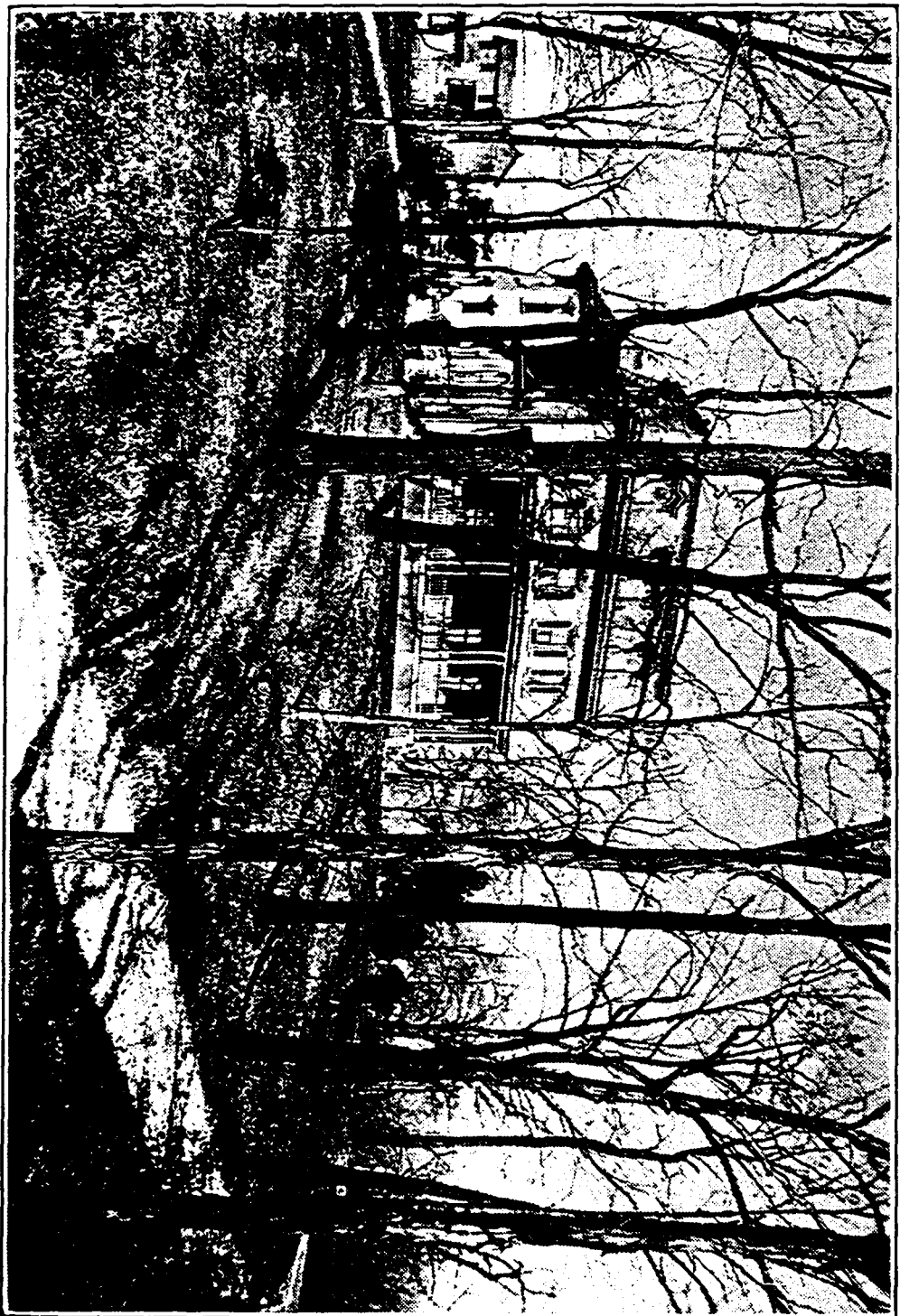
Ann Woods, daughter of Col. George Woods, was born January 20, 1771, and was about 13 years of age, at the time Pittsburgh was laid out, in 1784. Her brother, John Woods, was one of the first resident attorneys in Pittsburgh, and both he and James Ross were admitted to the bar, December 16, 1788, at the first session of the court held in the new county of Allegheny. It was probably through this brother that Miss Woods met his friend, James Ross, son of Joseph and Jane (Graham) Ross, and their marriage took place January 13, 1791. The Hon. James Ross was one of the most famous men resident in Pittsburgh in his day. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, in 1790. In April, 1794, he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Albert Gallatin; and was re-elected in 1797, serving until 1803. In August, 1794, he was appointed as one of three commissioners empowered to make the offer of amnesty to the insurgents of the Whiskey Insurrection. He was an intimate friend of President Washington, and managed his western lands. For three times, in 1799, 1802 and 1805, he was the candidate of the Federal party in Pennsylvania, for the office of Governor. Retiring from political life, James Ross devoted himself to his profession

and his land speculations. He took a keen interest in municipal affairs, and was President of Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, from 1816 to 1833. The home of the Ross family, at this time, was on Grant's Hill. This is described as follows: "An unpretentious frame building, which stood in an orchard on a lot of six or seven acres, situated between Grant and Ross Streets; and extended from Fourth Street up over Grant's Hill, to near High Street. Fifth Avenue and Diamond Street have since been located across the upper end of these grounds, and the Court House and jail are built on part of it. The distributing reservoir of the city water works was then immediately opposite the Court House." (50). During the last years of his life, James Ross resided in Allegheny City (North Side, Pittsburgh). He had a country home, "The Meadows" on the Allegheny River, a few miles above the city. Mrs. Ross died at Cornwall, Pa., September 11, 1805, leaving three surviving children (51); George Woods, Mary Jane and James Ross. The eldest son, George Woods Ross, born April 16, 1792, a young man most promising in ability, was drowned on February 10, 1814, while crossing a creek on horseback, about twelve miles from the city. He was only 22 years of age, and unmarried. The creek was in flood, the horse floundered, lost his footing, and young Ross became entangled in the stirrups. His father took the loss greatly to heart. The death of the Hon. James Ross took place Saturday, November 27, 1847. He was born July 12, 1762, and hence was 85 years of age. The members of the bar of Allegheny County held a meeting the following Monday, passing resolutions of respect to the memory of the nestor of the bar, which were published in the city papers. The funeral services, November 30, 1847, were attended by the members of the bar, the judges of the courts, and a large circle of friends. The name of the Hon. James Ross is commemorated in the name of Ross Street, Pittsburgh; Ross Township, Allegheny County, Pa.; and Ross County, Ohio. By his will, dated October 5, 1841 (52), the Hon. Jas. Ross bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his only surviving child, James Ross, Jr. His daughter, Mary Jane (Mrs. Edward Coleman) was deceased, leaving

three daughters, to each of whom was bequeathed \$30,000. At the death of James Ross, Jr., in 1851, all of his estate received from his father was also bequeathed to these three nieces. (53).

Mary Woods, daughter of Col. George Woods, of Bedford, was born in 1759, and was called by her family and friends, Polly. In 1817, by the will of her brother, John Woods, the Pittsburgh attorney, Miss Woods was left joint owner, with her brother Henry Woods, of Bedford, of the great tract of land in Peebles Township, Allegheny County, Pa., known as "Scotch Bottoms," which included the larger portion of the present Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh. Miss Woods removed to Pittsburgh, and lived here for the remainder of her life. By agreement of the brother and sister, Miss Woods took the upper part of the tract, 530 acres, including the present Glenwood. About 1818, she built a story and a half stone cottage on this farm, and this was the home of the tenant to whom the farm was rented. Being engaged to be married, Miss Woods and her affianced husband made a trip of inspection out to her domain, with the idea of living in the stone cottage after the wedding, but during the trip the couple quarrelled, and the engagement was broken. Miss Woods never married. She died October 28, 1840, and bequeathed her Glenwood farm to James Ross, Jr., the son of the Hon. James Ross and her sister, Ann (Woods) Ross. Miss Woods made her home with the Ross family.

Rose Woods, daughter of Col. George Woods, is mentioned in his will, the last codicil of which bears date of October 1, 1796, and the will was proved October 15, 1796. Little is known of this daughter, except that she died unmarried. She is not mentioned in the will of her brother, John Woods, of Pittsburgh.



John George Woods Mansion, Hazel Hill.

CHAPTER III

Hazelwood

At the death of the Hon. Henry Woods, of Bedford, in 1826, he left two sons. They inherited, besides considerable other property, the one-half of the Scotch Bottoms farm (the present Hazelwood), bequeathed to their father by his brother, John Woods, in 1817. The boys were left under the guardianship of James Ross, Jr., and Chas. Bradford, Pittsburgh attorneys, and Josiah Espy, a prominent lawyer of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pa. During their minority, Henry and John George Woods made their home with the family of Josiah Espy, and when the Espy family removed to Columbus, Ohio, the boys accompanied them. There they attended preparatory schools, and later were sent to college.

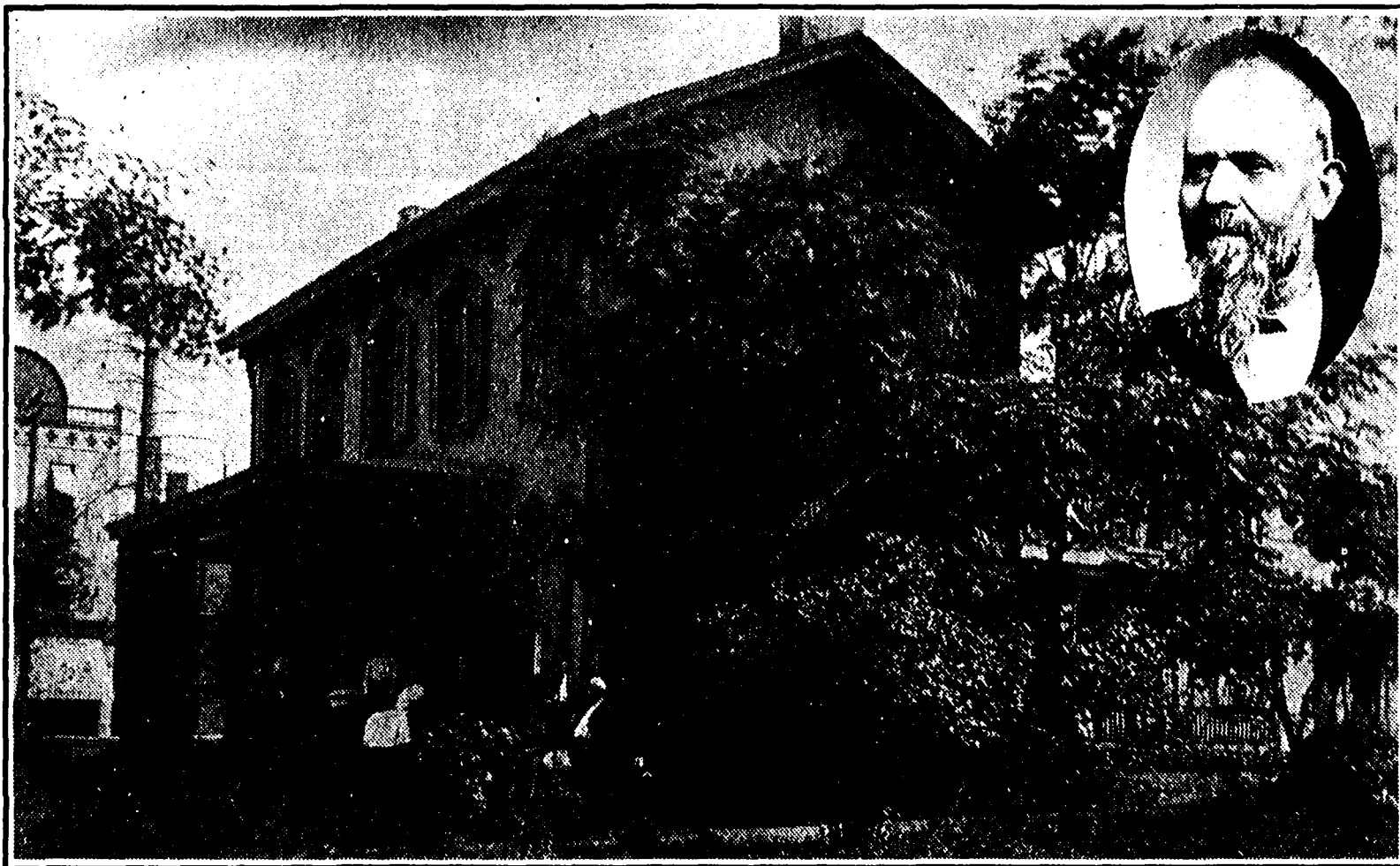
At the age of nineteen years, John George Woods made a visit to his old home at Bedford, Pa., and there met and married Miss Mary Ann Piper, daughter of Major Wm. Piper. The young couple came to Pittsburgh on their wedding trip in a beautiful satin-lined coach. They lived for a time in the old stone house on the Scotch Bottoms farm, in Peebles Township, Allegheny County, Pa. the oldest house in Hazelwood, built by John Woods, prior to 1800. John Woods never lived here, his home being in Pittsburgh, but this house had always been occupied by the tenant on the farm. It is a large, two-story building of irregular stone, and still stands, surrounded by extensive grounds, at the corner of Chatsworth Avenue and Tullymet Street, in Hazelwood. The stone with which it was built was quarried on the farm. The water supply, in early years, was obtained from a well blasted out of the solid rock, to a depth of sixty feet or more. John George Woods (1) and his bride were the first members of the Woods family who ever lived in this house, or on the Scotch Bottoms farm. They remained only until their new dwelling was completed.

On an eminence above the present Second Avenue, between Flowers and Hazelwood Avenues, Mr. Woods built

his home, a large two-story brick mansion, with mansard roof. It was completed about 1840. When the young couple first occupied this dwelling, the country surrounding was covered with fine forests, in which flourished many hazel-nut trees. They gave the name, Hazel Hill, to the eminence chosen as the site of their home, and joined the name, Hazel, to the family name of Woods (dropping the "s" for the sake of euphony), making the name—Hazelwood—which was given to the district; and although, in 1868, this district became a part of the city of Pittsburgh, as the old Twenty-third Ward, it is still known as Hazelwood.

During the gold excitement in California, in 1849, John George Woods went West, and was gone two or three years. (2) He was not very successful, and had to write to his brother for funds to return home. The money was sent, and he reached Pittsburgh much broken in health. He was a member of the Duquesne Greys, and saw active service during the Civil War. He died in the West Penn Hospital. His sword, used during the War of the Rebellion, is still in possession of Pittsburgh members of the Woods family. The family of John George Woods and wife consisted of three children: Lucinda, who became the wife of Col. Richard Penn Smith, a descendant of Wm. Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, and they lived on Staten Island, New York; Florence Augusta, wife of Dr. Hilton; and William Henry (named after his two grandfathers), who followed a sea-faring life. They all removed to Philadelphia and are now deceased. The second husband of the widow of J. G. Woods was Dr. Geo. W. Duffy, of Philadelphia.

The property of John George Woods, in Hazelwood, was sold off, Marshall Swartzwelder, a prominent attorney, managing the sale of it. Mr. Preston, of the firm of Preston & Everson, who had a manufactory near the Tenth



On part of the old John George Woods farm stands the old Nixon dwelling, built in 1865, by Capt. Jos. Nixon, (inset) who purchased about 10 acres, between Second and Glenwood Avenues, and Flowers Avenue and Tecumseh Street. Capt. Nixon was a veteran navigator and the owner of many steamboats. He belonged to a famous family, his mother's brother being Geo. Stephenson, first inventor of the locomotive. Capt. Nixon owned a steamboat landing in Hazelwood, property in Greenfield, and out West. The Second Avenue frontage of the Nixon land is now all built up with fine business blocks, and the old mansion left standing in the rear.

Street Bridge, Pittsburgh, rented the Hazel Hill mansion for a time. Then it was the home of Marshall Swartzwelder and family. Later, the late Hill Burgwin, Esq., purchased the dwelling and the ground surrounding it, fronting on Second Avenue, between Flowers and Hazelwood Avenues, and extending back on the hill to about Sylvan Avenue. The Hazel Hill mansion was the Burgwin family home until Mr. Burgwin's death, in 1898. Soon afterward, his heirs laid off a plan of lots on the grounds, which had become valuable for building purposes, and the old mansion was torn down, about 1900, and Hazel Hill partially leveled. Chatsworth Avenue was extended through the tract to Flowers Avenue, and many handsome brick dwellings have been built on this land, within the last twenty-five years. The Second Avenue frontage is now entirely built up with large brick business blocks.

The line of division of the Hazelwood farms of John George Woods and his elder brother Henry (better known in Pittsburgh as Harry) Woods, was about the present Berwick Street (a little cross street between Second and Chatsworth Avenues, city side of the Lewis Recreation Park). Both farms fronted on the Monongahela River, and extended for about a mile from it. Henry Woods' tract extended from Four Mile Run (near the present Greenfield Avenue) to about the present line of Berwick Street, and John George Woods' farm from that point to the present Tecumseh Street. There were about 530 acres in the two farms. John George Woods sold a tract (now the Lewis Recreation Park) at an early day, to his father-in-law, Maj. Wm. Piper. On part of the John George Woods farm there was laid out, in 1853, a plan of lots, between the Monongahela River and the Braddock's Field Plank Road. R. E. McGowan, was the surveyor, and the plan was recorded July 24, 1856 (3). Another plan, or subdivision of this farm, was surveyed by Mr. McGowan, and recorded July 6, 1857 (4). Several large tracts were sold to individuals. Additional sales of the remainder were made, following the completion of the Pittsburgh & Con-

nellsville Railroad through this district, in 1861. That railroad adopted the name—Hazelwood—for their station in this locality (5). The sale of the Hazelwood farms owned by the Woods brothers followed the completion of the Braddock's Field Plank Road, in 1851, and that of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad (now the B. & O. R. R.) in 1861.

Henry Woods, Jr., after completing his course in college at Gambier, Ohio, went West, in 1844. His relatives still possess the pistol which he carried with him across the Rocky Mountains, with which he shot many buffaloes. After his return, he came to Pittsburgh to visit the family of his uncle, the Hon. James Ross, and while he was there, he met Miss Rachel Elizabeth Keller, daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Jackson) Keller. The Keller family originally owned the land on the site of St. Francis Hospital and St. Mary's Cemetery, Pittsburgh. Henry Woods married Miss Keller, and brought his young wife out to Hazelwood, to choose a site for a home, but she preferred the city, she said, "to the backwoods". Accordingly, the farm was kept rented, and their first home was on Penn Street (now Penn Avenue), on the site of the present Joseph Horne store, when that part of Pittsburgh was among the best of the city's residential districts. Henry Woods was Collector of the Port of Pittsburgh, during the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, and was one of the commissioners appointed by the Government to superintend the erection of the new Custom House and Post Office at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield Streets (on the site of the present Park Building) (6). Mr. Woods was instrumental, together with other men of means, in securing the building of the Braddock's Field Plank Road along the right bank of the Monongahela through his own and other farms, and (7) was one of the managers of the road. He had run once, unsuccessfully, for the office of sheriff of Allegheny County, Pa., before being elected in 1861. He still held the office at the time of his death (8).



**Oldest House in Hazelwood, built by John Woods, the Pittsburgh attorney, prior to 1800.
Stands in extensive grounds, corner Chatsworth Avenue and Tullymet Street.**

In April, 1855, Mr. Woods removed with his family to Hazelwood, to a new house he had built near the present Marion Station, on the B. & O. R. R. This was the home of the family until 1859, at which time the lease expired on the old stone dwelling, corner of Chatsworth Avenue and Tullymet Street. Mr. Riddle, the last occupant, vacated the premises, and the family of Henry Woods removed to this old dwelling, which was their home for many years. Mr. Woods called his land here Tullymet, a name still preserved in that of the street. On the hill back of the stone house, a fine peach orchard was set out by Mr. Woods. It consisted of 1,500 trees, and proved a veritable gold mine to his family when the trees began bearing. The peaches were of large size, and fine quality and flavor. They sold readily at \$5 per basket, and the money derived from this source was to help in paying for the education of the children of the family. Mr. Woods was also successful in getting thirteen magnolia trees to grow in the grounds near his home. They thrived in this uncongenial climate, when his neighbors labored in vain to keep their trees of the same kind alive. Financial reverses came to Henry Woods and family, by reason of the dishonesty of a friend. This man, in whom Mr. Woods had the utmost confidence, was trusted with the funds for the erection of a large Protestant Hospital in Allegheny City. Mr. Woods had gone security for him, and when he decamped with the hospital funds, Mr. Woods was forced to make the amount good. He owned a farm in Fayette County, Pa., another in Ohio, property inherited from his father at Bedford, Pa., and vicinity; and his Hazelwood farm. All of this property was sacrificed. Some parts of the Hazelwood farm had already been sold off. The first tract sold was to Wm. Watson and brothers. John J. Roggen purchased, about 1850, a large tract of Henry Woods farm, fronting on the Monongahela River, and other individuals had purchased smaller portions. Mr. Woods laid out a plan of lots on his land, between the Monongahela and the Braddock's Field Plank Road, which were advertised in the Pittsburgh papers as

for sale, in July, 1853 (9). Another part of the farm was surveyed by R. E. McGowan, in October, 1857, and this plan was recorded October 14, 1859. It was above the Braddock's Field Plank Road (marked on the plan as 60 feet wide), and on the city side adjoined the Wm. Watson property, and on the opposite side that of John George Woods and his father-in-law, Major Wm. Piper. Mr. Woods did not long survive the loss of the property. He died at Cresson, Pa., in August 1863. He left his widow, four daughters and one son. His daughter, Rachel, died in 1873; Prudence died in 1893; and Maria in 1905. The only son, Harry, youngest of the family, died in 1882, at the age of twenty years. The family was left in straitened circumstances after the death of Mr. Woods. Of the fine farm in Hazelwood, all that was left to them was the family home, the old stone house, corner of Chatsworth Avenue and Tullymet Street, and some ground surrounding it. This also is now owned by other parties.

Mrs. Woods was a fine musician. She and her sister, Mary D. Keller, as young ladies, were among the most accomplished amateur musicians of their day in Pittsburgh, and enjoyed the friendship of Stephen C. Foster, the famous Pittsburgh composer and song writer. He dedicated the song, "There's a Good Time Coming", to Miss Mary D. Keller, and a "Gallopade and Waltz", to Miss Rachel E. Keller (later Mrs. Woods). Mr. Foster did not always write the words of his songs, but often fitted the music to some poem which caught his fancy, as in the case of the song, "There's a Good Time Coming", on the printed copy of which it is stated that the words were taken from the *London Daily News*. After the marriage of Henry Woods and Miss Rachel E. Keller, Mr. Foster was a frequent visitor at their home, on the corner of Fifth and Penn, on the site of Joseph Horne's store. The Woods home here became a center for many musical folks in Pittsburgh. Stephen C. Foster married Miss Jane McDowell, daughter of Dr. McDowell (and a sister of Mrs. John D. Scully, of Hazelwood). One evening, Mr. Foster had



Mrs. Woods, seated at piano purchased for her by her husband, Henry Woods. Guitar on which Stephen C. Foster frequently played (Afterward stolen by a servant and never recovered). Old tray from which Gen. Washington was served at Woods home, Bedford. Box on stand, containing pantograph with which Col. George Woods prepared plan of Pittsburgh, after his survey in 1784.

brought a friend Mr. W. H. McCarthy (10), who frequently wrote the words for Mr. Foster's songs and was a well-known actor, to visit the Woods family. During the evening Mr. Foster composed the music of the song, "Jennie With the Light Brown Hair", so called in honor of his wife. It was published by Firth, Pond & Co., and was on sale at Henry Kleber's music store, in Pittsburgh, in June, 1854 (11). One evening, a party consisting of Messrs. Stephen C. Foster, Marshall Swartzwelder, Richard Cowan, and John Cust Blair were serenading the Woods family from the front porch steps. Nellie Bly, a comely colored servant, poked her head out of the cellar door to listen to the music. Mr. Foster observed her and asked, "Who is that?" Mrs. Woods replied, "That is Nellie Bly." The visitors were invited into the house. Mr. Foster, seized with one of his flashes of inspiration, sat down to the piano and improvised, played and sang the song, "Nellie Bly", with almost the identical words and music afterward published and sung the world over. The daughter of a slave in the Woods family, Nellie Bly remained with the family for many years after slavery had become a thing of the past, dying at an advanced age. She was very proud of the song composed by Mr. Foster and named for her. The death of Miss Mary D. Keller, a few days before the date set for her wedding, occasioned profound grief to her family and friends. Mr. Foster composed the song, "Where is Thy Spirit, Mary?" and dedicated it to her memory. For some time after the death of her beloved sister, Mrs. Woods could not touch the piano which recalled many memories of her.

One day, Mrs. Woods went to Woodwell's store in Pittsburgh, to purchase a new parlor chair (a handsome chair, upholstered in maroon-colored velvet, still owned by members of the Woods family). Henry Kleber had recently returned from Europe, where, in 1851, he had purchased two pianos, one in Paris, France, and the other in Leipzig, Germany. They were on exhibition, and Mrs. Woods, known to be a talented musician, was invited to

try these fine instruments. There were not many pianos in Pittsburgh at this time, as they were so costly that few could afford to buy them, and such instruments as these, much superior to the ones in general use, were rare. Upon the return of Mrs. Woods to her home, she could talk of nothing else. The next morning, Mr. Woods purchased the piano of German make, which bears the name, Frederick Haupt, and was the first instrument of its kind ever brought to Pittsburgh. Stephen C. Foster had also seen and admired this piano, and Mr. Woods had hardly left the store when Foster entered, for the purpose of buying it. For this reason, and because it was so often used by him, or by Mrs. Woods, in playing over one of his new compositions, this piano was jokingly referred to in the Woods family as "Stephen Foster's piano". It is a handsome instrument, of rosewood, and has two candlestick holders in front. In the kindness of her heart, and for the sake of the beloved mother and aunt who were friends of the great composer in the days when they were all young people together, Miss Mary K. Woods, the only surviving child of Henry Woods and wife, presented this rare old instrument, a couple of years ago, to Mrs. Marion Welsh, daughter of Stephen C. Foster, to place in the old Foster home in Lawrenceville, now owned and maintained by the city of Pittsburgh. In the possession of Mrs. Woods, was a large volume of the works of Stephen C. Foster. It was shown to the writer, and contains, besides many others, the compositions dedicated to Mrs. Woods and her sister, by Mr. Foster. One of these is the song, "Sadly to My Heart Appealing", dedicated by Mr. Foster to Mrs. Woods. The book was presented to the Woods family by Morrison W. Foster (who was "Uncle Mitt," to the Woods children), a brother of Stephen C. Foster. In January, 1864, the death of Stephen C. Foster took place in New York City (12), but his remains were brought to Pittsburgh for interment. In later years, a movement was started in Pittsburgh for the erection of a monument in honor of Pittsburgh's most famous composer and song writer, and subscriptions were received



James Ross, Jr.

for this purpose. Mrs. Woods gladly contributed some of the original scores of Mr. Foster's songs which were in her possession, and by this time very valuable, for the benefit of the fund. She was much gratified at the successful termination of the project. On Sept. 12, 1900, there was unveiled in Highland Park a handsome statue of the famous composer of whom Pittsburgh is so proud, and whom our whole nation delights to honor. The death of Mrs. Woods took place on Christmas day, 1904. She had survived her husband forty-one years.

The only surviving members of the Woods family, in Pittsburgh, still bearing the family name, is Miss Mary Keller Woods, daughter of Henry and Rachel E. Woods. She is the great-granddaughter of Col. George Woods (or Judge Woods, as he was called in later life), of Bedford, who laid out Pittsburgh in 1784. Miss Woods has owned many priceless old family records, some of which, being advanced in years, she has already given to those for whom she intends them. Among these, besides those already mentioned in this history, are books, music, bric-a-brac, swords, pistols, etc. She has presented books to both the Carnegie Library in Hazelwood and the main Carnegie Library, Schenley Park. A library of over one hundred volumes, including books originally owned by her father, and those of her two grandfathers, Henry Woods, of Bedford, and Samuel Keller, an early iron merchant in Pittsburgh, was presented by Miss Woods to the Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh.

Glenwood

James Ross, Jr., son of the Hon. James Ross, became the owner of 530 acres of the Scotch Bottoms farm (the present Glenwood), in 1840, at the death of his aunt, Miss Mary (or Polly) Woods, daughter of Judge George Woods, of Bedford. At the time of his father's death, in 1847, James Ross, Jr., was the only one of the three children of the Hon. Jas. Ross and wife, Ann (Woods) Ross, surviving. His brother, George Woods Ross, had met his death accidentally, by drowning, and his sister, Mary Jane, wife of

Edward Coleman was deceased, leaving three daughters. The bulk of the large estate left by the Hon. James Ross went to this son, his namesake. He owned the Ross family home in Allegheny City; the Ross property on Grant's Hill; the Ross summer home up the Allegheny River, near the present Aspinwall; and considerable other property, besides the Scotch Bottoms farm of 530 acres bequeathed to him by the will of his aunt, Miss Polly Woods. Like his father, Jas. Ross, Jr., was an attorney. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, Pa., on April 17, 1822, on motion of John B. Alexander. Ill health prevented Mr. Ross from being very active in the practice of his profession. His death occurred on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1851. The following is the notice of it:

"James Ross, Esq. died Saturday night, about 9:00 o'clock, at his country residence, 'The Meadows.' He had been ill for some weeks of an asthmatic affection, but had not been regarded as in any great danger. Strong hopes had been entertained of his recovery. Suddenly, the evening of his death, there was a change for the worse, rapidly followed by death." (13) It is stated that Mr. Ross was a man "of intelligence, refined tastes, and liberal charity. He inherited great wealth, but, on account of ill health, was restrained from active public usefulness." The funeral took place Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1851.

The name of Glenwood originated in this way. One of the first tracts of land sold from the Ross farm consisted of about six acres, purchased by a number of wealthy clubmen, who erected thereon, about 1852, a large club house called the Glen Hotel. Its site was above the present Second Avenue, on Renova Street, at the mouth of a beautiful glen, hence the locality was named Glenwood, the name Glen being joined to that of the original owners, Woods, (with the "s" omitted). It became a part of the old Twenty-third Ward of the City of Pittsburgh in 1868, (now the Fifteenth Ward), but is still called Glenwood. Some of the members of this club had used their influence in getting the Braddock's Field Plank Road built through

the Scotch Bottoms farms. There were several large hotels built along the route of the road, about the time it was completed, in 1851, and at Turtle Creek, near the terminus of the road, two or three hotels were built. The Glen Hotel, however, differed from these, while it was run by the club, in that it was conducted for the use of the members and their friends only. The club employed a manager to conduct the hotel, Jos. F. D. Keating, acting in this capacity for a time. These weathy clubmen had a long race track, extending from Glenwood down to the present Soho, or Twenty-second Street Bridge, and many exciting races were run over this track. Among the jockeys riding horses in these races may be mentioned Felix Laverty, Barney Winslow, and Peter Quinnot. Blooded horses owned by members of the club were pitted against race horses brought out from the city or its suburbs (14), the stake being sometimes \$500 or more to the winner. As the end of the race was reached, at the present Twenty-second Street Bridge, the jockeys began sawing on the reins, and yelling "So-ho" at the excited horses, endeavoring to bring them to a halt. This is said to be the origin of the name Soho.

The Glen Hotel was a very large building and fronted toward the present Second Avenue, standing about one hundred and fifty feet above it, on ground now occupied by Renova Street. The main building had a frontage of about two hundred feet. A porch about ten feet wide extended along the entire front of the building, and there were porches at both ends also. Two wings extended back from each side of the main building, there being an open space, or kind of court, left between these wings. After the club was discontinued, this large frame building was conducted in the summer of 1856, as a summer hotel, by Jos. F. D. Keating (15). It is described at that time as having "most beautiful grounds and shade trees in front, and a most inviting lawn and grove in the rear; springs, arbors and swings have been supplied by nature and art".

The Right Reverend M. O'Connor, Bishop of the Dio-

cese of Pittsburgh, purchased the property, according to the following notice: (16)

"The Glen Hotel. This fine building, which was sold by the sheriff, a few days ago, for the small sum of \$6,500, is about to pass into the hands of Bishop O'Connor, who purposes converting it into a Seminary for the education of such Catholics as desire instruction in the higher branches of literature." It was devoted to the education of young men for the priesthood, being called St. Michael's Seminary, and was very successful, becoming one of the leading Catholic institutions of the kind in the Pittsburgh district. There were generally a hundred or more students attending school here at one time. Among these students was the Rev. Daniel J. Devlin, the present pastor of the St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Hazelwood. In 1877, St. Michael's Seminary was discontinued, and the pupils went to other institutions to finish their courses. The building was not in use for a time. In 1881, it was again opened as a hotel and had been conducted by four different proprietors before it burned to the ground, early in April, 1883. The Munsons, who still conduct a large hotel on Second Avenue, in Glenwood, were the occupants at the time the building burned down.

The will of James Ross, Jr., bears date of Feb. 8, 1848, and disposes of an estate of about \$500,000. The disposal of the Scotch Bottoms farm of 530 acres (the present Glenwood) was made as follows:

"I devise, in fee, to Mary L. Woods, Elizabeth S. Anderson, Anna Dike, (wife of Nathaniel Dike), and to Wm. Addison, Chas L. Bradford and Hugh Brady Wilkins, in trust, in the name hereafter mentioned—Mary, wife of Frank Johnston, to be equally divided among the said four parties, to wit: Mary L. Woods, one-fourth; Elizabeth S. Anderson, one-fourth; Anna Dike, one-fourth, and the said trustees of Mary Johnston, the remaining one-fourth, all my land situated in Peebles Township, Allegheny County, and State of Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, adjoining the property of John George Woods, the said land

being the same which became vested in me, by virtue of a conveyance from my deceased aunt, the late Mary Woods; and also by proceedings in partition between myself and Henry Woods and John George Woods, I direct that the said Mary L. Woods pay out of her share the sum of two thousand dollars to her sister, Margaretta (wife of John Dike), and I hereby charge the said bequest in favor of Margaretta Dike on the said share of Mary L. Woods." (17)

The two unmarried cousins named above, Mary L. Woods and Elizabeth S. Anderson, had been making their home with James Ross, Jr., who was a bachelor. He bequeathed them his household furniture, including the silver plate, and books in his library. By a codicil to his will, dated Sept. 13, 1851, Mr. Ross made the following changes:

"Chas L. Bradford, who is named in my last will and testament as one of the executors thereof, being out of the United States, and there being an uncertainty as to the time of his return, I do hereby substitute in his place and stead as one of my executors, the Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, of Pittsburgh. I revoke the devise of one-fourth part of the Scotch Bottom tract to my said executors for the use of Mary, wife of Frank Johnston, and do hereby devise the said one-fourth of said Scotch Bottom tract to Mary, wife of Frank Johnston, her heirs and assigns, absolutely." There were several bequests of money, including one of \$5,000 to Virginia, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna (Woods) Dike, and one of \$10,000 to Mary L. Woods, to be paid to her by the executors in quarterly payments, during her lifetime. The bulk of the estate of James Ross, Jr., was bequeathed to his nieces, daughters of his only sister, Mary Jane (Mrs. Edward Coleman), deceased.

The two daughters of Dr. John Anderson and wife, of Bedford, who each received one-fourth of the Glenwood farm, as heirs of James Ross, Jr., had been members of the Ross household for many years. (18) After the death of Mrs. Ross, in 1805, her sister, Miss Mary (or Polly) Woods came to Pittsburgh and took charge of the Ross home. Dr. Anderson's wife died Nov. 28, 1815, and their little daugh-

ter, Mary Woods Anderson, born Nov. 20, 1813, came to Pittsburgh to make her home with the Ross family. In 1821, her sister, Elizabeth Stewart Anderson, born in 1814, followed her, and these two girls grew up and were educated here. (19) Elizabeth S. Anderson never married. In 1864 she was still living at the Ross summer home, "The Meadows," on the Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh. (20) Her death occurred in 1865. Her Glenwood property had been largely sold off by that time, but her name is perpetuated in that of Elizabeth Street, Fifteenth Ward. Mary W. Anderson was married, Jan. 11, 1843, to Francis Johnston (son of Washington and Ann Poyntell Johnston), who was born in October, 1816, and died Sept. 10, 1863. Mrs. Johnston died Dec. 25, 1872. The Glenwood holdings of this family are referred to in Allegheny County records as the "Johnston" estate. Francis Johnston and wife had three children: Alexander Johnston, born Oct. 20, 1843, died unmarried May 5, 1876; Ross Johnston, born Sept. 1, 1848, was married Sept. 18, 1879, to Anna Dike Blair, daughter of Thos. S. and Virginia (Dike) Blair, and died March 11, 1885, leaving his widow and infant daughter, Virginia. Mary Espy Johnston married Dec. 27, 1877, Prof. William Milligan Sloane (son of James Renwick W. and Margaret Milligan Sloane), who was born Nov. 12, 1850. He was a member of the faculty of Princeton University, and later head of the Historical Department at Columbia. The Sloane family now reside at Princeton, N. J. Prof. Sloane and wife are the parents of four children, all married: James Renwick and Francis Johnston Sloane; and Mary Renwick (Mrs. Jos. L. Delafield) and Margaret Milligan (Mrs. Sloan). (21) Some of the land in Glenwood is still owned by the Johnston heirs. Johnston Avenue is named for this family.

By the will of James Ross, Jr., two daughters of George Woods, 3d. (and granddaughters of Judge George Woods, of Bedford) were each bequeathed one-fourth of the Glenwood farm. These were Mary L. Woods and Ann (Woods) Dike. Their father, George Woods, 3d, died Aug. 25, 1807, at Bedford, Pa., and his widow, Mrs. Anna Woods, removed with her family of four daughters to Steubenville, O., where she had already been preceded by her parents, Dr. John

and Martha (Johnston) McDowell, of Philadelphia. There Anna Woods married Dr. Nathaniel Dike. They were the parents of three children: Virginia, who married Thomas S. Blair, of Tyrone, and made her home in Pittsburgh; and George and Wm. L. Dike, who both died unmarried. Mary L. Woods never married. In the will of the Hon. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, her uncle, it is stated that she had been a member of his family "since infancy." After the death of their "Aunt Polly" and "Uncle Ross," the cousins, Mary L. Woods and Elizabeth S. Anderson, continued to make a home for James Ross, Jr., seeming more like sisters to him than cousins. Upon the death of James Ross, Jr., Mary L. Woods returned to Steubenville, O., where her sister, Margaretta (Mrs. John S. Dike) lived. There she died, in 1859. Her will bears date of May 16, 1859, and was probated before the court of Jefferson County, O., July 15, 1859. (22) The executors were Humphrey H. Lavitt, of Cincinnati, O., and Thos S. Blair, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The Glenwood property, Peebles Twp., Allegheny Co., Pa., had by this time been partly sold off, but Miss Mary L. Woods owned considerable other property. Her house and lot, corner Church and Market Streets, Steubenville, O. (formerly the property of Nathaniel Dike, Esq.) was bequeathed to her sister, Margaretta (Woods) Dike, together with all the household goods, plate, books, etc. Five-sixths of the income from all bonds, notes and securities owned by Mary L. Woods, at her death, were bequeathed to her sister, Margaretta Dike; and one-sixth to Wm. L. Dike, son of Anna (Woods) Dike, another sister. At the death of Margaretta Dike, all the property she had inherited from Mary L. Woods was to be equally divided between the two surviving children of Anna (Woods) Dike, i. e., Wm. L. Dike and Virginia (Mrs. Thos. S. Blair). As Wm. L. Dike died unmarried, Mrs. Thos. S. Blair may be regarded as the sole heiress of Mary L. Woods and the Dike families. As the interests of the Anderson sisters, Elizabeth S. Anderson and Mary W., wife of Francis Johnston, became vested in the two surviving children of the latter, Ross Johnston (who married Anna D., daughter of Thos. S. Blair and wife, thus partially uniting the Blair and Johnston interests) and Mary E. Johnston

(Mrs. Wm. M. Sloane, of Princeton, N. J.) we find the land in the Glenwood farm, in the Allegheny County court records, referred to as parts of the "Johnston" and "Blair" estates.

Thomas Shoenberger Blair, son of Thomas and Florinda (Cust) Blair, was born at Kittanning, Nov. 26, 1825. He married, Dec. 21, 1847, Virginia, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel and Anna (Woods) Dike, of Steubenville, O. Mrs. Blair was born June 26, 1828, and died Aug. 9, 1878. For many years, Thos. S. Blair was associated with the Shoenbergers in the steel business, in Pittsburgh. He left that company and formed a stock company of his own, to make steel by a new process. This company erected the Blair Iron & Steel Works, near the site of the present Glenwood Bridge, Fifteenth Ward. The works were not a financial success, and the firm soon discontinued business. The home of Thos. S. Blair was a large, three story frame dwelling on the hill above Second Avenue, apposite the present Glenwood Car Barns of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. The house was surrounded by spacious and well-kept grounds, back of which was a garden. Beyond that was a large fruit orchard. There is still standing, on the upper side of Second Avenue, near the Glenwood Car Barns, a little one-story cottage yet occupied as a dwelling. This was the gatehouse or lodge at the entrance of the grounds, and was occupied by the Blair's gardener. A driveway led up from the little cottage to the Blair home. Mansion Street, Glenwood, is named for the Blair "Mansion," which is still standing, on Sunnyside Street, and occupied as a tenement house. It would be overlooked by anyone not expressly searching for old buildings. Blair Street is named for the Blair family and Dike Street for Mrs. Blair's people. Lytle Street was named by Mrs. Blair for a niece of John H. Shoenberger. Thomas S. Blair died Oct. 22, 1898, leaving three surviving children: George Dike Blair, of New Castle, Pa.; Thos. S. Blair, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Harvey Childs, of the East End, Pittsburgh, Pa. (23)

In the Allegheny County records we find "Thomas S. Blair's Plan of Ross Common," recorded Sept. 30, 1852. (24)
"Allegheny County, ss.

Before me, the subscriber, the Recorder of Deeds, &c., for the said County, personally came Thomas S. Blair, and acknowledged the foregoing plan, called Ross Common, to be his act and deed, and devised that the same be recorded as such.

Witness my hand and seal, this 30th day of September, A. D., 1852.

Samuel Fahnestock, Recorder."

This plan of lots lay between the Braddocks Field Plank Road and the Monongahela River, and between Allegheny (now Alluvian) and Vespucius Streets. The method of procedure followed by the heirs of James Ross, Jr., in selling off the Glenwood farm, is shown by a letter written Oct. 26, 1852, to Mr. Wm. Barker, Sr., who had purchased several lots fronting on the present Second Avenue. Not being sure of the title given him for these lots, Mr. Barker consulted Wm. M. Shinn, a prominent Pittsburgh attorney, who replied as follows: (25)

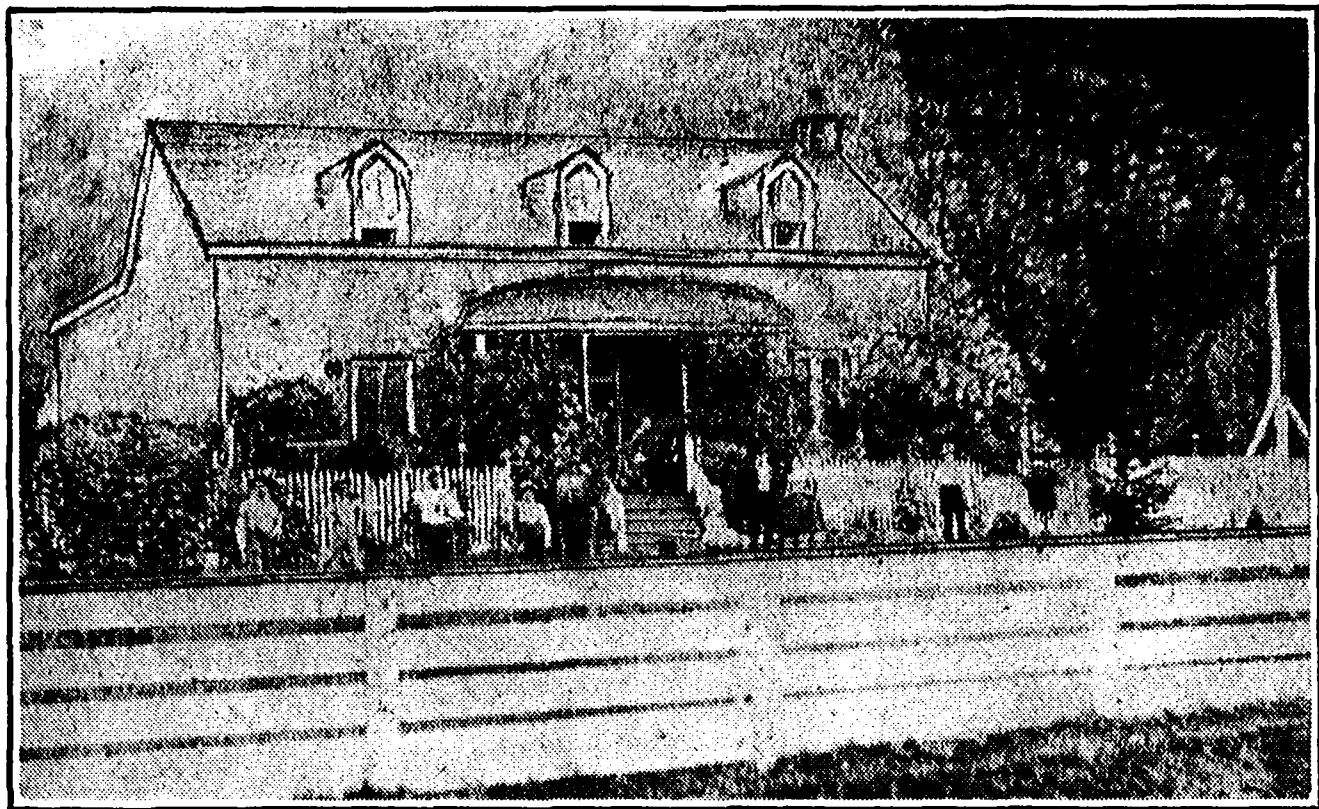
Wm. Barker, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have examined the deed for lots Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22, in the town of Roscommon, executed by Nathaniel Dike, Frank Johnston and Thos. S. Blair, and also the deed upon which they claim title. It appears that the late James Ross devised the lands out of which the lots are carved to Mary L. Woods, Elizabeth S. Anderson, Anna Dike and Mary Johnston, the two last named being married women. The division above named (the husbands of the married ones joining in the deeds) conveyed the property to E. M. Stanton, Esq., in pursuance of which, a plan was made and prepared. The act of April 11, 1848, provides that the separate property of a married woman shall not be conveyed 'without her consent first has been asked and obtained and duly acknowledged before one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth.' The provisions of this law have not been complied with in the conveyance above recited, and I am therefore of opinion that the deed to you does not convey a good title. . . . I have therefore prepared a deed which, if executed by the parties, will cure the defect. You should retain both deeds.

Yours truly,

Wm. M. Shinn."

The tract purchased by Wm. Barker, Sr., on March 28, 1852, from the heirs of James Ross, Jr., included the old stone cottage built by Miss Mary (or Polly) Woods, in 1818, which had been used by the various tenants on the Glenwood farm, before any land was sold off. During the years that Miss Woods owned the Glenwood farm, from 1817 until her death, Oct. 28, 1840, no member of the Woods family ever lived in this stone cottage, and the house still continued to be occupied by the tenants on the farm, during the ownership of James Ross, Jr., from 1841 to 1851. A farmer named Wilson (for whom Wilson Station, near West Elizabeth, is named) once occupied the old cottage, and raised some fine wheat on the farm. John Davis and family, sons John, Augustus, William and Anthony, and daughter, Rachel (later Mrs. John Mars, of Glenwood) resided in this dwelling, and Mr. Davis died there. Before the death of Miss Woods, Thomas Barker was living here and farming the land. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, became the wife of James Wiley, who was in the tin and copper business in Pittsburgh, but was burnt out in the great fire of 1845. James Wiley and family then resided on the Brownsville road, across from Pittsburgh. Mr. Wiley left home for the purpose of purchasing a farm in Illinois. He died there, after an illness of a few days. His widow moved into the old stone cottage in Glenwood, with her large family, and her sons farmed the land. Her children were as follows: Thomas and George Wiley, who located at Elizabeth, Pa., and died there; James Wiley, who after spending nearly a lifetime in Glenwood and Hazelwood, removed to Dormont, and died there, Aug. 14, 1921, aged 86 years; Mary E. Wiley, wife of Prof. Isaac N. Stevenson, of Hazelwood; Jane Wiley, Mrs. James McGibney; Annie Wiley, Mrs. John Irwin; and Harriet Wiley, who died at the age of eight years. Mrs. Wiley's sons not only farmed on this land, but also raised many sheep on the hillsides. The late James Wiley told the writer that his first recollection of the Glenwood farm was when he was five years of age and came out to visit his grandfather. As he was born in 1836, the date of that visit was 1841. A few years later, his widowed mother moved to the cottage. Mr. Wiley said



Stone cottage built in 1818, by Miss Mary (or Polly) Woods, in present Glenwood.

that at that time the dwellings he remembered standing on Scotch Bottoms were as follows:

The stone cottage on the upper part of the tract (Glenwood farm), his home.

A four-room house of hewed logs on the site of the present home of the Sisters of the St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church (lower part of the Glenwood farm).

The handsome dwelling of John George Woods and family, on Hazel Hill, Hazelwood.

The house of Maj. Wm. Piper, father-in-law of John George Woods, which is still standing, being the rear part of the community house, Lewis Recreation Park, Chatsworth Avenue, Hazelwood.

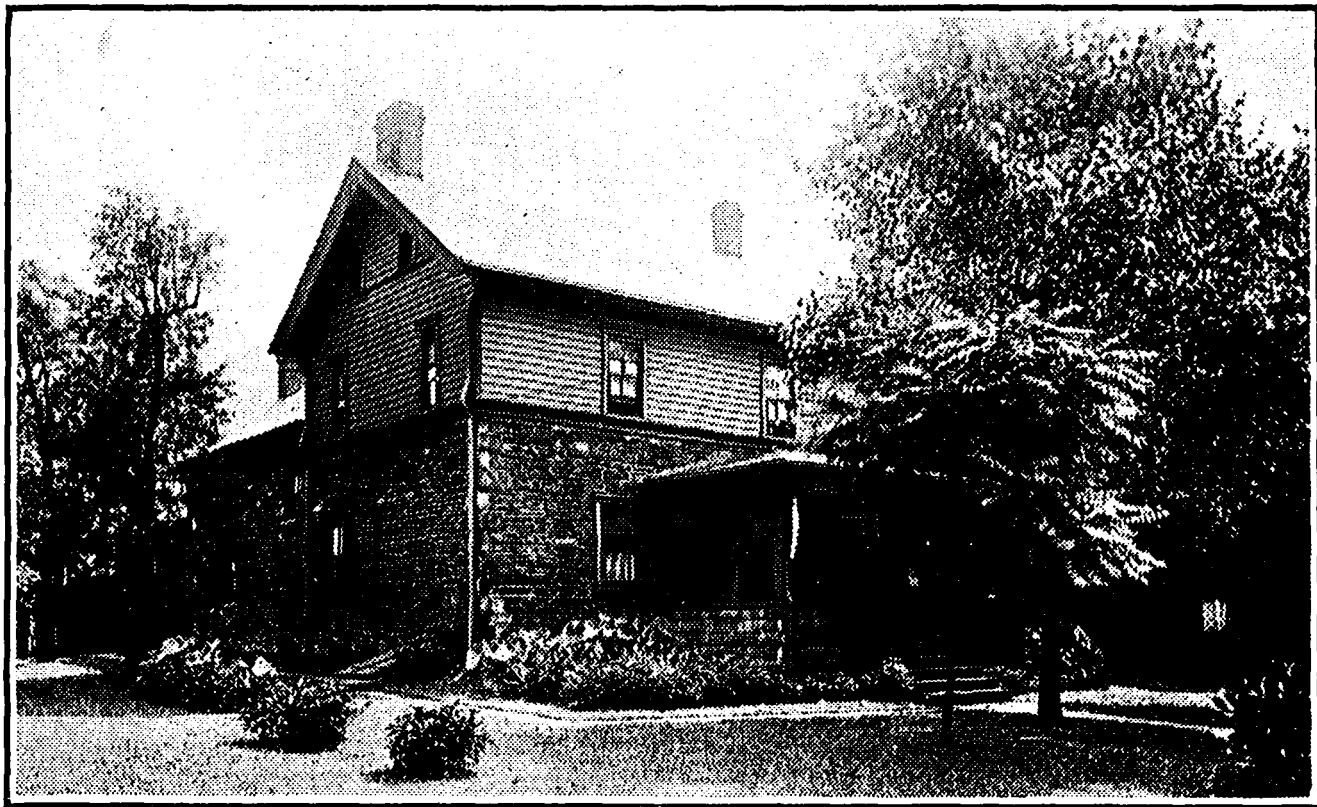
The two-story stone dwelling built by John Woods, prior to 1800, the oldest house in Hazelwood, still standing, corner Chatsworth Avenue and Tullymet Street.

From this on down to Four Mile Run (near Greenfield Avenue) the only buildings he remembered were the old Watson dwelling and Powder Works.

The oldest house in Glenwood is the stone house built by Miss Mary (or Polly) Woods, in 1818. Mr. Wm. Barker, Sr., purchased this little story-and-a-half cottage and the ground surrounding it, on March 28, 1854, and made this his home. His brother, George Barker, lived with his family in the two-story dwelling of hewed logs which then stood on the site of the present Sisters' Home of the St. Stephens Roman Catholic Church. Wm. Barker, Sr., was a bachelor, and at his death, his brother, Geo. Barker, became the owner of his Glenwood property. In the 70's, another story was added to the old stone cottage and the entire building remodelled. The lower story, or original cottage, is of irregular stone, and the second story frame. Some rooms were added in the rear, and these also are frame. In recent years, a sun parlor has been added to the front of the house. So modern is it in appearance that a casual observer would never guess the age of the main part of the building, in which the stone walls are very thick, and the window seats very wide. Originally, there was a fine orchard in front of the house. Upon the death of George Barker Sr., his son, Wm. H. Barker, purchased the

interests of the other heirs, and since that time this building, No. 5641 Second Avenue, has been his home. George Barker, a brother of Wm. H. Barker, owned a large tract of land between Second and Glenwood Avenues and Trenton Avenue and Elizabeth Street, which he eventually sold off. The oldest residents of Glenwood, at the present time, are Wm. H. Barker and his neighbor, Wm. Cox, who resides at No. 5647 Second Avenue.

Glenwood Grove was a well-known pleasure resort for many years. It extended from the present Elizabeth Street to about where the round house of the B. & O. R. R. now stands, on the level bottom land below the present Second Avenue. Under the beautiful shade trees of this grove were held many picnics and other celebrations. There was a dancing pavilion, and parties of young folks drove out from the city to the popular resort. In the early 80's, the B. & O. R. R. built their round house and shops here, the trees were all cut down, and now Glenwood Grove is but a memory in the minds of old residents. The grove covered originally, about five acres.



Same house, as it looks now. It is the oldest house in Glenwood, and is the home of Mr. Wm. H. Barker, No. 5641 Second Avenue.

CHAPTER IV (Miscellaneous)

Transportation Facilities

The traveling facilities of early times were limited. The people living on Scotch Bottoms and Squirrel Hill were farmers and many kept carriages for family use. Others had neither horses nor carriages, and thought nothing of walking long distances. In the 30's, little steamboats began running regularly between Pittsburgh and McKeesport. James Hendrickson, first burgess of McKeesport, operated a line of small packets for years in this trade, and these boats proved a great convenience to people living on Scotch Bottoms. The fare to the city was fifty cents, and the boats took freight also, at a moderate charge. In 1841, Locks and Dams Nos. 1 and 2 were completed by the Monongahela Navigation Company. This provided a good stage of water for the packets at all seasons of the year. Prior to that, they were compelled to lay up, during low water seasons. In 1844, this company completed their works to Brownsville, and larger packets were used.

The Braddocks Field Plank Road Company was incorporated in 1850, and stock to the amount of 1,600 shares offered for subscription, by commissioners Thos. M. Howe, Wm. Eichbaum, E. D. Gazzam, James Ross, Jr., and others. Henry Woods, of Hazelwood, subscribed \$10,000 to the stock of the company, and became one of its managers. Several prominent Pittsburgh attorneys, Thos. Williams, Robt. Robb and A. W. Loomis were interested in building this road, as was also James Buchanan, at that time the owner of the Braddocks Field farm. Although the farms on the right bank of the Monongahela were among the finest in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, yet they had not been sold off for suburban home sites because "the people, for years, have had one of the worst roads to travel to be found in the United States." (1) Work was begun in 1850 and by June, 1851, the road was completed to Brown's Coal Works, although the approach to the road at the city line, from the pavement on Second Street (Second Avenue), was still rugged and disagreeable, but the city had authorized the

grading of the street. Already "the benefits of the road begin to manifest themselves in the enhanced value of adjacent lands and in the springing up of tasteful dwellings, rural retreats for the smoke-dried citizens of Pittsburgh." (2) Beginning at the city line, near Lock No. 1, the new road extended up the right bank of the Monongahela through Hazelwood and Glenwood farms and the Braddocks Field farm to Turtle Creek, and thence up that creek to the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike. Its total length was 11½ miles. The roadway was constructed on a liberal scale, and preserved, by means of culverts and embankments, an admirable uniformity of grade throughout, not departing in any part more than two feet in a horizontal line. The track was double, and there were deep ditches on either side to keep it dry. The necessary bridges and culverts along its course were strongly constructed. The plank used were hemlock from Clarion River, up the Allegheny. The Pittsburgh officials sent Major Rowley, street commissioner, with a force of men to fill up and render passable the city approach to the road, and in June, 1851, work was progressing here, Major Rowley stating that he did not expect to leave until he had made his work complete. (3) In Sept. 1851, the road was open for use for its entire length. It formed a fine route for the omnibus lines. An advertisement (4) Sept. 22, 1851, read as follows:

"An Omnibus will leave the west corner of the Diamond (Pittsburgh), for Braddocks Fields, Port Perry, Turtle Creek and intermediate places, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Nine Mile Run at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

M. and J. Breidenthal, Agents."

Messrs. Breidenthal placed a steam ferry boat in operation at the old Six Mile Ferry, to bring over passengers from the other side of the river, and had good landings made on each side of the river for this boat. Frequently excursions by omnibus were made over the road, such as that advertised to take place July 24, 1853, on the large omnibus Seventy-Six, leaving Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock A. M. and proceeding to Brown's Hotel, Turtle Creek. The return trip was made in the evening. Fare, round trip, fifty cents.

The effect of the building of this road was immediate. Many persons began seeking home sites along its course, and the prediction was made that "Before another year passes by, every desirable spot between the city and Braddocks Fields will be bought up for private residences." (5) A traveler who passed over it at the time it was completed said: "The whole road, for a pleasant drive, can scarcely be surpassed in the country. All it wants are a few more picturesque and tasteful residences along the line, such as Mr. (John J.) Roggen has erected on the bank of the Monongahela, which does credit to his taste and enterprise." (6) The course of the road, in Hazelwood, was about where Chatsworth Avenue is now located. In Glenwood, its course was about where the porches of the first houses on the upper side of the present Second Avenue, below the Glenwood Bridge, are now. The grade of Second Avenue is much lower than that of the Braddocks Field Road. As time passed, the plank on the Braddocks Field Road wore out and were not replaced, except by loads of cinders, etc., for the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad had been completed and was too strong a competitor. The paving of Second Avenue, the first time, was not completed until the 70's.

Another great factor in the development and settlement of the Hazelwood and Glenwood farms was the construction of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. The part of this road between Pittsburgh and Connellsville was opened on Oct. 10, 1861, and the great event was appropriately celebrated. (7) On that part of the road between the cities of Connellsville, Pa., and Cumberland, Md., the last rail of the track was laid at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, April 10, 1871. In December, 1875, the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad was leased by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, since which time it has been operated as a part of the B. & O. R. R. system. (8) The stations of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad along the right bank of the Monongahela, when it first went into operation, were as follows:

Birmingham Bridge (Tenth Street Bridge); Soho (Brady Street); Copper Works (C. G. Hussey & Co.); Lin-

den (Linden Steel Works, not far from the mouth of the present Bates Street); Frankstown (name of little settlement near Messrs. Frank & Wormser's glass factory); Laughlin Station; Elba (near works of Elba Iron & Bolt Company, not far from mouth of Greenfield Avenue); Marion Station (named for Gen. Francis Marion); Hazelwood; Grove Station, near Elizabeth Street and Glenwood Grove); and Glenwood Station, the last before arriving at the site of the present Glenwood Bridge.

Horse car lines came into operation in Pittsburgh in 1859. The first line operated out Second Avenue was to the South Side. It was known, in 1870, as the Pittsburgh & Ormsby Passenger Railway Line. Later the stock of this company was acquired by the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Railway Company. The river was crossed over the Birmingham Bridge, now called the Tenth Street Bridge.

The first horse car line operated on Second Avenue, beyond the present Tenth Street Bridge, was started and carried on by Thomas Fawcett and his two sons. Mr. Fawcett was the owner of a tract of land near the present Keystone Works of Jones & Laughlin, and adjoining the Craft farm. Fawcett's horse car line went into operation in the 70's. The station or car barn, was a little frame building or shed, on the lower side of Second Avenue, near Jones & Laughlin's Keystone Works. An omnibus line from Glenwood and Hazelwood connected with the horse car line, at the car barn.

From the time of the completion of the Braddock's Field Plank Road, omnibus lines had run more or less regularly between Pittsburgh and Hazelwood and Glenwood. As time passed and the plank wore out, this road became very bad, and was as bad or worse than any country road. The story is told by an old citizen that at the Pittsburgh Gas Company's plant (near the present Bates Street) there was such a hole in the road that a horse which had been overcome and fallen dead in his tracks was buried in the hole and earth filled in over his remains, and that this did not any more than level up the road. Jos. F. D. Keating, in the late 50's was conducting the Keating tavern, corner of the present Longworth Street and Second Avenue, and

was the proprietor of the omnibus line. He employed as careful drivers as he could find, but sometimes there were accidents. On one occasion, Keating's omnibus turned over at Four Mile Run, something having broken about the vehicle. Men swore and women and children screamed but no one was seriously injured. The weather was bitterly cold, and the passengers were nearly frozen before the omnibus was righted and repaired sufficiently to proceed on its way. The operation of the horse car line out Second Avenue probably began at the time that street was first paved, in the 70's. About the time the first electric street railway went into operation, Second Avenue was again paved, and in 1923, the Pittsburgh Street Railways Company repaved that portion of their track through Hazelwood and Glenwood. The city's part of this work is now about completed.

The first successful electric street car line in Pittsburgh was the Pleasant Valley Line, opened in 1889. Cars proceeded from the city over the Ninth Street Bridge into Allegheny City. (9) The system used was that of Frank J. Sprague, the cars being operated from a central plant, with an overhead trolley of Mr. Sprague's invention. By a contract with the officers of the company, Mr. Sprague came to Pittsburgh and superintended the installation of his system, which was already in successful operation in Richmond, Va. Other Pittsburgh companies at once began modernizing their street railways. The men who took an active part in the development of the Second Avenue electric street railway line were Jas. D. Callery, Jas. C. Reilly, Wm. J. Burns and Thos. S. Bigelow. They had control of the old horse car line owned by Thomas Fawcett, and also the omnibus line to Hazelwood and Glenwood. In March, 1890, the Second Avenue line began operating cars by electricity, from the city to Glenwood, where the car barn was located, the fare being ten cents. The first General Superintendent of the line was Wm. J. Burns. The first manager, John Murphy, lived in a large two-story brick dwelling still standing, the first house on the upper side of Second Avenue below Glenwood Bridge. The occasion of the appearance of the first electric street car in Hazelwood and Glen-

wood was a time of great excitement. It did not run smoothly as the cars do now, but made a noise like a threshing machine, and spat electric sparks from the trolley above and the rails beneath. There had been considerable talk of the havoc to be created among the birds which alighted on the wires, charged with electricity. One Hazelwood boy (10) pursued that first street car for a great distance, watching for the birds to fall to the ground dead, but the expected event never occurred. Successful from the beginning, the Second Avenue street car line was extended on up the right bank of the Monongahela to Braddock and other points, and this line was operated for about twenty years, when the extension was discontinued. The Glenwood Bridge was built, and the line extended across it to Homestead, Duquesne and McKeesport. A plate on the end of this bridge bears the inscription: "Glenwood Highway Bridge, 1895. Erected by the Penn Bridge Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa. A. L. Schultz, Chief Engineer." To reimburse the company for the expenditure of erection, tolls are charged to foot passengers and vehicles. Upon the erection of Glenwood Bridge, the old Six Mile Ferry was discontinued. Frederick P. Lynch was operating the ferry, before it ceased operations. Old citizens of Hazelwood and Glenwood can remember, before the first B. & O. R. R. Bridge was built, some distance above the present Glenwood Bridge, in the 80's, that trains were ferried across the Monongahela River on big transfer boats, towed by steamboats. The old Ella Layman was one of the steamboats used for this purpose. The second B. & O. R. R. Bridge was built some years ago, the first having worn out.

The first electric car line through that part of the Fifteenth Ward included in the Squirrel Hill district was the Duquesne Traction Company line, owned by C. L. Magee, Wm. Flinn and Joshua Rhodes. Its course was out Forbes Street, through the Squirrel Hill section, down Nine Mile Run to Brown's Bridge, across this bridge into Homestead, thence along the left bank of the river to Duquesne and across the Riverton Bridge into McKeesport. The time it went into operation, beyond the Squirrel Hill district, is definitely fixed by the date of completion of Brown's Bridge,

which was in 1895. This bridge was built by Capt. S. S. Brown, at an approximate cost of \$300,000, and was purchased from his heirs by the Allegheny County commissioners and opened to the free use of the public, June 17, 1915. It had been a toll bridge up to that time.

The United Traction Company was chartered July 27, 1896, and absorbed the Second Avenue street car line, along with several others. The Consolidated Traction Company was chartered July 24, 1895, and absorbed the Duquesne Traction Company, and some other lines. In 1898, the Philadelphia Company acquired control of the United Traction Company, and soon afterward also of the holdings of the Consolidated Traction Company and other lines. The name, Pittsburgh Street Railways Company, (which is still owned and controlled by the Philadelphia Company) was adopted Dec. 21, 1901, and on Jan. 1, 1902, this company assumed control of the entire system of street railways in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny district.

CHURCHES

The Christian Church is said to have been the first founded in Hazelwood. A number of persons came here from the First Christian Church of Allegheny, and in 1868 founded the Hazelwood Christian Church. The first pastor was Rev. O. A. Bartholomew, and the church, at Hazelwood Avenue and Blair Street, was built soon afterward. In 1918, the church property was bought by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and the congregation, for two years, worshiped in rooms in the Hazelwood Trust Company Building. Among former pastors of this church may be mentioned Reverends Norton, Wilcox, Slade, Marshall, Pendleton, Stivers, Iams. The pastors, after 1900, were Reverends A. E. Ziegler, E. W. Thornton, H. H. Clark, W. G. Winn, T. B. Imhoff, C. W. Berry, E. B. Quick and G. J. Daniels. On Jan. 1, 1921, the Rev. Wm. H. Long became pastor of this church, which then had a membership of 105 persons. He immediately began a campaign for the erection of a new church building. The cornerstone of the new church, Glencaldah and Gertrude Streets, Hazelwood, was laid Sept. 1, 1921, and it was dedicated Sunday, Jan. 13, 1923, there being then a membership of 220 persons. A bell

which was taken from the tower of the old Allegheny County Courthouse, when that building was razed, was used on the old Christian Church building, at Hazelwood Avenue and Blair Street. It was used for years to ring the curfew in Hazelwood, and sound fire alarms. This bell was removed, when the old church was sold, and now occupies the belfry in the new church. The cost of the new church was \$65,000, and its seating capacity is about 500 persons. (11)

"The Hazelwood Presbyterian Church was organized July 21, 1869, in the old schoolhouse, corner Second Avenue and Tecumseh Street, by Rev. Dr. McKinney, President of Home Missions, with 21 charter members. The first Session meeting was held in the schoolhouse, Sept. 12, 1869. On Sept. 4, 1869, a lot was purchased, and contract let, for the first church building, located at the corner of Lytle and Longworth Streets. The first Session meeting held in the new church occurred at 5:30, July 8, 1870. Present were the moderator, Rev. J. S. Stuchell and Elders Benjamin Thompson and M. W. Rankin. The pastors who preached in the first Hazelwood Presbyterian Church were Revs. J. S. Stuchell, D. K. Nesbit, S. J. Plumer and W. W. Faris. During Dr. Faris' pastorate, a more commodious building was erected; also a chapel on Greenfield Avenue. At the annual congregational meeting, on March 17, 1896, the committee appointed to solicit funds for a new building reported pledges amounting to \$9,242.50. A committee was appointed to proceed in the building of a plant, not to exceed \$15,000. A farewell service was held in the old church, May 10, 1896. The congregation then worshiped, until the new church was finished, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Ames M. E. Church. The new building was completed and dedicated March 14, 1897. Forty-nine members were granted letters of dismissal, May 5, 1897, in order that the Greenfield Mission might become a separate church. Besides Dr. Faris, the ministers, during the second church's history were Revs. John M. Gaston, Herbert Heslep, U. W. McMillan, Leon Stewart and H. C. Hutchison. The second church property was sold to Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., in May, 1918. The congregation continued their services on the third floor of the Hazelwood Savings & Trust building

until Jan. 9, 1921. At a called meeting of the congregation, Aug. 17, 1919, the building committee was instructed to proceed to erect a suitable church, the cornerstone of which was laid Sunday, Nov. 23, 1919. The present edifice, Johnston Avenue, was used for regular services Sunday, Jan. 9, 1921, its total cost being in the neighborhood of \$75,000. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 300 and the Sunday School Chapel with four class rooms, has a seating capacity of 250. On the same floor are a pastor's study and choir room. In the basement there are Primary and Beginner's rooms, Men's and Ladies' Class Rooms, and a modern kitchen and gymnasium, which is used for all social activities of the various organizations of the church." (12)

A Mission of the Episcopal Church was established at Glenwood about 1868, by Messrs. Hill Burgwin, Jacob W. Paul, W. C. Macrum, John C. Cox, Wm. Cowen, and others, and services were held first in the little frame school house, corner of Second Avenue and Tecumseh Street, by various rectors from the city. The first church building was the little frame church (still standing next to the rectory, lower side of Second Avenue opposite the present church) on land donated by Mrs. Thos. S. Blair and her brother, Mr. Wm. L. Dike, and the children of Mrs. Mary E. Johnston, about 1869. The Parish was organized at a meeting held Feb. 14, 1872, and a charter was granted a few months later. On June 8, 1872, Rev. T. L. Bellam was elected rector. He resigned June 2, 1874. Subsequently, services were held in the church by rectors from the city churches, principally by Rev. H. W. Spaulding, rector of St. Peter's Church, until the election as pastor of Rev. W. F. Dickinson. He resigned Jan. 22, 1879, whereupon Rev. W. R. McKay, rector of St. Peter's Church, took charge and continued in charge until the election of Rev. Douglass C. Peabody, Feb. 9, 1880. Mr. Peabody resigned Jan. 8, 1886, and was succeeded by Rev. H. D. Waller, in June, 1886. Mr. Waller resigned May 1, 1889, and in September, 1889, the Rev. A. D. Heffern was elected. It was during his term of service as rector that the new stone building, known as the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Second and Johnston Avenues, was erected. In June, 1900, Mr. Heffern resigned, and was succeeded in

November, 1900, by Rev. Geo. W. Eccles, who resigned in 1901. Rev. A. Alexander became rector in February, 1902, and resigned in Aug., 1914. The Rev. Henry D. Drew became rector in September, 1914, and resigned in November, 1920. In Jan., 1921, Rev. F. S. Gray was elected rector. The name of the Church of the Good Shepherd is most appropriate, as its site was the sheep fold, when hundreds of sheep roamed over the hillsides in this vicinity. (13)

The Ames M. E. Church, of Hazelwood, was one of Hazelwood's early churches and the large building, corner Second Avenue and Lowrie (now Longworth) Street was built. In 1918, this church property was sold to the firm of Jones & Laughlin, and the congregation built a frame chapel on Flowers Avenue, which was used for some time. The cornerstone of a handsome new brick church edifice was laid May 27, 1923. On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1923, the dedicatory services of the new Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, on Trenton Avenue, were held. Seven former pastors were present, and made addresses. Their names are Revs. W. S. Lockard, J. F. Murray, W. S. Mansell, A. C. Saxman, C. T. Thompson, G. L. C. Richardson, and F. A. Richards. Rev. J. F. Sparling, pastor of the church, presided. The new church cost \$75,000. Its auditorium seats 500, the chapel 300, and there are numerous class and social rooms besides. (14)

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, corner Second Avenue and Elizabeth Street, was completed in 1872. It was formally dedicated May 7, 1783. Rev. Patrick T. Ward founded this parish, and the pastors who followed him were Revs. John Ward, Stephen Wall, Martin Ryan, and Daniel J. Devlin. Father Devlin took charge of this parish in 1879, and is still in office, the membership of the church being greatly increased during his long pastorate. In 1893, the St. Stephen's Parochial school building, of six rooms, was completed, on the lower side of Second Avenue, near the church building, and the first rectory was built here also. The property of this congregaiton was sold to the B. & O. R. R., and in 1923 the old church was razed. In 1904, a handsome buff brick church, the largest and finest in this district, was built by this congregation, on the upper

side of Second Avenue, between Elizabeth Street and Johnston Avenue. In 1910, the large buff brick school building in the rear of the new church was completed. It contains 22 rooms. A convent was built also and a rectory in 1919. Early in the morning of Nov. 5, 1924, the St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church was virtually destroyed by fire, only part of the walls being left standing.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, a brick edifice, corner of Second Avenue and Mansion Street, was built in 1899. Among the pastors of this church may be named Revs. Bean, Dunlap, C. A. Boorg and R. L. Smith.

The Johnston Avenue Baptist Church was erected in 1903, during the pastorate of Rev. Stevenson, the first pastor after the organization of the church, in 1900. The church is a frame building, at the corner of Johnston Avenue and Gertrude Street. Prior to its completion, the congregation held services in a hall. Among the pastors of the church may be named may be Revs. Coulson, Hunt, Rupert, Walker, Skinner, Lynbaugh, Shephard, English, Palmer, Swallow and R. M. Campbell.

The First Hungarian Reformed Church is a handsome stone building on Johnston Avenue, and was erected in 1903. The original church was organized by the congregation, in 1891, on Bates Street, first pastor, Rev. Alex. Kalassey.

St. Ann's Catholic Church, No. 4735 Chatworth Avenue, was completed in 1924. About 1920, the lower story of the church building, a handsome brick edifice, was built, and used by the congregation while funds were gathered to complete the church, the finished structure being estimated to cost \$100,000.

In 1910, a list of the churches in the Fifteenth Ward is given as follows (15): St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church; St. Rosalia's Roman Catholic Church; Hazelwood Presbyterian Church; Greenfield Presbyterian Church; Mary S. Brown Memorial M. E. Church; First Methodist Episcopal Church; First Christian Church; Squirrel Hill Christian Church; Johnston Avenue Baptist Church; St.

Paul's Lutheran Church; Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal); Hungarian Reformed Church; United Brethren M. P. Church; German Baptist Church; and Glenwood Avenue Free Methodist Church.

SCHOOLS

There is kept in the safe at Hazelwood School, the old Minute Book of Peebles Township, Allegheny County, Pa. It is in an excellent state of preservation. According to this old record, the people of Peebles Township were among the first to take advantage of the act of the Pennsylvania Assembly, of April 1, 1834, entitled, "An Act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools throughout this Commonwealth." At a meeting of the citizens of the township, it was unanimously voted to accept the provisions of the act, and take the necessary steps to avail themselves of the same. At a meeting held at East Liberty, Sept. 19, 1834, at the "Steam Mill" (the usual place of holding elections) six directors were elected, as follows: John Graham, John McClintock, B. A. Fahnestock, Daniel Negley, James Fleming and W. B. McIlvaine. The Board of Directors met Sept. 27, 1834, agreeable to public notice, at the home of T. McKown in East Liberty, and was organized by the election of the following officers: President, John Graham; Secretary, W. B. McIlvaine, and Treasurer, Daniel Negley. In consequence of the uncertainty of the carrying out of the law, due to the sending in of numerous petitions from various parts of the state for its repeal, the board did not at once take steps to establish schools, but the law was upheld, and the Peebles Township school board resumed their meetings which were held at East Liberty, which at that time was most closely settled, and the voting place of the township. Such members of the board as resided in the present Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh had to ride horseback to East Liberty to attend the board meetings.

The old minute book states that as near as practicable, the schools in the five districts into which the township was divided were to begin on July 1, 1835. On March 18, 1836, a committee which had been appointed in relation to the opening of a sixth school in the southern part of Peebles

Township, reported that a grant of one-fourth of an acre of land for this purpose had been donated by John Turner, and that a schooling building on the same tract was nearly completed. The report was accepted and Arthur Kiskadon engaged as teacher, at a salary of \$225 per annum. The school was opened on May 9, 1836. This was the first school opened in the present Fifteenth Ward, and in later records is spoken of as the "Squirrel Hill" school. Geo. W. Irwin and Jas. M. Loughridge each taught several years in this school. Later teachers were J. B. Irwin and J. H. Deseter.

There was a little coal mining village known as Logstown, some distance above the present Glenwood Bridge, on the right bank of the Monongahela River, where one of the earliest river coal mines in this district was opened. Between twenty and thirty one-story log houses were built here for the miners, and in one of these buildings a school was started, the second school in this part of Peebles Township. In the old Minute Book, under date of May 31, 1845, we find: "Received a letter from Mr. (Daniel) Bushnell, at Ross Coal Works, in relation to a school. Mr. John Murdock was appointed to make arrangements. In case Mr. Bushnell would find a house at his or the citizen's expense, the Board would grant them funds, or lend a teacher for three or four months." The children from "Scotch Bottoms" were also to attend this school, and did so. Mr. Wm. H. Barker informed the writer that this is the first school which he remembers, and speaks of a Mr. Parker being the teacher at one time. In the Minute Book, later records refer to "Brownstown" school, the name originating from the coal works of Wm. H. Brown, where there was a considerable settlement. Among the teachers at Brownstown school were John Murdock, 1850; John D. Forrest, 1852; a Mr. Sloan, 1853; M. Campbell, 1854; and Prof. I. N. Stephenson taught here in 1856, and for several terms in the 60's.

The first school conducted in Hazelwood was in a one-story building near the present Marion Station on the B. & O. R. R., which was rented by the school board for that purpose. One year, for some reason now unknown, there was no school at all. The school board then rented a brick

house on Lowrie (now Longsworth) Street, adjoining the old Presbyterian Church (now a part of the Koppers plant). John B. Irwin was a teacher in this building. The old Minute Book gives the name of W. D. Forward as teacher, in 1850; D. Shafer, as teacher at "Tullymet" in 1852; and a Mr. Babcock as teacher in "Scotch Bottom" in 1853.

A piece of ground was donated by Harry Woods on his farm. The site was below the present Second Avenue and near Marion Station. The school board of Peebles Township built here a brick school house of two rooms, and this building was used for school purposes for about four years. It was known as the Roggensdale school, in honor of Mr. John J. Roggen (Messrs. Roggen and Sutch were then school directors) who had donated \$500 to pay for the roof, when the building was erected. This roof corresponded with that of Mr. Roggen's handsome brick cottage on the bank of the Monongahela, not far distant. Unfortunately, Mr. Woods neglected to make a deed for the ground on which the Roggensdale school building stood, to the school board of Peebles Township, and when his farm in Hazelwood was sold by the sheriff, the school property also went under the hammer, and was a complete loss to the township. Mr. John D. Scully, cashier of the old First National Bank, Pittsburgh, bought a large tract of the Woods farm, below the present Second Avenue, on part of which stood the brick school building. He erected thereon a large two-story brick dwelling, including in it the school building, and this was the Scully home for years.

After the loss of the Roggensdale school building, the school board arranged to procure a lot, and they reported the purchase of a lot 60 by 200 feet, corner of Tecumseh Street and Second Avenue, from Messrs. N. Dike, Francis Johnston and Thos. S. Blair, for \$150. A proposal for the erection of a frame school building was advertised. The contract was let in the fall of 1858, to Samuel Coon, the lowest bidder, for \$395. School was opened here Jan. 1, 1859, R. S. Wilkinson being the teacher. The teachers here were as follows: 1860, Miss Harriet Matthews; 1861 and 1862, John L. Lee; 1863, R. G. Kirkpatrick; 1864, John Morrow; 1865, J. P. Andrews. In 1866, an addition was

made to the school building, at a cost of \$950. The building was ready Sept. 1, 1867. The teachers were Mr. Sutton Phillips and Miss C. J. Randolph. Later principals here were Wm. Cunningham, a Mr. Kennedy and George T. Oliver. Miss Mary Mould had charge of the primary department for a time.

An ordinance of Pittsburgh councils, of April 6, 1867, authorized the addition of the East End to the city, upon acceptance of the act of councils, to be shown by a majority vote of the residents of the district. They voted for the measure, and in July, 1868, Pittsburgh was divided into twenty-three wards. The Twenty-third Ward comprised all of Peebles Township between the Monongahela River and the south line of the Twenty-second Ward. The line between the two wards was the old Four Mile Run Road, which came up the valley of Four Mile Run, extended across Squirrel Hill to the Nine Mile Run, thence down that run to the Monongahela River. The river formed the other boundary. Originally, the townships into which Allegheny County was divided, upon its erection, in 1788, were very large. First a part of Pitt Township, then of Peebles Township, the territory included in the old Twenty-third Ward, created in 1868, became the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, when the city was re-districted, a few years ago.

After the close of the Civil War, the population of Hazelwood and Glenwood greatly increased, this district being then one of the most desirable residential sections of the city, and many large and handsome homes were built here. There was a request made by leading citizens to the school board that better school accommodations be provided. Accordingly a committee consisting of Messrs. McKibben, Wiley and Palmer were appointed, for the purpose of getting a site for a new school building. That chosen was a large level lot on Second Avenue and Tecumseh Street (now occupied by the Hazelwood School Buildings), which was owned by Mrs. Anna R. Aspinwall. As she did not desire to sell, condemnation proceedings were resorted to, through the courts, and title secured, Mrs. Aspinwall being awarded \$3,656.25 by order of the Court, December term,

1871. The plans for the school building were for a ten room structure, not to exceed in cost \$25,000. This building, consisting of eight school rooms, an office, etc., was first used in the fall term, beginning Sept. 2, 1872. Mr. T. H. Douglass was the principal, and Miss Amanda Alexander, teacher in the Grammar Department. Miss Susan Dunshee and Miss Ellen Lambie were the teachers in the Intermediate Department; and Miss Hattie Wiley, teacher in the Primary Department. There was an attendance of 174. The attendance, at this time, at Brown's school was 34; and at the Squirrel Hill school, 32. The Hazelwood school building proving inadequate to accommodate all the pupils, as the population of the district increased, a third story of four rooms was added to the building. Six rooms were afterward erected in the rear of the original building, so that there are now eighteen rooms. Additional facilities being needed, the Hazelwood Annex, a separate brick building standing on the same lot, facing on Second Avenue, and containing nine rooms, was built. Later, three of these rooms were subdivided, making twelve rooms in the building. Until 1923, the principal of the Hazelwood school had charge of the Hazelwood and Glenwood schools. The names of the principals here are as follows: T. H. Douglass, 1871-1878; W. M. Logan, 1879-1885; Mary C. Hayes, 1885-1886; M. A. McCutcheon, Sept. 1886; A. Wishart, Oct. 1886, and for rest of year; J. M. Logan, Sept. 1887, until his death, May 25, 1911; E. H. Knoch, from the time of Mr. Logan's death until the present.

The Glenwood school building, a handsome two-story brick containing eight rooms, was erected in 1890. There had been in use, prior to this, a one-room frame school building, for the accommodation of the small children unable to walk to Hazelwood school. It stood on the same site as the present Glenwood school, on the lower side of Second Avenue, above Renova Street and nearly facing Alluvian Street. The pupils of the higher grades continued to go to Hazelwood school, after the erection of the school building. Among the Assistant Principals of the Glenwood school may be named Mrs. Parker, Miss Clara Singer, Miss Adda Mann and Miss Bertha V. Law. After being Assistant Principal of Glenwood school for six years, Miss Bertha V. Law

was elected Principal of this school, for the season of 1923-24, which office she still holds.

The Gladstone school, Hazelwood Avenue and Gladstone Street, was dedicated May 7, 1915, with appropriate ceremonies. The building was planned ultimately to accommodate seven hundred pupils, with full equipment for manual training, domestic science and social center development. An especially fine ventilating plant was installed in this building, making it possible, during hot weather to maintain the temperature of the class rooms at least ten degrees below that of the outside air. Miss Matilda McCutcheon was Assistant Principal here, after the school was opened for use. For the season of 1923-24, Prof. J. W. Anthony was elected Principal, an office which he still holds.

An enumeration of the schools in the Peebles school district, in 1910, was as follows: "The Peebles school district comprises the Hazelwood, Hazelwood Annex, Greenfield, J. M. Logan and Roosevelt buildings, Brown's and Squirrel Hill. Two Parochial schools are located in the Fifteenth Ward, St. Stephen's, on Second Avenue, and St. Rosalia's, in Greenfield."

The dedication of the new Greenfield Elementary school, Greenfield Avenue and Alger Street, took place March 21, 1923. The entire cost of the building, lot and equipment amounted to \$723,278.57. It was the first building, of the platoon type, to be built as such in the district, and went into use in the fall term, 1923. It contains 37 rooms, of which 30 are used for classes.

The Hazelwood branch of the Carnegie Library stands on a lot extending through from Chatsworth to Monongahela Street. It is a large brick building, and was erected in 1899. (16) The librarians in charge have been as follows: Charlotte E. Wallace, 1900-1904; Elizabeth Knapp, 1904-1908; Marian Patterson, 1908-1909; Alice I. Hazeltine, 1909-1911; Marian S. Skeele, 1912-1913; Zulema Kostomlatsky, 1913-1914; Caroline L. Jones, 1914-1918; Harriet T. Root, 1918-1920; Blanche A. Swope, 1920-

The building, a two story brick, occupied by Truck Company No. 7 and Fire Engine Company No. 13 stands at the corner of Second Avenue and Glencaldah Street.

Hazelwood Police Station, corner of Hazelwood Avenue and Lytle Street, is a two-story brick building erected in 1908, during the administration of Mayor Geo. W. Guthrie. Edward G. Lang was then Director of Public Works, and Thos. A. McQuaide, Chief of Police. The architect of the building was John P. Brennan, and H. C. Van Ormer & Son were the contractors.

The Burgwin Playground, at the head of Mansion Street, in Glenwood, is part of a tract of land owned by Mr. Geo. C. Burgwin. The city of Pittsburgh purchased five acres of the land, for \$23,750, and opened up the playground for the benefit of the children of the district. There were many fine old oak trees on this land, some of which had to be cut down, to make way for the ball field. Others were left standing, and swings put up on them.

The Lewis Recreation Park or playground consists of property purchased by the city of Pittsburgh in 1913, at a cost of \$29,020, and contains two and a half acres of ground, fronting on Second Avenue, in Hazelwood. The former W. J. Lewis residence, on this ground, was repaired, and is used as a community center for the children. There is a large ball ground, between Second and Chatsworth Avenues.

Calvary Cemetery, at the head of Hazelwood Avenue, was incorporated Nov. 6, 1886, by the Right Reverend Richard Phelan, President; James Phelan, Vice President; Judge Chas. F. McKenna, J. Dawson Callery, John D. Scully, John Burns, Rev. Thos. Devlin, John Kelly, Anthony F. Keating, Jas. J. Flannery, and others, the entire number of incorporators being thirty-two persons. The first interment was made in June, 1888. The cemetery includes several tracts of land, purchased at different times. The original purchase was the Jones farm, of 101.17 acres. This was bought from John M. Tiernan, who had foreclosed a mortgage on the farm. The date of purchase was June 21, 1886. Later, the company purchased a small tract in the rear of this, from the Alta Vista Land Company. Needing an entrance on Hazelwood Avenue, 2.2 acres were purchased, July 18, 1887, from John Keyser. A lot with a frontage of 105 feet on Hazelwood Avenue and extending back from

this street for about the same distance, was purchased March 5, 1900, from James H. Costello, and a driveway from Hazelwood Avenue to the cemetery opened thereon. (17)

APPENDIX

Will of John Turner (copy given p. 412 Butterfield's *History of the Girtys*, as taken from the original records), bearing date of April 10, 1840:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, John Turner, of the Township of Peebles, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, yoeman, being weak of body, but sound in memory, mind, and understanding, blessed be the Almighty for the same, but considering the uncertainty of this life and the certainty of death, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, in manner and form following:

First of all, I commend my soul into the hands of my God, who gave it, and my body to the earth, to be buried in the burying ground on my farm in a decent, Christian-like manner, at the discretion of my Executors, hereinafter mentioned.

1st. As to my worldly affairs it is my will and I do order that all my just debts and funeral expenses be duly paid and satisfied, as soon as it can be conveniently done, after my decease.

2nd. I give and bequeath the upper part of my tract of land where I now reside, and adjoining the land I sold to John Patterson, containing 113 acres, be the same more or less, to the children of John McCaslin and Priscilla, his wife; only that they, the said John McCaslin and Priscilla, his wife, are to have and to hold the said tract of land with all the improvements thereon, during their natural lives, unless death should occur to either the said John McCaslin or Priscilla, his wife, and the survivor should marry again; then, in such case, their right, title, claim and interest shall expire and the said land so described become vested and divided, equal share and share, to each of said children, as aforesaid, the same as if their parents were dead or deceased.

I give my nephew Breden (Prideaux) Girty, son of Simon Girty, \$1,000; unto my niece, Sarah Girty (sister of Prideaux, and wife of Joseph Munger), alias Sarah Munger, \$1,000, unto John Girty \$500, being the son of Thomas Girty (Turner's half-brother), deceased. I give to Nancy

Gibson, sister of John Girty, \$100; and one dollar to Catherine Bealer; and for the attention and friendship I have received from Joseph Munger, I will and bequeath him \$500. I do reserve, free of all incumbrance, the (Turner) burying ground for the use of the public forever; and when all my debts and funeral expenses are paid, and all legatees are settled with, all my effects, whether personal, mixed, or real estate, shall be placed in the hands of Arthur F. Gore, to be distributed as he shall think proper, without any reserve.

Lastly, I nominate, constitute and appoint my much esteemed friends, James Sutch and John Patterson, to be my executors of this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills, legacies, and bequests by me heretofore made, and declaring this my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have set my hand and seal, the 10th day of April, 1840.

JOHN TURNER, (Seal)

Signed in the presence of us,
Abe. Hosmer,
Thomas Sutch."

Commission of George Woods as Wood Ranger

From John Penn to George Woods.

Seal of
Province
of
Penna.

Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware. To George Woods, of the County of Bedford, in the said Province, Esquires, Greeting.

Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Care and Diligence. Know that we are authorized, constituted and appointed and do, by these Presents, authorize, constitute and appoint you, the said George Woods, to be our Chief Ranger of and for the said County of Bedford, hereby granting unto you full power and authority to range, view and inspect all our Woods and Land within the said County, and to seize, take up, convert and appropriate to our use all and every such Wild Cattle or Young Horses, Cattle and Swine as shall be found within the Bounds of the said County that are not marked by the Owners of their Dams, and are liable to be seized by Law. And also all marked Strays for which no lawful owner can be

found, that may be taken up in said county, and to publish every such Stray in the most public places of the said County for the space of one year, and also keeping some public mark of their being Strays, for the said space, about them. Hereby requiring you to sue and prosecute all persons presuming to act contrary to Law, in cutting down or destroying any of our Timber, Trees or Wood, or that shall in any wise invade the Powers hereby granted to you within the said county. And of all the Profits and Advantages to be made by taking up wild unmarked Horses, Cattle, and Swine, we do hereby allow you one full moiety or half-part, and of all Strays taken up as aforesaid and not owned, we do allow you one full third-part as a satisfaction for your Care and Trouble therein, the residue to be for our Use and Behoof. And of your proceedings therein, you shall render to our Receiver General for the time being a faithful Account once in every six months, or as often as it shall be demanded, during the force of this Commission, which is to continue 'till further Orders.

Witness, John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties, who, in pursuance and by virtue of certain Powers and Authorities to him for his Purpose (inter alia) granted by the said Proprietaries, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, at Philadelphia the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one. John Penn.

N. B. s like "f".

(Document in the possession of Mrs. Harvey Childs of Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Early Pittsburgh Land Sales

(The following appeared in the *Commercial Journal*, a Pittsburgh Newspaper, of the date of March 3, 1855, in regard to the manner in which the citizens of Pittsburgh held and occupied their lots in the town, before it was regularly surveyed and laid out, in the year 1784.)

"Mr. R. M. Riddle: In a little work published on Christmas day, I made the following statement:

'On the 22nd of January, 1784, by article of agreement, they (Messrs. Craig & Bayard) purchased of the Penns the first ground that was sold within the limits of Pittsburgh.

I understand that some surprise has been displayed at this statement, and some doubt of its truth expressed. Persons have stated, and very correctly, too, that four squares of Pittsburgh were laid out in lots, in 1764—Yet my statement is literally true. Not one inch of ground was sold (within the four squares which had been surveyed in 1764) until at least four months after the first sale, to Craig and

Bayard. I may as well state that the four squares laid off in 1764 were those between Water and Second, and Water and Ferry.

The whole of the Province belonged to Penn's heirs. The King his officers exercised the right of building forts where they thought advisable, no doubt with the cheerful assent of the proprietors, as such erections encouraged settlements, and promoted sales, but the King of England had no more right to dispose of the property of Penn's heirs than President Pierce has to dispose of the lands of Gerrit Smith, or the slaves of the largest slave owners in Louisiana.

When the four squares were laid out, permits were issued by the commanding officers to different persons to occupy and build upon lots of ground in the new town of Pittsburgh, subject to a yearly ground rent—not one word of description of the lot, no length, no breadth, no number, no street name, no words of inheritance or even to give a life estate. I have one of these permits, issued in July, 1768, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Wilkins, who, it appears, then commanded His Majesty's forces in this district, which I send to you and which you may copy, if you think it a relic worth preserving——”

N. B. C. (Neville B. Craig)

“By Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, Commanding.

Permission is hereby granted to Moses Henery to occupy and build upon a Lott of Ground in the new Town of Pittsburgh (for which he is to pay Twenty shillings yearly, *if Demanded*, and also to be subject to such Regulations as may be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief or by the Commanding Officer of the District, for the good of his Majesty's Service.

Given under my Hand at Fort Pitt, the 17th day of July, 1768.

J. Wilkins, Lt. Col.

“For, and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Pounds to me in hand paid by John Campbell, I do hereby assign over to the said John Campbell and Joseph Simon, their Heirs or Assigns, all my Right Title, Interest, Claim and Demand whatsoever of the within Permit and Lott of Ground.

Witness my Hand and Seal, the 2nd day of October, 1773.

Moses Henery (Seal).”

Witness: Robert Campbell

James O'Hara

“For Value Received I do assign over to Joseph Simon, my Right to, above mentioned Lott of Ground.

Witness my Hand and Seal, the 10th day of April, 1779.

John Campbell (L. S.)”

Witness, Daniel Brodhead, Col. 8th Pennsylvania Regiment.

John Dodge

James Elliott

Letters on the Pittsburgh Survey of 1784

Favor of
Gen. Sinclair.

Philadelphia, 22 April, 1784

Sir:—

By Direction of the Messrs. Penns, I take the Liberty to request you to undertake the laying out of the Town of Pittsburgh and dividing all the other parts of the Manor into the proper Lots and Farms and to set a Value on each supposing them free of any kind of incumbrance. In the doing of which be pleased to make the proper inquiry and ascertain the various claims (pretended or real) the present Settlers and all others set up. The whole of this Manor being intended for immediate Sale, I wish you would point out the best Method to effect it, and if agreeable to you to transact this Business, inform one on what Terms you will do it. All Expenses and your Charges for making the above Surveys, etc. I will cheerfully pay you. Inclosed you will have for your government a draft of the Manor.

I am, with the greatest respect

Y'rs Most Ob'y,

Tench Francis, Attorney for

John Penn, Jun. and John Penn.

George Woods, Esq.

(Indorsement on back of letter above.)

Letter from Tench Francis, Agent for John Penn, Jun and John Penn, Esq., respecting the Farm of Lots at Pittsburgh.

Proposition to Mr. Woods to Act.

Address

For George Woods, Esq.

Bedford.

(Document in the possession of Mrs. Harvey Childs of Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Letter from Tench Francis, as follows:

“Philadelphia, 31st May, 1784.

George Woods, Esq.

Sir:

Yours of the 17th is now before me, and in answer thereto must beg leave to inform you that the Penns are determined to sell all their estates like private persons, without reserving any quit rents, etc., and I'm happy to find this mode meets with your approbation. I am extremely pleased that Mr. Woods (Major John Woods, Pittsburgh attorney) has cheerfully undertaken to do our business, because I am confident it will be conducted with the strictest honor; and as to a gratification—and that a generous one for your trouble—I bind myself as their attorney to make it equal to your most sanguine expectations. I shall receive your plans and re-

ports before I finally give my orders to make sale. Is there not other estates of the Penns in your neighborhood, and will it be agreeable to you to run them also, in order that they may be disposed of?

I am, with highest regard,

Y^{rs}. most ob^y

Tench Francis, Attorney for John Penn
and John Penn, Jr."

Endorsed on the back: "George Woods, Esq. Bedford, in Pennsylvania." Original in possession of Ross A. Hickok, of Harrisburg, Pa., a great-great-great grandson of Col. Geo. Woods.

Letter of Tench Francis, to Col. George Woods, dated Philadelphia, 30 Sept. 1784, accepting the survey and plan of Pittsburgh. Original in possession of Mrs. Harvey Childs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, 30 Sept, 1784.

George Woods, Esq.

Dear Sir:—

As attorney to John Penn, Jun. and John Penn, Esqrs., late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, I hereby approve of the plan you have made of the Town of Pittsburgh and now confirm the same, together with the division of the outlots and the other parts of the Manor of Pittsburgh. The several applyers agreeable to your List furnished me may depend on having Deeds for their Lots and plantations whenever they pay the whole of the purchase money, provided they do it before Xmas next. But if they neglect to pay their purchase money agreeable to your Valuation at my stipulated time, I shall not hold myself bound.

I am with the greatest respect

Y^r Most Ob^t & Humble Ser^t,

Tench Francis, Attorney to

John Penn, Jun. and John Penn, Esq.

(Indorsement on back of letter above.)

To Coll. George Woods

from

Coll. Francis.

Memorandum among the Woods documents in possession of Ross A. Hickok, of Harrisburg, Pa.

"I do hereby certify that some few days after I had surveyed and laid out the lotts in the town of Pittsburgh, I advertised to the Inhabitants that I was ready to receive their applications for their

claims. I well remember that Edward Ward waited on me at my lodgings and enquired of me if a Major Thomas Smallman had made application for any of the lotts, where his and Major Ward's house was situated. I answered that he had written to me about some lotts near to Frances landing and some about the fort. Then Major Ward informed me that he must apply for those lotts lest some other person should apply, as from a number of their applications for other parts of his claim, he was under apprehensions that some one or other might apply for his house and Major Smallman's, and applied for four lotts for himself and two for Smallman, whose house is situated and near to it. I afterwards put up advertisement, signed by Mr. Penn's attorney, giving three months time for the inhabitants at or about Fort Pitt to sware their lotts, after which time, the said attorney held himself at liberty to make seal to the first person who might apply therefore. The people of Fort Pitt have no one to blame but themselves, if any of them should lose their property.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of July 1785.

George Woods."

The following is a copy of the commission issued to Judge George Woods, in 1790:

Presidency

Seal
of
the State
of
Penna.

"In the name, and by the authority of the free-man of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Executive Council of the said Commonwealth, to George Woods, Esq., of the County of Bedford.

We reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, prudence, integrity, and knowledge, have appointed you President of the County Court of Common Pleas, of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, and granting unto you, the said George Woods, full power and authority to execute and perform all the several acts and things to the said office belonging.

Given under the hand of his Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Esq., President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Attest, Chas. Biddle, Secretary."

Original in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.

Oath of Allegiance of John Woods

I do hereby certify that John Woods, of the Town of Bedford, Student at Law, hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiances and Fidelity, as directed by a Further Supplement to the Act entitled, "An Act for the further Security of the Government of Pennsylvania," passed the fifth Day of December, Anno Domini, 1778.

Documents Showing John Woods Was Major

"Bedford, August 28, 1781.

The Cumberland County Militia, purposing to go on a scouting expedition tomorrow, have made the within return of Ammunition as absolutely necessary. Please to let Ensign Hay have the said quantity, if you can provide the lead there mentioned, for which Lieut. Lindsey will sign a receipt.

Major John Woods.

Barnard Dougherty."

(Return made of this).

Another statement in collection of Woods documents:

"Jan. 18, 1783.

Received, 18 January, 1783, of Major John Woods, by and of Colonel S. Shman, one hundred and fifteen pounds of powder, and two hundred and thirty-seven pounds of lead, belonging to the Lieutenant, and nineteen pounds of county lead by me. The same time, 335 flints, for the use of Bedford County.

Felix Millar."

Endorsed on the back: "Felix Millar, Receipt for Powder & Lead."

Commission of John Woods as Brigadier General

In the Name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Said Commonwealth. To John Woods, of the County of Allegheny, Esquire, Greeting.

Seal of Know you, That reposing confidence in your Zeal,
State Valour, Patriotism and Fidelity, I have appointed, and by
of these Presents I do appoint you, the said John Woods,
Penna. Brigadier General of the Brigade Composed of the Militia of the County of Allegheny. To have and to hold the said Office and to Exercise, perform and enjoy all the powers, duties and emoluments thereunto belonging for the term of seven years.

In testimony whereof, I have set my Hand and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed to these Presents, at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth Day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand

Seven Hundred and Ninety-eight, and of the Commonwealth, the Twenty-second.

By the Governor

A. J. Dallas, Secretary.

(N. B. s written life "f")

(In one corner of document above.)

Allegheny County, ss.

Recorded in the office for recording of Deeds, in and for said County, in Commission Book, Page 39.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, at Pittsburgh, the fifth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-eight.

Sam'l Jones, Rec'r.

Sworn before me, this 21st Day of May, 1798.

Sam'l Jones, Rec'r.

(Document in the possession of Mrs. Harvey Childs of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Last Will and Testament of John Woods

"I, John Woods, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, being weak in body, but sound and disposing in mind and memory, do make and ordain this, my last Will and Testament.

First, I direct and desire my executors hereinafter made, to pay and discharge all my just debts and funeral expenses, as soon as may be, after my death; and after the same shall be paid, I dispose of my whole estate, real and personal, as follows:

To my beloved wife, Theodosia Woods, I give and bequeath all my plate, house and kitchen furniture. Also, I give and bequeath to my said wife my black servants, Henry, Israel and Nancy, for and during their respective terms of servitude; also my carriage and such pair of carriage horses as I may have, at the time of my death; and do hereby authorize, employ and direct my executors herein afterward named and the survivors or survivor of them, to dispose of all or any of my real estate not herein specially devised, by letting the same upon ground rent by or absolute sale in fee simple, or partly by both methods at their discretion, for the purpose of constituting a fund for the discharge of my debts, and to pay all the legacies, bequests and annuities arising out of this, my will. I do hereby order and direct my said executors, the survivors or survivor of them, to pay to my said wife the annual sum of two thousand, four hundred dollars, during the term of natural life, in equal moieties, half yearly, the first payment to commence six months after my decease. And I do further order and direct that the above mentioned devises, bequests, and legacies to my wife shall be in full lieu and compensation of her right of dower of and in my whole real estate. As it is

not the intention of my said wife to continue her residence in Pittsburgh after my decease, it is my desire that, however, she may occupy the house and retain such of the personal property as may be convenient to her, during her stay.

The lands above Pittsburgh, and adjoining the Monongahela River consisting of five tracts, viz: one surveyed in the name of Charles Duke, containing about eighty acres; one surveyed upon location in the name of James Ralf (Ralph), containing about two hundred and sixty acres; one patented in the name of John Little, containing about three hundred and thirty acres (a small part of this sold to John Turner); and one in the name of John Woods, containing about one hundred and sixty acres: I devise the said five tracts to my brother, Henry Woods, and my sister, Mary Woods, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common. I devise to my said brother, Henry Woods, my house and ground at Bedford Mineral Springs, I do also bequeath to him my riding horse.

My lands on the east side, and adjoining the Allegheny River, about ten miles above Pittsburgh, consisting of four tracts, viz: one in the name of David McFee, containing about one hundred and ninety acres; one adjoining in the name of William Moires, containing upwards of three hundred acres; one in the name of Robert Furrer, containing upwards of three hundred acres; one in the name of John Woods, containing about sixty acres, all adjoining: I devise the last described four tracts to my nephew, James Ross, and my niece, Mary Jane Ross, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common.

I devise to my nephew, George Espy, his heirs and assigns, my tract of land called City Tract, at the confluence of the Allegheny and Connewango Rivers, surveyed on the warrant of John Ribble, in Warren County; and also my tract of land on Dunnige Creek, about three miles from Bedford, surveyed on the warrant of Hugh Hunter, containing about eighty acres, clear of dispute, it being the same devised to me by my father. I devise to my nephew, David Espy, his heirs and assigns, my two tracts of land in Washington Township, Westmoreland (County), near the Allegheny River, surveyed on warrants in the name of Benjamin Davis and Thomas Moore.

My eight lots in Pittsburgh and numbered in the general plan of the town from 75 to 82, inclusive, bounded by Washington, Liberty, Wayne and Penn Streets, I direct that an alley of twenty feet width be run through the center of them, parallel to Penn and Liberty Streets, and I devise to my niece, Mary L. Woods, her heirs and assigns, such parts of lots Nos. 79, 80, 81 and 82 as are bounded by Penn and Wayne and the alley aforesaid; and I devise to my niece, Harriet Woods, her heirs and assigns, all such parts of lots Nos. 75, 76, 77 and 78, as are bounded by Penn and Washington Streets and

said alley. I devise to my niece, Anna Woods, her heirs and assigns, such part of lots 79, 80, 81 and 82 as are bounded by Wayne and Liberty Streets and the said alley. And I devise to my niece, Margaretta Woods, her heirs and assigns, such parts of lots Nos. 75, 76 77 and 78 as are bounded by Liberty and Washington Streets, and the said twenty feet alley.

My lots in the town of Pittsburgh, bounded by Sixth Street, Cherry Alley and Virgin Alley, and numbered in the general plan of said town, 431 and 432, I devise to George Anderson, Espy Anderson, Ann Jane Anderson, Mary Anderson, and Elizabeth Anderson, the children of my niece, the late Mary Anderson, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common.

I bequeath to my nephew, James Ross, Jr., my law books, history and encyclopedia. The residue of my library I bequeath to my wife. I do hereby direct, authorize and empower my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, that such portion of my real estate as may remain undisposed of, as all the surplus from the said fund for the annuity of my wife, together with the fund itself, after her death, shall constitute a residuary fund, to be divided by my executors, the survivors or survivor of them according to their judgment, into eight shares, payable to the following persons, or their legal representatives: to Mary L. Woods, one share; to Harriet Woods, one share; to Anna Woods, one share; to Margaretta Woods, one share; to James Ross, Jr., one share; to Mary Jane Ross, one share; to George Espy, Ann Jane, Mary and Elizabeth Anderson, the children of my niece, the late Mary Anderson, one share; and the remaining share to George and David Espy, equally divided. And when the real estate shall have been allotted (some words illegible here) it shall be accurately described, confirmed as such by my executors, the survivors or survivor of them. I do hereby authorize my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, to carry into full execution all contracts by me made and entered into, and to make and execute and receive and deed or assurance in law for real estate contracted for by me. I also authorize and empower my executors, the survivors or survivor of them and the survivors or such survivor, to do and perform all acts, matters and things whatsoever which I might or could lawfully do, as the surviving executor of my late uncle, John Little, deceased, and especially to make sale of all parts of his estate which remain unsold, to execute deed for the same, to collect all money due to the said estate with creditors or legatees, in the same manner as I might or could have done, in lifetime, as surviving executor of the said John Little.

Lastly, I do hereby appoint James Ross and John McDonald, Esquires, of Pittsburgh, and my brother, Henry Woods, Esq., of

Bedford, executors of my last will and testament. In witness hereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

William Brown

William Reynolds."

(Recorded in *Will Book* Volume 2, p. 109. Records Office, Allegheny Co. Pa. Date of record, Feb. 8, 1817. Samuel Jones Recorder.)

"San Francisco, Oct. 21, 1850.

"Mr. Henry Woods, Pittsburgh.

Dear Brother: I received two letters from you, some weeks since, and they are the only ones I have received since my sojourn in this unhappy country. The news your letters contained was very startling to me, and I would have been home ere this, but I had not the funds to take me, as I am like a great many in this country who have been unlucky. What money I did make, I engaged with a mining company which proved an entire failure. I fortunately met my old friends, Alexander and Samel McCoy (of Chillicothe), who loaned me money, and would have advanced enough to take me home, but had it not to spare. Your old friend, Keys J. Barr (of Columbus), is here and has been very kind, in endeavoring to get me a situation, but I have not succeeded. You will oblige me very much if you will send me a draft or a letter of credit for \$500, as I will require that much to take me home. I shall go to the mines again and try my luck once more. If I succeed, all's well; if not, I cannot help it. I wish you to attend to that; try by all means. The mines that I am going to are on Canon River, near Stockton. When you write me, direct your letter through R. G. Berford's Express.

I am very anxious to return to my family. I have been so unfortunate in this country that sometimes I care not what becomes of me. There have been very few of our company that have made anything by mining. Braden did do well, but lost all by damming on the Yuba. It is a common experience among the boys here. Tell my wife to be of good heart. If it is God's will I shall return as soon as possible, for I wish to get away from here. I have lost all energy, and am nearly heart-broken.

Your affectionate brother, ,

J. G. Woods."

Descendants of Dr. John Anderson and Wife.

1. George Woods Anderson, a physician, was born June 27, 1808; died June 20, 1877. He married Caroline Mossell, and their children were:

a. Perry Woods Anderson, born June 18, 1856; died Jan. 1, 1886, unmarried.

b. George Mossell Anderson, born July 27, 1858, was married Oct. 6, 1886, to Kathleen O'Neill, born Nov. 8, 1864. They reside at Bedford, Pa., and have no children.

2. Espy Lyon Anderson, born March 28, 1810, died May 12, 1866. He was married, Feb. 26, 1835, to Louisa Harrison Watson, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Watson, of Bedford Springs, Pa. She was born May 18, 1817, and died Oct. 3, 1884. The children born to them were:

a. John Anderson, born Aug. 2, 1837, died unmarried.

b. Major William Watson Anderson, born July 29, 1839, died Jan. 17, 1865, unmarried.

c. Dr. James Ross Anderson, born Sept. 14, 1841, died Jan. 19, 1873, unmarried.

d. George Espy Anderson. (See below).

e. Mary Espy Anderson. (See below).

f. Eliza Watson Anderson, born 1848, died 1904. Married G. Irwin Beatty, of Harrisburg, Pa. No issue.

g. Louisa Harrison Anderson. (See below).

h. Edward Harrison Anderson, born April 15, 1855; died Feb. 1893, unmarried.

3. Mary Woods Anderson, born Nov. 20, 1813, died Dec. 25, 1872. She was married, Jan. 11, 1843, to Francis Johnston, of Pittsburgh, born Oct. 31, 1816, died Sept. 10 1863, son of Alexander Washington and Ann (Poyntell) Johnston. They had issue:

a. Alexander Johnston, born Oct. 21, 1843; died May 5, 1876, unmarried.

b. Ross Johnston. (See Glenwood History).

c. Mary Espy Johnston. (See Glenwood History).

George Espy Anderson, born Oct. 30, 1843, died April 30, 1885. He was married June 3, 1869, to Rebecca Johns, of Cumberland, Md., a daughter of Col. Thos. Johns, of the regular U. S. Army. Their children were:

a. Mary Espy Anderson, who died in infancy.

b. Espy Lyon Anderson, married and has issue.

c. Thomas Johns Anderson, married, no issue.

d. Louisa Anderson, married and has issue.

All the members of this branch of the family live in Cumberland, Md.

Mary Espy Anderson, born July 17, 1846, died Feb. 29, 1890. Married M. Edward Middleton, of Philadelphia. Their children are:

a. Lillian Middleton, married Richard Cecil Hall, son of Judge Hall, of Bedford, Pa. No issue.

b. ~~Edward~~ Middleton, unmarried.

Louisa Harrison Anderson, born May 27, 1850, married William Orville Hickok, Jr., of Harrisburg, Pa., born Feb. 12, 1847, died Oct. 24, 1881. He was the son of William Orville Hickok and Caroline (Hutter) Hickok. Their children were as follows:

a. William Orville Hickok, 3d, born Aug. 23, 1874. Married Jan. 11, 1903 Avis Cochran, daughter of Senator J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, Pa. Their children are William Orville Hickok, 5th, born Aug. 8, 1905; and Avis Ann Hickok, born April 10, 1909.

b. Ross Anderson Hickok, born May 25, 1876. Married Oct. 10, 1900, Helen Rankin Hastings, daughter of Governor Daniel H. Hastings and Jane Rankin Hastings, of Bellefonte, Pa. Their children are Jane Hastings Hickok, born Aug. 26, 1901; Louisa Anderson Hickok, born Sept. 3, 1904; and Daniel Hastings Hickok, born Aug. 20, 1907.

c. Louisa Anderson Hickok, born May 12, 1878. Married Sept. 15, 1909, Dr. Arthur Brewster Emmons, Jr., of Boston, Mass. Their children are Arthur Brewster Emmons, 3d, born Aug. 30, 1910; Orville Hickok Emmons, born Feb. 5, 1913. They live at Dover, near Boston, Mass.

d. Charles Nelson Hickok, unmarried, Cleveland, Ohio.

ROSS FAMILY

The only living descendants of the Hon. James Ross and his wife, Ann (Woods) Ross are the Delafields of New York city. We copy the following genealogy of the family from Mr. Jos. L. Delafield's article, in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXXII, pp. 339-442. He gives the children born to Hon. Jas. Ross and wife as follows:

1. George Woods Ross, born April 16, 1792; died Feb. 10, 1814, unmarried.

2. James Ross, born July 21, 1794, died July 30, 1795.

3. Mary Jane Ross. (See below)

4. James Ross, born May 23, 1799, died Nov. 7, 1851, unmarried.

5. Mary Ross, born Sept. 21, 1801, died Aug. 5, 1802, unmarried.

Mary Jane Ross, born June 28, 1797, died Sept. 27, 1825. Married Oct. 7, 1816, Edward Coleman, son of Robert and Ann (Old) Coleman, of Lancaster and Philadelphia, born July 4, 1792, died June 6, 1841. (He married secondly Ann C. Griffith, of Philadelphia, by whom he had no issue), served as a member of the Assembly and of the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania. They had issue:

a. Anne Ross Coleman. (See below).

b. Harriet Coleman. (See below).

c. Mary Jane Coleman, born Aug. 21, 1825; died March 25, 1847, unmarried.

Anne Ross Coleman, born Nov. 7, 1818; died Dec. 2, 1895. Married Dec. 12, 1837, George Woolsey Aspinwall (the well-known ship owner in the Aspinwall lines, whose route was between New York and Liverpool), born Jan. 10, 1814, died June 19, 1854, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

a. Mary Jane Aspinwall, born Sept. 22, 1840; died Feb. 28, 1842.

b. Emily Aspinwall, born March 15, 1843; died Aug. 10, 1844.

c. Georgina Aspinwall, born May 1, 1845; died July 21, 1873, unmarried.

d. Harriet Coleman Aspinwall, born Jan. 1, 1849; died Feb. 28, 1850.

e. Edward Aspinwall, born 1855, died June 30, 1869.

Harriet Coleman, born July 5, 1820; died May 3, 1848. Married Dec. 7, 1841, Eugene A. Livingston, son of R. L. and Margaret M. (Livingston) Livingston, of Clermont and New York City. (He married secondly Elizabeth Rhodes Fisher, of Philadelphia, by whom he had issue), born Aug. 30, 1813, died Dec. 22, 1893. They had issue:

a. Eugene Livingston, born Jan. 8, 1845; died Dec. 31, 1862 (died of a fever while serving in the Union Army).

b. Mary Coleman Livingston.

Mary Coleman Livingston, born Aug. 17, 1847, married Dec. 1, 1868, Maturin L. Delafield, of New York City, born Feb. 17, 1836, son of Joseph and Julia (Livingston) Delafield, and have issue:

a. Maturin Livingston Delafield, married Lettice Lee Sands.

b. Joseph Livingston Delafield, married Mary Renwick Sloane.

c. John Ross Delafield, married Violetta Susan White and have issue.

d. Julia Livingston Delafield, married Frederick William Longefellow, and have issue.

e. Edward Coleman Delafield, married Margaretta Stockton Beasley, and have issue.

f. Mary Livingston Delafield.

g. Harriet Coleman Delafield, married Jarvis Pomeroy Carter, and have issue.

h. Eugene Livingston Delafield, married Margaret Nevius Woodhull, and have issue."

BLAIR FAMILY

There were three sons and one daughter born to Thos. S. Blair and wife.

1. John Shoenberger Blair, eldest son died in infancy, and a window was placed to his memory in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, by Mr. John H. Shoenberger, for whom he was named.

2. George Dike Blair, of New Castle, Pa., the second son, born April 29, 1851, was married Aug. 21, 1880, to Almeda Henderson (daughter of Robert L. Henderson) who was born March 17, 1858, and died Jan. 10, 1923. They were the parents of three children.

a. Virginia Blair, born July 2, 1881, was married June 20, 1901, to Sir Henry Thornton, now head of the Canadian National Railway. The Thorntons reside now at Montreal, Canada, and have two children: Anna Blair Thornton, born May 25, 1904, and James Worth Thornton, born Sept. 19, 1906.

b. John Cust Blair, born Jan. 28, 1883, was married Aug. 24, 1912, to Caroline Moore Fruchey, and resides at Charleston, W. Va.

c. George D. Blair, Jr., of New Castle, Pa., born Oct. 1, 1887, was married June 7, 1913, to Hazel E. Slingluff. They are the parents of Robert Dike Blair, born April 9, 1919, and Thomas Slingluff Blair, born April 15, 1922.

3. Anna Dike Blair, only daughter of Thos. S. Blair and wife, was born Aug. 10, 1859, and was married Sept. 18, 1879, to Ross Johnston, son of Francis and Mary (Anderson) Johnston, who died in 1885, leaving his widow and infant daughter, Virginia. On Jan. 21, 1897, Mrs. Johnston was married to Harvey Childs, Jr., who was born Feb. 20, 1848, and died Nov. 7, 1917. Mrs. Childs has three children:

a. Virginia Johnston, born July 6, 1881, was married Dec. 9, 1903, to Henry Frazer Harris, of Philadelphia. Their family consists of four children: Anna Blair Harris, born Sept. 6, 1905; Henry Frazer Harris, born July 29, 1907; Ross Johnston Harris, born Aug. 20, 1911; and Mary Powers Harris, born June 12, 1915.

b. Harvey Childs, 3d, of Pittsburgh, Pa., born Nov. 28, 1897, was married May 12, 1921, to Laura Brown Mabon, daughter of James Brown and Elise Smith Mabon. Their children are Mabon Childs, born June 3, 1922, and Harvey Childs, born Oct. 5, 1924.

c. Blair Childs, born Aug. 31, 1902, a student at Yale.

4. Thomas S. Blair, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., was born Jan 5, 1863, and was married Jan. 30, 1889, to Emma Parker (daughter of James and Margaretta Zug Parker) who was born May 31, 1863, and died June 1, 1915. They were the parents of three children:

a. Parker Blair, born March 19, 1890, was married Sept. 16, 1916, to Alice Morrison Buckingham, and they have one child, Alice

Buckingham Blair, born March 4, 1919.

b. Margaretta Parker Blair was born June 13, 1891, and married Sept. 16, 1917, James M. Cox, of Dayton, Ohio, who was the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, at the time when President Warren G. Harding was elected, on the Republican ticket. Their children are Anna Parker Cox, born Dec. 1, 1919, and Barbara Blair Cox, born Dec. 8, 1922.

c. Thos. S. Blair, 3d, born Nov. 21, 1896, resident of Chicago, Ill.

CHAPTER I

REFERENCES

1. Information furnished by the late James Wiley, who spent nearly his whole lifetime in the present Fifteenth Ward.
2. Extract from poem read on the occasion of Hazelwood's Old Home Night, Jan. 29, 1915.
3. Information by Mrs. Harvey Childs (nee Anna Blair), East End, Pittsburgh.
4. Information by Miss Jos. I. Nixon, of Hazelwood.
5. Statement on card in the case.
6. Will of John Woods, *Will Book* Vol. 2, p. 109, Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, Pa. (See Appendix).
7. Loudon's, *Indian Wars*, I, 90:
8. C. W. Butterfield, *History of the Girtys*, (Cincinnati, 1890,) pp. 330, 331.
9. Edgar W. Hassler, *Old Westmoreland*, p. 48.
10. *Pittsburgh Commercial Journal*, of Sept. 14, 1855.
11. See Appendix. ?
12. Letter of Isaac Craig, of Pittsburgh, given p. 412, Butterfield's *History of the Girtys*.
13. Original Deeds, in possession of Jas. Devlin, custodian at Calvary Cemetery, Fifteenth Ward, City of Pittsburgh.
14. *Ibid.*
15. Warner's *History of Allegheny County, Pa.* (2 vols. Chicago, 189.) II, 93.
16. Geo. H. Thurston, *Allegheny County's Hundred Years*, pp. 77, 78.

CHAPTER II.

REFERENCES

1. Information furnished by the brothers, Ross A. Hickok, of Harrisburgh, Pa., and Chas. N. Hickok, of Cleveland, O., great-great-great grandsons of Col. George Woods, of Bedford, Pa. They have a large collection of family documents and data, which was most kindly placed at the disposal of the author.
2. Names of wife and children of Thos. Woods taken from his will, Bedford Court House, Book 1, p. 53. It bears date of March 27, 1792.
3. Letter dated March 23, 1801, from Dungannon, Ireland, among Woods documents.
4. This sketch is fuller and more accurate than the one given in the April, 1924, Magazine of the Historical Society of Western

- Pennsylvania. All available sources of information at Pittsburgh had been exhausted, when that was written, and it was not known that any others were in existence. The publication of that article brought the writer into touch with the Messrs. Hickok, who have furnished much information and loaned the collection of Woods documents, making it possible to prepare a much better article than the former one, on the Woods family.
5. *Report of the Commission to Locate the Site of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania* (2 vols., Clarence M. Bush, State Printer, 1896) I, 588, 589.
 6. *History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties, Pennsylvania, with biographical sketches of pioneers and prominent men*, Waterman, Watkins & Co., 1884, p. 207. Henceforth cited as "*Hist. Bedford Co., Pa.*"
 7. *Ibid*, p. 246.
 8. Bedford County, Pa. records, *Deed Book A.*, p. 31.
 9. Original deeds in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
 10. *History of Bedford County, Pa.*, p. 246.
 11. Original document in possession of Mrs. Harvey Childs, Pittsburgh, Pa., a great-great granddaughter of Col. George Woods. (See Appendix).
 12. Original document in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
 13. Published by the Bedford Gazette Publishing Company, Bedford, Pa. The full title is: "*Annals of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, consisting of condensed sketches of the most important events which occurred from Jan., 1750 to 1850; prepared for Old Home Week, August 4-10, 1907.*"
 14. Original document in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
 15. *History of Allegheny County, Pa.; its early settlement and progress to the present time, with biographies of its representative citizens*. A. Warner & Co., Chicago, 1889, pp. 475-481.
 16. The original copies of these letters, old and yellowed with age, but plainly decipherable, and very valuable as historic relics, are now in the possession of Mrs. Harvey Childs, of Pittsburgh.
 17. The pantograph is the property of Miss Mary K. Woods, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a great granddaughter of Col. Geo. Woods.
 18. *Hist. Bedford County, Pa.*, p. 204.
 19. Original in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa. See Appendix.
 20. *History of Bedford Co., Pa.*, p. 250.
 21. Information by Messrs. Chas. N. and Ross A. Hickok.
 22. Mention in will of Col. Geo. Woods, original of which is in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
 23. Original document in possession of Mrs. Harvey Childs, Pittsburgh, Pa. (See Appendix).
 24. Original documents of that period in possession of Ross A. Hickok, of Harrisburg, Pa. See Appendix.
 25. *Judiciary of Allegheny County, by Judge John William Fletcher White*, 1883. A reprint from the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, VII. (1883).
 26. Letter of Tench Francis, attorney for the Penns, dated "*Philadelphia, May 31, 1784*" to Col. Geo. Woods, of Bedford. Original in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.

27. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XIII, pp. 10-13.
28. p. 11.
29. *Hist. Bedford Co., Pa.*, p 205.
30. Original document in possession of Mrs. Harvey Childs, Pittsburgh, Pa. See Appendix.
31. *Twentieth Century Bench and Bar of Pennsylvania*, 2 vols. H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Bro., Chicago, 1903. p. 806.
32. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XIII, pp. 10-13.
33. *Pittsburgh Gazette*, March 16, 1871. One of a series of historical sketches of Pittsburgh and vicinity, in 1810 and a little later, signed "Rip."
34. See Appendix.
35. *Pittsburgh Gazette*, Feb. 19, 1833.
36. *Twentieth Century Bench and Bar of Pennsylvania*, Vol. 11, p. 806.
37. *Hist. Bedford Co., Pa.* p. 217.
38. Original in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
39. Among Woods documents in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
- 40, 41 and 42. The original commissions are among Woods documents, in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
43. *History of Bedford County, Pa.*, p. 217.
44. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol XXXII, p. 338.
45. Information by Chas. N. and Ross A. Hickok.
46. Will of John Woods. See Appendix.
- 47, and 48. Original commissions among Woods documents, in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
49. For genealogy of Anderson family, see Appendix.
50. "*Reminiscences of Hon. Jas. Ross*," by Hon. Thos. Mellon, Vol. pp. 103-108, Magazine of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.
51. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XXXII (for July, 1908) pp. 335-344. Fine article by Jos. L. Delafield, direct descendant of Hon. Jas. Ross.
52. Will of Hon. Jas. Ross, Allegheny County records, Will Book Vol. 6.
53. Genealogy of Ross family. See Appendix.

CHAPTER III

REFERENCES

1. He was always called by his full name John George Woods, to distinguish him from other members of the family bearing one or the other of these names.
2. Letter from John George Woods to his brother, published in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, of Monday, Dec. 16, 1850. (See Appendix).
3. Atlas of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity, for 1880. Plate No. 14, of the old Twenty-third Ward. Allegheny County records.
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Pittsburgh Gazette*, Oct. 10, 1861. Notice of running of first passenger train from Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad's new station, corner of Ross and Brackenridge Streets.

- Pittsburgh Gazette*, Oct. 15, 1861. Notice of sale of real estate, on Thursday, Oct. 17th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, near Hazelwood Station, Connellsville Railroad.
6. *Pittsburgh Post*, Wednesday, March 24, 1852. Notice of appointment.
Pittsburgh Gazette, Tuesday, March 23, 1852. Notice of appointment.
7. *Pittsburgh Post*, Nov. 9, 1861; *Pittsburgh Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1861. Furnishes bond to amount of \$60,000, is sworn in as sheriff and takes oath of office, before Hon. M. Hampton, President Judge, in District Court.
8. *Pittsburgh Gazette*, of March 1, 1863, Mr. Woods signs his name to an official notice, as "Harry Woods, Sheriff."
9. *Pittsburgh Gazette*, July 15, 1853 and other issues of same paper. Advertisement of a private sale of lots of 2, 2½ and 3 acres, on Scotch Bottoms, between Braddock's Field Plank Road and the Monongahela River, by R. E. McGowan, on July 30, 1853. Atlas of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity, for 1880. Allegheny County records.
10. Mention is made of Mr. W. H. McCarthy, as composer of the words of one of Stephen C. Foster's recently published songs, in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, of March 1, 1859.
11. Advertisement in the *Pittsburgh Commercial Journal*, of June 13, 1854.
12. Notice of death in the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, of Jan 16, 1864.
13. *Pittsburgh Commercial Journal*, of Nov. 10, 1851.
14. *Pittsburgh Commercial Journal*, June 27, 1857. Notice of a racing match for \$500 a side, between Mr. R. McCutcheon's bay horse, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Thos Fawcett's gray, of Birmingham.
15. Advertisement in *Pittsburgh Post*, of Aug. 11, 1856.
16. Notice in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, of Nov. 27, 1856.
17. *Will Book*, Vol. 7, p. 210, records in Recorder's Office, Allegheny County, Pa.
18. Letter of Hon. James Ross, dated May 7, 1821, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Dr. John Anderson, of Bedford, requesting him to send his youngest daughter to Ross home, at Pittsburgh. Letter preserved in Woods documents, in possession of Ross A. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
19. Several letters written by Anderson sisters, from Pittsburgh, to relatives at Bedford, Pa. Letters in Woods collection.
20. Letter preserved in Woods collection, written by Elizabeth S. Anderson, in Aug. 1864, from "The Meadows" to her brother, Espy L. Anderson, Bedford, Pa.
24. Married name has no final e.
22. Recorded in *Will Book*, Vol. 9, p. 365, in the Recorder's office of Allegheny County, Pa.
23. See Appendix.
24. Recorder's office of Allegheny County, Book 2, p. 30.
25. Original letter in possession of Wm. H. Barker, Esq., No. 5641 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAPTER IV

REFERENCES

1. Pittsburgh *Daily Morning Post*, June 21, 1851.
2. Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, June 16, 1851.
3. Pittsburgh *Gazette*, June 25, 1851.
4. Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, Sept. 22, 1851.
5. Pittsburgh *Daily Morning Post*, July 25, 1851.
6. Pittsburgh *Gazette*, Sept. 15, 1851.
7. Pittsburgh *Gazette*, Oct. 10, 1861.
8. Ellis' *History of Fayette County, Pa.*, p. 276.
9. *Pittsburgh First* (organ of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce), for Feb. 26, 1921, p. 18.
10. Chas. K. Jones, now residing in Dormont, Allegheny County, Pa.
11. Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, Jan. 11, 1924.
12. Booklet issued by Hazelwood Presbyterian Church, May 10, 1922.
13. Information by Mr. Geo. C. Burgwin.
14. Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, Dec. 24, 1923.
15. Article by Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, Librarian Hazelwood Branch Library, 1910.
16. Plate over door of Library.
17. Facts from original deeds.