

THE BLACK FAMILY  
of Pennsylvania

A Genealogical Report  
for the  
Historical and Genealogical Society  
of Indiana County

by Donald Robert Black

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A copy of this report is being sent to one member of the families of each of the children of George Travis Black (1867-1961). If you are the one to receive it, then an obligation falls upon you to make copies available to your siblings and their children. If you know stories of your own and want to add them to this report, send them to me, and they will appear in a future revised edition. It is our duty to preserve our knowledge for future generations. This genealogical research has taken years and was done in the name of my Grandad, his father and their forefathers who fought continuously for constitutionalism and democracy since the Scottish Reformation both in Great Britain and America. This report is dedicated to the generations to come, so that they may also know that they descend from Revolutionary stock. Our forefathers' faith in the Almighty preserved the traditions that we have inherited from them. Their belief in salvation made them enlightened Godfearing pioneers. This is the most precious inheritance we could have received.

Your cousin,

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## What Can We Find Out About Our American Immigrant Ancestors?

What can we find out about the lives of our forefathers?  
Quite a bit more than one might assume at first thought.

We know a collection of family stories that have been passed down from generation to generation because of special events that occurred which were noteworthy in the time of our forefathers. Surprisingly enough, most family stories prove to be true in whole or in part. Also, living memory goes back much further than one might realize. What color were your great-great-grandfather's eyes? What color are your grandfather's eyes, brown or blue? Ask your grandmother what color her grandfather's eyes were, and you'll soon learn the color of your great-great-grandfather's eyes.

So, the first step in genealogical research is to ask and write down everything that you can possibly think of now of the oldest generation before it's too late! Arrange for interviews with the eldest members of the family. Don't make them feel that you are interviewing them for "history" or their responses will be artificial and reserved as if they were testifying in court against their will. But, do write down or tape record everything said when you interview, because after some years your own memory will not recall everything that was said. But be aware that people always speak artificially and reserved when they know you are recording them on magnetic tape. Make the interview as informal as possible to achieve a gossip like atmosphere. Drink tea, eat cake and let the elder person chatter about all family subjects. Start with small talk about the current family events, like for example, did you know that so and so is now in college. This will cause your elderly interviewee to reminisce on when so and so was born and how so and so, as a baby, was just like his grandfather who always used to say such and such...

Don't try to press your elderly interviewee for details about this and that because the elders always have some secrets that they feel shouldn't be passed down to the younger generations, perhaps uncle Joe went to prison for being a horse thief, or the like. What you perceive as harmless by modern standards, like an unwed mother for example, was a tragedy in yesteryear that may still emotionally affect your interviewee. And pressing for the details too quickly may shut off the one source forever. Once you establish a bond of trust with your interviewee then you will share in the "confidential" information, too. But beware because the secret often isn't so terrible after all. For example, divorce and separation were the scandals of the last century, so if great-great-grandad and great-great-grandmother separated, the misdeeds of the one side are often blown out of proportion by the other side to justify the separation. An aging grandmother once said jokingly that her grandmother had never once thought of divorcing her husband in all their married life, but that she had secretly planned his death many times. Financial reasons in former times also caused an elderly couple to split up and live out their final years in the homes

Indiana Counties in Pennsylvania where I researched in libraries and courthouses. I obtained Alexander Black's 1849 will and Ruth Black's 1791 widow's pension application. I interviewed Mabel Black at Dayton, PA and finally took Nell Little's vital statistics affidavit at Home, Pennsylvania where the notary public, Kathleen Broskin, turned out to be Irene Black-Kinter's granddaughter who in turn was the granddaughter of David S. Black who was brother to Alexander Black who were both sons of Jonathan Black (1761-1840+?).

I have continuously increased my general genealogical knowledge with each visit collecting both specific and general data wherever I traveled. While attending Portland State University in the 1970's I did my first genealogical research reading generally about Scotland and Scotsmen in America. It was in 1974 that I first asked my father who his great-grandfather was. He did not know, and so I began my quest to discover my ancestors. At New Wilmington, Pennsylvania at Westminster (Presbyterian) College I did research on famous Americans named Black. New Wilmington has retained its Civil War town character with its mid 19th century buildings and numerous Amish horse-drawn carriages. Rev. Dr. Franklin C. Black studied there in the 1920's.

One can see that I managed to take the vital statistics affidavits of Grace Black and Franklin C. Black in 1985 just in the nick of time as Frank and Grace are now deceased. If I had been able to research in Indiana County a few years sooner, I could have also had the vital statistics affidavit of Paul Black (1894-1983). He lived on "Black Road" that divides the original Black homestead in Washington township Indiana County and was the son of Jacob M. Black.

Although the quest has been an arduous and time consuming one, it has given me great satisfaction to have uncovered so much, but much more is left to be discovered.

I have also researched material for the Bricker, Cochran and Marshall families on my father's side, as well as the Lewis family of Virginia and Kentucky on my mother's side.

In May 1992, I was able to do some research in the Charterhouse Buildings in the Society of Genealogists in London, England where I obtained extracts of Wills in Ireland listing Black Family members from 1680 - 1759; the original wills being destroyed in Dublin early in this century in the great Irish Rebellion for independence.

And I am most happy to say, that in mid 1992 I was accepted for overseas membership by the Society of Genealogists in London.

**The Scottish Kirk**  
as Background for the Black Family  
of Indiana County Pennsylvania  
Revised June 1992

According to J.D. Makie's History of Scotland, 2 Ed. 1978, page 182, David Black, a minister of St. Andrews, attacked the English Queen Elizabeth from the pulpit in 1596. Elizabeth I was persecuting English puritans at that time.

After the burning of Scottish protestant reform leader George Wishart at the stake in 1546 with the subsequent assassination of Bishop Beaton, and after John Knox had successfully led the first reform of the Scottish "Kirk" in 1560 in the face of regal opposition from the returning Catholic Mary Queen of Scots (beheaded herself much later by Elizabeth I), the Scottish church developed the Calvinist doctrine that civil government, though regarded as a necessity, was to be recognized only when it was conducted according to the word of God, see Makie page 157. When Mary's son James (V)I tried to assert his divine right to rule from London - also much to the dismay of the English parliamentarians unofficially represented in the person of Sir Edward Coke - he (James) found himself at odds with the Scottish Kirk. When James' son Charles I attempted to further his father's policies, he started a civil war that would lead to his own beheading by Oliver Cromwell who after the King's death managed to abolish the Office of the King for the decade from 1650 to 1660.

Charles I wanted to reverse the developments that had led to the Presbyterian government in Scotland by making the Scottish Kirk's service more English and Anglican, so he ordered a new "Booke of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments" for use during Kirk services. In Edinburgh at St. Giles on 23 July 1637 the Arch-Prelate of St. Andrews read from the new service book. Vegetable seller Jenny Geddes is said to <sup>have</sup> picked up her stool and hurled it at the prelate. Then, so did the others. The second reformation had begun and the flying furniture led to the 27 February 1638 National Covenant, a lengthy declaration of protestant religious beliefs reasserting God's supremacy over civil government and King. Although Scotsmen lined up by the thousands to sign one of the many copies of the National Covenant, King Charles I did not.

Upon restoration of the crown in 1660, Charles I's son Charles II sought to bring back the bishops and episcopalian church government thereby sweeping away Presbyterianism in Scotland. By so doing, a train of events was set in motion that divided the Scottish Kirk into a faction willing to compromise and a faction refusing to compromise. Those not willing to compromise were called "Covenanters" and adhered strictly to the 1643 "Solemn League and Covenant".

Clan Campbell were unwilling to compromise and their Chief Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle, was soon beheaded by Charles II for his complicity with the Cromwellians during the English Civil War. Archibald Campbell was the most powerful politician in Scotland and the leader of the Covenanting

Dobbin, joined John Cuthbertson (1752) in America. These three constituted the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America.

As a result of rival movements in Scotland in the 1700's the "Covenanters" represented one branch and the "Seceders" another branch of the secession movement at odds with the state approved Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

The Seceders developed from a revival movement in the 1700's in Scotland. The Seceder church was not formed in Scotland until 1743, although Seceders began to arrive in the American colonies in the 1730's. In 1742 a plea for a minister from Scotland was issued by the congregation in Londonderry, Pennsylvania. The problem of providing a minister was further compounded by the split into "Burgher" and "Anti-Burgher" factions.

In order to hold public office in Scotland, as for example a state approved church minister, an oath had to be taken. The Anti-Burghers felt that the oath legitimized episcopacy and objected to it; most Americans were Anti-Burghers.

Two Anti-Burgher ministers, Alexander Gellatly and Andrew Arnot arrived in America in 1753 and organized the "Associate Presbyterian Church". In 1782 this "Associate Presbyterian Church" and the "Reformed Presbyterian Church" merged to form the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church", but some remained in their old churches resisting the merger.

In 1822, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church split into northern and southern branches.

On the eve of the American Civil War (1860-65) in 1858, the northern branch of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church merged with the majority of the remaining continuing Seceders, then called the "Associate Presbyterian Church", and took the new name: "United Presbyterian Church of North America".

These United Presbyterians merged in 1958 with the Presbyterian Church to form today's "United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America", which is the American equivalent to the "Church of Scotland".

So according to Melton's Encyclopedia of American Religions.

According to two distant Pennsylvania cousins Nell (Carnahan) Little born 1905 in Washington Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania and (Grace Black) Bowman born 1896 at Jeannette, Pennsylvania in Westmoreland County, each having made her Affidavit under oath separately from and unbeknownst to the other, the Black Family is Scotch-Irish having emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania.

BLACK  
A Scotch-Irish Family

J.H. Beers 1914 Armstrong County Pennsylvania at page 646 lists the Blacks as one of the 60 or so families from northern Ireland that immigrated to Donegal, Lancaster County, PA (near Derry Station, in what is now Dauphin Co.) between 1720 and 1730. The heads of these families were born in Ireland circa 1680 and were the founding members of the old Derry Church where many are buried in the graveyard.

According to Betty L. McCay's Sources for Genealogical Searching in Pennsylvania, 1973 Indianapolis, the Scotch-Irish started coming to Pennsylvania in sizeable numbers after 1728 first pushing into the Cumberland region before settling in western Pennsylvania.

In the book Ulster Sails West, by W.F. Marshall, The Quota Press, Belfast, Ireland, 2nd Ed. 1944, at page 22, we learn that by 1729 some 6,000 Scotch-Irish had come over (to America) and for several years prior to 1750 about 12,000 came annually with over one thousand families sailing from Belfast alone in September 1736.

The Blacks were among the early settlers in the Blairsville vicinity according to Prof. Stewart's 1913 History of Indiana County Pennsylvania at page 459.

The eminent American jurist Jerimiah S. Black was born January 10, 1810 at Stonycreek Twp. Somerset Co. PA. about 35 miles south-east of Blairsville and 20 miles from Ligonier. He died on August 19, 1883 at Brockie, York Co., PA. He was of Scotch-Irish decent. He was elected in 1851 and 1854 to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He was appointed Attorney General of the United States by President Buchanan, and served as Secretary of State from 1860-1861. He was involved in two landmark Supreme Court cases at the end of the Civil War Ex Parte McCardle and Ex Parte Milligan. He advised President Johnson on his 1867 veto of the Reconstruction Act and on his impeachment, but he did not represent the President in the 1868 Impeachment Proceedings before the Senate where junior Kansas Senator Edmund G. Ross cast the deciding vote in favor of the then politically unpopular president. Jeremiah lost the use of his right arm in an accident in 1869. His private law practice was in York County.

Another notable American jurist of Scotch-Irish ancestry was Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black. His grandfather George Walker Black came to Clay County Alabama in 1832 from non-slave owning Scotch-Irish in Georgia. George ran a country store in Crossville, Fayette. His son William was Hugo's father whose wife Martha Toland was Hugo's mother. The Tolands were cousins to Robert Emmet the famous United Irish revolutionary leader, and fled from Ireland in 1797. The grandfather, Hugh Toland, was 10 years old when the family fled Ireland. The Blacks were openly politically opposed to racial injustice, but Hugo did use Klu Klux Klan connections for political support. They were Baptists in Alabama. The

above is abstracted from the book Hugo Black, The Alabama Years, by Virginia Van Derveer Hamilton, 1972, Louisiana State University Press.

But even more known than Hugo and Jeremiah Black to every American law student is Henry Campbell Black 1860-1927 whose book Black's Law Dictionary now in the 1979 5th edition has been continuously reprinted from its first printing in 1891. It is the most widely used law dictionary in the United States.

The famous Scottish physicist Joseph Black was born in Bordeaux, France in 1728. Professor Black was Scotch-Irish and the son of John Black originally from Belfast, Ireland. Professor Black, a physicist, was instrumental in furthering James Watt who patented the first commercially viable steam engine. Watt worked for Black building instruments and engines for the university experiments Black undertook at the time Black developed his theory on "specific heat". Professor Black's discovery of "fixed air" (carbon dioxide) revolutionized the world of science at the time. Besides being professor of anatomy at Edinburgh, Professor Black was also a qualified medical doctor and also lectured in chemistry and medicine. Professor Black's father John Black had gone to Bordeaux to trade in wine. In the book Philosophical Chemistry in the Scottish Enlightenment, by Arthur L. Donovan, 1975, Edinburgh University Press, we learn that John Black moved to Bordeaux in 1699. John fathered 15 children between 1717 and 1736. John's wife was Margaret Gordon whose father was Gordon of Halhead whose son was engaged in the 1745 Jacobite uprising when he himself was Halhead, escaping after hiding in France where John Black, his brother-in-law assisted him. In 1740 Joseph and two of his brothers Alexander and Samuel were sent to Belfast to attend schools. They lived with John's sister Arbuckle. At 18 Joseph enrolled in the University of Glasgow. Although he studied medicine after completing his undergraduate work, he engaged in physics, too. In 1752 Joseph went to Edinburgh. His father John came there en route to Belfast, and the two went to Aberdeen to Halhead. Professor Black applied his chemistry to his doctoral thesis in medicine involving fixed air and causticity; the medical problem involved the action of lime water on urinary stones, an ailment apparently afflicting his father.

My Grandfather's Grandfather's Grandfather, Jonathan Black, named one son Alexander, another Samuel, and still another John.

According to two distant cousins Nell (Carnahan) Little and Grace (Black) Bowman, each having made a sworn statement under oath separately from and unbeknownst to the other, the Black family is Scotch-Irish having emigrated from Ireland.

Francis Strong Helman the published Indiana County genealogist made notes that Jonathan Black owned land in Allegheny township Armstrong Co. PA according to the tax table in 1807. Jonathan's eldest son Alexander Black was born February 13, 1788. The 1807 Indiana County Armstrong Township taxable lists Alexander Black as a laborer. Armstrong County's



Kiskiminetas Township, which includes the borough of Apollo, was formed in 1831 from the upper portion of Allegheny Township. Alexander Black owned one of the 75 original tracts of land in the territory of this present township according to J.H. Beers 1914 Armstrong County History. According to the History of Armstrong County by Smith 1883 a track of 408 1/4 acres was surveyed for John Wells and John Reighley but seated by Alexander Black and Issac Warner.

In Cowanshannock Township, Smith in his book lists John Black as having likely seated the William Finney tract of 427.2 acres, warrant dated July 1, 1784, survey 1786, in 1827 since John was assessed with it in 1828. William Finney conveyed it to Ann Black in 1833 for \$100. A sawmill was erected on it in 1840 which was assessed to Samuel Black. But, the will of Ann (Miller) Black of Green Township Indiana Co., who died in 1877 and was married to John Black, appears not in Armstrong County but in Indiana County Will Book 4, Page 403. Thus, the will would appear to devise a different farm, however no Black farm appears in Green Twp. in Beers 1871 Atlas of Indiana Co. Ann Miller was the daughter of Robert Miller who settled early in Washington Township Indiana Co. while the Indians were yet numerous. He is mentioned at page 445 in Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana Co. Penn. He was often chased right into his cabin by the Indians. Upon one occasion he was followed so closely that he had not time to withdraw the ramrod of his rifle, and he fired at the pursuer, the ramrod passing through his body and fell at a hickory tree still standing in 1880. Robert worked an ox together with a horse. He made a large packsaddle for the ox and traveled to Conococheague in Franklin County (now Adams Co.) for many years for supplies, the ox making the troublesome journey better than the horse. On such trips he would visit his future wife who related the story of his arrivals on oxback.

According to Jonathan Black's National Archives Microfilm Publications Military Pension (Microcopy 804, Roll 252, page 0298) Record No.S-5286 dated 22 March 1838 made before the Greene County Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas, he was born in lower Pennsylvania (now Delaware State) in 1761, according to his father's bible, and drafted and stationed as an Army scout at the foot of Chestnut Ridge at Wallace's Fort under Capt. James Sharp in Westmoreland County (now about 1 1/2 miles south of Blairsville, Indiana Co.) in summer 1778. Most of the settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from Franklin Co. (Chambersburg) Pennsylvania. In summer 1780 he was stationed at Crooked Creek under Capt. John Craig, in Westmoreland County (now Armstrong and Indiana Counties), and in October 1781 between Crooked Creek and Little Mahoning Creek under Capt. John Sloan. This would be the present day townships of Washington and South Mahoning in Indiana County. From 1782 to 1783 he was frequently engaged as a scout. Jonathan qualified in June 1832 for his pension but waited 6 years to apply. The War Department asked why. Jonathan stated under oath: "...that he felt unwilling while he was able by his own exertion to maintain himself and family, to be an applicant for the bounty of his country for services rendered in the Revolutionary War, believing then, as he does now, that

it is the duty of every good citizen of the Country to maintain and support its constitution, in consideration of the protection afforded by that Country, but that he is now old, and in consequence of the effects of disease, and as others all around him are receiving a pension for similar service, he declined to the wishes of his friends and his necessities, and made application for a pension...".

According to the J.H. Beers 1914 History of Armstrong County Pennsylvania, A military company, bearing the name Crooked Creek Rangers, was organized shortly after the settlement of Armstrong County. It consisted of fifty or sixty men residing along Crooked Creek and its vicinity, from across the Indiana County line toward its mouth. The uniform consisted of a homemade linen hunting shirt, dyed in a color like that of tan-bark juice (camouflage?), buckskin breeches, and a cap surmounted with a coon's, fox's or deer's tail, and each member of the company, at least each private, was armed with a rifle.

We gather a picture of a typical ordeal in Jonathan's scouting life in volume one of Professor Stewart's 1913 History of Indiana County at page 433 we read: "Samuel Sloan lived between Shelocta and South Bend. He and two of his children were engaged in planting corn, in the spring of 1793, when being called to the house, he left them at their employment. On his return, soon after, the children were missing." "...it was resolved not to pursue (the Indians), lest by attacking the Indians they should be prompted to kill the children." In 1798 the children were returned to their father. The children related that after their capture the Indians had also wanted to capture a neighbor Mrs. Lowry who was sitting at the cabin door smoking a pipe while Mr. Lowry was plowing, but that the Indians mistook a handpike Mr. Lowry had laid against a tree for a rifle and so moved noiselessly away. Many such tales are repeatedly related in the various histories of the region.

One wonders how it might have come that Jonathan was born in Delaware. According to the book Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America, by Charles Knowles Bolton, 1910, Boston, Bacon & Brown, at page 267, the neighborhood of Newcastle, Delaware was a stronghold of Presbyterianism. Newcastle County, Delaware is adjacent to Chester and Lancaster Counties in Pennsylvania. This area became a Mecca for Scotch emigrants from Ireland. These emigrants pushed up through Newcastle County to cross the Pennsylvania line, hoping to escape the Maryland tithes. Maryland was then feudal under Lord Baltimore. Unfortunately, the exact boundary was disputed until the Mason and Dixon survey was conducted between 1763-67. Although the Penn Family was itself in discord in England while simultaneously disputing territorial claims with the Lord Baltimore, they did make grants in Donegal to the Scotch-Irish from whom they expected little trouble. This was before runners were sent through the Presbyterian communities in North Ireland recruiting families for immigration to America.

In the book The Shaping of America by D.W. Meinig, vol. 1 Atlantic America 1492-1800, at page 139, we learn that the

Scotch-Irish began to migrate to America in rapidly increasing numbers after 1718. Although they came to all British colonies, they did not find the Anglican dominance in New York, the Chesapeake, and costal Carolinas to their liking, and they were coldly received by their fellow Calvinists in New England. Thus Pennsylvania, where they were welcomed by officials, offered good land at a reasonable price, and extended full religious toleration, became much the greatest entryway. At that time Delaware was a part of Pennsylvania referred to as the lower counties. Many disembarked at New Castle and headed directly toward lower Susquehanna lands. According to Francis Strong Helman, Jonathan married Sarah Bratton after his military service and settled in Armstrong County where his eight children were born.

His 1838 army pension application further states that in 1807 he moved to Cumberland, MD, In 1809 to Somerset Co. PA, in 1813 to Monongahela (W)Va, and in 1819 to Wayne Township, Greene Co. PA.

Jonathan also appears in the 1840 US Census of Greene County Pennsylvania for Wayne Township (National Archives Microfilm Publications, Microcopy 704, Roll 461) as an 80 year old Revolutionary War pensioner. He is also probably the elderly man listed as living in the household of a young James Black, quite possibly his grandson.

According to notes compiled by the late Indiana County Pennsylvania genealogist Francis Strong Helman whose husband descended from Jonathan's wife's first son, Jonathan married Sarah Bratton. Sarah had been married to Mr. Little and had two sons. One son was James born 1782. There is said to have been another son. An adult carried the child to look for cattle in the forest. The cattle had strayed, so he placed the child on the ground and gave him a watch to play with. When he returned, the watch and the boy were gone. No trace was ever found (Indians?). Jonathan and his friend went away tradition says "to war". It may likely have been Indian troubles. Jonathan came back and told Mrs. Little that she was a widow. In due time they were married. Still later the first husband reappeared, and finding the situation as above described left the couple, and "went back where he came from". A search of early records by Helman revealed Littles, Brattons and Blacks in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. These names also appear in southwestern Pennsylvania.

A Sgt. James Black was killed by the Indians in 1781 leaving his wife Ruth with six children ages 14, 11, 9, 7, 4, and 2 in the wilderness frontier without real estate and with only a few trifling articles of furniture. Ruth made application for a widow's pension on May 4, 1791 before the Westmoreland County Orphans Court, Docket X, page 136. Col. Archibald Lochry's minor daughter makes a similar application at Docket X, page 137. Ruth is buried in Ebenezer Presbyterian Cemetery, Lewisville, Conemaugh Township (near Saltsburg), Indiana County, PA. Unfortunately, by the end of World War I many of the older grave stones were missing or obliterated, and no church record of the individual grave sites has survived.

The 1790 US census shows Ruth living in Unity Township in Westmoreland Co. Unity Twp. was formed in 1789 from Mount Pleasant Twp.

The Atlas of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, by F.W. Beers 1871, tells us that Conemaugh Township was formed in March 1807 from Armstrong Township. It includes Saltsburg. Unity, fourteen miles distant, was the nearest point from Saltsburg for public worship prior to 1783. In 1776, Rev. James Power became pastor of the Mount Pleasant and Sewickley churches and began to preach at Unity. There were no settled pastors until 1790. In the book History of Westmoreland County by George Dallas Albert, page 636, Rev. James Power first visits Unity in 1774 and thereafter preached as stated supply for more or less of the time during the first fifteen years. In 1790 Mr. John McPherrin was ordained and installed as first pastor, from which relation he was released in 1800 when Rev. John Black became pastor at Unity and Greensburg.

According to notes collected by Francis Strong Helman but compiled by Eber Cockley of Meyersdale, PA in 1962, the Rev. John Black born in South Carolina (?) graduated from New Jersey College in 1771, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Donegal 14 Oct. 1773, then ordained and installed as pastor of upper Marsh Creek, York County PA 15 Aug. 1775.

The book American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin Co. Penn., 1969, Historical Works Committee of the Franklin Co. Chapter, page 33, lists the Rev. John Black married to Elizabeth Newell Nov. 15, 1773. He was born in York Co. PA about 1750, but removed to North Carolina as an infant with his father Robert Black, an early settler. He entered Nassau Hall 1769, graduated 1771, licensed by the Donegal Presbytery and ordained in Upper Marsh Creek Congregation in 1775. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the United States Federal Constitution in 1787. He accepted the call to Unity and Greensburg Westmoreland Co. dying there August 16, 1802. The will of John Black, Minister of the Gospel and resident of Unity Twp., appears also in the Westmoreland County Court record in Will Book 1, Page 169.

The Pennsylvania Vital Records Volume II of the Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine and Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co. 1983, lists records of Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church, Mercersburg, Franklin County Pennsylvania from this period. On November 15, 1773 the Rev. John Black and Elizabeth Newell were married, and on November 29, 1774 Robert, the son of John Black was baptized.

Eber Cockley wrote that from 1800 to 22 Apr. 1802 Rev. Black was pastor at Unity and Greensburg (Westmoreland Co.). On 4 Feb. 1793 Rev. Black wrote to a member of the State Legislature "My son Robert seems inclined to the mercantile life, and I want to put him under the tuition of some dealer; from whom he may learn the nature and practice of the business... If you can find such an one, who would take a lad of his age, now eighteen... I shall acknowledge it as a

kindness to (me)... Rev. Black died 16 Aug. 1802. The Rev. John Black, DD born in Westmoreland Co. 19 Jul. 1809 was his grandson.

According to Margaret (Miller) Black's two Declarations (1872 and 1881) before the Clerk of the Indiana County Orphan's Court for a War of 1812 Widow's Pension application Nos. 6160 and 9081 on file with the US Treasury Dept., she and Alexander lived from 1818 to 1838 in Armstrong County near Apollo (Kiskiminetas Twp.) and then moved to Washington Township in Indiana County. Alexander must have owned the land they moved to in Washington Twp. because he willed his farm to his son James (Jimmy) in Indiana County in 1850.

Alexander Black did not move to Washington Township until 1838, a time after the stagecoach turnpike (1822) and the Pennsylvania canal (1829). But family tradition says he rode an ox to Harrisburg to file the deed for his farm which was in a wilderness. It was even said that his feet swelled during the journey through the wilderness and he often stopped to graze the ox. He and the ox spent the nights under the open sky. I suspect that the family story might relate to Jonathan Black the father of Alexander and David S. However, Alexander's wife's widow's pension (National Archives) file Nos. 9081 and 6160 for the War of 1812 alludes to Bounty Land No. 114626-160-55. Perhaps he did receive Bounty Land for his service in 1812? More research is necessary.

Alexander Black was a veteran of War of 1812: Private, Rifle Company of Capt. John Loughry, Indiana County Volunteers, Pennsylvania Militia, 2d Brigade, 15th Division, cf. Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume 7, page 780. A James Black also appears in Lough(e)ry's Rifle Company. Alexander is also mentioned in the National Archives Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers who served during the War of 1812, Microfilm Publications, Microcopy No. 602, Roll 18 Bit-Blan, Card No. 382, as well as in Microcopy 313 Index to War of 1812 Pension Applications Files, Roll 8, Ber-Blai, and also in Microcopy No. 704, Population Schedules of the 6th Census 1840, Roll 463, Pennsylvania, Vol. 13 (1-141) Indiana County at page 111. Also, his will was probated 11 July 1850 in the Indiana Co. Will Book No. 2, at page 11.

Alexander was married at Clarksburg near Saltsburg in 1811. Bearing in mind that Jonathan named a daughter Ruth, it's possible that the Sgt. James Black tomahawked by Indians in Ohio on an expedition was also related to Jonathan. Also, Jonathan's son Alexander named one of his sons James, and Jonathan's son David S. named a son James W.

The story of the murders of Col. Archibald Lochry (commissioned Westmoreland County Lieutenant March 21, 1777) and 42 of his Westmoreland County Company of Volunteer Riflemen in General Clark's expedition against the Ohio Indians in summer 1781 is sad. General Clark, who had told Lochry he would wait for him to come from Ft. Duquesne (Pittsburgh), left Fort Henry (Wheeling, West Virginia) with a large contingent of about 400 men and supplies before Lochry's

arrival at Ft. Henry with about 125 men. Clark moved his men 12 miles down the Ohio River. Col. Lochry arrived on August 8th low on food and ammunition four days after Clark had already gone. Lochry and his men spent ten days building some temporary boats and began down the river to join Clark, their only hope for supplies. Sergeant James Black was one of them, Captain Robert Orr another, and Lieutenant Samuel Craig still another. (N.B. There was also a James Black commissioned as a Westmoreland County Ensign on January 5, 1776 and promoted July 4, 1776, and the Mount Pleasant Twp. 1783 Tax-list names a James Black as a land-owner, perhaps this is the James Black who traveled to Cuba, but again, that James Black was alleged to have served under Washington during the Revolution in eastern Penn., more research is necessary). Samuel Craig was the brother of Capt. John Craig born 1753 who was Jonathan Black's commanding officer at Crooked Creek in 1780. Capt. John Craig may also have been taken prisoner in Col. Lochry's party, see page 317 Beers' 1914 History of Armstrong County Pennsylvania.

When Lochry arrived at the point where Clark had been with the larger force, he found Clark gone again, but having left Lieutenant Creacraft with a few men and a boat for transporting horses, but with neither provisions nor ammunition, both badly needed. Clark left word he would wait at the mouth of the Kanawha. But, when Lochry's smaller party reached that point Clark was gone again, having affixed a letter to a pole directing Lochry to follow down stream. General Clark's men had been deserting in some numbers and he had to keep moving his large force of some 400 odd soldiers to prevent further desertions.

General Clark had hoped to raise 2,000 soldiers and General Washington and Virginia Governor Jefferson had both approved of Clark's campaign, but General Brodhead at Ft. Duquesne, who had previously lead attacks into Indian territory destroying their villages and killing and driving the Indians before him, would not commit his troops, so Capt. Orr and Col. Lochry raised the 125 man Westmoreland County force at their own initiative. The plan was to attack the Ohio Indians that were raiding western Pennsylvania under British Army direction, the Revolutionary War being still active on the frontier with the Canadian British Army roaming Ohio.

The Ohio River was low and the Lochry party did not know the Channel, so, Lochry sent a small party ahead in a "swift moving boat" to overtake Clark with a letter telling of Lochry's desperate situation. But, Lochry was under constant surveillance and the small party was captured by Indians and the letter fell into the enemy's hands revealing the Americans plan of advance.

The Indians gathered 300 strong from Ohio villages under able leaders and decided to set a trap for Lochry 11 miles below the mouth of the Great Miami River at Lochry's Island (now near Lawrenceburg, Indiana). The American captives were stationed on the Island and directed to induce the Americans under Lochry to surrender to the superior Indian force who

would then spare their lives. General Clark was waiting down river at Louisville for Lochry. But before Lochry reached the point in the river at Lochry's Island below the Great Miami, Col. Lochry and his men landed on a sand bar in the Ohio River at the mouth of Lochry's Creek on the Indiana shore to cut grass for their horses and cook a buffalo they had killed. It was on August 24, 1781 at about 10 a.m. Today, "Laughery's (Lochry's) Creek" divides the counties of Ohio and Dearborn in Indiana.

The Indians gathered on the bluff above the Americans and attacked. Low on ammunition and weakened the 106 men took to their boats expecting to cross the river to Kentucky. But then they were fired upon by another party of Indians in canoes, and soon became their prey. It was an indescribable massacre, forty-two of the prisoners including all of the wounded and Lochry were tomahawked or shot to death in cold blood and scalped by the Indians without the consent of their Indian leader Capt. Brant. James Black was one of them. The surviving sixty-two or -four were made prisoners including Samuel Craig and Capt. Robert Orr. The Indians marched the prisoners 8 miles up the river that night and encamped. The Indians divided up the plunder and prisoners and set off the next day for their Ohio towns, meeting before separating a party of 100 British Rangers. This gory disaster put an end to Clark's campaign.

Craig was painted black by the Indians, a sign that he, too, was to be executed, but his valor held out and he began singing. He had a good voice. The Indians changed their plans and spared his life. He was later taken to the Montreal vicinity and released after Cornwallis' surrender. Capt. Orr was wounded with a broken arm. A bullet had pierced the rim of his hat and struck his arm. At Detroit the Indians decided to kill him rather than take him to Montreal. But, a Frenchman purchased his freedom for a gallon of whiskey and two fox skins. Craig had long been given up for dead when he returned to Armstrong County in 1783. Samuel Craig's father, Samuel Craig, Sr., also was an army lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. He had come to Westmoreland County in 1769. On Saturday November 1, 1777 he was going for salt at Ft. Ligonier on his beautiful bay mare. On Monday November 3, 1777 his horse was found shot eight times and he had been taken prisoner leaving bits of paper along the trail to show which direction the Indians had taken him. He was never seen again. I abstracted the above from J.H. Beers 1914 Armstrong County History, Prof. Stewart's 1913 Indiana County History, and History of Ohio, Vol. 2, Emilius Randall & Daniel J. Ryan, 1912.

Prof. Stewart writes at page 1209 that Margaret Black was the daughter of James and Jane Black, and that this James Black was the son of the James Black killed by the Indians.

The Blacks were among the early settlers in the Blairsville vicinity according to Prof. Stewart.

Prior to 1807 Armstrong and Wheatfield were the only two townships in the present territory of Indiana Co. The 1807 tax

tables also show a David and a Jas. Black living in Conemaugh township. Jonathan also had a son named David (1801-1891).

The circa 1853 will of David Black (wife Eliz.) Conemaugh Twp. appears in Will Book 2, page 192. His children are listed as 1) David, 2) Alexander, the eldest son, 3) Samuel, 4) Robert, 5) John, 6) Thomas, and 7) James. Perhaps this David was a son of Sgt. James Black scalped by the Indians, or a brother to Jonathan? More research is necessary.

The settlers in the Wallace Fort/Blairsville region appear to have come from Conococheague in Franklin County (now Adams Co.). This is substantiated in the Indiana County History 1913, by Prof. Stewart in his account of William Smith who first located in 1772 in Armstrong Township (now Center Township). In the 1884 book of The Marshall Family the story of William Marshall is documented. William was born in Ireland in 1722 went to Scotland and married Elizabeth Armstrong in 1748. They immigrated to 60 miles northwest of Baltimore at the Conococheague settlement from 1749-83. Then William and family crossed the Allegheny Mts. to Westmoreland County (now Indiana County), his two eldest sons having scouted the region before the Revolution. Marshalls and Cochrans are also listed at Conococheague.

George Dallas Albert in his History of the Co. of Westmoreland at page 553 lists the 1783 tax-list of Mt. Pleasant Twp. as including a James Black as well as Col. Loch(e)ry's widow Mary and also the Rev. James Power. This is clearly a second James Black.

Prof. Stewart writes of a James Black being a very early settler in Indiana County occupying land near Wallace's Fort at Blairsville where the West Penn Glass Company's plant later stood. He had been a soldier under General Washington in the Revolutionary War. In his early day he built a craft on the river, loaded it with bacon and flour took one man with him and went down the rivers to New Orleans and from there to Cuba where he sold his goods for \$1,200 Spanish dollars which he smuggled back with him back to Portland, Maine in derogation of Spanish law with the help of a Yankee sea captain. He then came across the country home. Soon thereafter, he sold his land and went to Harrison County Ohio where he lived out his days. According to Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana Co. Penn. at pages 388-389 the daughter of James Black, a Revolutionary soldier, died in 1873 in her 89th year. James purchased a farm near the "Broad Ford" in 1792. This daughter Elizabeth Black married Robert Robinson at Conococheague according to Prof. Stewart at page 1045.

The Atlas of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, by F.W. Beers 1871, tells us that Conemaugh Township was formed in March 1807 from Armstrong Township. It includes Saltsburg. The first settlers were principally Scotch-Irish. Robert Robinson, Sr. came to this locality in 1766, and built a cabin in sight of the river opposite Coalport. Robinson, PA is located on State Route 259 on the Conemaugh River near Blairsville, PA.



According to Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana Co. Penn. page 433, Robert Robinson Sr. was born in Ireland in 1739 and married Rachel Wier in 1769 in Ireland and emigrated (sic) to America in July 1770 with his parents, two brothers and two sisters and brothers-in-law. The father is buried in Lancaster, and the mother in Derry now in Dauphin Co. In a short time the balance of the family moved to Conococheague (Conecocheague) Creek in Franklin Co. Here several children were born. Some time from 1777 to 1778, he, with his family moved into Westmoreland Co. to Sewickly there his family began to find new homes. Robert's brother John settled in Donegal Township Westmoreland Co. His brother William went to Ohio. His Sister Lavina married the brother-in-law Samuel Wier who moved to Washington Co. Robert the pioneer settled on a tract in 1779 known by 1880 as Coalport, Conemaugh Township then Armstrong Township amidst numerous Indians north of the Kiskiminetas. One son of Robert Sr. was Capt. John Robinson whose second wife was Jane Marshall born 1781 sister to Mary Marshall, both daughters of John Marshall. Capt. John Robinson's brother Robert Robinson son of the pioneer Robert Sr. was born about 1780 and married Elizabeth Black born about 1784 who was the daughter of James Black a Revolutionary War soldier and early settler at Broad Ford, i.e. Blairsville. There was apparently a massacre of settlers by Indians on the Robinson farm, cf. Caldwell page 411.

And according to notes compiled by Francis Strong Helman based upon the 1931 statement of the then 76 year old H.N. Mateer, a John Black married a Mary Robinson (born 1747?). This John Black had a son James who married a Mary Noble, and a daughter Rebecca who married William Mateer. There was also a son named Jonathan, too. According to Beers 1914 Armstrong Co. History, James Mateer, born in Ireland, was a Presbyterian who came across the Atlantic with his wife Polly (Sharon) and family settling on a farm in the Cumberland Valley seven miles from Harrisburg and one mile from Mechanicsburg. He took the deed to this farm from the Penn Family prior to the Revolution. He served during the Revolutionary War. The name Mateer appears in Westmoreland Co. after 1806.

The 1897 Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of the Juniata Valley ..., by J.M. Runk & Co., Chambersburg, PA, at page 1325 states that John Black an old time whig and a seceder married Miss Robinson and settled in the Racoon Valley, Perry Co. One child was Jonathan who died young. Another was Rebecca who married a Mateer. The book Pennsylvania Genealogies by William Henry Egle, Harrisburg 1886, at pages 545, 547 lists the Scotch-Irish Robinson family as having come to Pennsylvania prior to the year 1730 to settle in Derry Twp. and Hanover, then Lancaster Co. Thomas Robinson the progenitor died prior to 1740. His son Philip was born in 1698. George Robinson son of Philip was father to Rebecca who married John Black of Shearman's Valley, Perry Co., and also the father of Jonathan Robinson who married Jean Black. Jonathan Black who died young was apparently named for his uncle Jonathan Robinson.

According to the book Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and

America, by Charles Knowles Bolton, 1910, Boston, Bacon & Brown, at page 280, footnote 1 citing Rupp's 1844 History of Lancaster Co. at page 233, the Blacks and Robinsons are listed as two of the families holding land in the present Co. Lancaster (then Chester Co.) prior to 1735.

The book Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, 1903 J.H. Beers & Co. at page 1323 lists the John Black that built the first large brick dwelling-house ever erected in Lancaster at the southeast corner of East Orange and Lime streets. This John descended from the Blacks who came to America from the North of Ireland, whither they had fled from Scotland because of religious persecution. They settled on an extensive land grant from the Penns, this land being located along the Susquehanna, in present day Union Co., which was formed in 1813 from Northumberland Co, which in turn was formed in 1772 and traces its parentage to Lancaster Co. formed in 1729. The Blacks descended from a mighty Scottish clan, whose colors were green, blue and yellow. More research is necessary to identify the clan alluded to. Perhaps a Campbell branch?

The book History of Westmoreland County, by John W. Jordan 1906, Vol. III, page 35, lists Col. John A. Black as being of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-great-great-grandfather having removed from Scotland to Ireland about the year 1680. They lived near Letterkenny and the first to emigrate from Ireland in 1793 was John Black born in 1770, who in 1797 removed to Westmoreland County. This Col. Black distinguished himself in the Civil War.

The 1790 US Census shows Ruth Black in Unity Twp. and Sam. Black in Rostraver Twp. in Westmoreland Co. In York Co. a John Black is listed in Reading Twp., and Henry Black is listed in Huntington Twp. James Black is listed in Berwick Twp. Henry Black is listed in Franklin Twp. I did not review all of the York Co. Twps. More research is necessary.

The 1790 Census also lists a Jonathan Black in Fayette County Penn. Fayette County borders Westmoreland County, its northern neighbor. The township needs to be identified so that Jonathan's age and family status can be determined. Thus, research in the federal census is necessary here. Jacob and Thomas Black are also listed in 1790 in Fayette County.

Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana Co. Penn. at page 252 lists two John Blacks and one Alexander Black on the 1807 Armstrong Twp. list of taxables. At page 253 James Black and David Black are listed on the 1807 list of taxables for Conemaugh Twp. And, at page 255 David Black and Arthur Black are listed on the 1807 Mahoning Twp. list of taxables.

The 1810 US Census lists Alexander Black page 265 Indiana Co. PA

The 1830 US Census for Indiana Co. lists:

Conemaugh Twp.: Samuel Black age 20-30,  
Robert Black age 20-30,

David Black age 50-60  
Borough of  
Blairsville: Martin Black age 20-30  
Armstrong Twp.: John Black 30-40  
Washington Twp.: John Black 30-40  
David Black 20-30  
Mahoning Twp.: James Black 50-60.

This James in Mahoning Twp. had to have been born between 1770 and 1780, he might be the James who served together with Alexander in the War of 1812, perhaps he is even a son of the tomahawked Sgt. James Black or the James Black who went to Cuba? And, this David 50-60 in Conemaugh twp. might be the David with the 1853 will, who perhaps was also a son of Sgt. James Black? Either the John Black 30-40 listed in Armstrong Twp. or the John Black listed in Washington Twp. could be Alexander's brother who married Ann Miller? This Samuel Black in Conemaugh could be the Samuel who died 3-27-85 near Kenwood at 80 years, 3 mos and 24 days? More research is necessary.

The 1850 US Census of Pennsylvania lists 15 Alexander Blacks, but none are from Indiana Co. Margaret Black and David L. Black are listed on page 200, South Mahoning Twp. Indiana Co. Five other David Blacks are listed: at page 242 North Mahoning Twp., at page 219 Washington Twp., at page 298 Armstrong Twp., at page 316 Saltsburg, at page 279 Armstrong Twp. James Black is listed at page 213 Washington Township. And, in Butler Co. Christopher Black is listed at page 35 in Buffalo Twp. The ages and family status of these listings need to be compared for analysis. Thus, further research is necessary.

The Pennsylvania Archives Series 6, Vol. 9, Page 92, Payroll of Capt. John Philips Company, lists James Black, Private discharged at Oswego 1813. The 3rd Series, Vol. XXVI, page 664 lists Indiana Co. Warranty of Land: James Black 52 acres 26 April 1810; John Black 33 acres 27 Feb. 1837.

Compiled by:

Donald Robert Black, 1974-1990

### **Jonathan Black**

was born in 1761 in lower Pennsylvania, now the State of Delaware. In summer 1778 he was stationed as an Army scout at Wallace's Fort under Capt. James Sharp, in Westmoreland County Pennsylvania. In summer 1780 he was stationed at Crooked Creek under Capt. John Craig, in Armstrong and Indiana Counties Pennsylvania, and in October 1781 between Crooked Creek and Little Mahoning Creek under Capt. John Sloan. From 1782 to 1783 he was frequently engaged as a scout. After his military service he returned to Armstrong Co. and married Sarah Bratton where his eight children were born. In 1807 he moved to Cumberland, MD, In 1809 to Somerset Co. PA, in 1813 to Monongahela (W)Va, in 1819 to Wayne Township, Greene Co. PA. where he was still living in 1840.

### **Alexander Black**

son of Jonathan, was born February 13, 1788 in Conemaugh Township. During the War of 1812 he enlisted at Clarksburg in the Army, 30th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 15th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in Capt. John Loughrey's Rifle Company. On 30 May 1811 Alexander married Margaret Miller (5 or 6 May 1794 - 5 Feb. 1892) at Clarksburg, PA in the house of James Smith, Justice of the Peace. They resided near Saltsburg from 1811 to 1818 and then moved to Armstrong Co. near Apollo until 1838, and thereafter to Washington Township Indiana Co. Alexander died July 2, 1850. They are buried in Washington Presbyterian Cemetery near Home, PA. They had 7 children.

### **David Black**

son of Alexander, was born near Saltsburg, Pennsylvania on November 20, 1819. He was well known as a prosperous agriculturist whose carefree escapades earned him the nickname "Devil Davey", still he was known to be generous. On January 25, 1849 he married Elizabeth Bricker (Dec. 17, 1829 - Aug. 8, 1908 at 78 years, 8 mos. and 7 days). They lived in So. Mahoning Township. He died November 14, 1901 and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Indiana, Pennsylvania. They had 11 children.

### **George Travis Black**

son of David, was born June 12, 1867. He was a farmer near Dayton, PA (Armstrong County). He married firstly, Carrie Bell Cochran on June 12, 1890 and after her death on February 12, 1909, secondly, Kathleen Seederly on March 30, 1911. At 18 he began farming near Plumville, PA and after 1906 near Dayton, Pennsylvania. He died on Saturday, December 2, 1961 at 94 years and is buried in Glade Run Cemetery in Dayton, PA. He raised black angus cattle and for 20 years generally carried off first prize at various regional fairs. George had 13 children.

### **Woodward Elgin Black**

son of George and Carrie Bell, was born November 25, 1892 in Plumville, Pennsylvania. He served in The Army in World War One as a sergeant, Company I, 364 Infantry. Woodward was wounded in France and awarded the Purple Heart. On June 28, 1919 he married Hazel Edna Bowman, a stenographer (15 Sept. 1893 - 3 Jan. 1969). They settled in Tacoma, Washington after

Woodward had studied two years at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He later became Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Department of Washington, Disabled American Veterans. Both are buried at Mountain View Cemetery in South Tacoma near McChord Air Force Base at Fort Lewis. Woodward was stationed at Fort Lewis when he met Hazel who was working in Seattle. He died July 20, 1966.

#### Donald Elgin Black

born September 19, 1920 in Bradford County Pennsylvania is the only child of Woodward and Hazel. Donald E. Black is a June 2, 1946 University of Washington graduate in Electrical Engineering. He is a member of the Oregon State Board of Engineering Examiners and the U.S. Power Squadron. He married first Carolyn Stone on August 12, 1945 in Seattle, Washington (four children were born to this union), and second Gracianna (Kroker) Gunderson in June 1966 in Portland, Oregon. Gracianna has three children by her first marriage to Harry Gunderson. Donald Elgin has lived in Portland, Oregon since 1951.

#### Donald Robert Black

born August 20, 1952 in Portland, Oregon, is the son of Donald Elgin and Carolyn Stone (born October 8, 1925 in Lewis Co. Kentucky, daughter of John Robert Stone and Hazel Liles). Donald Robert is a 1976 Bachelor of Arts graduate of Portland State University in Portland, Oregon in political science, and a 1982 Juris Doctor graduate of Western State University College of Law at Fullerton, California. He is a member of the Indiana State Bar and licensed as a Rechtsbeistand in Hamburg, Germany where he maintains an international law practice. He is a founding member of the "Hamburg Foreign Lawyers Association" of which he was elected to serve as first President. He is not married.

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#### James Black

Old Uncle Jimmy was born in 1815. He is mentioned at page 448 in Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana Co. Penn. He was a brother to David "Devil Davey" Black and the son of Alexander Black who settled in Indiana Co. in 1838. Uncle Jimmy was raised on the farm and always followed it as a vocation. His father died in 1850 leaving the family farm to Uncle Jimmy a bachelor with the proviso to provide for his mother Margaret "Muzzie" (Miller) Black and his three unwed sisters Sarah "Sally", Lavina and Delilah Black. This he did do until very advanced years. Uncle Jimmy died in 1910. His above average reputation for honesty in the community was beyond reproach. He was apparently taken advantage of by his brother David and sister Sally in late life which brought the old man to tears.

Uncle Jimmy's barn was burned down, apparently an "inside job". One version of the incident explains that his brother Devil Davey was the culprit exercising revenge for Jimmy having placed a lock on the barn to prevent the further theft of his slaughtered meat. Another version says it was the Jim Black who had so many wives. There was a well in the barn. Jim's wife disappeared and Jim told the neighborhood that she had run off with Mr. So and So to Canada or the like. After

some time, Mr. So and So returned without the wife and supposedly knew nothing of the missing wife. Supposedly the police searched the ruins for the well and traces of the corpus delicti with no success. It is quite unwise to slander the dead, but Uncle Jimmy's barn was in fact burned down. Jimmy apparently borrowed \$1,000.00 from his sister Sally who lived in Indiana at 1210 Church Street. According to the terms of his father's 1850 will, Jimmy would have been supporting her, at least in part. Sally had had a daughter named Kate or Delilah K. Black born out-of-wedlock in 1854. Jimmy and his two unwed sisters Lavina and Delilah apparently raised Kate on the farm. Kate in turn had a daughter named Leah born out-of-wedlock in 1873. Kate is said to have left Leah sitting at the fire and to have walked away leaving the baby to fend for itself. Thereafter Leah was raised by Jimmy, Lavina and Delilah on the farm. It was Leah who married Madison Carnahan and cared for Jimmy, Lavina and Delilah in their declining years on the same farm. In her advanced years, Kate admitted that she had done Leah a great wrong. "If Leah never does me a tap, I'll have deserved it" Kate once told a granddaughter.

Uncle Jimmy went to Indiana to repay Sally the \$1,000.00 in cash. He gave her the money, but she claimed she was too sick to climb the stairs to get the promissory note, but promised to mail it to him. He was honest and trusting. She, however, took the note up to the bank and re-entered it. Jimmy was unable to pay this sum a second time, and was then at an advanced age. This incident caused the farm to become encumbered. Thereafter Jimmy deeded the farm with the encumbrance to Leah. And that was how the Carnahans became the owners of the Black farm. But for this incident, Uncle Jimmy would likely have willed the farm to his siblings' offspring equally.

Jimmy was a good shot with his rifle. Once he shot a deer grazing on the crop at the end of the far front field some distance away. He shot the deer from his front porch. The rifle was passed down to one of the Carnahan sons. Alexander Black's family bible was also in the possession of the Carnahan family in the early 1950's.

Jimmy was active all his days. He took a daily walk down his farm lane to the county road and up the county road to the road dividing Alexander's and David S.'s farms and then back each morning. He lived until 96 years. A rare black and white photograph of Uncle Jimmy exists. He had blue eyes.

#### **David Black**

son of Alexander, was born near Saltsburg, Pennsylvania on November 20, 1819. He was one of three David Blacks living in Indiana County in the last century. The other two David Blacks were known as "Miller Davey" and "Fiddler Davey" while my great-great-grandfather David's carefree escapades earned him the nickname "Devil Davey". He was well known as a prosperous agriculturist. On January 25, 1849 he married Elizabeth Bricker (Dec. 17, 1829 - Aug. 8, 1908 at 78 years 8 months and 7 days). They lived in So. Mahoning Township and had 11 children.

Many stories have been told about Devil Davey. He and his wife Betsy separated in later life. Betsy left him and lived with her son George and family. Davey and Betsy were not buried together and George did not attend his father's funeral in 1901 which he regretted until his death in Dec. 1961. Franklin Black stated in 1977 that Davey had gone another man's bail against Betsy's wishes thereby losing both his farms. Frank Black said Davey was a horse doctor with two farms who prospered. Frank's older sister Irene said she heard that Davey counterfeited gold coins from pewter. Frank's younger half-brother George stated in 1983 that Davey had been arrested by law officers and brought to his parents farm in Washington Township where his brother Old Jimmy and sisters Delilah and Lavina were living. The lawmen ordered Davey to put the horses in the barn while they went into the farmhouse. Davey came from the barn and pretended to head past the farmhouse for the outhouse. He took the wooden pole used to hang clothes and pole vaulted over the creek at the bottom of the hill below the farmhouse, it being a time of year when the creek was full. He was long gone when the lawmen realized he was away. Mabel Black said that Davey had learned that a local judge had forged his wife's will by signing her name to it with her dead hand after placing a pen between her dead fingers. Thereafter Davey acted with impunity.

But, the best story told about Davey was related by his son George. Davey had traveled to Philadelphia on business. He stayed in a hotel and rose early in the morning. He began wandering the streets waiting for the hotel kitchen to open and serve breakfast. In an alley he came across a small girl pilfering bits of left-over food from a garbage can. Davey asked her what she was doing. She had been sent out by her mother to scrounge for food scraps for breakfast, her family being poor and hungry. Davey took the little urchin to a bakery which was just opening and bought as many hot fresh bread rolls as would fit into her little apron and sent her on her way home.

Davey apparently suffered from migraine headaches. Davey was taken in by his daughter Sadie in White Township (now Borough of Indiana) and lived in a little house next to the family home in his final years where she cared for him. He died November 14, 1901 and is buried next to Sadie at Greenwood Cemetery, Indiana, Pennsylvania. Davey appears to have been the carefree son of a pioneer. Land was still to be had in abundance, and those farmers engaged in farming during the Civil War prospered well.

When George was born June 12, 1867 Davey was out plowing one of the many fields. Betsy went into labor and was alone in the farmhouse. She tried to reach a neighboring farm by going through a wood. But, she didn't make it, and gave birth to George right there in the wood. Davey unhitched his team from the plow and drove them to the wood. A sled was lying there, so he hitched the team to the sled, loaded wife and newborn son onto sled and drove them to the farmhouse.

James Sturt Black

son of David, was born April 29, 1852 and had blue eyes. Uncle Jim was a resident of Indiana County Pennsylvania and was married twice. There is some confusion between James Sturt and his father David's first cousin James W. Black born about 1824 who married three times. James W. was the son of David S. Black a younger brother to Alexander. The confusion is understandable since both were called "Jim" and since both the offspring of David S. and Alexander lived on adjacent farms in Indiana County Washington Township. "Jimmy" Black born 1815 was the son of Alexander and also lived on the old Black farm. What is known about James Sturt is that he married in Pennsylvania and had a son George named for James Sturt's brother George Travis born in 1867. This son was called "Little George" and lived at Smicksburg in Armstrong County Pennsylvania where he died in his 40's. Jim's first wife was killed before his very eyes (un)hanging clothes when lightning struck the wire clothes line on which she was (un)hanging the laundry. Jim thereafter decided to go to West Virginia. He had traveled there to look the place over. He returned to Pennsylvania and tried to convince his younger brother George T. to join him in going there. Jim described West Virginia as a rich timberland area with lots of good farm land. They sat by the fire at George's one evening discussing this. George wanted his children to obtain good schooling and feared the schools in West Virginia could not compare to the good schools in Armstrong County Pennsylvania. George's sons Woodward and Franklin both obtained colleges degrees, as well as did his daughter Mabel, and his daughter Mary was studying when she died in 1921. Jim became upset over George's refusal to hear his arguments regarding West Virginia. Jim was ready to strike George when George took the red hot poker from the fire and threatened to strike Jim if he came too near. Fortunately neither touched the other, but the event was dramatic in the eyes of the children present. Jim then went to West Virginia on his own and married Ann Wilson. In 1899 he served in the Army in the Philippines during the Spanish American War. He drove a wagon from the supply line right over thick sapling trees bringing ammunition to the front and bringing the wounded back from the battle line. All of the Blacks were superior horsemen and teamsters. Very little is known about Jim's life in West Virginia. He died in March 1940 and is buried in the Veterans Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

#### **Hanah Delilah Black**

Aunt Hanah born in 1860 married Eli Johnston. She had black hair and hazel eyes and was a naturalist. She knew every squirrel, bird, grasshopper, deer, grass blade, etc. A real sweetheart according to Mabel Black: "A sweet old honey". Her poor feet rotted off, she suffered terribly. Hanah died in August when Mabel was a young school teacher. Hannah lived by herself. She walked from the outskirts into Indiana Borough one bitter cold day in her 70's or 80's. Her feet froze going to town. Mabel's brother Woodward visited her. She was a spirited rugged type. Her two granddaughters live in Texas. Hannah's two children were Benjamin, who died in youth, and Sadie who died in Texas before Mabel came back to Dayton at Christmas 1953 to take care of her father George T. Black. Aunt Hannah had black hair and was tall and slim.



#### **Mariah Cumiah Black**

Aunt Sis born in 1865 married George Eyler, a man many years her elder. Her children were Etheyl who never married and lived till 75, Everett who died between 48 and 52, Audrey who died in her 80's or 90's in 1982, and Martha who died in 1980 who was the youngest and sweet, short and fat. Death dates could be checked against Plumville gravestones, research is necessary. Everett's son Ralph lives on the old Eyler homestead near Plumville. Audrey's daughter lives on Whitesell Road near Plumville. Her name is Gladys Steffy. Franklin Black said Aunt Sis was a "sweet girl". Aunt Sis was plump and had fair hair and blue eyes.

#### **Margaret Black**

Aunt Maggie was born in 1851 and had three children: Calvin, Alvin and Nellie. Nellie Haskins was a minister. Maggie was married to Anson Brickley whose will was probated in Indiana Co. Will Book 21, page 340. He was a carpenter. Aunt Maggie was short and slim with gray eyes and thinning dark gray hair. She stooped over, maybe because of her asthma. She baked lots of cakes and sweets. Mabel Black stayed with Aunt Maggie when she went to teacher's college in Indiana the summer after high school in 1921. Aunt Maggie and Anson had rented two rooms in an old aristocratic house.

#### **Sarah Black**

Aunt Sadie born 1849 was tiny, small and slim with gray eyes and hair. She raised her great-grandchildren because her grandson James Eisenberg (1886-1957) didn't earn enough money as a horseman. The wife Clara Belle Gibson (1885-1944) worked in Indiana as a cleaner. Aunt Sadie kept her porches so clean that you could eat off them. Aunt Sadie married three times: Firstly she married a Hackett and had a daughter Alwilda "Allie" (1868-1923) and after having divorced Hackett, married secondly Wm. Eisenberg (1831-1893) who had previous children, and thirdly she married Wm. Johnson (1828-1908) after Mr. Eisenberg had dropped dead. Allie married first her step-brother an Eisenberg and later a Mikesell. Allie's first son by Mr. Eisenberg was James Eisenberg who had 6 children. These children were raised by Aunt Sadie their great-grandmother. Allie also had a daughter Anna Mikesell who married a Lunk, and a son Ralph Mikesell who had a daughter Dorothy who was adopted by Ralph's sister Anna (Mikesell) Lunk. The six children of James and Clara Belle Eisenberg are: Grace born 28 April 1905, John born 3 Jan 1908, Nora born 27 Jan. 1910, Annabelle born 5 Feb 1914, Raymond born 12 Oct 1922, and Nancy Jane "Jean". Nora Eisenberg married Walter S. Layton (1902-1963) her children are Howard and Sarah Elizabeth "Betty". Nora has a foster son Thaddeus James. Nora is presently married to Robert Nuss. Aunt Sadie died in 1936. Sadie also took her father in when old and cared for him. He lived in a little cottage directly behind the family home.

#### **Martha Elizabeth Black**

Aunt Martha born in 1856 married Sam. Streams, a prosperous farmer. She was proud of her nice home. She kept her hair very pretty and had blue eyes. When she was 75 she took care of elderly people for financial reasons. She lived til 96. Her

two sons were Harry and Turner, her daughter was Vernie Mae.

#### George T. Black

George was born June 12, 1867 in a wood under the open sky. He said the first thing he ever heard was the birds singing. He grew up on the farm of his parents in South Mahoning Township in Indiana County Pennsylvania. He attended Ox Hill School together with his classmate who became Governor Fisher. He ran bare foot around the farm in summer as a little boy and his mother used to tell him "don't cut your foot on the ax George". He was the youngest of her 11 children. He fell out of a hickory nut tree as a young boy and his brother John, who carried him some distance to the road where a man in a buggy took them home, had taken George for dead, but he lived. He was the grandson of Alexander Black who died 2 July 1850 at 62 years 4 months 19 days. Alexander was a veteran of the War of 1812 and a pioneer near Apollo. George's grandmother Margaret "Muzzie" (Miller) Black lived to be 98 years 8 months and 29 days dying on 5 February 1892.

George worked for his brother-in-law Sam Streams for several years after completing the 6th grade at Ox Hill School near Plumville. Then he went out west to Hastings, Nebraska where he was building roads with a shovel and a wagon. He got to thinking about his home in Pennsylvania and decided to return. After he came back to Pennsylvania he went to the Dayton Fair where he met Carrie Bell Cochran playing the fiddle in the greenhouse. They were married on his birthday in 1890 and he began farming near Plumville, PA until 1906 when he moved to Dayton, PA. According to George's son Frank Black, Carrie Bell played the lead fiddle and George played the second fiddle. George's brother John Black who went to Mineral Ridge, Ohio (New Middleton?) was also a fiddle player. John Black's son Alfred was also a fiddle player. George and his brother John played in a musical combo together with Jim Mulberger and George Eyler. When George married, his friend Barkley Elgin lent him his hat. George named his first son Woodward Elgin.

George's mother Betsy (Bricker) Black came to live with him after he married. He was very close to his mother, and her continual presence does not appear to have affected his happy marriage to Carrie Bell. Betsy was in Johnstown visiting her daughter Juliann "Jul", who was married to Jim Conner, when on May 30, 1889 the earthen damn burst on the Conemaugh River. The flood traveled at 3 miles to the minute toward Johnstown and struck Johnstown at 4.05. A man on a racing horse rode through town yelling run for your lives the damn has burst. Aunt Jul was pregnant. She was barefoot because her feet had swollen in the course of the pregnancy. Betsy was together with her and Jim Conner in the house. Jul's two boys were there, too. They all left the house immediately and started towards high ground. They reached the railroad line and had to crawl under an idling train not knowing whether it would lunge forward or not. They reached a fence on the other side of the train and big Jim hurled his sons over the fence onto higher ground. Then he helped his pregnant wife and mother-in-law over. They climbed higher and looked back just in time to see the raging flood envelope their house. The house was lifted

off its foundation, then it spun around and was carried off downstream. As they were escaping they saw the wall of water approaching Johnstown. Thousands were drowned. In the meanwhile George learned of the flood disaster. he attempted to board a train going there, but soldiers had sealed the town off for fear of looting and no one was allowed to travel there. George went to the locomotive and pleaded with the engineer to take him in the engine to Johnstown for a \$20 gold coin representing all the money he had. After George had reached Johnstown in the locomotive he began searching in the town among the dead for his mother and sister's family. Suddenly he saw what he believed to be Jim Conner's corpse with feet and red hair sticking out from under a blanket, Jim was a tall man with bushy red hair, but when the blanket was lifted to uncover the face it wasn't Jim. This probably represented the most dramatic event in his life. But the saddest event was yet to come. Carrie Bell died of tuberculosis on Friday February 12, 1909 at 39 years 10 months 15 days leaving 7 children and a baby. Two days later on Sunday Florence the baby died of pneumonia on her second birthday. Florence was precocious and was already singing "My Bonnie Lies Over The Ocean". Florence was buried in her mother's arms in the same casket at Glade Run Presbyterian Church in Dayton, PA. This incredibly saddening event had been preceded the summer before with the death of George's dear mother Betsy on August 26, 1908.

George traveled a lot on farm business and otherwise. He went to see his Aunt Delilah and Uncle Jimmy and cousin Leah Carnahan on the old Black farm in Washington Township Indiana County with his family of little children in the surrey with a fringe on top. He was driving a dapple gray team. Delilah said: "George, you'll have to get a new wife that'll take care of and be a mother to these little kids".

He purchased a new pair of trousers that had been sewed by Kathleen Seederly in Ohio. As was customary then, Kathleen put her address in the pocket. George wrote to her, and in March 1911 they were married. George and Kathleen had five children, one of whom died as an infant.

But George was to suffer tragedy twice more in April 1921 with the sudden death of his unmarried daughter Mary whose appendix burst in Iowa, and with the December 1926 death of his married daughter Eva, likewise in Iowa. Mary and Eva had gone to Iowa with their brother Woodward to attend school and teach. Eva met Louis Weber, married and had five children.

It was bitter cold with high snow drifts when the telephone rang in Dayton in December 1926. The news was unbelievable. Eva was dying leaving five young children! It was her mother's fate all over again. George and his daughter Mabel hardly slept all night. They rose early and were driven to the Dayton train station where they boarded the Pittsburgh bound train to change to Iowa. In Iowa Eva was in the hospital breathing from an oxygen tank with a hand-held breathing mask; she spoke briefly between breaths. The doctor said the infection had entered her heart. He was dejected having done everything that

he could. Eva's fate was beyond human hands. George and Mabel told her not to worry about her children. Eva became peaceful and died between breaths. Mabel nearly took little Joey back to Dayton, but Louis couldn't bear parting with any of his children. Only Mary Fae, the infant, was not raised directly by Louis who endured much hardship to keep his family together.

George traveled to Washington state in the early 1930's to visit his son Woodward and grandson Donald Elgin Black. Donald Elgin later said George "walked the leg off him" going everywhere for miles around on foot.

Donald Elgin visited George prior to his death twice in the 1950's in Dayton, PA and had the foresight to make a tape recording of George telling some early stories. The tape recording was intended to be a talking letter to George's son Woodward.

When George was 86 in 1954 he underwent a serious operation for Hodgekins disease. His stomach was removed. He said he withstood the operation to be able to dance at his daughter Jeanne's wedding, which he did do, if not strenuously.

George lost his appetite after the operation. His son John would come to visit from Youngstown, Ohio with his brood of boys and one girl. John's wife Jean would always prepare a large meal in advance to eat in Dayton and then leave ample left-overs for George and his wife Kathleen and daughter Mabel to eat. This did more for George to regain his appetite than anything else. George was very fond of boys and his appetite picked up when he saw the boys dig in.

George had a subtle sense of humor. When Woodward brought his new bride Hazel Bowman to the farm in Dayton, PA, George drove them all over the region in his buggy. Hazel sat on the passenger's side watching the front right wheel which wobbled to and fro. This wasn't actually serious, but George repeatedly kept saying he hoped the wheel wouldn't fall off, which in turn made Hazel pretty uneasy. Another time, in the 1940's when George's son John had learned to drive a car and thereafter acquired an aging Tin Lizzy truck, George and his son John were riding in the cab going down hill when the engine stopped. John got out to crank the engine. The engine started and the car sprang forward rushing quickly down the hill with helpless elderly George sitting silently in the passenger's seat. The car reached the bottom of the hill crossed a ditch and crashed into the bank of a hill where the frame broke free of the chassis. John went running madly down the hill expecting the worst, but when he got to the car George was unscathed and remarked calmly that he would also like to get out of the car the next time before John sent the car off on its own. John, however, had no intention of repeating the performance. The car was ruined.

George, like all of the Blacks, was an expert horseman. He trained teams and sold them. He would travel as far as Nebraska to obtain horses. Once he purchased a suitable horse,

he would scour the countryside until he found a perfect match. Then he would break in the team on his own farm while plowing, etc. When the team was thoroughly trained, he would sell it and begin again with a new team. George plowed his own fields until about 80 years old. Thereafter he continued to supervise his farm. He was a progressive farmer and introduced black angus cattle into the region usually winning blue ribbons at county fairs.

George said the Bible had never failed him once in life. He is buried with his two wives at Glade Run Presbyterian Church in Dayton, PA where he was an active member. He died on Saturday, December 2, 1961, he would have been 95 on his next birthday.

Compiled by

Donald Robert Black  
December 1990



## Black Family of Indiana County

Paul Black (1894-1983) lived on "Black Road" that divides the original Black homestead in Washington township Indiana County and was the son of Jacob M. Black (5 Jul.1836-1905 at 69 years), and his second wife Louisa Lelless (1856-1951). Paul Black lived with one sister Verna (1883-1960) and his brother Walter A. (1886-1966) none of whom married. Two sisters, Mary (Black) Hayes and Irene (Black) Kinter married. Their father, Jacob M., was a son of David S. Black (1801 - 9 Oct.1885) who settled in Indiana Co. about 1826 and is mentioned in Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana County Pennsylvania at pages 447/449. David S. Black married Margaret Miller born Dec. 18, 1803 and their children were 1) James W. Black born about 1824 who married three times i) to Mary Ann Stewart (Washington Presbyterian Cemetery gravestone barely legible in 1990: died June 4, 1850? aged 40? years, 11 days, also mentioned in Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana Co. Penn. at page 473) who had a son Madison that was killed in a lumber company, ii) by 1880 to Mary Notley, and iii) to Labilla Ross who had a son Charles Ross who went to Minnesota, 2) Mary born about 1826 unmarried, 3) Sarah born about 1828 married William "Bill" Uncapher, 4) Alexander E. 1830-1923 married Elizabeth Jasper, went to Minnesota where he served during Civil War in a Minn. Regiment, 5) William D. 1831 mentioned in Caldwell's at page 449 who married Mary E. Meyers in 1877 daughter of John A. Meyers of Minnesota. William D.'s children were Nora F. deceased by 1880, John Elmer deceased by 1880, flora E. and Cordelia M. 6) Charlotte born 1834 deceased by 1880, married George W. King, 7) Jacob 1836-1905 married first Maria King, second wife mentioned above, 8) David M. who died in infancy, 9) Margaret Jane 1840 married William Dunlop, 10) Martha A. 4 July 1844 married Gilbert C. Fleming, and 11) Elizabeth born 1849 married Joseph Kerr, According to a statement by Verna Black, her grandfather David S., who married Margaret Miller born Dec. 1803 (daughter of Jacob Miller), was a son of Jonathan Black and younger brother to Alexander Black.

David S. Black's wife Margaret Miller was the daughter of Jacob Miller an early settler of Kiskiminetas Township. He was born in 1774 in Loudoun County Virginia and came to Armstrong County in 1803 according to Smith in his 1883 History of Armstrong Co. PA at page 618. Jacob Miller died in 1856.

Solomon Black born in 1830 in Armstrong township was the executor of David S. Black's Indiana County will, Book 8 page 76, letters of administration at Book 7, page 107. Solomon was the only child of John Black who was at one time a farmer in Butler Co. This John Black of Butler Co. was not the John Black born in 1790 buried at Bethel Lutheran Church Rayne Twp. Indiana Co. that was the husband of Ann Miller, who died 15 April 1877, and the father of 1) David Black born in 1817 who married Barbara Cunningham, 2) Ann who married a Caddick or Catick, 3) Miller who married a Clawson, 4) Phoebe or Febby who married a Clawson, 5) Jemima who married a Lantz, 6) Melinda who married i) Silas Clawson and ii) Hiram Joshua Helman, 7) Jane who never married, and 8) Reuben unmarried died 3 Feb. 1892 (see Ann Miller Black's Indiana Co. Will,

Book 4, page 403). This John Black married to Ann Miller was the second son of Jonathan and the brother of Alexander. Ann (Miller) Black was the daughter of Robert Miller a pioneer in Washington Township mentioned at page 445 in Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana Co. Penn.

Still, the John of Butler Co. could also have been related to Jonathan, because John of Butler Co.'s son Solomon was born in 1830 in Armstrong Township Indiana County where he thereafter attended school. Solomon was reared on a farm. Solomon's mother was Catherine Keener who married Moses Wilhelm after John's death. According to Professor Stewart in his 1913 History of Indiana County Pennsylvania at page 1159 Solomon married Mary A. Russell in 1854 they had eight children: 1) Judge William W., 2) Elizabeth (Lizzie) Catherine, 3) Mrs. Margaret Jane Brady, 4) Smith M., 5) Lewis, 6) Nancy Bell, 7) Harry White, and 8) Mary Ellen. Their father Solomon was a blacksmith and spent most of his life in Indiana County at various places: West Lebanon, Indiana, Five Points, Washington Church, Rayne Township and then to Shelocta upon Crooked Creek in Armstrong Twp.

Francis Strong Helman noted that according to the History of Armstrong County by Wiley (this must refer to Gresham & Co.'s 1891 Cyclopedia of Indiana and Armstrong Counties managed by Samuel T. Wiley), probated wills, newspaper obituaries, and statements by Leah Carnahan (23 Oct.1873-1939), Jonathan Black married Sarah Bratton. Their children were:

1. Alexander, born 13 Feb. 1788, died 2 July 1850, buried Washington Presbyterian Church, Rayne Twp. Indiana, Co., PA.  
married: 30 May 1811 Margaret Miller (6 May 1793/5 Feb.1892)
2. John, born 1790, died 7 Jan. 1878, buried Bethel Lutheran Church, Rayne Twp.Indiana Co., PA married Ann Miller (1790-1877) mentioned Cadwell's page 445 as living to be over 90.
3. David S., born 1801, died 9 Oct.1885 (gravestone 1801-1885)  
married Margaret Miller (1803-1891)
4. Samuel died 1891, married in May 1843 to Elizabeth Scott (1802 - 23 Sept.1899, 91 yrs.10 days, widow of Peter Warner) Obituary 11 Oct. 1899, Indiana Progress Newspaper (also N.B. "Indiana Times"4-1-1885:a 2nd Samuel Black died 3-27-85 near Kenwood, 80 years, 3 months, 24 days of cancer and paralysis -also Caldwell's History of Indiana Co.Penn.,page 460, Nancy Craig, married Samuel Black, Craigs at Marion since 1822)(And, in North Huntington Twp. in Westmoreland Co. a Samuel Black 1800 - Nov. 7, 1870 is buried with his wife Jane 1812 - 1876 in the Long Run Presbyterian Cemetery, see George Dallas Albert History of Westmoreland Co. pages 553,558; Samuel Black and Jane Mansperger were parents of Rachel Black, at page 595 Samuel is listed as an elder of the Livermore Prebyterian Church, this must be a 3rd Samuel, also at page 699 a James S. Black is a burgess of Ligonier Town about 1866)
5. Sarah, married William Conner



6. Ruth, married James Kier
7. Elizabeth, married ----- Kier
8. Mary (Polly), married ----- Lowman

Alexander Black was a veteran of War of 1812: Private, Rifle Company of Capt. John Loughry (sic), Indiana County Volunteers, Pennsylvania Militia, 2d Brigade, 15th Division, cf. Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Vol.7, p. 780. A James Black also appears in Lough(e)ry's Rifle Company. Alexander is also mentioned in the National Archives Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers who served during the War of 1812, Microfilm Publications, Microcopy No. 602, Roll 18 Bit-Blan, as well as in Microcopy 313 Index to War of 1812 Pension Applications Files, Roll 8, Ber-Blai, and also in Microcopy No. 704, Population Schedules of the 6th Census 1840, Roll 463, Pennsylvania, Vol. 13 (1-141) Indiana County at page 111. Also, his will was probated 11 July 1850 in the Indiana Co. Will Book No. 2, at page 11. According to Margaret Black's Treasury Department Third Auditor's Office No. 9081 War of 1812 Widow's Pension application made before the Indiana County Orphan's Court on 7 March 1881, various newspaper obituaries, the Indiana County Commissioners Book Veterans' Grave Registration Record at page 343, statements made by the daughter of Leah Carnahan, Nell Little of Creekside, PA, and a letter written in the early 1950's by Irene (Black) Jarecki, great-granddaughter of Alexander, Alexander married Margaret Miller on 30 May 1811 at Clarksburg in the house of James Smith Justice of the Peace. In 1983, Dan Yeoman, the grandson of Nell Little, was in actual possession of the original 1811 marriage certificate of Alexander Black and Margaret "Muzzie" Miller. Their children were:

1. Christopher, born 2 June 1812, died 20 June 189-
2. James "Old Uncle Jimmy", born 16 Jan. 1815, died 28 Aug. 1910, buried Washington Presbyterian Church, Rayne Twp. Indiana Co., PA, never married, resided on old Black farm, mentioned in Caldwell's 1880 History of Indiana Co. Penn. at page 448.
3. Barbara, born 24 Jan. 1817, died 11 Oct. 1893, married John McCullough who died 20 Oct. 1884
4. David "Devil Davey", born 20 Nov. 1819, died: 14 Nov. 1901 81 years, 11 months, 26 days (83 yrs - on gravestone) buried Greenwood Cemetery (formerly Oakland? Cemetery), Indiana, PA, married on 25 January 1849 to Elizabeth Bricker (17 Dec. 1829 - 26 Aug 1908, 78 years, 8 months, 7 days) who is buried in the old Lutheran Church Cemetery at Sagamore, PA
5. Sarah "Sally", born 28 December 1823, died 1 December 1905, (gravestone: 83rd yr) buried Greenwood Cemetery, Indiana, PA, with her daughter Delilah "Kate" Black (20 Nov. 1854-16 Dec. 1915) who was mother to Leah (1873-1939) who married Madison Carnahan (1869-1928). Leah cared for Jimmy, Delilah and Lavina on the old Black farm on Black Road Washington Twp. Indiana Co. during their declining years.
6. Delilah, born 8 Sept. 1828, died 16 Nov. 1915 (Obituary states 88 years) buried Washington Presbyterian Church, Rayne Twp. Indiana, Co., PA, never married
7. Lavina(h), born 1 or 7 April 1832, died Sunday, July 7

1907, from paralysis, buried Washington Presbyterian Church, Rayne Twp., Indiana Co., PA, never married.

According to Beers 1914 Armstrong County History, page 834, Prof. Stewart's 1913 Indiana County History, Vol. II page 1459, various obituaries, statements made by siblings Mabel Pearl Black of 400 Main Street Dayton, PA and Franklin Calhoun Black of Allison Park (Pittsburgh), PA, grandchildren of Elizabeth "Betsy" (Bricker) Black, and according to the original Bible of Betsy (Bricker) Black, she married David Black on 25 Jan. 1849. Their children were:

1. Sarah "Sadie", born 18 October 1849, died 1936, buried Greenwood Cemetery, Indiana Co., PA, married 1) Hackett, 2) Eisenberg, 3) Johnston, She cared for her father in his declining years, and he is buried beside her in Greenwood Cemetery, Indiana, PA, Sadie's daughter was Alwilda "Allie"
2. Margaret "Maggie", born 16 March 1851, died 1929, 77 years, buried in Cherry Tree Cemetery. Maggie married Anson Brickley of Clearfield County-Cherry Tree, PA on 9 Feb. 1881 and resided at 522 Church Street in Indiana, PA, had 3 children: Calvin, Alvin and Nellie who was a minister. Both sons were railroad men and one, J.C. (=Calvin?) was killed when he received a fractured skull alighting from a train at Lilly, at 22 years while still unmarried.
3. James Sturt "Uncle Jim", born 29 April 1852, died March 1940, buried Dayton, Ohio Veterans Cemetery, served in Spanish American War 1899 in Philippines, married twice, first wife killed in Pennsylvania by lightning when hanging clothes before his very eyes leaving son "Little George", he then went to West Virginia, married Ann Wilson and had 6 more children: Harry Ross May 1895-1961 married Clara Duncan had 5 children, Wilma Jan 1900-Nov 1981 married William Brogan no children, Roseamond born 8 May 1902 married Jess Eads one son, Ida Iona married first Curtis Duncan 1920 had 5 children, second Cal Dent 1953 no children, Dennis born March 1908 married Georgie Balch no children, Macil born 3 Jan 1910 married Howard Sayre had 3 children.
4. Phillip, born 29 Sept. 1854, died 16 Feb. 1864, 9 years, 4 months, 17 days, buried Lutheran Cemetery, Sagamore, PA.
5. Martha "Mattie" Elizabeth, born 17 Dec. 1856, died at 96 buried Indiana, PA, married Sam Streams several sons: Harry, Turner, and others, too, and a daughter at Erie, PA (N.B: Mrs. Vernie May Streams Clarke 3 May 1882-28 July 1944 buried Oakland Cemetery)
6. Mary Lavina(h), born 8 Aug. 1858, died 5 Aug. 1904, 45 years, 11 months, 27 days, married Emanuel Hileman, lived in White Twp., buried Greenwood Cemetery, Indiana, PA, her daughters were Sue, Nettie, and Hazel. There was also a son.
7. Hannah Delilah, born 18 April 1860, died Canoe Twp. Indiana Co. 27 Aug. 1942, buried Indiana, PA, lived White Twp., married Eli Johnston had two children: Benjamin who died in youth and Sadie who died in Texas prior to 1953.
8. Juliann "Jul", born 31 Jan. 1862, buried Johnstown, PA, married Jim Conner, survived the great Johnstown Flood

May 30, 1889 with her mother Betsy (Bricker) Black, husband and young children, she survived til past 80 years according to Woodward Elgin Black. Died about 1950 according to Grace Black. Mrs. Ruth Mae Davis born in Johnstown 7 May 1893 died 27 Nov. 1984 buried Grandview Cemetery was the daughter of Jul and Jim Conner. Ruth Mae was preceded in death by her parents, husband Dr. Frank B., sisters Nanny Smith and Grace Hershberger, and brothers David, Milton and Ralph. Ruth Mae's nephew James Conner of Houston, Texas survives as do two nieces of Johnstown Catherine Klug and Barbara Gindelsperger. Ruth Mae was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Johnstown.

9. John Elmer, born 11 Jan.1864, died 2 March 1950, buried New Middleton, OH (Youngstown), married Addie Mulberger, John was Father of Wilda Mae 8 May 1891 - 9 Feb 1962, Alfred 21 March 1893 - 25 Dec 1968, Grace 5 May 1897 in nursing home 1989, Glenn 16 Sept 1906 - 12 May 1977.
10. Mariah Cumiah "Aunt Sis", born 8 Aug.1865, buried at Plumville, PA, married George Eyler had children: Etheyl never married lived til 75, Everett died between 48-52, Audrey died in 1982 in 90s, Martha died 1980.
11. "George" Travis, born 12 June 1867, died Saturday, 2 December 1961, buried Glade Run Presbyterian Church, Dayton, PA, married first Carrie Bell Cochran (27 March 1869 - 12 Feb.1909 at 39 yrs,10 mos, 15 days, leaving 7 children) on 12 June 1890, and second Kathleen Seederly (1892 - Jan.1968) in April 1911.

The children of George and Carrie Bell: (photograph next page)

1. Nola "Irene", born 28 Feb.1891, died 31 Oct., 1971, Los Angeles, CA, married Vincent Jarecki who died leaving Irene with 8 children: Catherine who died at 9, Mary, Betty, Mike, Barbara, John, Frances who died at 8, and David.
2. Woodward "Woodie" Elgin, born 25 Nov.1892, died 20 July 1966, Tacoma, WA, married Hazel Edna Bowman 28 June 1919, buried Mtn. View Cemetery, Tacoma, WA, World War I Veteran, Purple Heart, wounded in France, Donald Elgin only son.
3. Carrie "Eva", born 5 Dec. 1894, died 11 December 1926 Iowa, leaving 5 children, married Louis Weber both buried Blessing Cemetery, Black Hawk County Iowa. Children: Louene, Geraldine, Jack, Joe and Mary Fae.
4. Camden "Cam" Cochran, born 4 Nov.1896, died 19 April 1967, buried Youngstown, OH, Lake Park Cemetery, married Bertha West 1895-1960, children: Helena Mae, Guycelle, and twins Ollie and Andy.
5. "Mary" Elizabeth, 23 April 1899, died 7 Jan. 1921, Iowa, unmarried, buried Glade Run Presbyterian Cemetery, Dayton, PA
6. Rev. Dr. Franklin "Frank" Calhoun, born 15 Jan.1901 - 15 Sept. 1990, married Sarah "Sally" Crouch, Minister at Allison Park, PA. Presbyterian Church. 3 daughters: Sarah Jane, Peggy, Mary Louise.
7. "Mabel" Pearl, born 18 May 1903, unmarried
8. "Florence" Catherine, born 14 Feb.1907, died 14 Feb.

1909, buried with her mother in same casket, an incredibly saddening event, at Glade Run Presbyterian Church, Dayton, PA.

The children of George and Kathleen:

1. "George" Elmer, born 4 March 1912, married Helen Green, one daughter Barbara
2. Charles E., born 31 Jan. 1915, died 15 June 1915.
3. "John" Humm, born 27 Jan. 1917, died 15 June 1983, buried Youngstown, OH, Lake Park Cemetery, married Jeanne McIntyre born 1922 children: Walter 8 Sept 1942 - 19 Nov 1969 killed in car crash left 2 sons, Kenneth 26 Aug 1944, Wayne 10 Oct 1946, twins Larry and Gary 25 Aug 1947, Kathleen 28 Aug 1948, John Humm, Jr. 13 Oct 1949, Paul 23 Dec. 1950
4. Olive "Ollie" Frances, born 27 Jan. 1921, married James Mecca, deceased 21 Oct. 1987, resides in St. Petersburg, FL, children Dorothea Kathleen and James
5. Martha "Jeanne", born 9 June 1923, married Ernest Price, one son Edward



## W.E. Black, Groceryman, Dies at 73



W. E. BLACK

Woodward Elgin Black, 73, of 3855 McKinley Ave., died Wednesday in a local hospital.

He was born in Plumville, Pa., and came to the Tacoma area first as an Army man at Camp Lewis in 1916. He served with 91st Division, in World War I.

Mr. Black attended college in Philadelphia after the war and returned to Tacoma. He worked as an accountant and served in the Pierce County treasurer's office for 17 years. He also owned and operated a grocery store on McKinley Avenue for 25 years.

He was an elder of the East Side Christian Church. He was a member of Edward B. Rhodes Post, American Legion the Military Order of the Purple Heart No. 12 in Seattle; Keystone Chapter, RAM; and Scottish Rite Bodies. He was a past worshipful master of Clover Lodge 91, F&AM, and a former past commander and past treasurer of Chapter 1, DAV.

Mr. Black was a past treasurer of the state Disabled American Veterans. He was a former member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Amaranth. At one time he was president of the Garment Workers Union in Tacoma.

Besides his wife, Hazel E., survivors include a son, Donald E., of Portland; four brothers, Comden C., George and John, all of Youngstown, Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. Frank Black, of Pittsburgh; and two sisters, Mrs. Irene Jarocki, of Harbor City, Calif., and Miss Mabel Black, of Dayton, Pa.

Services will be announced by Mountain View Funeral Home.

*Other survivors are a stepmother Kathleen Black of Dayton, Pa. and two younger sisters, Olive Mecca, Buffalo, N.Y. and Martha Price, ~~Wichita~~ Kansas. Wichita*



AFFIDAVIT

OF

FRANKLIN CALHOUN

BLACK

FRANKLIN CALHOUN BLACK, being first duly sworn upon oath,

deposes and says:

- (1) That I was born on January 15, 1901 at Plumville, Pennsylvania in Indiana County.
- (2) That I am the son of George Travis Black and Carrie Bell Cochran both of Plumville, Pennsylvania.
- (3) That my father was born on June 12, 1867 in Indiana County and married my mother on June 12, 1890 in Wayne Township, Armstrong County Pennsylvania at James L. Cochran's farm.
- (4) That my mother was born on March 27, 1869 and died at Dayton, Pennsylvania in Armstrong County on February 12, 1909, and that she and my father who died at Dayton, Pennsylvania on December 2, 1961 are both buried in Dayton, Pennsylvania at Glade Run Presbyterian Church Cemetery.
- (5) That my father's father was David Black, born November 20, 1819 and died November 1, 1901 who is buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Indiana, Pennsylvania; that my father's mother was Elizabeth Bricker, born December 19, 1829 and died August 26, 1908 and buried at the old Luthern Church Cemetery between Plumville and Sagamore, Pennsylvania.
- (6) That David Black and Elizabeth Bricker were married on January 25, 1849.
- (7) That my father's siblings were: Sarah, born October 18, 1849; Margaret, born March 16, 1851; James Sturt, born April 29, 1852; Phillip Black, born September 29, 1854; Martha Elizabeth, born September 14, 1856; Mary Lavina, born August 8, 1858; Hanah Delilah, born April 18, 1860; Julia Ann, born January 31, 1862; John Elmer, born January 11, 1864; Mariah Cumiah, born August 8, 1865.
- (8) That the birth dates listed above under (7) are taken from my father's mother's bible a true photo-copy of which is attached hereto and labeled as "Exhibit" "A" and incorporated by this reference and made a part hereto.
- (9) That my father's father's father was Alexander Black, born February 13, 1788 and died July 2, 1850 who is buried together with his wife Margaret Miller, born May 6, 1793 and died February 5, 1892, at Washington Presbyterian Cemetery at Home, Pennsylvania in Indiana County.
- (10) That Alexander Black and Margaret Miller on May 30, 1811 at Clarksburg, Pennsylvania, and that my second cousin Nell Carnahan-Little is in possession of the original marriage license of Alexander Black and Margaret Miller.
- (11) That I declare the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection under penalty of perjury.

August 12, 1985

*Franklin Calhoun Black*  
Franklin Calhoun Black, D.D.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA )  
                                  ) SS.  
COUNTY OF ARMSTRONG )

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August 1985, did personally appear the above and acknowledged the execution of this instrument to be his voluntary act.

*Brenda L. Wadding*  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: August 14, 1988  
BRENDA L. WADDING, Notary Public  
Dayton, Armstrong County, Pa.  
My Commission Expires November 14, 1988

9/17/90

Local news

## Obituaries

**Rev. Franklin C. Black dies at 89**

McCandless — The Rev. Franklin C. Black, 89, died Saturday, Sept. 15, 1990, in the Vincencian Home in McCandless.

A graduate of Westminster College and Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, he was pastor at several Pittsburgh area churches. He became pastor of Memorial Park United Presbyterian Church, McCandless in 1966, where he became pastor emeritus following his retirement in 1976.

He served as a Navy chaplain in World War II and the Korean War. He was honored as "Ambassador for Peace" by the Korean Veterans Association.

Survivors include his wife, Sarah Crolich Black; three daughters, Mary Louise Torrey of Rapid City, S.D.; Sarah Jane Snyder of Indianapolis, and Margaret Preston of Bradford Woods; three sisters, Mabel Black of Dayton, Olive Mecca of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Jean Price of Morgan City, La.; a brother, George of Columbiana, Ohio; 11 grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren.

Memorial services will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 7 p.m. in Memorial Park United Presbyterian Church, Peebles Road and Duncan Avenue. Burial will be private.

Memorial contributions may be made to Memorial Park United Presbyterian Church or the New Wilmington Missionary Conference.



A F F I D A V I T

OF

G R A C E M A R J O R I E

B L A C K

A/K/A GRACE CLEMENS

F/K/A GRACE BOWMAN

GRACE MARJORIE BLACK, being first duly sworn upon oath,  
deposes and says:

- (1) That I was born on May 5, 1896 at Jeannette, Pennsylvania Westmoreland County.
- (2) That I am the daughter of John Elmer Black and Addie Marjorie Mulberger both of Indiana County Pennsylvania.
- (3) That my father, said John Elmer Black, was born January 11, 1864 in Indiana County Pennsylvania near Plumville, and that my father died March 2, 1950 at Youngstown, Ohio, and that after my father's death at St. Elizabeth Hospital, he was buried New Middletown, Ohio in the cemetery on New Middletown Road at Rapp Road.
- (4) That my mother, Addie Marjorie Mulberger-Black, was born April 10, 1864 and died on January 15, 1940, and that my mother is buried beside my father.
- (5) That my father and my mother had four children: Wilda, born May 8, 1891 - died February 9, 1962; Alfred, born March 21, 1893 - died December 25, 1968; myself (Affiant); Glen, born September 16, 1906 - died May 12, 1977.
- (6) That my father's father was David Black, born November 20, 1819, who died November 1, 1901 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Indiana, Pennsylvania.
- (7) That my father's father's father was Alexander Black who is buried at Washington Presbyterian Cemetery at Home, Pennsylvania in Indiana County Pennsylvania, that said Alexander Black is buried together with his wife.
- (8) That my father's forefathers emigrated from Ireland.
- (9) That I declare the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection under penalty of perjury.

August 1, 1985 Grace Clemens  
Grace Clemens

STATE OF OHIO )  
                  ) SS:  
COUNTY OF ASHLAND)

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this 1 day of August 1985, did personally appear the above and acknowledged the execution of this instrument to be her voluntary act.

Judith A. McDevitt  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: Nov. 3, 1987



This is to Certify, That the following is a true and correct copy of a certificate of birth filed in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, as directed by Act 402 of the General Assembly, 1915, P. L. 900.

No 261997

Tom. E. Williams,  
(Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics)

MAY 15 1941

Date

258



HVS-11

Primary Dist. No. 2236

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

File No. 168114

1. PLACE OF BIRTH

County Philadelphia  
Township Ferry  
Borough  
City

Registered No. 63

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

2. Full name of child Ronald Elgin Black  
No. (If birth occurred in a HOSPITAL or INSTITUTION, give its NAME instead of street and number) St. Ward

3. Sex male If plural births 4. Twin, triplet, or other 5. Number in order of birth 6. Premature 7. Legitimate 8. Date of birth Sept 19, 1920  
(month, day, year)

FATHER  
9. Full name Woodard E. Black  
10. Residence (usual place of abode) Philadelphia  
(if nonresident, give place, county and State) P. O. Address

MOTHER  
18. Full maiden name Hazel Bowman  
19. Residence (usual place of abode) Philadelphia  
(if nonresident, give place, county and State) P. O. Address

11. Color or race White 12. Age at last birthday 28 (years)

20. Color or race White 21. Age at last birthday 27 (years)

13. Birthplace (city or place) Pennia  
(State or Country)

22. Birthplace (city or place) Pennia  
(State or Country)

OCCUPATION  
14. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Student  
15. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc.  
16. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work 17. Total time (years) spent in this work

OCCUPATION  
23. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as housekeeper, typist, nurse, clerk, etc. Housewife  
24. Industry or business in which work was done, as own home, lawyer's office, silk mill, etc.  
25. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work 26. Total time (years) spent in this work

27. Number of children of this mother (At time of this birth and including this child) 1 (a) Born alive and now living (b) Born alive but now dead (c) Stillborn

28. If stillborn, period of gestation { months or weeks } 29. Cause of stillbirth { Before labor or During labor }

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child who was born alive at 3:30 P. m. on the date above stated.  
(Born alive or stillborn)

When there was no attending physician or midwife, then the parents, householder, etc., should make this return.

(Signed) W. F. Harshberger M. D. D. O.  
of Physician, Midwife

Given name added from a supplemental report (Date of)

Address New Almy St.

Registrar

Filed Sept 27, 1920 J. W. Chamberlain Registrar

THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE FILED WITH THE LOCAL REGISTRAR WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS AFTER BIRTH

# The University of Washington

to all to whom these Letters shall come, Greeting:  
The Regents of the University on recommendation  
of the University Faculty and by virtue of the Authority vested  
in Them by Law have this day admitted

**Donald Elgin Black**

to the degree of

**Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering**

and have granted all the Rights Privileges and Honours  
thereto pertaining

Given at Seattle in the State of Washington this Twenty-second Day  
of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and  
Forty-six and of the University the Eighty-sixth



*Henry Johnson*  
President of the Board of Regents

*Lee Paul Sieg*  
President of the University

*E. A. Loew*  
Dean

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH				24914	
LOCAL REGISTRAR'S NUMBER 8235 95-24029		STATE OF OREGON BOARD OF HEALTH - PORTLAND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY - U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE		BIRTH NO. 136 DATE RECEIVED SEP 11 1952	
1. CHILD'S NAME (TYPE OR PRINT) Donald Robert Black					
2. PLACE OF BIRTH A. COUNTY Multnomah B. CITY (if outside corporate limits, write RURAL) OR TOWN Portland		3. USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER (Where born mother lives) A. STATE Oregon B. COUNTY Multnomah C. CITY (if outside corporate limits, write RURAL) OR TOWN Portland			
C. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION Wilcox Memorial Hospital		D. STREET (if rural, give location) ADDRESS 5040 S.W. Nebraska			
4. SEX Male	5A. THIS BIRTH SINGLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TWIN <input type="checkbox"/> TRIPLET <input type="checkbox"/>	5B. IF TWIN OR TRIPLET (THIS DATE FIRST) 1ST <input type="checkbox"/> 2ND <input type="checkbox"/>	6. DATE OF BIRTH AUG. 20, 1952		
7. FULL NAME FATHER OF CHILD Donald Elgin Black		8. COLOR OF RACE white			
9. AGE (at time of this birth) 31 YEARS	10. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) Bradford Co., Pa.	11A. USUAL OCCUPATION Electrical Eng.	11B. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Pac. Power & Light Co.		
12. FULL MAIDEN NAME MOTHER OF CHILD Carolyn Stone		13. COLOR OF RACE white			
14. AGE (at time of this birth) 26 YEARS	15. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) Lewis Co. Ky.	16. I, <u>Donald E. Black</u> (signature of informant) CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION ON THIS CERTIFICATE IS ENTIRELY CORRECT.			
17. I hereby certify that this child was born alive on the date stated above, at the hour of 3:38PM		18. ATTENDANT AT BIRTH (Name and Address) James M. Whitely, Portland, Oregon		19. M. D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. O. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) DATE SIGNED 8-20-52	
18. DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG. AUG 25 1952		19. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <u>Harold M. Erickson</u>		20. DATE ON WHICH GIVEN NAME ADDED BY	

STATE OF OREGON  
County of Multnomah

} 88 JUL 8 1955

This is to certify that the foregoing is a reproduction of the original record on file in the Vital Statistics Section of the Oregon State Board of Health.

*Deane Hostable*  
STATE REGISTRAR

By Direction of  
HAROLD M. ERICKSON, M.D.  
State Health Officer

By *H. P. Doane*

BIRTH REGISTRATION CARD	
OREGON STATE HEALTH DIVISION VITAL STATISTICS SECTION	
BIRTH NUMBER	
NAME	
BIRTHDATE	SEX
BIRTHPLACE	OREGON
RECORD FILED	DATE ISSUED
<i>Marian M. Martin</i> MARIAN M. MARTIN, STATE REGISTRAR	



On recommendation of the University Faculty, and by the authority of the State of Oregon, Portland State University hereby confers upon

**Donald Robert Black**

the degree of  
**Bachelor of Arts**

with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.  
Given this thirteenth day of June, nineteen hundred and seventy-six.

*R. C. Ginnell*  
Chancellor

*Gay W. Layman*  
President of the Board

*Josh Okunul*  
President of the University

WESTERN State University



The Executive Board of the University on the nomination of the Faculty of the College of Arts

And by virtue of the authority vested in them by the State of California have conferred upon  
**Donald Robert Black**

the degree of  
**Boris Borior**

with all of the rights, privileges and honors appertaining thereto.  
The fitness inherent in this diploma has been duly signed and recorded at Fullerton, in the State of California, and the seal of the University affixed hereto this  
thirteenth day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six

*Wm. B. Fowler*  
PRESIDENT  
*Kurt Snyder*  
DEAN