

History of
Dunbar & Vicinity

HISTORY OF DUNBAR AND VICINITY

The imperfect knowledge of the geography of the new country, and the doubt concerning the exact position of the parallels of latitude, made the exact locations of the colonies very difficult to determine. Before they were finally adjusted, many disputes and in some cases blood shed had occurred.

No part of the new country was more in doubt as to where it really belonged than our own county, Fayette. The charter of William Penn specified five degrees of longitude from its most eastern boundry, (the Delaware River) which ended very close to what is now the eastern boundry of the county. As this land had already been given to Virginia, by their charter in 1609, that colony laid claim to it. The Pennsylvania charter also placed the southern boundry on the fortieth parallel, and as this passes between Connellsville and Dunbar, three-fourths of the southern part of the county was left out again. This was claimed by both Maryland and Virginia.

To further complicate matters, the French, by right of exploration, claimed the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers with all their tributaries. All streams of Fayette County finally find their way into the Monongahela River, and this gave France a claim to all the county. The settlement of all these difficulties - the fight at Fort Necessity - General Braddock's march and defeat - will be passed over, not because they are unimportant to this community, but because they are too well known to be discussed in this work.

There is nothing found, either in history or tradition, to show that our section of the county was ever the permanent home of any considerable number of Indians.

The first explorers of this section were French explorers from Canada and Indian traders from the Colonies of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. This occurred as early as 1732, for at that time Frenchmen were known to be among the Indians within the western limits of the colony claimed by the proprietors under their grant.

We do know, however, that the first real settlement was made by Christopher Gist, the companion of Washington on his trip to the French forts, asking them to evacuate them as the land belonged to the colony of Virginia. Gist made his settlement in 1752, accompanied by eleven families, at what is now known as the Mount Braddock farm. With him were his two sons, Richard and Thomas, and his son-in-law, William Cromwell, and a man named William Stewart.

Braddock's defeat caused every English speaking settler to leave the county. The French and Indian War, being ended by the Treaty of Paris (1765), the English settlers were once more filled with determination to settle the land west of the Alleghenies. This was retarded somewhat by the Indians under Pontiac. The decisive defeat of the Indians by General Boquet, in 1764, removed all trouble from the Indians in this section. The settlers, now freed from their biggest fear, came in to fill up the county. Christopher Gist was back, however, in 1758, but he did not actually take possession of his settlement until 1765. He then returned with his family and from then on his settlement was permanent.

In the same year that Gist returned with his family, William Crawford settled along the Youghiougheny River at what is now Connellsville (West Side).

George Paull moved into the district from Virginia in 1763 and settled on a place he called "Deer Park", now known as the Lazy Hour Ranch. His son James, known as Colonel Paull, became probably the most noted man in the district. He was one of the largest land holders in the county. At the age of eighteen he served at Fort Bird (now Brownsville), guarding government stores. Three years later he was commissioned a lieutenant by Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia. The next year (1782) he joined Colonel Crawford's ill-fated expedition against the Indians. In 1790 he became a Major in the Pennsylvania militia, and later a Colonel. He was sheriff of the county from 1793 to 1796, during the Whiskey Rebellion. His son George was a Colonel in the war of 1812.

One of the leading men in the building of the community was Colonel Isaac Meason, a Virginian, who came in 1770. Sixteen years after his arrival he bought the Gist property at Mount Braddock. He also bought the lands of Colonel William Crawford. These lands,

with other holdings, soon made him the largest land holder in the county. He owned about six thousand acres. He was principally interested in iron and was the pioneer iron maker of the county. He built the Old Union Furnace, which will be treated later. He died in 1819 and was buried on his Mount Braddock estate.

In 1790 John Artis and his brother Isaac came from Delaware to this district. John located at Mount Braddock and Isaac on the farm of John Hannan. John was killed while chopping wood for Isaac Meason. Isaac died at Connellsville.

Samuel Martin, one of the old employees of the Union Furnace, came in 1793 and worked principally as a teamster. His son Alexander was the founder of the Martin's Planing Mill, which stood across the creek from the Sinclair Service Station, at Harpers School House.

William Hardy first came to this county with the Maryland troops during the Whiskey Insurrection. After the campaign he returned, bought a farm, and worked at the Union Furnace. He died in 1870 at the age of 103.

One of the oldest pioneers was Jacob Lowry. In 1794 he went to Isaac Meason's Union Furnace, and for five years was the miller at the furnace grist mill. In 1799 he built a grist mill below the furnace, working there until he built the famous stone mill, in company with John Strickler, in 1815. This mill was known for years as Spears Mill. In 1821 he built a woolen mill up the creek about the site where the Amesite Plant now stands. After his death in 1830, his son Lewis took over the grist mill, and his son William the woolen factory.

The first mill in the district was a log mill owned and operated by Isaac Young, near Ferguson. Just what time this mill was started is not known, but for some time this was the only mill for many miles. It was to this mill that Betty Knox, carrying her corn, on an ox, over the path bearing her name, across the mountain and back to her little farm near Ohiopyle. At this farm, her husband, a deserter from the British army, hid himself until long after the war was over. Some of our oldest residents still remember the path, which was plainly marked and called Betty Knox's Path.

The first assessment of Dunbar Township taken in the year 1799 shows the following:

Acres Assessed,	20,905
Mills	8
Forges and Furnaces	4
Tan Yards	2
Slaves	10
Horses	272
Cattle	381

The assessment of 1808, nine years later, showed:

Acres Assessed	22,500
Mills	11
Forges and Furnaces	5
Tan Yards	3
Slaves	9
Distilleries	6
Horses	407
Cattle	448

The census for Dunbar Township shows the following:

1810	2066
1820	1895
1830	1722
1840	2077
1850	2156
1860	2224
1870	2972

For sixty years the gain was slow, sometimes showing a loss. the census of 1780 shows a gain, amounting to 6327.

Since one of the best known names of Dunbar is "The Furnace Town", the first industry discussed will be its largest and most important one, the manufacture of iron.

While it is not absolutely certain, it is supposed that iron ore was first discovered west of the Alleghenies in 1789 by John Hayden. This ore was first supposed to be limestone, but as it would not slack after burning and was very heavy, it was tested in a smith's forge. The first test is reported as yielding a piece of iron as big as a harrow tooth. The first iron furnace was built at Jacobs Creek and known as the Alliance Furnace. The furnace was soon overshadowed by the ones here at home.

About sixteen months after the furnace at Jacobs Creek was started, Isaac Meason put in operation the Union Furnace in March, 1791. This was built on the right bank of Dunbar Creek, near the Episcopal Church. In a very short time, this furnace was found too small, for in 1793, Mr. Meason, along with Moses Dillon and John Gibson, under the name of Meason, Dillon and Company; built a foundry and much larger furnace on the same site. The holdings of

this company consisted of six hundred acres of land on both sides of the creek, including furnace, foundry and dwellings. It also owned two thousand seven hundred acres between this property and the Youghiougheny River. This company at once began manufacture of castings, stoves, pots and kettles, for in the Pittsburgh Gazette of 1794, we find the following advertisement:

"Meason, Dillon and Company have for sale at their furnace on Dunbar Run, Fayette County, a supply of well assorted castings, which they will sell for cash for the reduced price of \$35.00 per ton."

In 1804 an extensive order for large sugar kettles to be used on the plantations of Louisiana was made and hauled by wagons to Brownsville and there loaded on flat boats for their journey down the river. The iron was run into the different castings suitable for frontier trade, or manufactured at small forges. One large forge was on the Watt property below the first P. R. R. bridge north of the station; the other at the mouth of Dunbar Creek.

In 1844, after passing through several firms, it came into the possession of Jones & Miller. Mr. J. D. Creigh, becoming a member of the firm, changed the name from Union to Dunbar Furnace. The capacity at this time was about two tons daily.

Previous to 1852, the motive power was furnished by Dunbar Creek, but at that time the works passed into the hands of Watt & Larmer. They installed the first steam boiler and the first hot blast stove. In 1854 Baldwin & Cheney became the owners. They discontinued the use of charcoal and used, for the first time, coke as fuel. They also increased the capacity to ten tons daily.

In 1860 the Youghiougheny Coal & Iron Company became the new owners, and five years later moved the site down stream about three hundred yards, where its remains are now. This company, after making additions and improvements, and increasing the capacity to seventeen tons, sold to the Dunbar Iron Company, in 1866. In August 1873, this company was compelled to shut down on account of the panic, and in July, 1874 they were sold out.

On June 1, 1876, the Dunbar Furnace Company was organized. This company, by purchasing the creditors interests, secured control. The new company organized with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$200,000 was preferred stock. By taking over all the holdings of the Dunbar Iron Company, including their coal and iron lands, the new company owned in Dunbar Township, eight thousand acres. Mr. Edmund C. Pechin, superintendent of the Dunbar Iron Company, was made superintendent of the new company, and was appointed to succeed Mr. Pechin, and Mr. William Beeson was chosen manager. The furnace was remodeled and the capacity shoved up to seventy tons. A new blowing engine, four new biolers and three hot blast stoves were built. The company also built ninety-eight ovens at Hill Farm, to produce their own coke. In 1879 a second stack was built, two hot blast stoves erected, two new blowing engines installed and four boilers added. By the purchase of the Ferguson Coke Works in 1880, they increased their ovens to one hundred fifty-nine. They also, at this time, increased their capital stock to \$600,000.

We are inserting a news item from the county paper on November 27, 1873:

"The furnace is doing as well as she ever did, making from thirty-five to forty tons per day of good metal out of native ore, and while Morris Healy has the supervision of her, she will ever do the same. Mr. Healy is a practical man and stands at the head of his profession as a foundry man. Each department has its foreman, or boss as they are called here, and it is their business to see that everything is kept moving in their department. The weighing department is presided over by our good friend, Mr. W. Brown. The store is under the supervision of Mr. Jas. N. Hustead. The sales on Saturday exceeded \$1000.00. The amount of beef consumed weekly is twenty-five hundred pounds."

In 1889 the company discontinued the mining of ore in the mountains, having all shipped in from the great ore beds.

We will leave the history of the old Union Furnace, followed from its beginning to one of the largest furnaces of its time (1880), for a short review of other early industries nearby, which were over-shadowed by it. Some of these are still remembered

by rubbish piles marking the spot, while all traces of others have disappeared.

Old Laurel Furnace was built in 1794 on Laurel Run, near the base of Chestnut Ridge, by Joshua Gibson and Samuel Paxon. It was bought in 1800 by Reuben Mochabee and Samuel Wurtz. It was afterwards abandoned and nothing is now left to mark the spot.

New Laurel Furnace was built by James Paull & Son, upon Laurel Run about one mile below "Old Laurel." It was kept in blast by them until 1834. Daniel Kaine secured the place and worked it about four years, when it was finally abandoned. The stones have been carried away for building purposes, but a pile of rubbish still marks the spot.

Center Furnace was built by Colonel Isaac Meason in 1815, and was kept in blast for fifteen years. The old ruins can still be found.

The iron ore for the furnace was dug from ore drifts which are scattered through the mountains. Most of the ore was hauled to a point above what is now called Betty Knox swimming pool. Here inclines or tipples were built on each side of the creek, and the ore was slid down to the level of the creek where it was loaded on cars and hauled by horses, on a tram road, to the furnace. These drifts can be seen in many places in the mountains.

Where these inclines were built, most of the ore diggers lived. The houses were either log or up and down board houses. Here was the famous "DIGGINS" of its day, where most of the inhabitants played and fought as hard as they worked.

One of the early industries of the community was the salt works. This was located on our side of the Youghiougheny River, about the place where the three big rocks in the river known as the three sisters are. A large hollow log was sunk by the river bank, making a well where the salt water bubbled up. This was run off in troughs to Kettles where the water was evaporated and the salt collected. Pioneers for miles around obtained their supply of salt from this place. It was owned by Colonel Isaac Meason.

Jacob Lowry, one of the builders of the stone mill, had a small woolen mill in the grist mill. In 1821 he erected a woolen

mill about the spot where the Amesite Plant now stands. This mill manufactured yarn, blankets, and flannels. In 1830 it became the property of William Loury, who ten years later sold it to James Hankins and Thomas Rankin. Daniel Harper became the owner in 1862, and was the last operator. Some of our oldest residents remember the ruins very well.

One of the early industries of the community was a brick yard on the spot now taken up with the Scott, Doads and Murphy residences near the brick school house. There has been nothing for years to remind one of it, except sometimes, while digging on the place, the remains of a brick pile are uncovered.

The forge mentioned earlier, built by Colonel Meason on the Watt property, was finally turned into a factory for the making of edge tools, and was known as the ax factory. It was finally owned by Bowar, Whealley & Company and operated by them until it was finally abandoned in 1856.

One of the oldest and least known industries was the tan yard of Phineus Porter. The assessment records show it in operation from 1809 to 1826. It was known to have been along the creek above the stone mill, and supposed to have been below the site of the woolen factory.

The beginning of the name "PILGRIM SPRING" is unknown. It was probably always there and the indian, the hunter, trapper, the first settler, and all who followed after them, quenched their thirst at its side. The name was given, and a legend built around it, as follows:

"All who have had a drink from the
Pilgrim Spring, no matter where they may
go, will sometime return to this place."

For years after the furnace was moved to its last location, the water boys carried all their water from it. In some way the water later became impure and the spring was closed by the State Board of Health.

The Franklin grave yard was donated by Mr. Paull. Just when it was first used we are not sure. We do know, however, that a log school house was built there in 1832. This was also used as a meeting house. This school house burned down and a stone school house and church were built in 1840, at the entrance to the cemetery. The trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church are

in charge of the cemetery and all improvements and repairs are taken care of by public subscriptions.

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LATER EVENTS

It has been stated that the population of Dunbar Township remained almost stationary until after the census of 1870, and that the next census showed a decided increase. What caused this increase? Why this sudden development?

The first coke to be used at the furnace was burned on the ground about where the Mahoning works were located. This coke showed such a superiority over the charcoal that was formerly used at the furnace, that almost overnight charcoal was no longer used and coke became the leading product in demand through the country.

The first block of ovens built in this vicinity were built by Watt, Taylor & Company in 1869. These ovens stood just across the railroad track from what is now the Western Maryland yards. The new company purchased one hundred five acres of coal lands, and erected forty ovens. This company was succeeded soon after by Watt, Byers, & Company, who added twenty ovens to the plant. In 1876, Reed Brothers bought the company, adding sixteen ovens, making in all seventy-six, with a daily production of one hundred twenty tons of coke. They mined five hundred bushels of coal daily and employed seventy-five men. The capital of the company was \$100,000.00.

In 1870, R. Henderson & Company, at the Anchor Coke Works, built one hundred ovens with a capacity of one hundred fifty tons of coke daily, employing one hundred men. Eight years later this plant came into the possession of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, under Thomas Lynch, their new superintendent. The investment in lands, ovens and dwellings amounted to \$200,000.00.

In 1872, Paull, Brown & Company bought one hundred acres of land, erected one hundred ovens at the Mahoning works. They had a capital of \$40,000 and produced one hundred thirty-five tons

of coke daily, and employed about sixty-five men. Mr. N. T. Sanford was the man in charge.

In 1880, S. Colvin & Company, of Pittsburgh, bought off R. Henderson & Company, eighty-four acres of coal and erected eighty ovens. This plant was called the Atlas Works, and Mr. W. A. Blythe was the superintendent.

At about the same time the brick works at Pechin was begun by Bliss & Marshall. These works, starting along with the newly re-organized furnace, (which has been discussed), and increased by the large plants nearby, Leisenring, Morrell, Trotter and Wheeler, were the cause of the growth of our own town, Dunbar.

Although there had been a settlement at the Furnace for seventy years, the plot known as Dunbar Borough was without a settler until about 1850. The first house, built by Alexander Martin in 1850, is still standing. Mike Cicero lives in it now.

The creeks were crossed by fording, as there were no bridges. A petition was presented to the Court in December, 1850, asking for a bridge. The site was viewed by the Commissioners February 12, 1851, and a contract was given William Hastings, of Redstone Township, to build a bridge at a cost of \$292.00. This (the old covered bridge) was built and approved by the Court, November 17, 1852, where the bridge now is in front of the bank building.

In the winter of 1859-1860 the first railroad was built. It is now the B. & O., and for six years there was a flag station at the stone mill. Then a small station was built on the site of the present station. The town at this time contained, along with the house, bridge and station mentioned, a house built of boards on the corner where the beauty parlor now is. Its inhabitant was Martin V. Pope. Mrs. Bird had built the building where James Minerd now lives, and had opened the first store in town.

Where Andrew Wishart lives was an up and down house, lived in by Mr. Jeffries. Where John McDowell's house stands was a log house owned and lived in by Isaac Minerd, and below town was the farm house of Thomas W. Watt. By 1872 these six houses had

grown to nineteen other houses, either owned or dwelt in by the following:

Thomas Watt	Jacob Miller
Mary A. Bird	Andrew Bryson
Jacob Boring	William Bowden
Jane Cameron	John Crayton
William Clark	Sophia Devan
Hazen Phebe	Isaac Miner
Alexander McConnell	Samuel Pope
Isiah Pope	Elizabeth Taylor
John Taylor	John Wortman

And a Mr. Adams.

In 1876 the railroad now known as the P. R. R. was completed and the beginning of the town was assured. There were two separate plans of lots laid out and sold by Thomas W. Watt, who at one time owned most of the land now occupied by the borough. Mr. Watt was born in Donegal County, Ireland. He came to America in June 1853 and was in the employ of his oldest brother, John, who was part owner of the Union Furnace.

When Baldwin & Cheeney became owners of the furnace, he became general superintendent. For years he was connected with the iron industry and was the pioneer coke maker of this district. In 1856 he married Sara Stephenson, a native of Ireland. To this union was born eight children: Jennie, Lavinia, William, Margaret A., Martha S., John, James and George. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church since he was seventeen years old, and it was mostly through his efforts that the Presbyterian Church was built. He donated the ground for the Presbyterian Church and parsonage, and the ground for the Methodist Protestant Church. His wife lived to be over one hundred years old.

Various names for the town were suggested, but it was finally named Dunbar City. (The City was finally dropped). From this time on the growth was rapid and in the spring of 1883 the following notice appeared in the county paper:

"Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, at March Sessions of 1883, under the several laws relating hereto, for a borough charter for the village or town of Dunbar, and some adjacent lands in Dunbar Township, in said county. The petition for said charter will set forth the boundaries of said proposed borough, and the name,

style and title be signed in behalf of
the petitioners."

D. A. Byers,
J. T. Shepler.

On March 9, 1883, the petition was presented, signed by
eighty-eight citizens, by R. W. Clark. The original petition
is at the courthouse, and the following names were copied from it.

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. R. W. Clark | 45. Wesley Devan |
| 2. D. A. Byers | 46. A. J. Bryson |
| 3. F. P. Doonan | 47. W. H. Wilson |
| 4. Andrew Wishart | 48. John W. Fairchild |
| 5. Mary A. Bird | 49. Alexander Porter |
| 6. O. P. Fulton | 50. Geo. W. Porter |
| 7. S. R. Beers | 51. W. F. Hood |
| 8. Mary E. Miller | 52. Wm. Calhoun |
| 9. J. R. Cray | 53. Elvirah Griffin |
| 10. J. T. Shepler | 54. James Henderson, Sr. |
| 11. Robert Cochran | 55. M. Lucretia Byers |
| 12. Geo. H. Swearingen | 56. Cathern Minerd |
| 13. Mary A. McFarland | 57. John Batt |
| 14. W. A. Blythe | 58. Ann E. Rankin |
| 15. L. Work | 59. Andrew Minerd |
| 16. Mary I. Miller | 60. W. N. Rodkey |
| 17. D. Williams | 61. James McDowell |
| 18. Mary Garthman | 62. M. E. Harper |
| 19. David E. Minerd | 63. Joe Eicher |
| 20. Geo. Jacobs | 64. David Jacobs |
| 21. Samp. Kerns | 65. Rebecca Wortman |
| 22. Jas. C. Mason | 66. Geo. Mahaney |
| 23. Frank Victor | 67. Walter Cotton |
| 24. Jas. Humbert | 68. W. H. Cotton |
| 25. Mrs. Nancy Williams | 69. C. B. Warington |
| 26. Mrs. Jennie Nab ??? | 70. Isaac Taylor |
| 27. Mary E. McDowell | 71. Francis C. Wilhelm |
| 28. William McDowell | 72. Jas. Henderson, Jr. |
| 29. Ester A. Rankin | 73. John Met ? ? ? |
| 30. Louis Hourich | 74. Ellen Burns |
| 31. Robert McKee | 75. Ross Cunningham |
| 32. A. B. Hosach | 76. Ella McGill |
| 33. M. Cunningham | 77. Jas. McKean |
| 34. Joseph McDowell | 78. Jane Cameron |
| 35. Samuel Moyer | 79. Jennie Williams |
| 36. I. N. Moyer | 80. Abbie Deval |
| 37. Jacob Wills | 81. William Bowden |
| 38. Alfred Moyle | 82. John Williams |
| 39. William Bryson | 83. Chas. R. Trew |
| 40. Sarah A. Walter | 84. Edward Malley |
| 41. R. J. Carter | 85. William D. Hannan |
| 42. S. H. Patterson | 86. Peter Hajan ??? |
| 43. Sophia Devan | 87. John Miller |
| 44. A. L. Gilpin | 88. Alex Reed |

On June 9 objections were filed, giving two reasons, Viz.;

1. The boundaries as set forth in the application embraced nearly, if not altogether, one hundred acres of land exclusively for farming.
2. The plot accompanying the application is entirely insufficient. It includes three coke works and three school houses.

The town was incorporated June 26, 1883. The petition was granted, an election was held and the new borough was on its way January 1, 1884, and to show the rapid growth of the new borough the assessors list of 1884 shows:

Houses	180
Acres	184
Livery Stables	1
Handle Factory	1
Coke Ovens	256
Boiler & Engine Houses	3
Empty Lots	19
Doctor's Offices	5
Stores	12
Meat Shops	1
Hotels	2
Blacksmith Shops	4
Drug Stores	1

Ten years later the assessors list showed two hundred and fifty houses. The officers elected will be found elsewhere. It is a curious fact that the first meeting of the town council was held where they now hold their meetings. In 1904 the houses numbered three hundred and seven.

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Dunbar has also had its share of bad luck, some of which will be mentioned now.

The first major tragedy occurred on Thanksgiving Day 1879, when a boiler exploded killing Mr. McGill, Wm. Smiley and Joe Veyond, at Reeds works. On March 8, 1886 a mine explosion occurred at Reeds works, killing Jacob Cope and his nephew, Smalley Martin and son, John Williams, Pete Kearns and two colored men. William Sterling and Peter Bunt were badly injured.

The biggest disaster of the community occurred at noon June 16, 1890, the Hill Farm mine explosion. Fifty-seven men were in the pit when the explosion occurred. As the crowd gathered about the mouth of the pit and the survivors were being checked, and greeted by their families, it was discovered that thirty-one were

still in the mine and their case was hopeless. As soon as a rescue crew could be recruited they forced their way into the mine and the bodies of two of the victims were recovered, Daniel Shearan and David Hays.

When they could no longer get into the mine, rescue crews cut through from Mahoning to the Hill Farm mine. The hope that the men (most of them experienced miners) might still be alive, caused great excitement, and the rescue work went steadily on. On July 1 they entered the mine from Mahoning, but were unable to find the entombed men, and all hope for their lives was abandoned. A coroner's jury consisting of W. H. Cotton, Michael Reagan, Samuel Moyer, W. D. Blacka, John Lowe and William Trew, were picked and set on the case.

In most cases the men in the mines were the sole supporters of their families, and for the first time the people of Dunbar were called upon to do what they could for the almost helpless families. A Relief Committee was organized, consisting of Dr. J. J. Mullen, President, Geo. H. Swearingen, Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. Father D. J. Malady, Rev. F. W. Hunter and Columbus Shea. This committee received and paid out to the widows, orphans and mothers \$8507.91. The Furnace Company paid damages amounting to \$12, 575.00.

On March 24, 1892 twenty-one months later, the first bodies were taken out of the mine. Their identification was difficult, but was established beyond all doubt. One man was identified by a German newspaper in his pocket, and another by a broad leather belt, but mostly by their checks. The number given after their names are the check numbers found on them. John Cope, Andrew Cope (a tall boy), Elmer Dowey, Thomas Davis, John Devaney, John Devaney (boy), Daniel Smith, David Davis, John X. Joye, #32, Robert McGill, James McCleary, John Mitchell, Pat Courtney, John Courtney, #35, Thos. McCleary, #23, Pat Devlin, James Shearn, #2, Pat Cahill, #17, Martin Kavanaugh, John Kiernan, #3, Daniel McCashion, William Cahill, Richard Bigley. On April 1, the last bodies were removed from the mine, viz., Bernard Maust, Joseph Bigley, Peter Lagen, James McCune, William Hays, #33, and M. Turney, #27.

On October 30, 1893 fire discovered between the barber shop of William Watters and the Post Office, and the dwelling of Henry Bunting. It broke out about 4:20 A. M.. These two buildings were consumed, the fire spreading rapidly to the drug store of Dr. C. E. Gaddis, next the tailor shop of A. C. Woods, then the old Dunbar House, a three story building owned by W. S. Blaney, The store building of Geo. H. Swearingen was next burned. Crossing the street, where the M. E. Church now stands, the jewelry store of S. S. Kelley, a dwelling house and barber shop were also destroyed. The Fire Company from Connellsville arrived about 5:00 A. M., and by the heroic efforts of the Fire Company and citizens the fire was checked. The estimated loss was \$45,000.00.

On April 24, 1896 fire again broke out and burned the space where the Smith-Muscienti building now stands. The Mahaney Hotel, Smith's meat shop, and the McKane buildings were destroyed. This fire happened to be a tragedy, for J. R. Beers was burned to death. Loss about \$30,000.00.

On November 6, 1902 a fire burned on Woodvale Street, from the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks to the hardware store. A two story framehouse, dwelling and meat shop of Lewis Hourich, the office of Burgess A. C. Duncan, a two story house owned by S. G. Martin and occupied by a store owned by Samuel Davidson, and a jewelry shop and dwelling of Oliver P. Clark, a three story frame building owned and occupied as a furniture store and undertakers parlor by D. C. Foltz, a drug store in the Foltz's building occupied by D. C. Fason, the old M. E. Church owned by R. J. McGee, and a building owned by J. D. Ellenberger, were all burned to the ground. These buildings, and almost all of their contents, were a total loss. The damage was estimated at \$33,000.00, partly covered by insurance.

About three weeks later, the night of November 28, the store of Mr. Firesinger burned, with a loss of \$12,000.00, covered with \$9500.00 insurance. This was the old store of J. M. Reed, and was the first big store in what was later the borough. It was built in 1870.

On November 21, 1903 there was an explosion at Ferguson mines, killing eleven men, seriously injuring three and injuring six others. One of the men, Mike Benie, was missing. He was found many years after in another part of the mine.

On June 10, 1904, the regular ball team and one composed of members of the Royal Arcanum were having a very spirited game, when a ball thrown by pitcher Artis, of the regular team, struck W. H. Rapp, who was batting, over the heart. Rapp laughed, threw the ball back to the pitcher and started to first base, carrying the bat. Someone called "throw the bat back" when he was over half way to the base. He threw the bat back and fell over dead.

The house of Pierce Baker and a small house owned by J. M. Reid, was burned to the ground September 23, 1902. These houses stood between the railroad and the creek below the P. R. R. Station.

On July 5, 1910 about 11:30 P. M. a disastrous fire broke out in the store of Andy Biacelia, a two story frame building used by him for a store, warehouse and dwelling. The building and its contents were a complete loss. The next building, a two story building, was also completely burned, in which was the store of Wilson & Wishart and the dwelling of D. C. Mason, James Kelly, and S. A. Wells. The next, the three story brick of J. N. Burhans, was partly burned, causing damage to Sol Silverman's clothing store, Isaac Nepkie's confectionery store and West Penn waiting room. On the second floor was the undertaking rooms and dwelling, and the offices of the Tri-State Telephone Company. James Barrett and Earl Foltz were completely burned out on the third floor. The Connellsville and New Haven Fire Departments fought and conquered the blaze about 3:30 A. M. , after some damage had been done to the bank building.

On the afternoon of July 24, 1912, on account of the heavy rains and a cloud burst in the mountains, causing two dams on the creek below Tucker Run to give way, Dunbar experienced its worst flood. Kelley's Jewelry Store, standing where Harvey's pool room now is, was washed away, also the Burgess Office across the bridge from Kelley's, carrying with it the borough records. There was a

jam of logs and timber back of the bank building which forced the water around and down the main street. The foundation of the Wilson & Wishart building was broken in and the upper end of the Burhans building washed out. A warehouse belonging to Mr. Boyer, filled with flour, was washed away from across the creek from the Post Office. The Pennsylvania tracks were washed out, and all the cellars in the downtown district were flooded and filled with mud. At the furnace, the houses along Water Street were demolished. The fact that word of the flood was telephoned from the Bluestone Quarry, probably saved some people from being drowned. The loss was estimated at \$200,000.00.

On January 2, 1918, the Dunbar House along with the dwelling and store of Charlie Marietta was burned to the ground. Mrs. Seaman's house was badly damaged.

** ** *

SCHOOLS

Before discussing the schools of the borough, we will outline briefly the school houses of the district. The first school house was built where the brick school house now stands, at Cross Keys, in 1806. The next school house was a log one built at Franklin in 1832. About 1840 this log school house was burned down and the stone school house built in its place. In 1867 the Harper stone school house, which is now used by the Boy Scouts, was built. The date of the Hardy stone school house must have been about this time. The frame building known as the Hardy school house was built in 1883, and when the Pechin school house was built it was moved to Hennessie. The Bliss school house (the stone house where Mrs. Keffer lives) was built in 1881, and also abandoned when the Pechin school house was built.

In 1883 Mr. W. H. Cotton built a one room brick building, the beginning of the Furnace school. Sometime after this, another room was added, making two rooms in a row. In 1904 two rooms were placed on top of these and a hall built in the center. In 1909 Crowe & Bunting built the two rooms, making a six room school house. The Pechin school house was built in 1898, and the Fayette school house in 1919. This was the successor to the old Fayette school house built in 1889.

Where the brick school house now stands, a one room stone school house was built in 1870. Ten years later a two story frame school house was built by William Thompson on the spot where the ruin of the Fairview school house now stands.

It has been impossible to obtain the names of all the teachers and the dates of their terms. The following names are teachers who have taught in the two schools while they were yet in the township, Viz.,

Mary Ash
Sarah Colburn
John N. Anderson
Mr. Foster
Mary Herron
Lizzie Eckels
Lavina Watt
Holly McKean
Marshall Brooks
Richard Montgomery
Martha Williams
Belly McElhaney
Margaret Watt
Mr. Herrington

The dates of the school terms will be given in the year that they end and as the borough was incorporated, June 26, 1883, the first school year will be 1884. Some of the early teachers and officers of the borough will be omitted on account of not just being sure of them. The first teachers in the borough were John N. Anderson, at the stone school house, and Betty Miller at the frame. The second year W. W. Scheltz was at the frame school house. The following year 1886, through the efforts of director David Williams, John S. Carrell was given the job of teaching. He taught one year at the frame school house, and his place was taken the next year by Mary McClarnen. This year also began with Lizzie Cameron teaching. On October 12, 1887 the contract for the brick school house was let to James Calhoun & Company, Connellsville, Pa.. The foreman on the job was Westley Wilson. The building of this school caused quite a little discussion, some of the most influential people maintaining that it was waste of the tax payers money and that there would never be enough pupils to fill the school house.

In 1888 the school were graded by Mr. Carrell and Dunbar began to take its place in the school world. On May 1, 1891 the first commencement was held in the Presbyterian Church. The program was as follows:

Salutory,
Character and Reputation,
Reward of Ambition,
Aim of Life,
Personal Influence,
Prophetess,
Valodictory,
Presentation of Diplomas,
Address to Class,

Martha Bowden
Alice Creel
Belle Bowden
Belle Patterson
Samuel Martin
Bertha Bodkin
Wm. Greenwood
Rev. F. W. Hunter
George Jeffries

On April 17, 1894, a book reception and entertainment was held in the K. of P. Hall, and this was the beginning of the school library.

On January 3, 1910, the new addition to the brick building was used for the first time. This addition was built by the Carroll Lumber Company of Uniontown. February of the same year the flag pole was erected in front of the building and a flag presented by the Juniors.

A bond issue was voted May 16, 1916, for \$25,000.00, and a contract let to W. S. Crowe & Son to build a four room addition to the brick High School. On account of discord among the members of the Board, the building was never erected. The Fairview school house was afterwards remodeled, by the Connellsville Construction Company. This school house was burned in November 1930.

Below will be given a list of teachers since the schools have been graded:

1888
J. S. Carroll
Lizzie Cameron

1889
J. S. Carroll
Lizzie Cameron
Eva Taggart

1890
J. S. Carroll
Lizzie Cameron
Eva Taggart
Nettie Bartlett

1891
J. S. Carroll
Lizzie Cameron
Margaret Watt
Miss Colburn

1892
J. S. Carroll
Lizzie Cameron
Belle Bowden
Margaret Watt
Martha Bowden

1893
O. O. Anderson
Lizzie Cameron
Belle Bowden
Margaret Watt
Mattie Bowden

1894
O. O. Anderson
Sparks Brooks
Belle Bowden
Bertha Knotts
Martha Bowden
Belle Patterson
Ella Trew

1895
J. S. Carroll
Belle Bowden
Maud Baer
Mattie Bowden
Belle Patterson
Ella Trew

1896
J. S. Carroll
Belle Bowden
Maud Baer
Mattie Bowden
Belle Patterson
Ella Trew

1897
J. S. Carroll
Belle Bowden
Mattie Bowden
Maud Baer
Belle Patterson
Ella Trew

1898
J. S. Carroll
Emma Patterson
Belle Bowden
Habel Golden
Ella Trew
Mattie Bowden
Margaret Wishart.

1899
Same as 1898

1900

R. M. Carroll
Emma Patterson
Belle Bowden
Mabel Golden
Ella Trew
Margaret Wishart
Mattie Bowden

1901

R. C. Carroll
Emma Patterson
Belle Bowden
Mabel Golden
Mattie Bowden
Ella Trew
Margaret Wishart

1902

R. M. Carroll
J. L. Keffer
Belle Bowden
Mabel Golden
Mattie Bowden
Ella Trew
Margaret Wishart

1903

W. A. Colley
J. L. Keffer
Earl D. Bruner
Melvin Smith Fields
Belle Bowden
Mabel Golden
Mattie Bowden
Ella Trew
Margaret Wishart

1904

C. S. Smith
Lin F. Jaco
Beulah Lytle
Carrie McFarland
Sarah Ray
Edna Minerd
Iola Smith

1905

C. S. Smith
Florence Moon
Jane Rogers
Lucy Scott
Ella Wishart
Emma Jo Lytle
Edna Minerd

1906

B. F. Frazee
Ethel Buckingham
Jane Rogers
Emma Jo Lytle
Helen Kock
Edna Minerd
Gladys Buttermore

1907

B. F. Frazee
Ethel Buckingham
Nell Stillwagon
Emma Jo Lytle
Gladys Buttermore
Lillian Goodman
Olive Boyd
Perie Swaney

1908

Ella Skiff
Ethel Buckingham
Lillian Goodman
Irene McClaskey
Emma Jo Lytle
Edna Minerd
Perie Swaney
Gladys Buttermore

1909

P. S. Boyer
Ethel Buckingham
Gladys Buttermore
Pearl Eicher
Elizabeth Ferren
Ada Carroll
Mary Edie
Perie Seaney

1910

A. C. Gwynne
Ethel Buckingham
Gladys Buttermore
Alice McElhaney
Elizabeth Ferren
Ada Carroll
Robertta Baer
Sara Minerd

1911

A. C. Gwynne
Ethel Buckingham
Gladys Buttermore
Alice McElhaney
Elizabeth Ferren
Pearl Eicher
Agnes Nemon
Mary E. Traynor

1912

A. C. Gwynne
Jas. O. Stewart
Lulu Shaw
Anna Lecomby
Agnes Nemon
Elizabeth Ferren
Clara Carroll
Alice McElhaney
Pearl Eicher

1913

A. C. Gwynne
Jas. O. Stewart
Lulu Shaw
Clara Carroll
Agnes Nemon
Elizabeth Ferren
Elta Baker
Alice McElhaney
Pearl Eicher

1914

A. C. Gwynne
Odessa Newcomer
Lulu Shaw
Clara Carroll
Agnes Nemon
Elizabeth Ferren
Elta Baker
Alice McElhaney
Pearl Eicher

1915

Samuel Jones
Odessa Newcomer
Lulu Shaw
Clara Carroll
Agnes Nemon
Elizabeth Ferren
Elta Baker
Alice McElhaney
Pearl Eicher

1916

Same as 1915

1900

R. M. Carroll
Emma Patterson
Belle Bowden
Mabel Golden
Ella Trew
Margaret Wishart
Mattie Bowden

1901

R. C. Carroll
Emma Patterson
Belle Bowden
Mabel Golden
Mattie Bowden
Ella Trew
Margaret Wishart

1902

R. M. Carroll
J. L. Keffer
Belle Bowden
Mabel Golden
Mattie Bowden
Ella Trew
Margaret Wishart

1903

W. A. Colley
J. L. Keffer
Earl D. Bruner
Melvin Smith Fields
Belle Bowden
Mabel Golden
Mattie Bowden
Ella Trew
Margaret Wishart

1904

C. S. Smith
Lin F. Jaco
Beulah Lytle
Carrie McFarland
Sarah Ray
Edna Minerd
Iola Smith

1905

C. S. Smith
Florence Moon
Jane Rogers
Lucy Scott
Ella Wishart
Emma Jo Lytle
Edna Minerd

1906

B. F. Frazee
Ethel Buckingham
Jane Rogers
Emma Jo Lytle
Helen Kock
Edna Minerd
Gladys Buttermore

1907

B. F. Frazee
Ethel Buckingham
Nell Stillwagon
Emma Jo Lytle
Gladys Buttermore
Lillian Goodman
Olive Boyd
Perie Swaney

1908

Ella Skiff
Ethel Buckingham
Lillian Goodman
Irene McClaskey
Emma Jo Lytle
Edna Minerd
Perie Swaney
Gladys Buttermore

1909

P. S. Boyer
Ethel Buckingham
Gladys Buttermore
Pearl Eicher
Elizabeth Ferren
Ada Carroll
Mary Edie
Perie Seaney

1910

A. C. Gwynne
Ethel Buckingham
Gladys Buttermore
Alice McElhaney
Elizabeth Ferren
Ada Carroll
Robert Baer
Sara Minerd

1911

A. C. Gwynne
Ethel Buckingham
Gladys Buttermore
Alice McElhaney
Elizabeth Ferren
Pearl Eicher
Agnes Nemon
Mary E. Traynor

1912

A. C. Gwynne
Jas. O. Stewart
Lulu Shaw
Anna Lecomby
Agnes Nemon
Elizabeth Ferren
Clara Carroll
Alice McElhaney
Pearl Eicher

1913

A. C. Gwynne
Jas. O. Stewart
Lulu Shaw
Clara Carroll
Agnes Nemon
Elizabeth Ferren
Elta Baker
Alice McElhaney
Pearl Eicher

1914

A. C. Gwynne
Odessa Newcomer
Lulu Shaw
Clara Carroll
Agnes Nemon
Elizabeth Ferren
Elta Baker
Alice McElhaney
Pearl Eicher

1915

Samuel Jones
Odessa Newcomer
Lulu Shaw
Clara Carroll
Agnes Nemon
Elizabeth Ferren
Elta Baker
Alice McElhaney
Pearl Eicher

1916

Same as 1915

1917
 E. A. Limber
 Elta Baker
 Lulu Shaw
 Pearl Eicher
 Alice McElhaney
 Agnes Nemon
 Elizabeth Ferren
 Clara Carroll
 Mabel Swearingen

1918
 H. E. Henawalt
 Elta Baker
 Lulu Shaw
 Pearl Eicher
 Alma Tenant
 Daisy Trombley
 Elizabeth Ferren
 Ada Carroll
 Lena Dearth

1919
 O. O. Saylor
 Ella Byers
 Lulu Shaw
 Pearl Eicher
 Gladys McCloskey
 Alma Tenant
 Daisy Trombley
 Elizabeth Ferren
 Ada Carroll
 Lena Dearth

1920
 O. O. Saylor
 Ella Byers
 Lulu Shaw
 Elsie Walton
 Pearl Eicher
 Gladys McCloskey
 Daisy Trombley
 Elizabeth Ferren
 Ada Carroll
 Lena Dearth

1921
 Sam Jones
 Ella Byers
 Lulu Shaw
 Jessie Riley
 Margaret Lahman
 Edith Firesinger
 Jane Karus
 Ada Walk
 Elizabeth Ferren
 Lena Dearth
 Ada Carroll

1922
 Sam Jones
 Dorothy Edmunds
 Lulu Shaw
 Lillian Nemon
 Lucy Scott
 Sadie Kooser
 Sarah Speight
 Lena Dearth
 Anna Semple
 Helen Gray

1923
 S. M. Jones
 Mrs. O. W. Bolton
 Lulu Shaw
 Sadie Kooser
 Anna Semple
 Lucy Scott
 Helen Gray
 Lena Dearth
 Jane Woods
 Mrs. Ray Jobes

1924
 Ira C. Lackey
 Louis Hartman
 Wade Moyer
 Lulu Shaw
 Sadie Kooser
 Lucy Scott
 Jane Woods
 Rowena Friend
 Lena Dearth
 Loydella Gangaware
 Helen Gray

1925
 Ira C. Lackey
 Ruth Higbee
 Lulu Shaw
 Sadie Kooser
 Anna Tissue
 Iola Foltz
 Gladys Groff
 Jane Woods
 Lena Dearth
 Rowena Friend

1926
 Ira C. Lackey
 Ruth Higbee
 Lulu Shaw
 Sadie Kooser
 Gertrude Gilmore
 Maragret Miller
 Gladys Groff
 Rowena Friend
 Iola Foltz
 Elizabeth Ferren
 Virginia Foltz

1927
 L. L. Evans
 Leona Baer
 Lulu Shaw
 Sadie Kooser
 Ruth Hyatt
 Elizabeth Ferren
 Jane Woods
 Gladys Groff
 Gertrude Gilmore
 Virginia Foltz

1928
 L. L. Evans
 Leona Baer
 Lulu Shaw
 Sadie Kooser
 Ruth Hyatt
 Elizabeth Ferren
 Jane Wood
 Gertrude Gilmore
 Olive Porter
 Elizabeth Fitzsimmons

1929
 A. C. Worthington
 Clara McDowell
 Lulu Shaw
 Sadie Kooser
 Ruth Hyatt
 Eleanor Holsing
 Ida Martin
 Gertrude Gilmore
 Elizabeth Fitzsimmons
 Elizabeth Ferren

1930

L. A. Evans
Clara McDowell
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta
Ruth Hyatt
Rebecca Rodkey
Bertha Arn
Gertrude Gilmore
Elizabeth Fitzsimmons
Elizabeth Ferren

1931

F. H. Shaver
Roy Woodward
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta
Gladys Johns
Jane Wood
Bertha Arn
Gertrude Gilmore
Elizabeth Ferren
Virginia Foltz

1932

F. H. Shaver
Roy Woodward
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta
Gladys Johns
Jane Wood
Gertrude Gilmore
Elizabeth Ferren
Margaret Williams
Isabel Nagle

1933

F. H. Shaver
Roy Woodward
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta
Gladys Johns
Jane Wood
Gertrude Gilmore
Elizabeth Ferren
Margaret Williams
Isabel Nagle

1934

F. H. Shaver
Roy Woodward
Jean McClelland
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta

1935

F. H. Shaver
Jean McClelland
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta
Gladys Johns
Jane Wood
Gertrude Gilmore
Margaret Williams
Isabel Nagle
Louise Marietta

1936

F. H. Shaver
Jean McClelland
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta
Isabel Nagle
Jane Wood
Margaret Williams
Gertrude Gilmore
Gwen Guyton
Louise Blackwell

1937

F. H. Shaver
John C. Blair
Jean McClelland
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta
Isabel Nagle
Jane Wood
Margaret Williams
Lucy Scott
Gwen Guyton
Louise Blackwell

1938

John C. Blair
Harriette Hume r
Lulu Shaw
Mary Van Atta
Isabel Nagle
Jane Wood
Margaret Williams
Lucy Scott
Gwen Guyton
Louise Blackwell

Gladys Johns
Jane Wood
Elizabeth Ferren
Margaret Williams
Gertrude Gilmore

GRADUATES OF HIGH SCHOOL

1891

Bertha Bodkin
Belle Bowden
Martha Bowden
Alice Creel
Belle Patterson
Will Greenwood
Sam Martin

1892

Janie Byers
Hattie Golden
William Bowden
Thomas Brown
Marshall Golden
John Stewart
Edwin Wilson

1893

Ella Bunting
Millie Reamon
George Bowden
Will Clydesdale
Charles Ellenberger
Walter Martin
John Wishart
Alex Wishart

1894

No class

1895

Maud Beer
Ella Byers
Eva Creel
Kana Centry
Dora Smiley
Emma Patterson
Nan Patterson
James Brown
Alex Campbell
Frank Herron
Lawrence Stewart

1896

Lottie Bryson
Inez Carroll
Laura DeVere
Belle Foltz
Mabel Golden
James Porter
Haggie Wishart
James Foltz
John Tracy

1897

No class

1898

Tressa Baer
Sarah Barton
Laura Critchfield
Ada Reimer
Marie Rosborough
Jane Wishart
Charley Carroll
Harry Ellenberger
Charley Miller
Thomas McDowell
Maurice Smiley

1899

Carrie McFarland
Gertie Wilson
Walter Golden
Earl McCurdy
Frank McFarland
Thomas Welch

1900

Grace Calhoun
Lulu Carroll
Harriett Cook
Roberta Creel
Katie Foltz
Lizzie McDowell
Sadie Pope
Thomas Connell
Edward Crowe
Charley Humbert

1901

Edith Blythe
Ada Carroll
Lulu Critchfield
Nellie Devan
Julia Malone
Diana McFarland
Edna Miner
Josephine Patterson
Nancy Pope
Marie Wilson
Ella Wishart
Joe Carroll
John Swaney
Phineas Reimer

1902

Clara Carroll
Blanch Hardin
Bessie Joliffe
Clara McDowell
Olie Richey
Ben Cook
Robert Golden

1903

Clara Anderson
Belle Calhoun
Linnie McQuiggan
Iola Smith
Nannie Tarr
Elmer Foltz
Grover Golden
Charles Kimball
Ross Kimball

1904

Naoma Dearth
Nell Evert
Janie Gillespie
Cora Laughrey
Sadie Malone
Nell Martin
Effie Martin
Mary Bell Miner
Isa McDowell
Della McFarland
Lucy Scott
Edgar McGee
Alex Porter
James Scott
Walter Tarr

1905

Lena Dearth
Sarah Evert
Robert Calhoun
Sam Dowds
Kennedy Porter
Cecil Smith
George Wishart

1906

No class

1907

Roberta Baer
Annie Moyer
Agnes Neamon
Eddie Hay

1908
Pearl Richer
Wendell Carroll
John Golden

1909
Pearl Baker
Annie Leckemby
Lillian Heamon
Ella Parker
Bennett Tarr

1910
Ruth Baer
Leta Baker
Alta Bowman
Birdella Miller
Inez Bryson
Jane Scott
Mary Lou Smith
Charles Bryson
Robert Morrison

1911
Mary Bartlett
Anna Boyer
Ruth Hay
Mabel Kimball
Leona Martin
Minnie Miller
Bertha Nemon
May Porter
Margaret Rechenberg
Mary Tarr
Anna Wilson
Lester Bowman
John Dowds
Earl Golden
Lawrence Hay
William Jobes
Waren Parker
Sidney Silverman

1912
No class

1913
Margaret Fowler
Nell Scott
Mabel Swearingen
Naomi Way
Lettie Wills
Harold Carroll
William Miller

1914
Sarah Anderson
Ruth Long
Sarah Preece
Jennie Silverman
Jane Wood
Dan Baker
Lewis Bowman
Dan Miner
Oscar Silverman

1915
Margaret Baker
Irene Karnes
Hazel Cramer
Ralph Gibson
Warne Rankin

1916
Emma Foltz
Gladys McClaskey
Ruth McQuiggan
Gertrude Neamon
Raehel Simmons
Isabella Scott
Harry Bowman
Fred George

1917
Daniel Hair
Dale Bryson
Carrie Boyer
Margaret Moore
Elma Greschen
Elizabeth Ziska
Della Baker

1918
Hazel Provance
Stewart Speer
Virginia Ellenberger
Paul Speight
John Graziano
Maxwell Lizza
Maud Hay

1919
Ethel Moyer
Georgetta Scott
Eva Tressler
Paul Speer
Wilbur Warne

1920
Sarah Speight

1921
William Duncan
Lloydella Gangaware
Eleanor Groff
John Dunaway
Frank McFarland
Albert Izzo
John Constable

1922
William A. Baker
Francil Wilhelm
Alphonse Muscenti
Cemlyn Jobes
Zella Tressler
Florence Hair
Nell Gilmore
Elsie Foreman
Ida Demott
Grace Grass
Mary Grass
Iola Foltz
Adele Scott

1923
Harriett Blacka
Mary Miller
Mabel Boyer
Albert Bufano
Thema Gangaware
Camilla Harper
Edward Gibson
Mary McCusker
Omer Morrison
Carrie Provance
Anna Schee
Goldie Swone
Philomena George
William Martin
Gertrude Gilmore

1924
Olive Frost
Olive Tressler
Adrian Moyer
George Shaffer
Ruth Dearth
Wilma Rosskamp
Nick Bell

1925
Humbert George
Inez Provance
Carolyn Moyer
Kenneth Shaffer
Lydia Muscenti
Irene Provance
Viola Rossi

1926

Ellen Miller
 Paul Robbins
 Carmel Calderesi
 Beatrice Brownley
 Francis Owens
 Evelyn Kelly
 William Grass
 Colburn Tressler
 Paul Reschenberg
 James Greenwood

1927

Mary Kerwin
 Evelyn Rossi
 Thelma Blacka
 Anna Ceplecha
 Bertha Jacobs
 Margaret Calderesi
 Dominic Calderesi
 Edith Rossi
 Lillian Rossome
 Margeret Speeney

1928

Nell Foltz
 Embray Lanzi
 Margeret Williams

1929

James Gilmore
 Lawrence Grass
 Huntley Cross
 Catherine Wishart
 Elizabeth Callahan
 Lena DeMott

1930

Adolphus Beradino
 William Cooper
 Eugene DeBlasio
 Geo. W. Greenwood
 Catherine Jane James
 John H. Williams
 Howard Worsell

1931

Regina Pope
 Margeret Cross
 Helen Reilly
 Ronald Cross
 William Reschenberg
 Edward Kerwin
 Albert DeMott
 Mike Bogusky
 Dominic Rossi
 Robert Bunting

1932

Louise Pope
 Kitty Gilmore
 Mary Williams
 Dorothy Ziska
 Katherine Rossi
 Leroy Cooper
 William Kerwin
 Wesley Petterson
 David Miner
 Arthur Ciamaco

1933

Andrew J. Wishart
 William L. Benford
 Florence E. Wishart
 Elia Elta Blacka
 Agnes Mae Reilly
 Harry W. Miner
 Warne R. Parker
 William P. Rosskamp
 Lawrence A. Larumbruno
 Franklin A. LaGreco
 Robert O. Schweening

1934

Joseph Sehee
 Joseph Reimhart
 Doris Parker
 Lawrence Harvey
 Mae Jarvis
 Earl Williams
 Anthony Capitos
 Elizabeth Medved

1935

James DeMarco
 Charles Hair
 Harry Mancini
 Robert McDowell
 Alfred Izzo
 Edmund Rossi
 Irene Pagen
 Madeline Dean
 Ruth Williams
 Evelyn Cross

1936

Martha Parker
 Caroline DeNello
 Margeret Medved
 Habel Bruno
 Edith Paul
 Violet Hawk
 Ruth Pope
 Arthur Morgan
 Albert Caruso
 James Murphy
 Allan Hair
 Clyde E. Martin
 Frank Hardy, Jr.

1937

Robert Bereiter
 Myrtle Hannan
 Mary Catherine Murphy
 George Swindell
 Lorraine Forquer
 Anna DeAngelo
 Elma Panone
 Anna Giobbi
 Mary Mesco
 Martha Williams
 Harold Gilmore
 Louise Swindell

1938

WAR RECORDS

It has been impossible to gather all the names of soldiers in our early wars. In the Revolution, however, we find

James Beatty
John Sheppard
Samuel Jobe
William Crawford
James Paull

In the war of 1812 we find,

Samuel Jobe
Daniel Hair
James Hair
Lutellce Koffer
Isaac Lynn
James McLaughlin
Alexander McClelland
George Paull

The Mexican War gives us

B. F. Fry
Lawrence Flood
Stewart Speer

The following veterans of the Civil War, most of whom came in from other sections after the war, to help in the development of the growing community:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John N. Anderson | 22. James Gray |
| 2. George W. Artis | 23. William Gray |
| 3. William D. Blacka | 24. Anthony P. Gomher |
| 4. Thomas Beatty | 25. R. D. Gilmore |
| 5. David A. Byers | 26. Wm. Gallagher |
| 6. Joushua Bodkin | 27. Joseph Hughes |
| 7. J. S. Bodkin | 28. George Hiles |
| 8. Syke Barnes | 29. James Hixon |
| 9. Henry C. Bunting | 30. Henry Hiles |
| 10. John Braithwaire | 31. John Hennon |
| 11. Daniel Cameron | 32. Andrew W. Hiles |
| 12. Hugh Cameron | 33. Patrick Hennesy |
| 13. Albert S. Cameron | 34. David Jacobs |
| 14. John Colestock | 35. Thomas R. Jobes |
| 15. George Devan | 36. Harmon Jeffries |
| 16. Alexander C. Duncan | 37. Samuel Klink |
| 17. Miller Dunaway | 38. Bernard Keenan |
| 18. Samuel Eicher | 39. Christian Lueckel |
| 19. B. F. Fry | 40. Elias Lehman |
| 20. James Frazer | 41. John McClain |
| 21. John S. Forquer | 42. Perry McClain |

43. Lloyd Mahaney
 44. Robert W. McDowell
 45. Benjamin McGraw
 46. John H. Miller
 47. Andrew Minerd
 48. John Miller
 49. Isaac Minerd
 50. Amzi Miller
 51. Wm. H. Martin
 52. David G. Morris
 53. J. M. Miller
 54. James Minerd
 55. Robert Montgomery
 56. Martin V. Pope
 57. Cyrus Pyle
 58. Robert Patterson
 59. Edward Potter
 60. Jessie J. Pierce
 61. J. W. Pierce

62. Benjamin Reed
 63. Ruben Reed
 64. Rowland Richards
 65. Paul Rankin
 66. Abner Shipley
 67. Amos Sullivan
 68. Jefferson Stull
 69. William Stroud
 70. Isaac E. Stewart
 71. John Stafford
 72. Lewis Smitley
 73. Andrew Thorp
 74. Beth Warman
 75. Francis Wilhelm
 76. Thomas Wilkenson
 77. Ashford Warnick
 78. James Warman
 79. Charles Widdap
 80. William M. Whaley
 81. John Watters

Edward Wheeler on the southern side.

The members of the Spanish-American and the Philippine insurrection were,

Patsy Bigley
 George Darnell
 Bryce Frey
 Fred DeRoche
 John Kane
 Edward C. Kramer
 Edmund McDowell
 Emory Martin
 Walter L. Semans
 Matthew J. Welch

Our history of the world war can be told as follows:

Red Cross, Mrs. L. S. Kerchner, President, Mrs. C. E. Gaddis, Treasure and Mrs. Lloyd Gangaware, Secretary, nearly one thousand finished articles were turned over to the county headquarters.

The four minute speakers were: Rev. J. P. Brennan, Rev. Harry L. Humbert, Rev. J. W. Wilson, Rev. J. W. Waters, C. W. Greenwood, and John Dugan.

War Savings Stamps sale amounted to		\$50,000.00
War Chest Fund was		4,611.00
First Liberty Loan Quota	\$34,500	Subscribed 23,000.00
Second Liberty	" " 21,900	" 21,000.00
Third Liberty	" " 41,500	" 105,100.00
Fourth Liberty	" " 69,000	" 135,300.00
Victory Loan	63,650	" 62,300.00

There were five hundred thirteen subscribers to the Fourth Loan and three hundred sixty-five to the Victory Loan.

The following boys were in the service:

Robert H. Addis	Wm. Halerman	Jessie McManus
Emmett M. Addis	Henry Halerman	George McCormick
Harry Ainsley	James R. Harper	Pete McClain
Robert A. Arthur	Charles R. Hawk	Bernard McGiven
Pietro Augustino	Lawrence Hay	Jos. McGarrity
Ralph B. Anderson	John J. Hogan	John Mesco
Matthew Bain	Paul Hostetter	Steve Mesco
Daniel R. Baker	Earl B. Huey	George Mesco
Harry Baker	John Harper	Edward Miller
Herbert R. Baker	Wm. Humbert	Philip Monahan
Emil A. Barnes	Edward Clements	Bart Martin
James A. Bricker	Thomas Clements	Scott Martin
Jacob Bereiter	Charley Clements	Patsy Mancini
John Bereiter	Richard Clements	Clarence E. Martin
Lester Bowman	Herman Carr	Jess Martin
Lewis Bowman	Domenick Ciamacco	George Martin
William W. Brown	James Courtney	John C. Martin
Harry Benford	Charles Camp	Harry Mitchell
Luther Bryner	Salvatore Cortese	Robert Morrison
Charles W. Bailey	Carmen DeSalva	Pacifo Mangini
Chalmer Bryson	Robert Herman	Wm. A. Miner
John Bartlett	Ewing Hughes	Harold Miner
James Bartlett	Wilbur Hughes	Ewing D. Miner
Harold D. Carroll	Clarence Hughes	Geo. C. Moyer
Clarence J. Cole	Lewis Hardy	Gabriel Marfengella
James H. Connor	Earl Hardy	Walter E. Muir
Wm. C. Connell	Andrew Holsing	Ewing Nelson
James V. Connell	Frank Hartzel	Albert Nelson
Archie D. Cooper	L. J. Hartzel	Joe E. Nolan
George Cook	Frank Hegner	Henry Nebraska
Joseph DeMarco	Richard Harvey	Atille Pallygus
Hugh Dunaway	Charles Hiles	Geo. A. Porter
Byron Dunaway	Amzi Hardy	Donald Patterson
Samuel C. Dowds	Roy Hardy	Wm. R. Rankin
James Ellis	Wilbur Hardy	Charles B. Rankin
Geoge T. Fowler	Samuel Hall	John H. Roum
Harry W. Foltz	Frank Hall	Geo. Roum
Wilson Foltz	Geroge Jacobs	Ira Riser
Paul Foltz	Bryce James	Geo. Rosamuc
David Foltz	Wm. Kelly	John H. Smiley
Dan Foltz	Joseph Klink	Lehr H. Smiley
Earl R. Fair	Ben Klink	Cecil Smith
Domenick Frick	John Kane	Clarence Smith
Jacob E. Golden	Paul J. Long	Charles Smith
John L. Golden	Randall Leapline	Wm. Seoder
Robert N. Gray	Francis J. Logan	Joe Spina
Alva D. Gray	John L. Lowry	Charles Stefl
Albert S. Gray	John C. Lowry	Wm. Porter Scott
Charles Greaves	Ira Lowry	John W. Stroud
Victor Gibson	Geoge Lowry	John Senor

Matthew Seaton
 James Swinker
 Thomas B. Shearin
 Calvin Stillwagon
 Charles Stull
 James Tarello
 Harry Tressler
 Grant Tressler
 Harry Trinker
 Lewis M. Trinker
 Harry Thorpe

Orville Thorpe
 Michael Uhazie
 Nick Varieno
 Boyde P. Warne
 Harry E. Welker
 Warne Warnick
 Charlmer Wilson
 Orville Wilson
 Edward Worsell
 Dave Warman
 Harry Wilson

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

The oldest church in the district is the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1835 they gathered in the old log school house at Franklin and organized this church. After this school house was burned, they used the stone school house built at the same place, for worship. In 1870 they moved to the stone school house standing where the brick school house now stands, and met there until their present church was built in 1875. The following pastors have served since the church was built:

J. B. McCormick	1875-1878
John Hodgekinson	1878-1881
P. T. Conway	1881-1885
W. S. Fleming	1885-1886
W. H. Gladden	1886-1887
P. T. Conway	1887-1890
C. K. Stillwagon	1890-1891
Lewis Phillips	1891-1893
A. P. Rush	1893-1895
W. F. McKain	1895-1898
A. W. Robertson	1898-1901
E. J. Wilson	1901-1904
F. W. Perkins	1904-1910
(Robert Cairns was a substitute during the last year)	
T. M. Gladden	1910-1917
Theodore Darnell	1917-1919
O. W. Bolton	1919-1929
W. S. Hamilton	1929-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

At the time of the completion of the first railroad through Dunbar, there were only three families of Presbyterians here, viz: Joseph Paull, James R. McDowell, and Thomas W. Watt. These three men built a handcar, and being granted the privilege of using the railroad, traveled to Connellsville to church that way until 1870.

During the winter of 1869 and 1870 more than forty members were added to the church. In March 1870 a train called "The Church Train" was chartered for the sum of \$7.50 per day. Members of other churches used this train, agreeing to pay half fare. In 1873 full fare was demanded from all, and the people refusing to pay it, the train was discontinued. This resulted in the building of three churches, the Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant and the Catholic.

The Presbyterian Church was built at a cost of \$5500.00, and dedicated November 9, 1874. The Charter members were as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. John Taylor | 26. Eleanor Reiner |
| 2. Mary R. McDowell | 27. Sarah Reiner |
| 3. Ray Taylor | 28. Mrs. John Taylor |
| 4. John M. Taylor | 29. Jennie Taylor |
| 5. Margaret S. Byers | 30. John H. Byers |
| 6. James Henderson | 31. Sarah Humbert |
| 7. Geo. W. Porter | 32. James Thompson |
| 8. Thomas W. Watt | 33. Martha S. Porter |
| 9. Sarah Watt | 34. Sara J. Speers |
| 10. Jennie Watt | 35. David A. Byers |
| 11. Lavinia Watt | 36. Sue B. Byers |
| 12. May Herron | 37. Jos. T. Shepler |
| 13. John Herron | 38. Lizzie A. Paull |
| 14. Ella Herron | 39. Mrs. Lizzie L. Paull |
| 15. Rebecca Speers | 40. Mrs. David Williams |
| 16. Ella Speers | 41. M. J. Williams |
| 17. Maria L. Byers | 42. Mary Bird |
| 18. M. Elizabeth Byers | 43. Jane Miller |
| 19. Jas. L. Paull | 44. Jacob Reiner |
| 20. Joseph Paull | 45. Mary Reiner |
| 21. Jos. R. Paull | 46. Samuel Work |
| 22. Sarah A. Williams | 47. Jane W. Work |
| 23. David Williams, Jr. | 48. Martha Watkins |
| 24. Rosy Bird | 49. Robert Rankin |
| 25. Jas. W. Matthews | 50. Alex Porter |

51. Sarah N. Porter
 52. May J. Porter
 53. M. J. Porter
 54. Maggie M. Porter
 55. David Harper
 56. Sarah A. Harper
 57. May A. Harper
 58. J. R. McDowell
 59. Sarah A. McDowell
 60. Mary C. Piles
 61. May M. Stauffer
 62. Mary A. Walker
 63. William Bowden
 64. Margaret Bowden
 65. Mary Gilpin
 66. Jennie Gilpin
 67. Eliza Porter

68. Sarah Wills
 69. Eliza Duncan
 70. May E. McDowell
 71. Thos. Reiner
 72. John Fairchild
 73. Wm. Boal
 74. Alex Wishart
 75. Mrs. A. Wishart
 76. Jane McConnell
 77. Alex McConnell
 78. Isabella Scott
 79. Margaret Russell
 80. M. Emily McDowell
 81. J. V. Stauffer
 82. Sadie Harmon
 83. Jas. A. Fairchild
 84. Amzi D. Harmon

From these members Joseph Paull, John Taylor, Thos. W. Watt and James L. Paull were chosen ruling elders.

The following pastors have served:

Robert Thompson Price	1874-1883
David Benton Rogers	1883-1886
William Grove Stewart	1887-1897
Frank M. Sisley	1898-1900
Chas. Caston Williams	1900-1902
James Barnett Hill	1903-1907
Chas. Craven M. Miller	1908-1911
John W. Wilson	1913-1918
John W. Waters	1918-1919
Leard B. Wylie	1920-1934

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SAINT ALOYSIUS CHURCH

Previous to 1873 the Catholics residing in this vicinity attended church in Connellsville. In that year Rev. Father Brady, of Myersdale, Pa., visited Dunbar and held services in Maurice Healy's house. For a year he held services once a month. In 1875 the church was built, at a cost of \$11,000.00.

The following priests have been in charge:

Rev. Fr. Philip Brady	June 6, 1874 to Aug. 8, 1881
Rev. Fr. Arthur Devlin	Aug. 15, 1881 to July 3, 1887
Rev. Fr. Daniel J. Malady	Aug. 28, 1887 to May 7, 1893
Rev. Fr. Edward D. Murphy	May 14, 1893 to April 24, 1910
Rev. Fr. Chas. J. Poetz	May 1, 1910 to May 2, 1915
Rev. Fr. Peter Brennan	May 9, 1915 to January 31, 1929
Rev. Fr. John Lyons	January 31, 1929

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ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN THE WILDERNESS

While Mr. Edmund C. Pechin was superintendent of the Dunbar Iron Company, he gave one room in his new house for the use of the Episcopal Church and Sunday School. In 1877 he was succeeded by Major A. B. DeSaulles, whose wife obtained an acre of ground where the church now stands. This land was donated by Samuel Dickson, of Philadelphia. The church was built by William Thompson, and Wesley Wilson, contractors in Dunbar. The church was dedicated in the fall of 1881.

In 1907 they completed the Parish House, an eight room dwelling, for the home of the rector. Some time after this a recreation hall was built.

The following rectors have served:

Rev. Stoner
Rev. Lightburn
Dr. Cartwright
Rev. Lloyd
Rev. Beekman
Rev. Kemp
Rev. Slayton
Rev. Barker
Rev. Carnegie
Rev. Good
Rev. Burns
Rev. Newman

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Before 1876 the founders of this church worshipped in Connellsville. When, at that time, they felt they had enough members to organize a church here. They secured the Association Building for a place of worship and applied for a minister.

In the spring of 1881, the Association Building being no longer available, they moved to the frame school building next to where Buntings now live. On July 9, 1887, the corner stone of their church was laid and on November 17 of the same year it was dedicated. This church stood on the spot where the Standard Garage now is, and was destroyed by fire November 6, 1900.

Under the leadership of Rev. Prosser a new church (the present one) was built, during the construction of which the contractor absconded with about \$1500.00, which left the congregation that much extra to pay. The cornerstone was laid July 10, 1902, and the church was dedicated April 10, 1903.

While in the school building the following pastors served:

Rev. Husted
Rev. Emerson
Rev. J. J. Davis
Rev. J. C. Castle

These were followed in the churches by:

Rev. High	1887
F. W. Hunter	1888
J. R. Fretts	1892
J. E. Inskip	1893
Wm. W. Youngstown	1895
E. H. Grenley	1893
Geo. Grant	1899
J. S. Potts	1900
W. A. Prosser	1902
C. W. Hoover	1905
J. E. Kunden	1906
L. E. Eunes	1903
Lee W. Page	1911
B. L. Humbert	1913
R. S. Harden	1920
Carl Chapman	1922
S. E. Sherbourne	1927
Theodore Miner	1928
A. L. Humbert	1929
Fred Winsen	1932
Donald Whetsel	1933
Jas. M. Summers	1935
J. A. Bennett	1937
O. G. Cook	1938

BAPTIST CHURCH

In the month of January 1889, a series of meetings were held at Harpers school house, which resulted in the organization of the Baptist Church of Dunbar, January 20, 1887. The growth was slow but sure, and on May 22, 1892, a building committee composed of D. R. Anderson, Louis Baer, Adam Rankin, W. C. Smith and John Blume, was elected. The committee's work was well done. A lot was purchased for \$300.00. On June 25th the cornerstone was laid. The contract was let to the Fayette Lumber Company of Uniontown, to build the church, at a price of \$1472.41. The church was dedicated January 28, 1894. In 1907 the contract to build the parsonage was let to W. S. Crowe and Company, at a cost of \$4000.00. The building was completed April 16, 1911.

The following ministers have served since the organization:

J. R. Brown, called	1888
F. M. Cunningham, called	1889
R. P. Preston, called	1892
J. S. McIndoe, (resigned)	1893
D. W. Swiggart, called	1893
Max Wiant, supplied until	1893
P. T. Dennis	1894
D. W. Swiggart, called	1906
Chas. L. Brombley, "	1909
W. C. Leinback, "	1910
W. H. McKlveen, "	1914
W. H. Ryan, "	1923
J. W. Hays, "	1923
E. C. Shumaker, "	1926
H. D. Purrier, "	1928
T. W. Reed, "	1936

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Y. M. C. A.

The Dunbar Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1870, with the following officers: A. B. Hesack, President, W. H. Wilson, Secretary, and D. A. Myers, Treasurer. A building costing \$1000.00 was built on a lot donated by W. H. Speer, and known as the Association building. This building was used for religious gatherings and various other meetings. From 1881 until

the borough was formed it was used as a private school taught by Miss Rebecca Conn, Miss Van Horn and Mr. Mackey. When Wilson & Wishart's store was built, the building was moved across the creek above Burhans stable. It was burned down in 1928, while the property of Henry Hiles.

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I. O. O. F.

King David Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1873. The twenty-three members elected John Speer, N. G. , A. J. Bryson, V. G., and Samuel Wilson, Treasurer. Ten years later they built their hall. For length of services of its members it probably leads all other lodges, having the following members with veterans jewels ranging from twenty-one to fifty-five years service:

Wm. A. Bryson
Beth Warman
Smith Wortman
Henry Hardy
Francis Wilhelm
Richard Allen
Henry Cole
David Devan
Neuten Matthews
W. R. Hardy
Roll C. Hay
Grant Hay
Jas. McVey
Chas. Hall
William H. Reed
R. J. McGee
Chas. McGee
R. H. Golden
Wm. Farr
J. M. Luckey
W. S. Crowe
Jos. Williams
J. C. Black
Adam Bryson
Geo. Mostetler
Jos. Farr

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Dunbar Lodge, Knights of Pythias #410, was organized October 10, 1873, with twenty members, with the following officers:

Samuel Wilson, C. M.
C. H. Statson, V. C. M.
W. H. Speer, K. of Grand S.
C. S. Beatty, M. of F.

On May 1, 1891, they purchased the building now known as Juniors Hall, from Dr. Clark, for \$6245.00. On May 26, 1915, they purchased a lot in Mt. Auburn Cemetery for members. Their last meeting was held February 2, 1932, when the members affiliated with other lodges. The hall was bought by the J. O. U. A. M. in 1936, and the firemen and borough officers rented the first floor from them.

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G. A. R.

Duncan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in the spring of 1880, with twenty-two members. D. A. Byers was elected Commander, W. H. Martin, S. V. C., John Waters, J. V. C., D. K. Cameron, Chapkin, J. N. Anderson, Adjutant, James Frazer, O. D., John Stafford, O. D., and Henry Bunting, I. M.. For years they celebrated on Decoration Day. One by one they heard the final call and with the death of Louis Smitley, April 3, 1934, at the age of eighty-six, the last member of that heroic band had passed away.

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J. O. U. A. M.

On April 4, 1893, a meeting was held in K. of P. hall to organize a council. Officers elected were Grant Jay, J.P.C., Wm. C. Smith, C., D. K. Cameron, J. C., and Brown Colley, Secretary.

This new council was the second council in the town. The other one, Valley Council, having been disbanded, most of the twenty-seven members of Dunbar Council #207, had already been members. On February 1, 1919, they moved to the Odd Fellows Hall, where they met until they purchased the K. of P. Hall for \$2200.00.

This they improved and remodeled at a cost of \$3800.00. Their work in the community has been the purchase and presentation of flags to the various school houses, and until the establishment of the American Legion, they were the sponsors of the Decoration Day Services.

The funeral benefit department was established March 10, 1917. A list of their secretaries and time of their installation is:

Brown Colley	1898
R. A. Rodkey	1899
Clark White	1900
W. H. Johns	1902
R. A. Rodkey	1905
Geo. E. Martin	1910
Paul Speight	1920
G. R. Blackwell	1921
George E. Martin	1922
Wm. C. Jacobs	1932

The Daughters of America, the auxiliary of the order, was instituted April 29, 1924, with twenty-nine charter members.

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AMERICAN LEGION

Hughes Post #146 of the American Legion was organized May 12, 1924. Since their organization they have had charge of the Decoration Day services, planting flags on all soldiers graves, and burying all old soldiers with military honors. They have a Legion Auxiliary, a drum corps, and are sponsors of a troop of Boy Scouts. A list of their commanders is as follows:

Harry Ainsley	1924	H. R. Baker	1930
Walter Muir	1925	H. J. Carr	1931
John Golden	1926	Earl Hardy	1932
Harry Mitchell	1927	Thos. Clements	1933
Geo. Moyer	1928	Archie Cooper	1934
John Lowry	1929	Henry D. Baker	1935
		" "	1936
		" "	1937
		" "	1938

SONS OF ITALY

The Italians of this district held a meeting to organize, August 15, 1908. Application for a charter was made September 29, and was granted by Judge Robert E. Umbel, on March 22, 1909. The name selected was "SOCIETA' ITALIANI DI MUTO SOCCORSO". The officers were Thomas Liberatore, President, Louis Marinelli, V.P., Ciro Cennarino, Secretary, D. DiPhippe, Financial Secretary.

This society functioned until December 1917, when Domenico Caruso, the president, proposed the idea of incorporating with the Sons of Italy. This was done, and on May 5, 1918, at Maddas Hall, Connellsville, the Societa' Italiana Di Mutu Soccorso was initiated under the name of Dunbar Lodge #833. The Grand Worthy Venerable Giuseppe Di Silvestro, of Philadelphia, and the Lodge Giuseppe Mazzini, of Uniontown, were sponsors. One hundred sixteen were initiated. The officers were:

Gaetano Corrado, V.
Domenico Caruso, Ex. V.
Pasquale Ciamacco, A. V.
Bartolono Lizza, O.
Amedeo Finocchioni, P. S.
Robert Cianferro, P. S.
Raffaello Tomaro, Treas.

TRUSTEES

Luigi Constable
Domenico Prioliolli
Archangelo Sfirri

CHAIRMEN

Antonia Di Michalis
Gaetano S. Stefano

DOORKEEPERS

Falco Musconti
Amascenzio Di Palma

DOCTORS

The first doctor in this section was J. C. Rogers, who lived on the Paull place. The first doctor to live in the borough was J. T. Shepler. There has been twenty-one doctors in all, their names and time service being:

J. C. Rogers	1842-1876
J. T. Shepler	1871-1892
R. W. Clerk	1873-1890
W. J. Hamilton	1873-1910
Thos. P.. Walker	1879-1892
A. C. Coaley	1880-1831
C. B. Worthington	1883-1834
J. J. Mullen	1886-1893
S. O. Bassitt	1886-1891
W. W. Warne	1893-1925
John J. Mullen	1892-1896
Chas: H. Smith	1894
Earl S. McDaniels	1895-1902
D. T. McKinney	1903-1911
Jas. L. Junk	1908-1913
E. B. Guie	1910
Samuel Douds	1913-1920
Don C. Fosselman	1919-1926
Robert R. Morrison	1932

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POSTMASTERS

William Walker - office established at Woodvale August 6, 1845
Discontinued August 15, 1845.

William Walker - Re-established June 21, 1850
Name changed to Dunbar August 12, 1850.

Daniel Harper - August 12, 1859, Harper's Stone House

Mrs. Sophia Devan - February 24, 1865, Site of Central Hotel

David R. Anderson - July 24, 1886, Central Drug Store

Henry C. Bunting - May 27, 1889, Where Williams store stands

Miss Margaret Doonan.- April 20, 1894, Doonan Building
 Geo. H. Swearingen - June 16, 1897, back of B. & O. Station
 Clarence A. Wishart - March 19, 1902, Patterson building
 William C. Smith - March 1, 1905
 B. J. McGee - June 13, 1913
 William E. Crowe - December 13, 1922
 Mrs. Edna D. Scott - (Acting) June 30, 1925
 Mrs. Edna D. Scott, - January 5, 1929
 Ewing D. Miner - (Acting) July 23, 1933
 Ewing D. Miner - June 3, 1936
 Miss Beatrice Fowler - (Acting) October 1, 1936
 Daniel W. Rankin - (Acting) December 7, 1936
 Daniel W. Rankin - August 27, 1937
 Rural Route #1, established November 2, 1903

On March 28, 1907, Dr. W. W. Warne secured a contract to supply the government with a Post Office, together with fixtures, for ten years. The lease was always renewed at expiration.

R. J. McGee, at Furnace store, received the first special delivery letter, October 6, 1886.

A Money Order service was established in the Post Office, October 15, 1889.

Lock boxes were established in the Post Office, August, 1897.

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JUSTICE OF PEACE

The following are the various persons holding the office of Justice of the Peace:

W. H. Spears	Pierce Baker
W. H. Cotton	James Poltz
A. C. Duncan	A. R. Duncan
H. C. Luntin	John J. Wilhelm
D. K. Cameron	F. E. Parker
John A. Artis	H. T. Ellenberger
Jos. H. Wilson	Arthur McDowell
Andrew J. Anderson	William Farr
William Holsinger	

B. & O. RAILROAD

When the flag station was abandoned at Speers Hill and a station erected, the first station agent was put on. It has been impossible to get the exact dates of the earlier agents, but they will be given in order, and dates where possible.

Wm. H. Speers	
Thos. W. Watt	
Martin V. Pope	
John Herron	
Cyrus S. Yard	
Harry E. Stineman	1888
E. J. Hoover	1892
Geo. Hershberger	1894
E. J. McCurdy	1893
Steve Wells	1909
H. M. Crantham	1912
I. N. Kidd	1913

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

This road was completed in 1876. The first station was a small affair standing back of the Patterson building. Soon after a new station was built, next to the bridge and across the track from where Cecil Smith now lives.

When the present station was built, in 1890, the old station was moved to Watts and used as a station there. The agents were as follows:

W. H. Rodkey	1876
Samuel Tarr	1886
Chas. Higoerger	1905
O. L. Cribbs	1914
J. L. McHale	1915
M. R. Robinson	1913
C. M. Rhodes	1920
A. P. Mcmasters	1934
H. M. Shaw	1937

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BANKS

The first bank in Dunbar was began in 1839, by Ruth & Foley. It's home was in the Cray building, back of the B. & O. Station. Six months after it was started, Mr. Ruth sold his interest to Mr. Kimball and the name was changed to Kimball & Foley, Inc. (1891)

The Dunbar Bank, Ltd., began business in the Patterson building where Ray Holsing now lives. In 1896 the bank was moved to the Martin building on Woodvale Street. In December 1902 it was moved to the new brick addition of the same building directly on the corner. On February 1, 1905, the name was changed to the First National Bank of Dunbar, and the capital increased to \$50,000.00. The following were directors:

T. B. Palmer, President
S. G. Valentine, Vice Pres.
C. D. Kimball, Cashier
S. H. Patterson
J. S. Carroll
John Wishart
E. C. Wilson

On June 27, 1906, the bank moved to the bank building on Connellsville Street and purchased the building from J. N. Burhans.

In the spring of 1901, the site of the Central Bank was a strawberry patch. Here C. E. Hanson built the Central Bank, which was opened in December, 1901.

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HOTELS

The first hotel in the borough was the house on Railroad Street now owned by John Diggs. This house was built by Mr. Hardy early in the settlement of the town. The next hotel was a three story frame building about where Mr. Smith's house now stands. This was known as the Old Dunbar House. The next hotel was known as the Mahaney Hotel and stood across the tracks from the B. & O. station. The Old Dunbar House was burned in 1893, and the Mahaney Hotel in 1896.

The new Dunbar House was opened in 1897 by John J. McFarland. The building belonged to James I. Feather, who remodeled it at that time. Mr. McFarland was the proprietor until 1899, when he sold to Dull & Gray. In 1903, William Dull sold to Howard Miner, who also purchased the building from James I. Feather. In 1907 Harry Van Gorder became the proprietor, selling in 1910 to Tony Bufano. Bufano & Reed became the proprietors. The building was burned in 1918, and the hotel was moved to the DeOre building.

The Central Hotel was built by David C. Foltz in 1893, and John J. McFarland moving from the Dunbar House in 1899. In August of that year, D. C. Foltz became the proprietor, followed by E. H. Abraham in 1901, Litman & Abraham in 1902, Frank J. McFarland in 1905 and Howard Clark from 1911 to 1913.

The DeOre building became a hotel and was run by Guy Corrado, until 1920.

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BOROUGH OFFICERS & SCHOOL DIRECTORS

<u>1834</u>			
Burgess	D. K. Cameron	<u>Council</u>	<u>School Board</u>
Constable	Ashford Gilpin	John G. Martin	John Taylor
Tax Collector	Frank Doonan	John Malone	Lewis Baer
Assessor	S. B. Lehman	R. W. Clark	Thos. Renner
		David Jacobs	
<u>1835</u>			
Burgess	D. K. Cameron	John G. Martin	John Taylor
Constable	Ashford Gilpin	John Malone	David Williams
Tax Col.	Samuel Wilson	David Jacobs	Lewis Baer
Assessor	Frank Victor	R. W. Clark	
<u>1836</u>			
Burgess	D. K. Cameron	David Jacobs	David Williams
Constable	Ashford Gilpin	Lewis Baer	D. A. Lyers
Tax Col.	Samuel Wilson		Andrew Wishart
Assessor	Frank Victor		
<u>1837</u>			
Burgess	D. K. Cameron	David Jacobs	David Lyers
Constable	Ashford Gilpin	Lewis Baer	Andrew Wishart
Tax Col.	Peter V. Swope		David Williams
Assessor	Frank Victor		