

HISTORY
OF THE
HAYS FAMILY

OF
PLUM RUN VALLEY

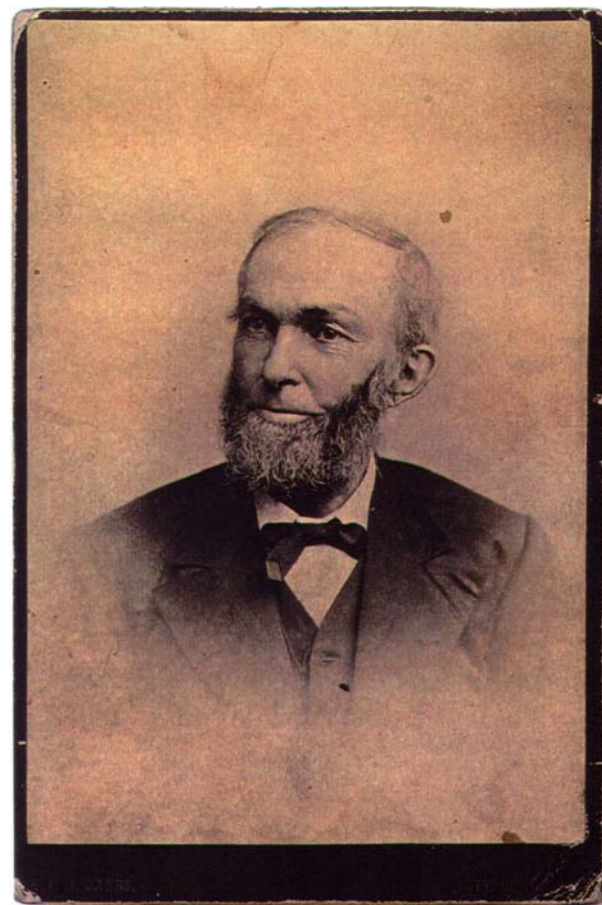
WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

FROM
1775 TO 1881

BY
REV. ISAAC N. HAYS.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

1881



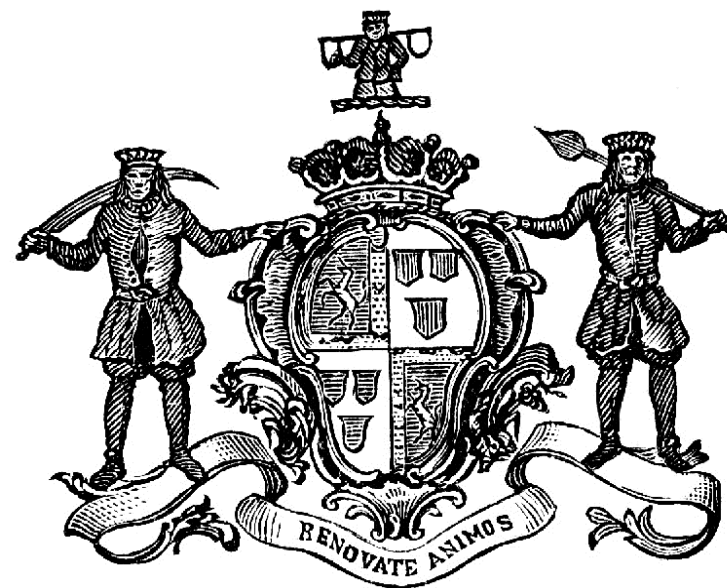
ISAAC N. HAYS

PREFACE

For historical purposes, this reproduction of the original 1881 publishing has the original spelling, grammar, size and general appearance. The Forward was added by the author's brother, George P. Hays at a later date. Photos have been added for this publishing. Reproduced by Kathryn Davis and Lee Cole, great grandchildren of the author's daughter, Flora Bell Hays Smyers. If your branch of the family has a photo that could be added, please contact us.

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FORWARD



DENVER, COLO., JUNE 1, 1883. *To those whose veins have the blood of Scotland's Hay:*

While visiting at the house of Mr. J. B. Vroom, of this city, he showed me an old Scotch book which gave the coat-of-arms and some account of the Scotch clans. One of these was of the clan Hay. From that tribe it seems reasonably certain our family is descended. Thinking it would add to the interest of the family history of brother Isaac, I had a wood-cut made of the coat-of-arms, and this copy of the account given in that old book, printed in such shape as to be easily fastened into the pamphlets he has already distributed. Please accept this as a token of my Scotch friendship for my blood kindred. GEO. P. HAYS.

HAY, EARL OF KINNOUL.

This noble family is a branch of the illustrious family of Errol, and is sprung from Sir William Hay, ancestor of the house of Leys, who was second son of Sir David, and brother German of Sir Gilbert Hay of Errol, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. From him was lineally descended Sir Edmund Hay of Melginch, who made a considerable figure in the reign of king James VI. He was father of

Sir Peter, the father of Sir Patrick, who was in much estimation with king James IV. George, his second son, being, by the care of his father, well brought up, was, for the improvement of his education, sent to France, where he spent some years under the tuition of the learned Edmund Hay, his uncle: soon after his return, being about twenty one years of age, he was introduced to the court of king James VI. (of England) by his kinsman James Hay, viscount Doncaster, and earl of Carlisle; and in a very short time raised to be one of the gentlemen of his majesty's bedchamber, and had a gift of the Carthusian priory of Perth.

He was by the said king preferred to the office of clerk register, in 1616, and in 1622, made lord high chancellor of Scotland; in which post he was continued by king Charles I. who esteeming him a wise and able servant, worthy of the trust reposed in him, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of viscount Dupplin, and Earl of Kinnoull; and the chancellor's place he kept till his death, December 16, 1634, being the space of fourteen years. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, and by her had issue Sir Peter, who died unmarried; and George, his successor; and a daughter, lady Margaret, married to Alexander Lindsay, lord Spinzy. He was succeeded by his only surviving son,

George, second earl, who was made captain of the yeomen of the guard to Charles I. and one of his privy council; and upon the breaking out of the war in that reign, he applied himself to the king's service with great courage and constancy; but lost most of his estate in pursuit of his loyalty and duty to his majesty, in which he continued to the end of his life. He married lady Ann, eldest daughter of William, the seventh earl of Moreton, and had issue by her a son, William, and two daughters, lady Mary, married to William earl Marshal; and lady Catharine, to Sir James Baird of Auchmedden.

William, who succeeded his said father, and was third earl, marrying to his second wife, lady Elizabeth, daughter of James, earl of Salisbury, by her had issue two sons, George his successor, and William; and dying in 1677, was succeeded by his eldest son, George, fourth earl of Kinnoull, who died in Hungary, 1687, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

William, fifth earl, who dying a bachelor in 1709, the honour descended to Thomas Hay of Balhusy, near Perth, the next male heir.

Which Thomas, fifth earl, was the brother and heir of George Hay of Belhusy, son of Peter Hay of the same place, third son of Sir Patrick Hay of Melginch, and brother of George, first earl of Kinnoull, and so succeeding, was

elected one of the fifteen peers in the third and fourth British parliaments. In 1715 he was committed to Edinburgh castle, as a person concerned in the rebellion, but was soon after released without trial. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Drummond, viscount Strathallan, and had issue by her three sons and two daughters; lady Mary, married to John Erskine, the last earl of Mar; and lady Elizabeth, to James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield. The youngest son, colonel John Hay of Cromlich, married Marjory, daughter of David Murray, viscount Stormont. In 1715 he followed the pretender from Scotland, who gave him the title of earl of Inverness; William, the second, died without issue; and

George-Henry, the eldest, viscount Dupplin, in 1711, and in his father's life-time, was one of the tellers of the exchequer, and created a peer of Great Britain by queen Anne, being then representative for Fowey in Cornwall.

In 1718 he succeeded his father as seventh earl of Kinnoull, and was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, where he resided till 1727. In 1709, he married lady Abigail Harley, youngest daughter of Robert, earl of Oxford, and by her, who died July 15, 1750, had issue four sons and six daughters, ladies Margaret, Elizabeth, Anne, Abigail and Henrietta, married July 30, 1754, to Robert Roper of Trimden, in the county of Durham, L. L. D., and lady Mary, the wife of Dr. John Hume, bishop of Salisbury. The sons were Thomas, viscount Dupplin; Robert, the second son, who took the name and arms of Drummond, as heir of entail to his great grandfather, William Drummond, viscount Strathallan, and being a chaplain to his majesty, was in 1748 elected bishop of St. Asaph, and in the same year married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol, merchant in London, and has issue six sons and one daughter. In 1761, he was elected bishop of Salisbury, and the same year archbishop of York, and sworn of the privy council; John, rector of Epworth in the county of Lincoln, died unmarried in 1751; and Henry Edward was consul general in Portugal, in May 1754, and in 1762, plenipotentiary to the same king; who married Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, merchant in London, by whom he has three sons and three daughters. His lordship dying the 29th of June 1758, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas, the eighth and present earl, who was a commissioner of the revenue in Ireland, after which he was a commissioner of the board of trade in England, one of the lords of the treasury, and a member in the three parliaments for the town of Cambridge, in the two last of which he had been chairman of the committee of privileges and elections. In December 1755, he was made joint pay-master of the forces with the earl of Darlington. His lordship is a privy counsellor, recorder of Cambridge, and chancellor of the university of St. Andrews. In 1757, he was appointed first lord of trade; and in 1759, ambassador to the king of Portugal. He was soon afterwards

appointed chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster; but resigned all his employments in November 1762. In June 1741, he married Constantia, daughter of John Kirle Ernle, of Whetham, in Wiltshire, Esq; she died June 29, 1753, without surviving issue.

TITLES.] The right honorable Thomas Hay, earl of Kin-noul, viscount Dupplin, and baron of Kinfauns, in Scotland ; (and baron Hay of Pedwarden in England.)

CREATIONS.] Lord Hay of Kinfauns, and viscount Dupplin in Perthshire, 4 May 1627, earl of Kinnoul in the same county, 25 May 1633, by king Charles I. (and baron Hay of Pedwarden, in the county of Hereford, 31 December 1711, the 10th of queen Ann.)

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1st and 4th sapphire, a unicorn rampant pearl, armed, maimed, and unguled topaz, within a border of the last, charged with eight half thistles emerald, and as many half roses ruby, joined together by way of party per pale, given to the family when created earl, as a coat of augmentation, the unicorn and border being part of the royal achievement, and the thistles and roses conjoined, representing the union of the two kingdoms in the person of king James VI. The 2d and 3d pearl, three escutcheons ruby, for the name of Hay.

CREST.] On a wreath, a countryman couped at the knees, vested in grey, his waistcoat ruby, and bonnet sapphire, bearing on his right shoulder an ox yoke proper.

SUPPORTERS.] TWO Countrymen habited as the crest, the dexter holding over his shoulder the cutter of a plough, and the sinister the paddle, both proper. MOTTO.] Renovate animos.

CHIEF SEATS] At Dupplin and Balhousie, adjoining, in Perthshire; and at Brodesworth in Yorkshire.

GENERAL HISTORY

To be born of honorable, and above all, christian parentage, is a very great privilege.

No influences ever brought to bear upon the character of the individual are so potential as those which circle around the cradle of our existence. It is true, there are those who seem to have reached beyond their opportunities and come up out of the social and spiritual degradation which meet them in the dawn of their existence, but to battle through life with anti-natal tendencies to evil, and with appetites and passions inherited from parents, involves a heroism and a pertinacity in the way of effort, for which but few are equal. Many a dark shadow in the history of families can be traced back for generations. The blood has been poisoned at the fountain. On the contrary, what a privilege to stand in the line of God's covenant blessing—to be dedicated to God in christian baptism in early childhood—to be constantly surrounded by christian influences, which make to our eternal well being. In these respects the family circle whose history I propose to write, occupied a conspicuous position. As far back as history or even tradition will carry us, our ancestors have been an honest, industrious, God-fearing people. If any one has ever fallen into public disgrace or subjected himself to the penalties of the law, or even openly denied the fundamental truths of our holy religion, the fact has never come to our knowledge, but on the contrary, for at least five generations, this people almost without an exception have been walking in the fear of God and adorning their christian profession, while many of them have, from time to time, occupied more or less conspicuous positions as office-bearers or efficient workers in the vineyard of our Lord.

It is in part to glorify the grace of God in this regard, that I have undertaken to write this history. Is it not worth while for us to put on record how faithfully God has, in us, fulfilled his covenant; that instead of the fathers he has called into His kingdom their sons, and instead of the mothers the daughters, so that with fondest anticipations we may look forward to a grand family reunion, where parting shall be no more.

Then again, there are those who feel a great interest in knowing and preserving the history of those from whom we have received the breath of life, and with whom we feel it to be an honor to be connected. Indeed it is a very great grief to some of us that we cannot trace back the history of our ancestors further than it is possible to do, and that others may not feel the same regret to the same extent, we have taken up the pen of the historian.

NAME

It is supposed that almost every name originated in some historical incident, honorable or otherwise. It may not be possible in every instance to point out the circumstance which gave birth to a particular name, but even where this can not be done, often the known significance of the name points out the nature of the circumstances with which in its origin it must have been associated, and in other instances the whole history in connection with the origin of a name has been distinctly preserved. This is happily true of the name most prominent in this history.

“It is said that in the reign of Kenneth III, about 980, the Danes having invaded Scotland, were encountered by that king near Lancarty, in Perthshire. The Scots at first gave way and fled through a narrow pass where they were stopped by a countryman of great strength and courage, and his two sons, with no other weapons than the yokes of their plows. Upbraiding the fugitives for their cowardice, he succeeded in rallying them, and the battle being resumed, the Danes were defeated. After the victory was obtained the old man, lying on the ground, wounded and fatigued cried “*Hay! Hay!*” which word became the surname of his posterity, and the king, as a reward for his signal service, gave him as much land in the carse of Gowrie as a falcon should fly over before it settled, and a falcon being accordingly let off flew over an extent of ground six miles in length, afterwards called Errol, and lighted on a stone, still called “falcon stone” The king also assigned three shields or escutcheons for the arms of the family, to intimate that the father and the two sons had been the three fortunate shields of Scotland.” *

It thus appears that the name Hay originated in Scotland just nine

hundred years ago, in connection with one of the most heroic efforts ever put forth on Scottish soil, and so recognized by the king himself in the bestowment of a reward involving an immense tract of land in the Gowric district, the very garden spot in Scotland. The pluck and daring and even stubborn resistance shown by this supreme grandfather of the Hayses, may, in part, account, for the fact that none of the name have ever been known to submit gracefully to a defeat except when they could not help it.

The s, at the end of the name, is an Irish suffix. Those coming to this land direct from Scotland for the most part retain the name in its original form, while the Scotch-Irish nearly all add the s. The different methods of spelling it is purely a matter of taste. Children in the same family often differ in this regard.

From this history it is quite apparent that no one was ever dishonored by this name, until they dishonored the name.

Our ancestors belonged to that noble stock of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who, worn out with the persecutions engendered by Charles II and James II, in their attempts to establish Episcopacy instead of Presbyterianism in Scotland, passed over to the north of Ireland, bearing with them in the one hand the Bible and the Confession of Faith, and in the other the old National Covenant, over which they had sworn to be faithful to their religious convictions. This change in location on the part of our Presbyterian forefathers, although promising well at first, did not in the end meet their expectations, and hence we find that during the later half of the eighteenth century, great numbers of them came to this country, many of whom came directly to Western Pennsylvania, and here laid broad and deep the foundations of our American Presbyterian Zion, among whom was our worthy ancestor, of whom I have now to speak.

* Quote from the origin and signification of Scottish surname, Clifford Stanley Sims.

JOHN HAYS

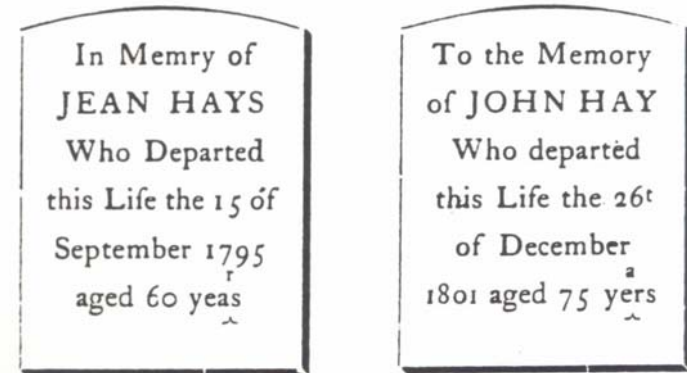
And family emigrated to this country from Lismore, Londonderry County, Ireland* about the year A. D. 1775. His family consisted of himself and five boys, the eldest of whom at the time was twenty-two and the youngest nine. The second son, John,

name-sake of his father, as we shall see, did not accompany his father and brothers, but it is presumed remained with the friends of his deceased mother, and probably became heir to their estate inasmuch as it has come down to us through tradition that he died possessed of a large fortune. Of the father but little is known except that he came to this country a widower and settled on Plum Run, and taking up in his own name a tract of land containing some 419 acres, which is called in the patent Hayfield. This patent, which was not lifted until April, 1794, covered what was afterwards known as the Anderson, Halft and Ramsey properties, the old homestead being on the Anderson tract, where Mrs. Daniel Quivy now resides.

The evidence that John Hays, Sen. came to this country a widower, are the facts that not a word is known of his first wife, by whom his children were born, and that all the earlier legal papers were signed by himself alone, while the later ones have both his name and his wife Jean attached to them. Who this Jean was, where she came from and when they were married, no one seems to know. All that we have been able to gather in relation to her, is that when it was necessary to join her husband in perfecting a deed or other legal documents, she made her mark, not being able to write, and that at her death, which took place September 15th, 1795, manifestly soon after they were married, she was buried in Chartiers graveyard.

John Hays lived in the bounds of Dr. McMillan's church, in which he was, doubtless, a communing member, and at his death, which took place December 26th, 1801, his remains were placed along side of those of his wife. Their grave-stones stand about fifty feet below the fence, almost in a direct line with the north end of the Chartiers church. Each grave has a head-stone, but there is but one foot-stone, the initials of both names being the same. The inscriptions are as follows, viz:

*Sec Power of Attorney, Recorder's Office, book W, 120. Washington.



Previous to his death, John Hays had made a will, in which Craig Richie, Esq., was appointed executor, and directed that his real estate should be divided and disposed of as follows, viz : The upper hundred acres was to go to his youngest son Samuel, which was afterwards purchased by John Halft, some time in the year 1820. The remainder of the estate was to be divided between his eldest son William and John his second son, still in Ireland. In the distribution, the old homestead or Anderson portion, fell to John, to whom after sale had been made, the proceeds were sent, and the other or Ramsey part being sold was distributed as directed in the will, to the heirs of William Hays, the father having died before the distribution of the estate had been made.

Of the five sons of John Hays, all of whom were as we have seen, of Irish nativity, William was born March 1st, 1753 ; John, April 15th, 1756 ; Robert, September 12th, 1758 ; James, December 10th, 1762 ; and Samuel, February 27th, 1776.

As William, the eldest son is our paternal grandfather, it is of him we desire more particularly to speak so far as this generation of our ancestors is concerned. Having reached his majority before he came to this country, William took possession in his own name of a tract of land about one mile further up the Plum Run valley, containing about 441 acres, which he saw fit to designate in his patent obtained June 3rd, Haywood.

Some time after William Hays had secured the patent for his land, probably about the year 1793, he married Miss Jane Henderson.

Whether the Hayses and the Hendersons had been acquainted in the old country or only formed acquaintance after they met in the then wilds of Western Pennsylvania, we cannot tell, but be this as it may, an event occurred about this time in connection with the Hendersons, which drew forth from their friends no small amount of sympathy, and no doubt changed, to a large extent, the whole of their future history. They had formerly resided in south-eastern Pennsylvania, in the great Cumberland Valley, not far from the town of Green-castle. Hoping to better their situation, although then considered wealthy, they sold their possessions there, taking therefor what was called "Federal Script," which was then regarded as the best of the money in circulation, and started west. When they had reached the end of their journey they found to their infinite horror find amazement that the money for which they had exchanged their lands had lost all its commercial value, and was, in fact, worth no more than so much paper.

Owing to this fact the greater part of the Henderson family felt compelled to push on still farther west and settled near Cadiz, Ohio, in the vicinity of which many of their descend-ants still reside.

The sympathy for at least one member of this family, as we have seen, took a more substantial form, and William and Jane set up house-keeping on the Haywood tract, their house occupying a position a little to the north of the house now owned by their great grandsons, William and Franklin Hays. In this house was born unto them in the almost incredibly short space of eleven years, no less than eight children,—four sons and four daughters. For the time being every thing seemed to be prosperous, and this young husband and wife looked forward to a bright and joyous future. But alas, there came a day when the dark clouds gathered thick and fast around their dwelling. The father and third son Isaac and third daughter Catharine were stricken down with dysentery, that disease which has proved so fatal in the history of our connections, leaving the mother in charge of a whole house full of very little children. The father and son both died on October 26th, 1805 and the daughter October 27th, 1805, the remains of all of whom lie in the south-east corner of the Miller's Run grave-yard, the spot being distinctly marked by a broad, flat tombstone. Most nobly did this stricken mother meet her responsibilities to herself and her children until by and by she was

united in marriage to one Henry McAfee, by whom she had one child, Rachel, who afterwards married a Lutheran minister by the name of Rev. G. O. Wenzel, late of Warren, Pa.

This second marriage of Mrs. Jane Hays, was it was thought in many respects, an unfortunate one. Be this as it may, it necessarily threw the surviving children of her first husband on their own resources at a very early age, and the wonder is that under the circumstances, they all turned out so well.

Two or three incidents are related of grandfather William Hays, which are not only interesting in themselves but strikingly illustrate the character of the times in which he lived and the estimate put upon him by the community with which he was surrounded. It is a well known fact that until about the year 1780 the inhabitants of this part of Pennsylvania lived, for the most part, in what was called forts or block-houses, one of which stood about a mile south-west of where Miller's Run Church now stands. These block-houses, by and by, became over crowded and the people began to think that it was about time for these frequent incursions on the part of the Indians across the Ohio river should cease. To this end a company of horsemen was formed, of which grand father was elected captain, and a determined effort made to pursue and punish these raiding Indian parties, so that hereafter they would remain on their own side of the river. Before the company had got near to the river they met several parties of Indians with whom they had several quite severe skirmishes, but when they got closer to the river, to their surprise, they met the enemy in great force, and before they were fully aware of their situation they were completely surrounded. The captain, realizing their situation, called his men together and told them the facts in the case, and that to attempt to oppose such overwhelming odds in a regular pitched battle was to insure the scalping of every man in the company, and that their only hope was for each man to take care of himself and endeavor to force the lines of the enemy as best he could. Grandfather, at the time, was riding a very fleet and spirited young gray mare, which the moment the signal was given and she felt the pressure of his spurs, carried him through the lines with almost the swiftness of a deer, he suffering no injury whatever, except the loss of two of his front teeth, knocked out by a spent musketball which lodged in his mouth, doing no other harm. So much did he appreciate the gallantry of his noble

steed, that while she was living she was the subject of most special regard, and at death he would not allow a hair on her back or a shoe on her feet to be disturbed in any way whatever.

Some time after this, when the country had become better organized, grandfather was appointed Justice of the Peace. One morning as the good house lady was engaged, with her sleeves rolled up, kneading her dough, a company came riding up to the door on the gallop, and hailing the good lady, inquired if the Esquire was at home. Receiving an affirmative response they dismounted, and the Justice being called in, two of them were married, and so far as known, the primitive character of the ceremony had no injurious effect on the half kneaded dough, nor had the industrious habits of the good house-wife an injurious effect upon the "twain which had been made one." At least old Ephe Johnston, as he was afterwards called, became the father of a large and promising family.

It is also pleasant to note the fact that our worthy ancestor was a warm and enthusiastic friend and supporter of Miller Run Church. It is said that none in the bounds of the congregation felt more interest or worked more laboriously to give efficiency and success to this their new enterprise, and he and his two children were probably among the very first to be buried in what is now called the old Miller's Run graveyard.

Grandfather William Hays was carried away so suddenly that no disposition was made of his estate. His widow, however, administered, as she had a right to do. It was amicably agreed that the northern portion of his farm, containing 95 acres, should go to the eldest daughter Jane. The portion lying immediately south-east, containing — acres, went to William the eldest son. The central portion, lying a little south-of-west, containing — acres, went to John and the extreme southern portion, containing — acres, to the youngest son Robert, while Nancy, the only other surviving child, received her portion in money, which money came out of the estate of their grand-father, as already indicated. Of course each one inheriting a portion of the real estate had to pay their mother, or rather their step-father, the customary dowry during her natural life, the step-father claiming and securing it under a law-suit, to the very great grief and mortification of the children.

As it is with these brothers and sisters and their descendants that

we have more especially to do, we proceed to give their histories in detail, in the order of their seniority:

WILLIAM HAYS' CHILDREN.

Jane was born November 4th, 1794 ; William, March 26th, 1796 ; Nancy, March 25th, 1798 ; John, July 14th, 1799 ; Isaac, March 15th, 1801,—died October 26th, 1805 ; Catharine, August 29th, 1802,—died October 24th, 1805 ; Robert was born May 12th, 1804, and Catharine, December 15th, 1805—died September 4th, 1806.

As Isaac and the two Catharines died in their infancy, their histories belong to the hereafter—their crowns were reached without a conflict. Of the five children who reached maturity, Jane was the eldest.

THE WATSON FAMILY.

Thomas Watson and Jane Hays were married February 16th, 1815. to whom were born ten children, viz : James, January 27th, 1816,—died November 6th, 1825 ; Eliza Jane, October 30th, 1817; Martha, September 29th, 1819 ; William Hays, March 20th, 1822 ; Nancy, May 13th, 1824 ; Mary Ann, December 27th, 1826 ; John, January 19th, 1829 ; Catharine, August 7th, 1831 ; James F., November 3d, 1833 ; Rachel, November 12th, 1835,—died September 13th, 1845. This husband and wife for a while after marriage lived in Cannonsburg, he pursuing his vocation as a blacksmith, but by and by they moved to their farm in the country, which the mother, as we have seen, inherited from her father's estate. Aunt Watson was tall and slender, and apparently of delicate constitution. But although she often complained, and probably was not entirely well for forty years previous to her death, her endurance was marvelous. Again and again would she bend under disease, from which there seemed to be scarcely the hope of recovery, but owing to the wonderful recuperative power in her system, she would soon be about her accustomed duties in connection with her family. In her christian character she was very decided, but not outwardly demonstrative. In early life she united with the Seceder Church near Cannonsburg, then under the care of Dr. Ramsey, this being the choice of her husband, and although she sounded no trumpet, all knew just where she stood on all moral questions, and in her example

and precepts her children had an invaluable legacy, the full measure of which in molding their characters, will never be known until the last day shall reveal it. In her family and domestic relations she was not without her trials, but she bore them with great meekness, and seldom or ever spoke of them except to her most intimate and confidential friend. She lived to see her children grow up to usefulness and respectability, and at the good old age of 81, like a summer's cloud she passed away. Her children rise to call her blessed.

The eldest and youngest of her children, James and Rachel, died in their youth. Of the former we know nothing except that when quite a child lie fell into a well, from the shock and injury of which he never fully recovered, and by and by died with a disease of the lungs.

Rachel died of dysentery after one week's sickness, during which time she suffered the most excruciating pain. In many respects her death-bed religious exercises were amongst the most remarkable I have ever witnessed, especially in one so young. Although not yet ten years of age, during her brief respites from pain she sung and quoted the Psalms and called up the promises of God with marvelous freedom, and talked of the glorious hereafter and her personal interest in Christ, with an intelligence and enthusiasm, which for one of her years, was simply surprising. But her passage through the valley of the shadow of death was as brief as it was glorious. After a week of terrible suffering, it was noticed that about midnight all pain subsided. The death angel stood at the door, and in the early twilight of September 13th, 1845, her spirit fled.

Four of this family, viz: Eliza Jane, Martha, Nancy and Mary Ann have never married. The three elder, often by turns, assisted in the households of their brothers, but for the most part it devolved upon them to preside in the old home and look after its interest and to do what they could to smooth the pathway of their parents when life's shadows began to lengthen.

MaryAnn received a good education, having graduated in Olome Institute, in Cannonsburg, in 1849, and for some fourteen or fifteen years taught school, most of the time in the fourth ward, Pittsburg. She was enthusiastic in her professional work, and very successful, but there came a day when, perhaps through over exertion, complications were brought on, which very materially effected her health and

compelled her to give up the work of a teacher. Since then she has been living at home with her other sisters, where she is doing what she can to help on the work of her Master. Three of these sisters for a long while have been consistent members of the U. P. Church, of Cannonsburg, while Martha, has, in like manner, been a member of the Reformed or Covenant Church, near the old home. Some five or six years ago having become tired of the management of the out-door work of a farm, these sisters bought a house in the west end of Cannonsburg, where they live in quiet comfort, honored and respected by all who know them.

WILLIAM H. WATSON,

The eldest living son, began to do for himself very soon after he reached maturity, and for a year or two lived on a rented farm near the old homestead. Having the offer of a position on the farm of Mr. Thomas Henderson, (brother to his grand-mother Hays,) near Cadiz, Ohio, he accepted the position, and with a two horse load of goods and about \$250 in money he entered the state of Ohio. Since then he has been greatly prospered in his worldly business. He now owns two very fine farms near New Athens, Ohio, where, happy as a king, he is always glad to welcome his old friends.

On the 9th of August, 1853, he was married to Miss Jane Hammond, by whom he had one daughter, Martha Jane, born July 15th, 1854, who was afterwards married to Joseph McKee, February 19th, 1874. Mr. & Mrs. McKee own property and live near to Cadiz, and are the happy parents of two children, viz : Charles Osker, born November 16th, 1874, and Frank Edgar, born April 3d, 1878.

William Watson's first wife lived less than a year after her marriage, departing this life July 31st, 1854, only two weeks after the birth of her first child. On the 5th of March, 1857, Wm. Watson was married to his second wife, Miss Sarah Ann Boggs, by whom he has had seven children, viz : Sarah Margaret, born June 4th, 1858, and died October 22d, 1863 ; Mary Boggs, born December 27th, 1859, and died October 22d, 1863 ; John Hammond, born May 31st, 1861 ; Ada Marshall, September 8th, 1863 ; Anna Agnes, October 9th, 1866 ; Flora Alice, born July 20th, 1868, and Elizabeth May, June 20th, 1871. The parents in this family and the two eldest living daughters are communing members in the U. P. Church, of N. Athens, and the

father is also a ruling elder and an honored member of the Board of Trustees of the College in that place.

JOHN WATSON,

Like his brother, commenced life in Pennsylvania, but the greater part of his prosperity has been reached in the state of Ohio. He now owns some 160 acres of land near Fairpoint P. O., but his place of doing business is St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. On the 18th of December, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hammond, of St. Clairsville, by whom he has had four children, viz : James Hays, born February 5th, 1870; William Waddle, August 6th, 1871 ; Ella Jane, September 9th, 1873, and John Walter, November 12th, 1879, all of whom, so far as is known, are living and promising well for the future. John Watson is a communing member and a ruling elder in Unity U. P. Church, and although he never received more than an ordinary English education, he has a good command of language, and often speaks effectively in public upon questions in regard to which the people feel a general interest.

CATHARINE WATSON

Was married to William Asher Herriott, December 30th, 1858. to whom there have been born seven children, viz: David, December 18th, 1859; George Watson, June 4th, 1862; Emma Jane, August 30th, 1864 ; Charles Clark, February 9th, 1866 ; William Asher, August 1st, 1868; Frank Elmer, May 15th, 1870, and Walter Hays, October 13th, 1876.

Mr. Herriott owns a fine farm near Oakdale. Allegheny county, Pa., the coal underneath which he has just sold at a very high figure. This, of course, will put him in very easy circumstances. Mr. Herriott has quite a reputation as a sheep breeder and is said to have one of the finest flocks in the state, for which he has drawn quite a number of premiums at state and county fairs. Both he and his wife are members of Bethany Presbyterian Church, near where they live. All their children are living and promise well for the future.

CAPT. JAMES F. WATSON,

The youngest son, after teaching school for a while entered the Union army as a private in the 98th regiment of Ohio volunteers, September, 1862, where he remained, occupying various positions until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of service as captain, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, December, 1865. Besides participating in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., Resaca, Ga., with several smaller engagements around Atlanta, Ga., he was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, after which, by order of the War Department, he was transferred to Memphis, Tenn., soon after which the war closed and he returned to his home. Just before he entered the army, on August 13th, 1862, he was married to Miss Margaret C. Winder, of North Lewisburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, by whom he has had two children, viz : Warren F., born April 26th, 1867, died Sept. 1st, 1867, and Lydia Clara, born Oct. 10th, 1871, died Jan. 27th, 1875. He now owns property and is a successful businessman in Dunreith, Ind., being both R. R. agent and a grain dealer in that place. He is a ruling elder, and both he and his wife are teachers in the Sabbath school of the U. P. Church.

It will thus be seen that James Watson has had a very checkered

history. His experience in the army is full of touching and heroic incidents and hair-breadth escapes, but I doubt not the saddest hour of all was when he was called to follow his loved ones, one after another, to the silent grave. There are sorrows—dark, thick clouds which God’s own hand alone can crimson with light and love.

WILLIAM HAYS.

William Hays, eldest son of William Hays, Sr., was tall and slender in his appearance and of delicate constitution, suffering not unfrequently with severe spells of sickness arising from a disordered liver. As we have seen, he inherited the old homestead, a property which has been held in the name of Wm. Hays for four generations and with the exception of a few years, during which it was in the name of John Hays, was never held in any other name. About the year 1819 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Irwin, by whom he had six children, viz : Henderson, born March 29th, 1821 ; Margaret Jane, December 15th, 1823 ; John, November, 1825 ; Catharine, April 27th, 1827 ; William Baird, October 26th, 1830, and David Irwin, September 2d, 1832.

William Hays, owing to his delicate health and his inability to endure severe labor, often taught in the district school, in which capacity there are many still living who have a very vivid recollection of him. He was a godly man and brought up his family in the fear of God, and it is believed that he, his brother John, Price Cornwell and John McClelland were the first avowed temperance men in the community, and in order to carry out their temperance views and prevent the necessity of taking the bottle into the harvest field, for years they were accustomed to cut their harvest together, doing all the work on the four farms themselves, their anti-temperance neighbors being unwilling to assist them in any way whatever.

On the 7th of March, 1833, his wife died in child-bearing, leaving the care of a very little and helpless family to the father, who himself was at this time exceedingly delicate. After two or three very severe spells of sickness, he was laid on a bed of death. His liver seemed to have become thoroughly disorganized, and although he suffered but very little pain, all efforts looking to permanent relief

proved utterly abortive, and on the afternoon of the 29th of August, 1835, he passed away in the triumphs of a glorious faith. Just a short time before his death, he sang very sweetly and apparently with great enthusiasm, that beautiful hymn in which these words occur :

**“Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,” &c.**

The death of these parents, of course, made it necessary for the family to scatter. The two daughters, Margaret, or Peggy Jane, as she was called, and Catharine, went to live with their uncle on their mother’s side, Samuel Brice. The two youngest sons went to their uncle John Hays, in whose house all the boys were understood to have a home, but Henderson and John although quite young, worked out from place to place, so as much as possible to care for themselves. In the future of this family we see how God fulfills his covenant in caring for the seed of his people. Although in one sense cast out, they were not forsaken. God remembered his covenant and blessed them.

WILLIAM HAYS’ CHILDREN.

Henderson, the eldest son after spending a year or two in the employment of his uncle, John Hays, and other neighbors, went to live with Goodman Coulter, who at that time was carrying on a large milling and flouring business, on Miller’s Run, eight or ten miles west of Pittsburgh. When Mr. Coulter put his fine, six horse team, by which his flour was transported to Pittsburgh, into the care of his new hand, Henderson Hays was scarcely able to put the harness on the horse’s backs, but so wisely and carefully did he manage his employer’s business that he very soon won his utmost respect, and confidence which he fully retains until this day.

On the 13th of October, 1842, he was married to Mr. Coulter’s eldest daughter, Olivia, by whom he had three children, viz: Euphemia Elizabeth, born April 6th, 1845; Cynthia Annetta, August 29th, 1846, and Mary Teresa, July 20th, 1851, all of whom are comfortably married, viz: Euphemia Elizabeth, to John Caldwell. January 24th, 1872. These young people are comfortably located near

Uniontown, Ohio, where they are walking in the ways of their father, adorning their christian profession, and as yet have no family.

Cynthia Annetta was married to John Taylor Gillespy, August 23d, 1876, and lives near Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa. Mr. Gillespy owns a fine property, is an elder in the U. P. Church, near where he lives, and was a delegate to the U. P. General Assembly in 1881, and in every respect seems a well-to-do, conscientious christian man. They have one child, viz : Alphriso Hays, born January 13th, 1878.

Mary Taressa was married to Robert E. Dool, December 18th, 1874, and now lives near Millersburg, Mercer county, Illinois. They have two children, viz : Gertrude, born, March 25th, 1875, and Henry Coulter Hays, March, 1877.

Henderson's first wife only lived with him some ten years, and on the 18th of September, 1852, died in the faith of the gospel. Her remains lie in the graveyard, in connection with Crab Apple church, Ohio.

On the 30th of March, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Downing, by whom he has had five children, viz : William Goodman, born July 27th, 1855 ; John Downing, January 25th, 1857 ; Irwin Lee, October 25th, 1858 ; Olivia Ella, February 8th, 1852,—died September 23rd, 1863 and Lena May, born February 25th, 1867.

For some years after the first marriage, this family lived near the pike not far from Mr. Coulter's, but after some time, Henderson moved to Ohio, where he bought property. He now lives within a few miles of Uniontown, Belmont county, Ohio, in the bounds of the Old Crab Apple congregation, or which he has long been a consistent, energetic and liberal hearted member, being actively engaged in Sabbath school work, and whatever tends to build up the cause of the Master. That he has not long since been elected a ruling elder, is a surprise to all but those who know the inside history of that congregation. From what we could gather he stands second to none in that church—has an exceedingly comfortable home and surroundings, and is, I think, very happy in all his domestic relations.

Margaret Jane and Catherine went with their uncle Brice to the state of Ohio many years ago, where Margaret married John Hannah of Savanna, Ashland county, Ohio, December 16th, 1854, by whom she has had three children, viz : Mary Elizabeth, born November 17th, 1846, and died August 5th, 1875 ; William A., born December

25th, 1851, and James Irwin, May 22d, 1854.

Mrs. Hannah died June 20th, 1864. Of the history of this family I have been able to get but little information, but from what I have learned, am led to believe that like most of their kindred, they constituted a thoroughly consecrated household, and continue to adorn their christian profession.

Catherine never married and continues to live with her brother-in-law, John Hannah.

John was greatly afflicted, being almost deaf, from early childhood, as a result of scarlet fever. It is said he never heard a prayer in his life. When comparatively young he went west, where he married Miss Eliza Wharton, August 17th, 1852, by whom he had two children, viz : Samuel H., born July 1st, 1853, and Luratta, born November 10th, 1856.

John died of typhoid fever, August 16th, 1878. His wife and two children live in Belle Centre, Ohio, where I believe they own property, and are living comparatively comfortable. Mrs. Hays is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William Baird went west early in life and was almost lost sight of by his friends. Little is known of him except that he was never married, and that he died of inflammation of the bowels, in October, 1858.

David Irwin is living very comfortably on his own farm not very far from his eldest brother, in Belmont county, Ohio. He went to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1850, and by and by was married to Miss Sarah Adaline Trimble, February 4th, 1854, by whom he had three children, viz : Ida Irlin, born August 30th 1855 : Everett Irwin, May 22nd. 1858, and Mary Alice, August 17th, 1866, all of whom are still living and in the enjoyment of a happy home.

David's first wife died April 26th, 1872. He was afterwards married to Miss Margaret Nancy Culberson, March 28th, 1876. He first bought land from his brother Henderson, but afterwards sold that and bought where he now lives. His present farm is a good one and all his surroundings seemingly happy and prosperous. He and his family are members of the U. P. church near where he lives. He seems to be decided in his christian character, and to enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

NANCY HAYS.

John Pollock and Nancy Hays, were united in marriage May 20th, 1817, to whom were born fourteen children, viz : Samuel B , January 11th, 1818 ; William Hays, October 7th, 1819, James, September 4th. 1821—died January 9th, 1823, Alexander, March 25th, 1823—died August 15th, 1824 ; Robert Johnston, December 24th, 1824; Hanna Jane, November 21st, 1825 ; Elenor Young. October 19th, 1828; John, October 8th, 1830,—died October 17th, 1863 ; James Watson, August 8th. 1832—died June 28th. 1851 : Margaret McNary, September 8th, 1834 ; Mary Henderson, May 5th. 1835; Calvin, January 21st, 1838 ; Sarah Rachel, November 8th. 1840 ; Agnes, March 8th, 1842.

As we have seen, Nancy Hays, afterwards Mrs. Pollock, received her interest in her father's estate in money, the same being a transfer of the interest, which the other heirs had by will, in their grandfather's estate.

This may, to some extent, account for the fact that in the Fall after they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock moved to the state of Ohio and settled on Six Mile Run, Short Creek township, where they remained until the Spring of 1831, when they bought a fine farm on Wheeling Creek, not far from Uniontown, where they spent the remainder of their lives. But very few have enjoyed a larger measure of the respect of friends and kins-folk than did Mr. and Mrs. Pollock. Although not outwardly demonstrative, there was a calm, deep seated, genuine kindness and sympathy in their manners, which won almost unconsciously all who came in contact with them. Especially was this true of her whom we were wont to call Aunt Nancy. She had a kind word for everybody. Her great, big, broad heart was unbounded in its sympathy. She was a prince among women. It was no doubt very largely owing to the very great respect in which she was held, that so many other kins-folk settled around her in after years. As each one that came felt that he found a mother in Aunt Nancy, the change of location was soon forgotten.

Although the mother of such a very large family, she was remarkably well preserved, both in health and spirits almost to the very last, although being somewhat fleshy, she complained by times of a shortness of breath. At length, on September 7th, 1879, at the

good old age of eighty-four, after having survived her husband some eighteen years, like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season, she was called up higher, mourned and beloved by all who knew her. Her remains were followed by an immense throng of friends and neighbors to the Unity grave yard, where they were put to sleep along side of that of her husband, there to wait the voice of the arch angel and the trump of God. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

THE POLLOCK FAMILY.

Samuel B. lives near Morristown, Union township, Belmont county, Ohio. He was married to Miss Jane B. Scott, October 21st, 1851, by whom he has had seven children, viz. James W., July 27th, 1852; Margaret G., November 15th, 1853 ; Mary Ellen, December 16th, 1855; John Calvin, November 5th, 1857 ; Nancy Rebecca, November 1st, 1859—died September 17th, 1861; Joseph, December 16th, 1863, and William Hays, February 14th, 1861.

In the marriage of this good cousin, many of his kinsmen were not a little disappointed. When a young man many of us thought he was on the direct road for a confirmed, old bachelor, but by some means he stumbled upon a most excellent wife, in the companionship of whom Samuel has been very happy. At last accounts, he and all his family were doing well, and one of his sons was attending college in New Athens, giving good promise of future usefulness. Mr. Pollock is a ruling elder in the U. P. Church, Uniontown, near where he lives.

William Hays lives in, or near, Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio. On January 18th, 1844, he was married to Miss Nancy Cook, by whom he has had five children, viz : Mary Elizabeth, born June 16th, 1845, who was married to James Mehaffey, August 15th, 1867 ; John Calvin, born May 10th, 1847, who married Miss Nettie S. Elliott. September 19th, 1867 ; James Alexander, born November 30th, 1850, who was married to Nannie C. Black, September 10th, 1874; William R., born February 17th, 1858, and Nancy A., born December 25th, 1860.

William Pollock was married early in life, which will account for the fact that he has been a citizen of Guernsey county, Ohio, for now more than thirty-two years. Although all his children are grown up, he has as yet lost none by death. Like most of our other cousins, he has had a full share of God's blessing, and very much to lead to devout

thanksgiving and a godly life.

Robert Johnston, on the 5th day of December, 1849, was married to Miss Mary Jane Rainy, by whom he has had seven children, viz : William K., born October 4th, 1850; John, June 30th, 1854 ; Sarah Emma, October 14th, 1856; Thomas, June 8th, 1860; Mary, May 27th, 1862; James, July 25th, 1864, and Martha Agues, September 10th, 1860. Robert, when a young man, thought that he was cut out for a mechanic, and I believe, learned a trade, but no sooner had he got a good wife than he took to his old habits and went back to farming. He now owns a fine property on one of the branches of Wheeling creek, where he lives like a retired prince. His family having grown up around him, have not only taken most of the burden, but largely the care off his shoulders, and having plenty to live on, we know of no reason why he should not be as happy as the day is long. He and his family are members of the Crab Apple Presbyterian Church. Although his natural diffidence somewhat interferes with his public usefulness, I have reason to know that he is quite active in church matters, and is very much esteemed both in the church and community in which he lives. His son John is a graduate of Washington & Jefferson College, of the class of 1877, and having studied law, is in the practice of his profession in St. Clairsville, Ohio. Is he not the first lawyer in the connection?

HANNAH JANE.

John Crumbacher, M. D., of Wheeling, and Hannah Jane Pollock, were united in marriage, May 1st, 1855, and for some years have been living in Antrim, Guernsey county, Ohio, where the father and eldest living son, William, continue to practice their profession. Of the five children born to these parents, one, the eldest, is dead, and the others are still living. Wickliffe, born March 5th, 1856— died March 24th, 1859; William P., born December 20th, 1857 ; Ellen, August 4th, 1860; Agnes Jane, November 13th, 1862, and Annie Kate, November 20th, 1866.

ELLEN YOUNG.

Ellen Young Pollock, was married to Samuel Linn, May 3d, 1854, by whom she has had six children, viz; Laura L., born May 27th, 1855; John Pollock, December 24th, 1857 ; Mathew Calvin,

May 5th, 1861 ; William Hays, August 6th, 1864 ; Charley, April 24th, 1869, and James Bartley, January 8th, 1872.

My recollection of Ellen is that of a jolly, whole-hearted, rollicking girl, much the shape and appearance of her mother. Although the writer of this paragraph has known but little of her for years, I have always had the impression that she was by way of eminence her mother's daughter and inherited a large amount of that warm hearted sympathy and kindness in which her mother excelled. So far as known, she has been kindly cared for, having never had a death in her family, and in other respects so favored as to call forth her gratitude. For some years after she was married, the family lived some miles below Cannonsburg, but within the last few years they moved out to Buffalo, Washington county, Pa., where they still live, enjoying all the comforts of life.

JOHN POLLOCK.

John Pollock, during the late rebellion, enlisted in company B, 98th regiment of Ohio volunteers. He was severely wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. September 20th, 1863. The wound which he received was in the left arm, on which account it had to be amputated, but the shock to his system was too great, and with all that could be done for him he gradually sunk, and departed this life on the 17th of October, or a little less than a month after he had received the wound. He was buried in the South, but his remains were afterwards brought home and buried in the old family burying ground in connection with Unity U. P. Church, February 8th, 1864. John is said to have been a very quiet and promising young man, but to him his country was dearer than life, and at is country's call he went forth to do a soldier's work and meet a soldier's reward.

MARGARET McNARY.

Alexander Cook and Miss Margaret McNary Pollock, were married on November 1st, 1855, to whom have been born seven children, viz ; Sarah Alice, August 25th, 1856 ; James Brownlee, March 13th, 1858; Agnes Y, September 17th. 1861 ; Lizzie, July 20th, 1863 ; John Pollock, September 20th, 1865; Eunice Kate, January 10th, 1867 and Ralph Alexander, July 29th, 1874. Of these children, James B., died of dyspepsia, when nineteen years old, with a

firm and unwavering faith in the great atonement, and his personal interest in it. Sarah A., was married to Mr. John Shepherd, December 5th, 1879, both of whom are consistent members of the U. P. Church, and the same is true of their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Cook. Their post office address is Claysville, Pa.

MARY HENDERSON.

John B. McConnell and Mary Henderson Pollock, were married on the 19th of September, 1860, to whom were born three children, viz: Alexander, born December 13th, 1861 ; Agnes B., born April 29th, 1864, and Willie P., August 6th, 1869. Mr. McConnell and family own a fine farm some three miles south-east of Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa.. where they live in great comfort, and seem to be very happy in their surroundings. They have just completed the erection of a new house and barn on quite an elevation on their farm, from which they will have a most admirable view of the surrounding country. They are worthy members of the U. P. Church, located a little below Cannonsburg.

CALVIN POLLOCK.

Calvin Pollock and Miss Aggie Jane Henry, of Allegheny City, were united in marriage December 8th, 1869. Miss Henry was a niece of the well known Dr. Clark, one of the professors in the U. P. Seminary in Allegheny City. Calvin lives on the old homestead on Wheeling creek, where he enjoys many of the conveniences, and not a few of the luxuries secured to him through the thoughtful kindness of his sainted parents. In personal appearance he is quite tall and slender, and of a remarkably quiet and taciturn disposition, but for all this he exerts quite an influence in the community in which he lives, and is a ruling elder in the U. P. Church in Uniontown, with his elder brother Samuel. From personal experience we can testify to the warm hearted sympathy and kindness with which friends are still welcomed to the old mansion. One thing, however, so far as I know, has never been explained. Had he belonged to almost any other connection, the circumstance referred to might perhaps have passed without observation, but for a young man in our connection to have been married some twelve or thirteen years and to have no olive branches at all around his fireside, may excite surprise. It certainly is not as it

used to be at the old homestead. He however has this comforting reflection, that if at any time he wishes to borrow, he has a large circle from which to make his selection, and that there is at present no immediate danger of either the name or the connection becoming extinct.

SARAH RACHEL.

Mahlon H. Nichols and Miss Sarah Rachel Pollock, were married October 12th, 1870, and have two children, viz : Lotta A., born May 25th, 1872, and Nannie G., March 25th, 1874.

Mr. Nichols is a well-to-do farmer, and has been living near the old homestead of his wife, but I understand, has bought another property—perhaps formerly owned by his father in the same general neighborhood, where he expects to move the coming spring.

AGNES POLLOCK.

This youngest daughter is not married, and makes her home with her brother Calvin. Upon her, to a very large extent, devolved the sympathizing care and watchful management of her venerable and beloved mother, previous to her death, and with most admirable skill and fidelity did she discharge her duty. Nothing that loving hands could do was wanting to smooth the pathway of that most excellent mother.

He or she who fulfills well such a mission, certainly has not lived in vain.



John Hays

JOHN HAYS.

This second son of William Hays, Sr., was a very tall, slender youth, and stood remarkably erect to the very close of life. Although never very rugged, he had an exceedingly wiry constitution, so that he stood the rough and tumble of life quite as well as many who seemed much more robust. When a youth he had a mind to secure an education, and his name will be found amongst the students of Jefferson College. Unfortunately, however, for the carrying out of this purpose, there lived a family of girls, right on his way to college, and it was not long until he found that he had much more love for one of them than he had for books and college studies. As a result he and Miss Orpha Cornwell were married on March 29th, 1819, and all further thought of college life was abandoned.

Not long after this they set up housekeeping on the property which he had inherited from his father, and soon, in accordance with the customs of the times, and the supposed necessities of the case, erected thereon, a still-house near the head of the first spring, east of the house, giving to the field in which it was located, the name, "Still-house Field," by which it is known to the present day. He had followed this vocation, in connection with his farming, not more than four or five years, when to his amazement, in wakening up one morning he found his still-house a heap of ashes. His first feeling was, that by this unexpected catastrophe he had become financially

ruined; that farming products were worth next to nothing unless they could be put through the stills, and that out of his troubles there seemed no visible means of deliverance. In a few days however, his mind underwent quite a change. He began to see the hand of God in what had befallen him—that he had no right to put the temptation to strong drink in the way of others, and much less in the way of himself and his family, and to do so, with the full knowledge of the facts before him, involved a weight of responsibility which he dare not assume. It was then and there that he resolved upon an absolute, complete, and final abandonment of the whole cursed traffic. Soon after this he united with his brother-in-law, Price Cornwell, his brother William, John McClelland, and others, in the formation of what is believed to have been the first strictly temperance organization which ever existed in Washington county, a copy of which pledge is still in the hands of the writer.

This, father always regarded as one of the most important crisis in his history. From that time onward he became deeply interested and quite active in church matters and whatever looked to the furtherance of his Master's cause. When he first became a ruling elder at Miller's Run, is not known, but it reaches back beyond the recollection of any of his children, in which position he remained, there, and in Cannonsburg, after he moved into that village, until the close of life.

Being naturally very diffident, and easily embarrassed, and having great difficulty in commanding language so as to make himself heard in a popular assembly, he never sought office, or public notoriety or any kind, but how largely he shared in the confidence and respect of the community in which he lived, may be judged of by the fact that he was the first man elected to both offices of Justice of the Peace, and School Director, in the township in which he lived, after those offices were made elective, and continued to hold them so long as he would allow his name to be used in connection therewith.

He was also elected a Trustee of Jefferson College, 1835, in which position he felt a very great interest so long as the college remained at Cannonsburg. He, however, from the very beginning, was stoutly opposed to the union of this college with Washington, for the reasons that the antagonistic forces represented in the two

colleges could not be made to harmonize—that it would be a dishonorable, if not a legal betrayal of the trust confided in them as a Board of Trustees by the donors to the respective colleges—that no act of either Board could transfer the patronage to one place, which naturally belonged to the; other, and that either college if left to work out its own mission, would do a grander work for the church and the world, than the two combined would, especially if the union should be brought about by external, unnatural forces. His position he persistently adhered to in the face of overwhelming odds even in his own Board, until William McDaniel, Esq., who had at the beginning taken the same position, came to him claiming to represent the Board of Trustees of Washington College, and urged him to acquiescence in the union, if he could not conscientiously support it, for the reason that the friends in Washington had no expectation of the united college going there, but wished the union simply as an honorable way of getting rid of a burden they were no longer able to carry. Father, under this representation felt that further opposition would be regarded as unreasoning stubbornness, and reluctantly yielded. You may judge of his surprise when he found that his life-long friend either had not represented the Washington Board, or that they had gone back on their own word, and by a deep laid scheme which was only made possible by his constrained acquiescence, had taken the whole college to Washington. From this time onward he felt but comparatively little interest in its welfare, so that when his own son George P. was proposed as the first President of the united college, he bitterly opposed his election, on the ground that a union brought to pass by such agencies and instrumentalities and in the face of such far reaching opposition on the part of the former friends and patrons of Jefferson College, could not prosper or expect the blessing of God. How far subsequent events have sustained his opinion, we will leave others to judge. The union having been consummated, even though father's vote was most reluctantly given, and secured only through false representations, he most positively refused to join with those who undertook to prevent by legal means, the re-results which their own voluntary actions had invited. He soon, however, resigned his position on the Board of Trustees of the united college, but remained a Trustee of Jefferson or Cannonsburg Academy until his death.

Father, in the presence of his family, often seemed somewhat

cold and distant, and it was not until most of us were well on to manhood and womanhood, that we discovered that what had often interfered with our pleasure, was the unconscious covering of a warm, loving heart. Indeed, I rather think he made the discovery himself, somewhat late in life, as he often very bitterly regretted that when his children were little he had not made more of them and given them to know the fullness of his heart, which until then, he had not learned to empty. In discipline, which he seldom resorted to, he was not severe, but very decided. In this respect, those of us who felt most severely the smart, will always regard him as an almost faultless example.

As the fruit of his first marriage, he had eight children, one of whom being prematurely born, and its passage through this world little more than a shadow, received its name in heaven. The others are as follows, viz : William, born July 29th, 1820. and died April 27th, 1881 ; Nancy, June 17th, 1822 ; Jane, September 7th, 1824 ; Isaac April 17th, 1827 ; John Smith, August 2d, 1830; Matilda, September 29th, 1832, and died September 2d, 1833, and George Price, February 2d, 1838.

It has not fallen into my general plan to say much of those who have come into the family connection only through marriage. In regard, however, to my own sainted mother, I feel there must be an exception. She was a woman of far more than ordinary talent, of good English education, and had a remarkable flow of language, so that she was equal to her necessities in almost any company, especially when a disputed point was raised.

In her domestic habits, I suppose she was very much like other women of her day, but I have no doubt that that large square room in the old log house, where we were all born, and in which she cooked and we all ate, entertained our strangers, and slept, not unfrequently including our minister, was not always in keeping with modern taste, but how she ever got through among her little children, did all her own work, and contributed largely not only to the family table, but the very clothes on our backs, has been to me an unceasing wonder. I can recollect myself, of seeing her pull, water, and scutch her flax, and spin and weave on her own wheel and loom, her linen and her wool, with which she covered the backs other own children, and yet

when she put her loving hands upon the heads of her children, they seemed to us as soft as the touch of angels. If there was ever a true woman, Solomon himself being judge, then I nominate my own loving mother.

I fear, however, that she became a martyr to her own domestic heroism. When her youngest child was at her breast, and just as a new house and barn with all the modern conveniences, were being completed, and as we were all joyfully anticipating a brighter day for our dear self-sacrificing mother, she became greatly overheated, which resulted in the development of a fatal disease in herself, and as we shall see, well nigh cost the life of her child. From that time onward her health and spirits were greatly broken, and after some thirteen years of patient and heroic struggle against tubercular consumption, she passed to the other side of the river, where we hope soon to meet her, clad in her spotless robes. She was born in the year 1796, and died on November 2d, 1851, in the 55th year of her age.

After some years, during which nearly all of his children left him, to do for themselves, father determined on a second marriage, and chose for his companion, Miss Jane Daily, formerly of Monongahela City, but then of Pittsburgh. Their marriage took place in February, 1855. Soon after this, having sold his farm to Mr. James Boon, he bought property and moved into Cannonsburg where he remained until he died. The evening of his life seemed to be peculiarly happy. He found his second marriage all that he could have anticipated, and in the annual visits and general welfare of his children he seemed to take great delight. We often told him that he made more of us when grown up, especially of his grandchildren, than he did of us when little children. As he came near the end of his earthly pilgrimage, he seemed especially happy in his religious experience. Never will I forget that last Sabbath day I was permitted to spend in his company, on the evening of which he was struck down with fatal disease. He seemed unusually sprightly and well, and talked about heavenly things as I never heard him before, especially in regard to the nearness of eternity and the probable means by which the redeemed would recognize their kindred. At one time in the course of the conversation, he remarked with great emphasis, "I know not how it may be with others, but I have now a most complete and perfect conception of the appearance of your daughter Ree, (Rebecca Jane), and will be wonderfully disappointed if I do not see and recognize her instantly, just as she is now before my mind." That

night about midnight he woke up very sick with what proved to be typhoid dysentery, and after some two weeks of severe suffering he fell asleep in Jesus, July 31st, 1875.

The remains of father and mother sleep together in the old church-yard at Miller's run. At the head of their graves a monument has been placed with the following inscription on it:

"ERECTED TO THEIR MEMORY BY THEIR SURVIVING CHILDREN, WHO, SHARING IN THE SAME BLESSED HOPE, JOYFULLY LOOK FORWARD TO A HAPPY RE-UNION IN HEAVEN."

Father's second wife is living comfortably in the old homestead in Cannonsburg.

JOHN HAYS' CHILDREN.

William, the eldest son, when quite a young man, took a notion of the west, but after spending a fall and winter in the vicinity of West Point, Iowa, returned home, and I believe never dreamed of the west afterwards. On November 24th, 1846, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Bebout, by whom he has had nine children, viz: Orpha Jane, born October 17th, 1847 ; Isabella, January 31st, 1849; John Pollock, December 22d, 1850 ; Annie, March 10th, 1853 ; William. January 19th, 1856 ; Mary Agnes, November 21st, 1858 ; George Smith, February 22d, 1861 ; Matilda, April 10th, 1863 ; Frank Linn February 29th, 1865.

After his marriage he settled down on the farm with his father under a sort of implied partnership, which was by no means satisfactory, inasmuch as it left him just as dependent upon his father as before. In the course of a few years, however, this arrangement terminated, and a bargain was entered into by which William was to take the farm which father had a few years before purchased from the heirs of his brother William. This arrangement proved very satisfactory and the old farm for the third generation was held in the name of William Hays. I have often thought that the state of dependency in which brother was kept, even after his marriage, had an injurious influence in the development of his character. However, in the end he became a successful business man, and when he died a few months ago he left a good estate to be divided among his children. In early life he united with the Presbyterian Church of Miller's Run, and although

always a consistent christian, he was not, for some years, very active in church matters. As he advanced in years, however, his piety ripened, and his christian character developed, so that for years before his death he was regarded as one of the most useful and influential members of that church. Shortly after father moved to Cannonsburg, William was chosen to take his place as a ruling elder in the church at Miller's Run, in which capacity he served the congregation with great acceptance until his death. Brother, as we all know, had some weak points in his character which by times interfered with his usefulness, but his deep and genuine piety and warm hearted care and sympathy for the poor and those in affliction, gave him a wonderful hold on the community in which he lived, as was evident from the immense throng which gathered to follow him to his burial.

During the early Spring of the present year that fatal disease, dyptheria, broke out in the family of one of their near neighbors. William and his family as they were always ready to do, did all in their power to care for them and make them comfortable. In their effort to care for others, they contracted the disease, which seemed to become epidemic in the family. Several of the children took it, and were very ill, but recovered. He, however, took it in his wind-pipe, and from the very first there seemed to be no hope of his recovery—indeed it was thought at one time that he might not survive over twenty-four hours. The first alarming symptoms however past away and the disease seemed to yield to the treatment, but it left his system so utterly prostrated that he never rallied. It was thought that his right lung became completely paralyzed, so that he sunk as in rapid consumption. He departed this life April 27th, 1881.

His first wife died with scrofulous consumption, May 25th, 1867, leaving to the care of the father a house full of little children, but when has the Lord forsaken his people in the time of need ?

William's children have all grown up and been cared for, and I believe nearly all of them are consistent members of the church, and all promise well for the future.

William married for his second wife, Mrs. Allen Thompson, (formerly Miss Mary Jane Griffith) who still survives.

Brother's eldest son John, owns a farm very near Miller's Run Church, and being unmarried, his sister Isabell has been keeping house for him. Since his father's death he has been elected to the

eldership, to take the place of his father and grand-father, in the old church, so closely interwoven with the history of our family.

The eldest daughter, Orpha. Jane, married Ebenezer Allison, and lives very comfortably on a farm which they own near Cross Roads U. P. Church, to which they belong, some six miles from Washington. For obvious reasons it is suggested that Mr. and Mrs. Allison be sent as a committee to inquire into the defective organization in Calvin Pollock's family.

The third daughter, Annie, on the 21st of January, 1875, was married to John McCahan, by whom she has had two children, viz : Mary Hays, born April 28th, 1876, and James, born April 28th, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. McCahan are at present living in the old McCahan property in the east end of Cannonsburg, and are both members of the U. P. Church.

William and Frank, under the will of their father, inherit the old homestead, but have to pay out certain considerable sums to the other heirs as well as provide a home for the two younger sisters.

The other son, George, has been in attendance upon Washington and Jefferson College, and is now in the Senior class and will likely continue his studies.

NANCY HAYS.

The eldest daughter, not marrying until somewhat late in life, it devolved upon her, to a large extent, to preside in the household of father during the long sickness of our mother and also after mother's death, and most nobly did she meet her responsibility in this regard. Whatever father may have been, he was not a nurse. He would talk, sympathize, and try to comfort the afflicted, but in a sick room he was almost as helpless and as useless as a little child. He never knew where to put his hand—but fortunately there was one who did. Many years ago, while we were yet all at home and the house about as full of children as a house usually gets, one day Nancy came home leading a little two-year old stranger by the hand and most pitiously and earnestly pleaded for quarters. We all said it is well enough if you can find any empty corners. She insisted an empty corner must be found or she would share her own with the little stranger.

The mother in the house of one of our neighbors had been suddenly called away leaving a new born infant and a whole house

full of little children. As the father was a day laborer, how all those little ones were to be cared for, sister could not imagine, and she gave back the only answer in her power. As father's house was like the modern omnibuses, never so full that it would not hold one more, Sarah Coffman became a sort of an adopted sister, and sister Nancy the only mother she ever knew. Through her own efforts and that of sister's, Sarah obtained a good education and for many years was a most successful teacher in the public schools. By and by, in answer to a Massedonian cry, she offered herself as a foreign missionary, and in 1874, set out for Siam. She was very soon put in charge of a day and industrial school in Petchaburi, which my sister, Mrs. McFarland had established. In this work Sarah has manifested wonderful tact and efficiency and has for some time been regarded as one of our most successful and devoted female missionaries and thus for these many years, she has in a sense, stood as sister's representative in heathen lands, looking to the conversion of the world.

How little any of us knew to what intent that little stranger had entered our dwelling.

On September 13th, 1866, sister Nancy was married to Mr. Jas Reed, then living on his farm a short distance north-west of Miller's run. After living for a short time on this farm they sold it and bought a very convenient and comfortable property in the west-end of Cannonsburg to which they removed in the Spring of 1869. In whatever else Mr. and Mrs. Reed may differ they are one in that broad-hearted christian kindness which finds such a pleasure in denying one's self for the sake of others. There are perhaps, but few dwellings from which have gone forth more acts of kindness in proportion to the means in hand. It is true, Nancy neither married a preacher or a missionary, but she has been to my mind one of the finest specimens of a sort of universal deaconess I have ever known. If there has been any laborious church work—persons in trouble and affliction—brothers or sisters needing her sympathy, and she has not reported for service, the fact has not been reported ; and lest she might get out of employment and abandon herself to ease and self indulgence, I hereby notify all interested that if they are in need of a good nurse—want a drink of butter-milk or a ride behind “Old John” or any other reasonable or unreasonable thing, if they call at Mr. Reed's they are not likely to be disappointed. And for the comfort of

those who cannot make the application I hereby further give notice that if they do not come, others will. Truly there are more ways than one of serving the Master.

In closing, lest I be thought remiss in duty, it is further suggested that for like obvious reasons sister be sent as a committee to inquire into the defective organization of Mr. Allison's family.

JANE HAYS.

Whether sister Jane E. as she now writes her name, was born at the same time of the moon as the rest of us, is quite beyond my recollection, but this I do know, that early in life she was accustomed to try to the utmost the temper of the youthful inmates of our house. Just about the time the rest of us would get squarely down to study she would have her lessons and be off at romp and play, or with her sleeves rolled up at work in the kitchen. That her brothers and sisters did not play Joseph on her, should be to her a cause of perpetual thanksgiving. Being fond of study she obtained a good education, having graduated in the Washington Female Seminary, September 29th, 1853. Having finished her own education she commenced to teach in a high school for girls in Hunterstown, Adams county, Pa., after which she taught for a short time in a similar school in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa., then under the care of Rev. Joshua Kennedy. She then went to the assistance of her brother, John S. Hays, in Charlestown, Indiana and from that she went to teach in the Female Seminary in Florence, Ala., where she continued until she came home in order to get ready to go as a Foreign Missionary.

About the 15th of May, 1860, Rev. Samuel G. McFarland and Jane E. Hays were married, in connection with our last family meeting in the old homestead on the farm, just before father surrendered it to Mr. Boon.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland having offered themselves to the Board of Foreign Missions, set out on their long journey from New York in an old-fashioned sailing vessel which carried them around the Cape of Good Hope, and for ninety days did not set their feet on land. When they did finally reach Singapore, they had become so accustomed to the rocking of the vessel that it was almost impossible for them to realize that they were really on “terra firma” again, but

lifted their feet when walking, like a blind horse, expecting every moment that a big wave would come rolling in upon them.

Upon reaching Siam, they were located for a while at Bangkok, but as soon as they had got a reasonable knowledge of the language and the customs and habits of the people, they were sent with others to establish a new station at Petchaburi, some one hundred and fifty miles in the interior. Here they labored with great faithfulness for several years, Mr. McFarland preaching and teaching a male school, and sister caring for her little family and teaching a day and industrial school for girls and young women. At first the fruit did not seem to be in proportion to the labor bestowed, but by and by the harvest came and for some years most encouraging results have been attained.

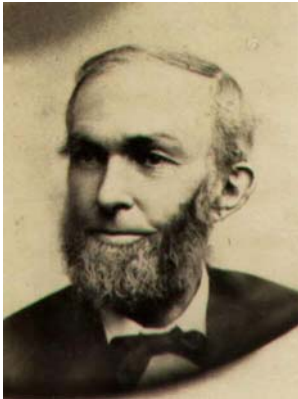
During their stay in Petchaburi there were born unto them four children, viz: William Hays, born November 7th, 1862 ; Samuel Edwin Hunter, June 27th, 1864; George Bradly, December 1st, 1866. ; Mary Cornwell, October 4th, 1868.

After thirteen years of absence the whole family returned on a two years vacation to the United States, landing in New York in May, 1873. Stopping with us in Chambersburg, one of the first assurances sister gave us was that she was not going to be a crowing hen, or an oratorical woman, but that she would let her husband do the talking. This vow she kept sacredly until about the time she left Chambersburg, some ten days from the time when they landed in New York, when I had the pleasure of introducing her to a whole house full of women as a returned missionary, which unfortunately belonged to a tongue-tied family, which would account for her remarkable diffidence. Suffice it to say that this was the first of a succession of addresses of marvelous power which she delivered, all over the country, in connection with her husband, which were wonderously effective in stirring up the hearts of God's people in regard to a subject in which she herself felt so much interest. Their stay in this country must have been a season of great enjoyment and relaxation, inasmuch as their surroundings were so entirely changed and the friendships of their youth so happily renewed, but it was by no means a vacation in the sense of rest or inactivity. Those two years were perhaps amongst the most busy of their lives and certainly not without very important results. Conventions and missionary meetings of almost every description were met and addressed with great

frequency by both Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, and thus the good work made to prosper through their instrumentality. But even before the close of the two year's vacation allowed them, they seemed to be impatient to return and be at their work. One difficulty, however, stood in the way and severely tried their faith. When they went forth the first time they had only or chiefly to think of themselves, but now came the thought of their children—what was to be done with them, in whose care were they to be left, and what would be the results to them if left, without the guiding hand of parental love ? These were questions of solemn moment which only faith in God could answer or submissively leave unanswered. Suffice it to say that the eldest two, William and Edwin, were left chiefly in the care of Mrs. Reed, and have been kindly and faithfully watched over, and are now in the Sophomore Class in Washington and Jefferson College. The older two were taken with them. They embarked on their return to Siam, at San Francisco, September 1st, 1875), and at once betook themselves to their former field of labor in Petchaburi.

It was while thus engaged, that an event took place which in all probability may not only affect the subsequent history of Mr. McFarland and his family, but do very much toward recasting the whole framework of society in Siam. The young King being a very liberal hearted man, and somewhat familiar with western customs, took into his head the idea of establishing a National Normal School or King's College, as it is called, for the purpose of educating young noblemen and others in modern science and methods of teaching and in all that relates to modern civilization and government, and tendered the position as Chief Manager of the whole enterprise, under the general supervision of a Board of Regents, to Mr. McFarland, under a written contract or agreement. The position was accepted in 1878, and at once the work was entered upon. An old palace at Bangkok was refitted and prepared under Mr. McFarland's supervision for the reception of pupils and the work of the school, and as soon as possible the school itself was opened. It is yet too soon to forecast results. Difficulties, some of which were foreseen and others which were not, have had to be encountered. The old or reactionary party in the government, have put every possible difficulty in the way ; old habits of thought and customs, venerable with years, have had to lie antagonized, so that the progress thus far has not been all that could

be desired. And yet marvelous progress has been made. The school has been opened under the successful management of able and experienced teachers, the chief of whom are from our own country. Pupils, more than could be accommodated, have sought admission and a degree of progress attained, all things considered, which is certainly quite encouraging and we hope quite prophetic of the future. Taking it all in all, the event is perhaps without a parallel in history. When has a nation been known to in-trust her highest educational interests to a foreigner, and above all a foreigner who is the silent, if not the out-spoken, representative of a religion thoroughly antagonistic to that interwoven with the government itself? It is one of the wonders of Divine Providence. What the results will be, will only be known when the angel of time shall have written the last page of human history. Soon after receiving this appointment from the king. Mr. McFarland had conferred on him the honorary title of D. D. by Washington and Jefferson College.



Isaac Newton Hays



Rebecca Horner King

ISAAC HAYS.

My father had intended that I should be a mechanic. "Man proposes, but God disposes." Although as yet I had not known God, one day while at work in the corn-field the thought came into my mind that God intended in some way to use me for his glory, and that it was necessary for me to get an education. The thought at first

seemed like a dream. I tried to let it go but it went not. I tried to banish it but the more effort I put forth the deeper hold it took upon me. At length I ventured to whisper the thought into my mother's ear. True to that motherly instinct which led her to say on another occasion "that she would work the nails off her fingers, but every child she had should have an education, if they wanted it," she acted as my intercessor. Father thought the idea quite absurd but that probably the best way to banish it was to let me make the experiment, and that at all events a few mouths more of schooling would not hurt me for a carpenter or blacksmith. The first five months only deepened my desire which now met with more decided opposition on the part of my father. On every square inch, from the moment I entered the lowest class in the preparatory school, until my graduation, there was a hard fought battle. When the work of one session was done I never knew whether the next would be begun. Suffice it to say that although I boarded nearly all the time at home, four miles from college, and helped one full month each year in harvest, I gained a year on my class, and graduated in a class of sixty, in Jefferson College, June, 1847.

Having united with the church in Cannonsburg, then under the care of Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., March 7th, 1846, I felt called upon to dedicate myself to the work of the gospel ministry and so intimated to my father shortly before the opening of the Western Theological Seminary, the fall after my graduation. He seemed pleased with the idea, but told me frankly that he could do but little to help me. As God had not forsaken me in the past, I was willing to trust him in the future. Through a little aid obtained from my father, by teaching in a high school in Pittsburgh, by laboring unceasingly during vacation and by borrowing one hundred dollars from my friend Mr. George Barnets, which I paid back after I had entered the ministry, I completed my theological course, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio, at Manchester, on the 18th day of April, 1850, when just twenty-three years old I was immediately called to the pastorate of the church of Great Conawago, Adams county, Pa., and was ordained and installed pastor of said church, October 10th, 1850. Here I remained for four years, and gathered in some very precious fruit. Having received a unanimous call to the church of Middle Spring, Cumberland county, Pa., I was installed

over it in May, 1854, Here I remained for fourteen years, and witnessed some very precious manifestations of the power of God. For three years after I entered upon my work in this church, we witnessed an almost unceasing revival of religion, as a result of which its membership was more than doubled and the general efficiency of the church greatly increased. There are very many touching incidents connected with those fourteen years of labor which will never be forgotten. In December, 1868, I was called to take charge of a, new enterprise, which had just been set on foot in Chambersburg, some twelve miles from what was then my field of labor. When I took charge of the Central Church there, it was without a dollar's worth of property of any kind, had in all but twenty-nine members, nearly all of whom were in very moderate circumstances, and other-wise there was much to discourage us. As a result of six years of labor, we had a magnificent church building, complete in all of its appointments, nearly paid for, and a thoroughly united and happy working membership of one hundred and fifty members. During the winter of 1874, I received a unanimous call to the First Church of Junction City, Kansas, which I at first declined, but the call being renewed and passed upon my attention, I began to think that in refusing it I might be fighting against God's providence, and that, peradventure a removal to that western country might be the means of restoring to health my poor afflicted daughter, Ree, whom I loved as I did my own soul. After much prayerful deliberation and not without serious misgivings as to my duty, I concluded to accept of this call. But alas ! scarcely had I accepted it until the disease of my afflicted daughter took an unfavorable turn, and in the course of a week or two, she was called to her final rest. We reached Kansas, June 20th, 1874, and found everything full of promise for the future, but how soon may the fairest prospects be turned to disappointment and sorrow! With the exception of a little shower which greeted that land just after we got to our new home, for more than one hundred days not a drop of rain fell; the earth was parched and dried up, and the crops in the ground ready to perish. Then came the cloud of locusts or grasshoppers from the north west, so thick as to darken the air, and in less than forty-eight hours the whole face of nature was striped of almost even thing, save the rough prairie grass upon which the cattle fed. Although the people at first seemed completely paralyzed by the severity of the

judgment, yet their hearts were not softened. Never did I plead more earnestly and yet with so little effect. Although the congregation doubled in size, scarcely a conversion took place. It was by far, the most barren year of my ministry.

When the word came back to the east, in regard to the distress consequent upon this terrible judgment, without any solicitation on my part, food, clothing, money, and other means of support, began to be sent to us for distribution. As a result, we opened a depot of supplies every Monday forenoon, from which the needy for miles continued to receive help from the first of January, until well on in the following April, each recipient receipting in a book for whatever he or she had received, which book is still in existence, showing just what became of each donation. Those donations came from congregations and individuals from some five or six different states, and from parties I never knew or heard tell of, except through this somewhat remarkable occurrence. I have often thought that if I was called to go to Kansas, it was to save life in this time of overwhelming distress, rather than the spiritual results to be accomplished. Suffice it to say, that scarcely had our free distribution, made possible by the broad-hearted liberality of known and unknown friends, ceased, when, most unexpectedly, I was called to the principalship of the State Normal School of Shippensburg, in the bounds of my old pastoral charge at Middle Spring. Here I remained for three years, and then accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Central Church, of Allegheny City, where I was installed on the 20th day of September, 1878. Here I am laboring still, with good results, in the midst of a large congregation of very kind and warmly attached friends. I have so far preached not less than three thousand sermons, besides numerous informal addresses, have received about seven hundred into the churches over which I have presided, and have married one hundred and eighty-two couples.

On the 17th of December, 1850, I was married to Miss Rebecca Horner King, of Adams county, Pa., to whose wise counsel, warm-hearted sympathy and uniformly consistent piety I owe very much of my success in life.

There have been born unto us eight children. The eldest, Robert McCheyne, born October 9th, 1851, is a graduate of Lafayette College, of the class of 1872, and of the Jefferson Medical College of

Philadelphia, of the class of 1874, and is now a successful practitioner in Newville, Pa. Rebecca Jane, was born December 24th, 1853, and died May 8th, 1874. Her life was one of the most beautiful exemplifications of the power of divine grace I have ever known. Although for three years before her death she probably never drew a breath without pain, she never uttered a complaint, but seemed to live so near to her Master that we sometimes thought her experience was almost supernatural. My father once remarked "that he had got a deeper sense of the sustaining presence and power of God and of the reality of religion from her life and conversation than he had from all the preaching he ever enjoyed." Her disease was of a nervous character, but by no means well understood.

Caroline Nancy was born March 31st, 1856, and died May 31st, 1858. This dear one readied the crown without the conflict. Her disease was diptheria. The remains of those precious daughters lie along side of their maternal grand-father in the old church-yard of Middle Spring, Cumberland County, Pa. Mary Payson was born June 28th, 1858. Her peculiar gift is music, and by it, she has been caring for herself for the last several years. She is now at the head of the musical department of the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa. Calvin Cornwall, born May 21st, 1861, is a graduate of the State Normal School of Shippensburg, of the class of 1877, and of Washington and Jefferson College, of the class of 1881, and is now on the staff of the Pittsburgh Times, but will soon enter the Western Theological Seminary. Elinor King, born October 22d, 1863 ; Flora Bell, born October 8th, 1866, and Charlie, born March 10th, 1869, are still living with us pursuing their education.

In taking this brief survey of my own personal history, I feel called upon to bless God and adore him for his goodness and mercy. My family are all in the ark with me, (unless it is my eldest son) the most of them uniting with the church very young. Our home has been one of the happiest on earth. For thirty years I had scarce known what personal sickness was, and even the dark shadows which crossed our threshold have been so crowned with mercies, that our songs and our sadness have strangely blended together. I have never had to be candidate, and have never been one hour without employment since leaving the seminary. We have found the best of friends wherever we have gone, and in the ministry I have had far less of self-denial and

far more of real enjoyment than I had any reason to expect, and now that my health has become somewhat broken, I take it as an indication that the pins in the tabernacle are getting loose, and that the cloud of battle is beginning to lift. Taking the hint, I have honestly striven to set my house in order as one preparing for a, long journey, and now with bated breath, I stand at the door of my tent waiting the marching orders of my ascended Master.



Flora Bell Hays Smyers

JOHN SMITH HAYS

Was a Nazarite from his birth. Mother had taken very sick, and when Dr. Letherman had come and made an examination, he frankly told father that he had little or no hope of either mother or child, that deliverance under the circumstances was next to impossible. This startling intelligence fell upon my father's ear like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. What would become of him, and what would become of his helpless little children, were inquiries which almost chilled his very blood. There was only one source of relief. What was impossible with man, was possible with God. In the agony of his soul he went to the barn and for an hour wrestled with God in prayer. While thus prostrate before God he made a covenant, that if God would spare the life of his beloved wife and the child to be born should be a male child, that child should be given to God, and all that he had, necessary thereto should be divided and set apart for the education of that son in fitting him for the gospel ministry. Perhaps never until then had a serious thought in regard to the higher

education of any one in his family entered his mind, and from his stand-point it must have seemed like a gigantic undertaking, only to be justified by the overwhelming peculiarities of his situation. When he had risen from his knees he almost feared to venture back toward the house, lest he should find the shadow of death resting upon his household, but to his joyful surprise, he met the doctor at the door with a smile upon his countenance, who said to him. "the child is born and there is also a hope that both mother and child may live." Father at once inquired if it was a male child, and having received the answer he told me, if God had spoken to him from his throne he could not have been more impressed with the fact that his prayer was answered, and that to break his vow would be to imperil the interests of both himself and family. I do not know that father ever spoke to any one of this event but myself, and not to me until I had entered the ministry, and then only in explanation of why it was that he had so persistently opposed my education, lest it might in some way interfere with the fulfillment of a vow, upon the redemption of which his well-being here and hereafter might depend. Little did he suppose that upon that hour of wrestling with God, would depend the religious history of his entire family, that not only the one laid upon the altar would be accepted, but the whole family in a sense, would be called to minister at the altar, and that all the worldly prosperity he himself would ever know would be in connection with the education of his children. It is at least a significant fact that father never accumulated anything until he commenced to pay out in the education of his family ; that between my entrance upon college and George's graduation, he was enabled to buy a farm, which upon very liberal terms he gave to William, and gave Nancy five hundred dollars in lieu of the education which the others were receiving, and from that day until his death, he rather lost than gained in his worldly matters. Only while giving in this way did the Lord prosper him in his worldly business.

Of course Smith's education was provided for, so that he reached his graduation in Jefferson College during the Summer of 1850, and the same Fall entered the Western Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach in the Spring of 1853, and in June of that year received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Charlestown, Indiana. Here he remained almost four years, during

which time he had the privilege of welcoming to the table of our Lord some sixty persons. In March, 1857, he received a call to the Second Church, Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until the rebellion broke out and would doubtless have remained longer, as his church remained loyal and clung to him, had it not been for the outside pressure, which said to him you must go or abide the consequences. Into that church he gathered some one hundred and fifty-five persons.

He spent the Spring and Winter of 1861 and 1862 in the Central Church of Cincinnati, where his labors were greatly blessed in connection with an outpouring of God's spirit by means of which some fifty-three persons were added to the communion of the church. In May, 1862, he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Frankfort, Kentucky, where he also witnessed a goodly in-gathering of souls.

In the Spring of 1867, it was thought by his brethren that he was the proper person to take charge of the Walnut Street Church of Louisville, Kentucky, which had been fixed upon to make a test case before the civil courts in regard to the right of property between the Northern and Southern Churches. It was probably in connection with this suit that brother has shown the greatest tact and done the best service for our Presbyterian Zion. It is admitted that in its management, he showed consummate ability, and so worked up the case as not only to command the decision on the part of the Supreme Court of the United States, but to make it, a matter of reference in almost all similar cases. This important church case having been decided and some two hundred and seventy-nine persons added to the roll of the Walnut Street Church, brother was called in 1874, to the Biblical and Ecclesiastical History Professorship in the Danville Theological Seminary, where he still remains in the service of the church.

Brother, all his life, has shown a liking and leaning toward educational matters. He commenced to play the pedagogue in the old home school house, where we were all educated, the summer he graduated. During his theological course he taught a part of a summer in Wellsburg, Virginia, and both at Charlestown, Indiana, and Frankfort Kentucky, he was more or less occupied with educational matters, so that his position in the Seminary as a teacher was not a novelty. His peculiar liking for the business, and his great interest in

young men, has made his position in the Seminary one of very great interest, and had it not been for the unhappy division between the North and the South, making the success of the Seminary, for the present at least, next to impossible, he could hardly have asked for a position more in keeping with his taste.

Since he has been in the Seminary he has all the while been supplying feeble churches in the vicinity of Danville, thus preaching almost as much as when a regular pastor.

On the 15th of March, 1854, brother was married to Miss Fannie Maria Dickey, daughter of Capt. Samuel Dickey, of Warren, Ohio, by whom he has had six children, viz : John Lowrie, born January 29th, 1855 ; Mary Belle, September 28th, 1851 ; Florence Augusta, October 9th, 1860 ; Fannie L., March 9th, 1864; Carrie Dickey, June 22d, 1866, and Susan Avery, November 12th, 1868.

To this family which had enjoyed almost uninterrupted health there came a day when the dark shadows of death crossed their pathway. On the 13th of December, 1878, the mother died from softening of the brain, and on the 20th of the following April, the eldest and only son, Lowrie, died with consumption, on the very day on which he would have been licensed to preach the gospel had his life been spared. Lowrie was a promising young man, and bid fair to do a grand work for Christ, but the Master saw otherwise, and he fell just on the eve of the battle.

The eldest daughter, Mary Belle, is quite an expert in music, and has been exercising her gifts in this direction as a teacher. The second daughter, Florence, is a graduate of the Washington Female Seminary, of the class of 1881, and I believe expects to engage with her elder sister in teaching.

The other members of the family are at home pursuing their education.

On the 25th of December, 1879, brother married, as his second wife, Miss Carrie S. Ritchie, daughter of Craig Ritchie, Esq., of Cannonsburg, Pa.

He received the honorary title of D. D. from Centre College.

GEORGE PRICE HAYS.

It was said in connection with mother's history, that an overheating cost her her life, and well nigh the life of her child, then at her

breast. It produced in George what was called scalded-head. For a long while, not only his whole head, but other parts of his body were covered with running sores. This corruption, Dr. Stevenson, the attending physician, undertook to take out of the blood by minute doses of calomel, long continued. The effect was most disastrous to the child. He wasted away until but a shadow. All strength vanished, so that for weeks he had to be carried or nursed on a pillow, not being able in the least degree to support himself. It was not until father had despaired of the life of the child that he put an end to the treatment by discharging the physician. After this the child's hair being shaved off, his whole head was covered with a tar cap, the object of which was to draw the humor to the surface, which treatment probably had a good effect, but it was not until he was well on to manhood that all these manifestations of the corruption of the blood disappeared, and it is more than likely that he never will be physically what he would have been if this sad occurrence had not taken place. That he lived through it, is a wonder to all who knew him, and that he has been able to accomplish the one-tenth he has done, is still a greater wonder.

This fact is forcibly illustrated by the following incident. Not long after his licensure, he preached at Miller's Run Church. As he went down out of the pulpit, he was met by a neighboring woman, one of mother's tried friends in the time of sickness, with this somewhat singular compliment: "Well, George," said she, "I never will again give my consent to throw away a boy. I did think at one time that you were not worth raising, and when I heard you preach to day I just wondered whether you could be the boy I used to help your mother to carry on a pillow."

Brother, having graduated at Science Hall, (the old country school where we all commenced our education.) entered Jefferson College, September, 1853, and graduated in August, 1857. At the previous contest he was chosen to represent the Franklin Literary Society as debater, in which contest he came off victorious, although very much broken down in health.

When he had finished his college course, his health was such, that it was considered doubtful whether it was safe for him to attempt to go farther with his studies. However, upon invitation, he went east and spent one year pursuing his theological studies under my supervision, and was received under the care of the Presbytery of

Carlisle, at a special meeting held at Landeburg Perry county, Pa., in the fall of 1857. His health having very much improved, he returned home and spent his two years in the Western Theological Seminary and was licensed to preach in the Sixth Church, Pittsburgh, by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, April, 1859.

The first six months after leaving the Seminary he spent at Kittanning, acting as an assistant pastor to Dr. Painter. Having received a call to the Second Church, Baltimore, he was ordained and installed pastor of that church, March 5th, 1861. In this field of labor a very admirable work was accomplished, and many souls gathered to the Savior, but it was a time of peculiar trial, especially to the pastors of border churches, and in perhaps no city was the sentiments of the community more thoroughly divided on the war question than Baltimore. Neutrality was impossible, and extremists met at swords' points. Brother, however, got along exceedingly well and for the most part carried his congregation with him on the side of the Union.

In the Fall of 1868, he resigned his pastoral charge in Baltimore to accept the position of Financial secretary of the University of Wooster, Ohio. In this position he was regarded as peculiarly successful, and at the end of the year turned over his charge to the Board of Trustees, having accomplished all that he had undertaken.

He accepted a call to the Central Church, Allegheny City, November, 1869. Here he met with the special favor of God, the church being visited with an outpouring of the Spirit which extended throughout nearly the whole of the year in which he was pastor of that congregation. In July of the following year he resigned his position in Allegheny City to accept the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College, where he was inaugurated September 21st, 1870, and in the following Spring, took charge as stated supply of the Second Church of Washington, which two offices he continued to fill, with great acceptance, until in July of the present year, (1881) when he resigned them both to accept a call to the Central Church, Denver, to which he has just removed. His administration of the affairs of the college has been regarded as quite a success, in view of the wide-spread and powerful opposition manifested to the united college on the part of the former friends and patrons of Jefferson College. The antagonistic forces represented by the two colleges when separated, have not yet,

and probably never will be united, and to make even an ordinary success of the united college, under the circumstances, is no ordinary achievement.

In the pastoral work in Washington, although intended to be entirely subordinate to his college duties, brother has been eminently successful. Not only has the Second Church held its own, but greatly prospered, until the present edifice has become entirely too small for the congregation.

Perhaps brother's strongest point is as a public speaker or platform orator. As a participant in debate or before a public assembly he is deservedly popular and always heard with interest.

In connection with his college duties he issued a volume of some two hundred pages entitled "Inductive Logic ; or, Every Day Reasoning." This book I have regarded as a most admirable treatise, viewed from a popular stand-point. It is just what it claims to be, a treatise on every day reasoning, but I scarcely think it comes up to the necessities of the case as a close, concise, and yet comprehensive text book on the subject of logic, technically so called.

Altogether, brother has been a marvel of energy, and the work which he has already put through his hands, in view of his comparatively feeble health, has surprised his best friends.

What will be the result of the experiment which he is now making in the far west, no one can tell, but we hope for the best.

George P. Hays, and Miss Elinor Sharp Wherry, of Shippensburg, were married, August 1st, 1860. There have been born unto them eight children, viz: Margaret Orpha, March 21th, 1863 ; Jane Brandon, November 6th, 1864; George Price, November 12th, 1866; Charles Wherry, and Henry Cornwell, September 18th, 1867 ; Walter G., September 29th, 1869; Elinor Sharp, March 31st, 1872 ; Arthur Alexander, June 20th, 1875. Of these, three are on the other side of the river, viz : George P., died when five days old ; Jennie Bran-don, when but six years and ten day old, died with malignant scarlet fever, November 16th, 1870; Margaret Orpha, died November 20th, 1875. The history of this eldest daughter was quite remarkable. Naturally she was wayward and exceedingly hard to manage but as she grew older her disposition seemed to undergo an entire change, so that for some years before her death she was regarded in many respects as a model of christian propriety. Her closing hours especially, were rich in christian

experience, and left no doubt whatever that although young in years, she was strong in faith, and that what was to her parents such a trial, was to her a spiritual triumph. For her to depart was to be with Christ Jesus.

During their stay in Washington, brother and his family had endeared themselves to the people among whom they mingled to quite a remarkable extent, which their friends there were not slow to manifest. On the commencement day in which his resignation, as President of the College was made public, the Graduating class presented to him a very splendid gold-headed cane, and the Junior class with a magnificent silver water pitcher, stand and goblet, and a few days afterwards, the people of the Second Church, and other friends, presented Mrs. Hays with a gold watch and a complete set of silver-ware for her table.

Soon after brother accepted the presidency of the college, the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Lafayette College.

ROBERT HAYS,

Grand-father's youngest son, married Miss Maria Smith, by whom he had five children, viz : Rebecca Jane, Mary Ann, William, Alexander, and Julia.

As we have seen, this son inherited the extreme southern portion of grand-father's estate. Here he spent the early part of his married life, and here were his children born. Uncle Robert, however, was of a restless, discontented disposition, and selling his farm to Mr. John Cowden, he bought a large tract of land in Butler county, Pa., to which he removed with his family, perhaps forty years ago. This move to Butler county, as it turned out, was a very unfortunate one. The property was quite too large for uncle to handle, and in the course of a few years had to be sold to save his creditors. At this juncture, father, who had been called upon on all occasions to back and sustain his brother, and had lost very heavily by him, told him with all kindness, but with all firmness, that this thing must stop, that he must henceforth rely upon his own exertions, as he would not again go his security. This gave uncle Robert great offense, and forthwith he cut the acquaintance of every blood relation he had

outside of his own family, and so far as I know has never once since made any one of them a visit or voluntarily communicated with them in any way, and for the greater part of the time even his where-about has not been known to them, and whenever any of them have sought him out and made him a visit, they have forced themselves upon him. No cordial invitation to such a result has ever been given.

It is known that most of the time since leaving Butler county, Pa., he has spent in different parts of Ohio, where he was once visited by my father. More recently he has been living in Farmersville, Illinois where my brother, Rev. J. S. Hays, made him a short visit. When he left this latter place, or where he went to, I cannot tell. The postmaster of Farmersville, Illinois, writes that his son William, and a daughter are now living in California, but that he has no knowledge whatever of the remainder of the family. Altogether, uncle Robert has been the most successful man to hide himself I have ever known. Some of the children are dead, and it is thought that one, perhaps both parents. If not before, may we not hope to meet them on the other side of the river ?

It thus appears that grandfather, William Hays, has had eight children, forty-two grand-children, one hundred and fifteen great-grand-children, and twelve or fifteen great-great-grand-children. Of these, eight have been ruling elders, three ministers of the gospel, one missionary, one lawyer, one physician, one student of theology. Nearly all who have attained the years of maturity have been in communion with some branch of the Presbyterian Church, and, so far as known, none have denied the faith of their fathers, been given to intoxication, or profanity, or any notorious sin whereby they have brought disgrace upon themselves or their families, for all of which, hearty and devout thanksgiving are due to the sovereign grace of Almighty God. Surely such a record, reaching over six generations, is not often to be found, and should impress us all with the great-ness of our privileges, and the extent of our responsibility. May the same blessing extend to the generations yet to come in still larger measure.

Of grand-father's brothers who came to this country with him and his father, Robert sold what is now known as the McNary tract,

and bought an elegant farm on the banks of the Yonghiogheny, where after some years, he was accidentally killed by falling off the top of a corn-crib. Some of his descendants still live in that vicinity, and are highly respectable and well-to-do citizens.

Samuel sold what is known as the Halft farm, in 1820, and located on Harmond's Creek, in West Virginia, where a portion, at least, of his descendants still remain.

James sold the farm which Mrs. John Campbell now owns, and went somewhere in the Sciota valley, Ohio, but just where is not known.

This is about all that we have been able to gather of the history of the other connected branches of the Hays family, but as it did not fall within our plan to go outside of our immediate relation-ship, the want of information in this regard will not, be so much regretted. And now, with a kind and cordial greeting to all the kinsfolk who may take an interest in this family history, I lay down my pen, with a hearty God bless you.



Sketch and notes from the back page of original book