The hand of death has again invaded the membership of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and called to the Great Beyond its honored secretary.

Burd Shippen Patterson died on June 19, 1924, after an illness of about three months. He was born on June 21, 1857, in Pottsville, Pa., and was a son of Joseph S. and Sarah Elizabeth (Weaver) Patterson. He was educated in the schools of his native town, graduating from the Pottsville High School in 1873. After his graduation he studied the profession of law and was admitted to the Schuylkill County Bar in 1878, but never engaged in the active practice of that profession. His natural bent was to journalism and he for a number of years edited a newspaper in Schuylkill County and while engaged in this work was honored from time to time by election and appointment to different positions of trust and confidence at the hands of the citizens of Pottsville.

Later he came to Pittsburgh and entered the employ of the Pittsburgh Times as editorial writer, in 1893, and later occupied a like position with the Pittsburgh Post. Leaving the active journalistic field, although he never abandoned it entirely, he became engaged in the promotion of civic affairs and rendered valiant service in connection with many activities of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and other organizations in their efforts to improve the inland waterways and particularly was he active for many years as Secretary of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board.
Commission from 1909 to 1914, and his record of service in that capacity especially fitted him as the logical head of the present Civil Service Commission to which he was appointed by the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, a position held by him at the time of his death.

He was ever a leading spirit in the promotion of historical matters, notably the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of Pittsburgh in 1908; the celebration of the beginning of the Steam Ship Navigation on the Western Waters in October, 1911, in which celebration his enthusiasm, interest as well as his participation in the famous voyage from Pittsburgh to New Orleans on the steamer "New Orleans", a replica of the first Western Steam Boat to ply these waters, is remembered by all of us. Then there was the celebration of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Allegheny County in September, 1913, to the success of which his genius for organization contributed much. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, becoming its vice president from 1918 to 1920, and its president from 1920 to 1922. He was one of the promoters of the many play-grounds for children in the City of Pittsburgh and the author of the first play-ground law passed by the Legislature in Pennsylvania in 1909. His activities in Civic affairs were so numerous and varied that to enumerate them would exceed the proper limits of this minute.

In religion he was an Episcopalian, and in politics a Republican. In club life he held membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Author's Club of Pittsburgh, and won much commendation upon his authorship and publication of a romance of Colonial Pennsylvania entitled, "The Head of Iron".

We of the Historical Society best know him as our genial, active and efficient secretary since May, 1909, and to him and his activities belongs, in a great measure, the credit for the high place our society has attained in membership and achievements along the lines for which it was organized. He was a tireless worker, true and ever loyal in his friendships and stood out in the community life of Pittsburgh as a truly spirited citizen.
Oldest House in Hazelwood, built by John Woods, the Pittsburgh attorney, prior to 1800. Stands in extensive grounds, corner Chatsworth Avenue and Tullymet Street
At the death of the Hon. Henry Woods, of Bedford, in 1836, he left two sons. They inherited, besides considerable other property, the one-half of the Scotch Bottoms farm (the present Hazelwood), bequeathed to their father by his brother, John Woods, in 1817. The boys were left under the guardianship of James Ross, Jr., and Chas. Bradford, Pittsburgh attorneys, and Josiah Espy, a prominent lawyer of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pa. During their minority, Henry and John George Woods made their home with the family of Josiah Espy, and when the Espy family removed to Columbus, Ohio, the boys accompanied them. There they attended preparatory schools, and later were sent to college.

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

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

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

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

The line of division of the Hazelwood farms of John George Woods and his elder brother Henry (better known in Pittsburgh as Harry) Woods, was about the present Berwick Street (a little cross street between Second and Chatsworth Avenues, city side of the Lewis Recreation Park). Both farms fronted on the Monongahela River, and extended for about a mile from it. Henry Woods' tract extended from Four Mile Run (near the present Greenfield Avenue) to about the present line of Berwick Street, and John George Woods' farm from that point to the present Tecumseh Street. There were about 530 acres in the two farms. John George Woods sold a tract (now the Lewis Recreation Park) at an early day; to his father-in-law, Maj. Wm. Piper. On part of the John George Woods farm there was laid out, in 1835, a plan of lots, between the Monongahela River and the Braddock's Field Plank Road. R. E. McGowan, was the surveyor, and the plan was recorded July 24, 1856 (3). Another plan, or subdivision of this farm, was surveyed by Mr. McGowan, and recorded July 6, 1857 (4). Several large tracts were sold to individuals. Additional sales of the remainder were made, following the completion of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad through this district, in 1861. That railroad adopted the name—Hazelwood—for their station in this locality (5). The sale of the Hazelwood farms owned by the Woods brothers followed the completion of the Braddock's Field Plank Road, in 1851, and that of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad (now the B. & O. R. R.) in 1861.
Henry Woods, Jr., after completing his course in college at Gambier, Ohio, went West, in 1844. His relatives still possess the pistol which he carried with him across the Rocky Mountains, with which he shot many Buffaloes. After his return, he came to Pittsburgh to visit the family of his uncle, the Hon. James Ross, and while he was there, he met Miss Rachel Elizabeth Keller, daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Jackson) Keller. The Keller family originally owned the land on the site of St. Francis Hospital and St. Mary's Cemetery, Pittsburgh. Henry Woods married Miss Keller, and brought his young wife out to Hazelwood, to choose a site for a home, but she preferred the city, she said, "to the backwoods". Accordingly, the farm was kept rented, and their first home was on Penn Street (now Penn Avenue), on the site of the present Joseph Horne store, when that part of Pittsburgh was among the best of the city's residential districts. Henry Woods was Collector of the Port of Pittsburgh, during the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, and was one of the commissioners appointed by the Government to superintend the erection of the new Custom House and Post Office at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield Streets (on the site of the present Park Building) (6). Mr. Woods was instrumental, together with other men of means, in securing the building of the Braddock's Field Plank Road along the right bank of the Monongahela through his own and other farms, and (7) was one of the managers of the road. He had run once, unsuccessfully, for the office of sheriff of Allegheny County, Pa., before being elected in 1861. He still held the office at the time of his death (8).

In April, 1855, Mr. Woods removed with his family to Hazelwood, to a new house he had built near the present Marion Station, on the B. & O. R. R. This was the home of the family until 1859, at which time the lease expired on the old stone dwelling, corner of Chatsworth Avenue and Tullymet Street. Mr. Riddle, the last occupant, vacated the premises, and the family of Henry Woods removed to
this old dwelling, which was their home for many years. Mr. Woods called his land here Tullymet, a name still preserved in that of the street. On the hill back of the stone house, a fine peach orchard was set out by Mr. Woods. It consisted of 1,500 trees, and proved a veritable gold mine to his family when the trees began bearing. The peaches were of large size, and fine quality and flavor. They sold readily at $5 per basket, and the money derived from this source was to help in paying for the education of the children of the family. Mr. Woods was also successful in getting thirteen magnolia trees to grow in the grounds near his home. They thrived in this uncongenial climate, when his neighbors labored in vain to keep their trees of the same kind alive. Financial reverses came to Henry Woods and family, by reason of the dishonesty of a friend. This man, in whom Mr. Woods had the utmost confidence, was trusted with the funds for the erection of a large Protestant Hospital in Allegheny City. Mr. Woods had gone security for him, and when he decamped with the hospital funds, Mr. Woods was forced to make the amount good. He owned a farm in Fayette County, Pa., another in Ohio, property inherited from his father at Bedford, Pa., and vicinity; and his Hazelwood farm. All of this property was sacrificed. Some parts of the Hazelwood farm had already been sold off. The first tract sold was to Wm. Watson and brothers. John J. Roggen purchased, about 1850, a large tract of Henry Woods farm, fronting on the Monongahela River, and other individuals had purchased smaller portions. Mr. Woods laid out a plan of lots on his land, between the Monongahela and the Braddock's Field Plank Road, which were advertised in the Pittsburgh papers as for sale, in July, 1853 (9). Another part of the farm was surveyed by R. E. McGowan, in October, 1857, and this plan was recorded October 14, 1859. It was above the Braddock's Field Plank Road (marked on the plan as 60 feet wide), and on the city side adjoined the Wm. Watson property, and on the opposite side that of John George Woods and his father-in-law, Major Wm. Piper. Mr. Woods
did not long survive the loss of the property. He died at Cresson, Pa., in August 1863. He left his widow, four daughters and one son. His daughter, Rachel, died in 1873; Prudence died in 1893; and Maria in 1905. The only son, Harry, youngest of the family, died in 1882, at the age of twenty years. The family was left in straitened circumstances after the death of Mr. Woods. Of the fine farm in Hazelwood, all that was left to them was the family home, the old stone house, corner of Chatsworth Avenue and Tullymet Street, and some ground surrounding it. This also is now owned by other parties.

Mrs. Woods was a fine musician. She and her sister, Mary D. Keller, as young ladies, were among the most accomplished amateur musicians of their day in Pittsburgh, and enjoyed the friendship of Stephen C. Foster, the famous Pittsburgh composer and song writer. He dedicated the song, "There's a Good Time Coming", to Miss Mary D. Keller, and a "Gallopade and Waltz", to Miss Rachel E. Keller (later Mrs. Woods). Mr. Foster did not always write the words of his songs, but often fitted the music to some poem which caught his fancy, as in the case of the song, "There's a Good Time Coming", on the printed copy of which it is stated that the words were taken from the London Daily News. After the marriage of Henry Woods and Miss Rachel E. Keller, Mr. Foster was a frequent visitor at their home, on the corner of Fifth and Penn, on the site of Joseph Horne's store. The Woods home here became a center for many musical folks in Pittsburgh. Stephen C. Foster married Miss Jane McDowell, daughter of Dr. McDowell (and a sister of Mrs. John D. Scully, of Hazelwood). One evening, Mr. Foster had brought a friend Mr. W. H. McCarthy (10), who frequently wrote the words for Mr. Foster's songs and was a well-known actor, to visit the Woods family. During the evening Mr. Foster composed the music of the song, "Jennie With the Light Brown Hair", so called in honor of his wife. It was published by Firth, Pond & Co., and was on sale at Henry Kleber's music store, in Pittsburgh, in June, 1854 (11). One evening, a party consisting of Messrs. Stephen C. Foster, Marshall Swartzwelder, Richard Cowan, and
John Cust Blair were serenading the Woods family from the front porch steps. Nellie Bly, a comely colored servant, poked her head out of the cellar door to listen to the music. Mr. Foster observed her and asked, "Who is that?" Mrs. Woods replied, "That is Nellie Bly." The visitors were invited into the house. Mr. Foster, seized with one of his flashes of inspiration, sat down to the piano and improvised, played and sang the song, "Nellie Bly", with almost the identical words and music afterward published and sung the world over. The daughter of a slave in the Woods family, Nellie Bly remained with the family for many years after slavery had become a thing of the past, dying at an advanced age. She was very proud of the song composed by Mr. Foster and named for her. The death of Miss Mary D. Keller, a few days before the date set for her wedding, occasioned profound grief to her family and friends. Mr. Foster composed the song, "Where is Thy Spirit, Mary?" and dedicated it to her memory. For some time after the death of her beloved sister, Mrs. Woods could not touch the piano which recalled many memories of her.

One day, Mrs. Woods went to Woodwell's store in Pittsburgh, to purchase a new parlor chair (a handsome chair, upholstered in maroon-colored velvet, still owned by members of the Woods family). Henry Kleber had recently returned from Europe, where, in 1851, he had purchased two pianos, one in Paris, France, and the other in Leipzig, Germany. They were on exhibition, and Mrs. Woods, known to be a talented musician, was invited to try these fine instruments. There were not many pianos in Pittsburgh at this time, as they were so costly that few could afford to buy them, and such instruments as these, much superior to the ones in general use, were rare. Upon the return of Mrs. Woods to her home, she could talk of nothing else. The next morning, Mr. Woods purchased the piano of German make, which bears the name, Frederick Haupt, and was the first instrument of its kind ever brought to Pittsburgh. Stephen C. Foster had also seen and admired this piano, and Mr. Woods had hardly left the
store when Foster entered, for the purpose of buying it. For this reason, and because it was so often used by him, or by Mrs. Woods, in playing over one of his new compositions, this piano was jokingly referred to in the Woods family as “Stephen Foster’s piano”. It is a handsome instrument, of rosewood, and has two candlestick holders in front. In the kindness of her heart, and for the sake of the beloved mother and aunt who were friends of the great composer in the days when they were all young people together, Miss Mary K. Woods, the only surviving child of Henry Woods and wife, presented this rare old instrument, a couple of years ago, to Mrs. Marion Welsh, daughter of Stephen C. Foster, to place in the old Foster home in Lawrenceville, now owned and maintained by the city of Pittsburgh. In the possession of Mrs. Woods, was a large volume of the works of Stephen C. Foster. It was shown to the writer, and contains, besides many others, the compositions dedicated to Mrs. Woods and her sister, by Mr. Foster. One of these is the song, “Sadly to My Heart Appealing”, dedicated by Mr. Foster to Mrs. Woods. The book was presented to the Woods family by Morrison W. Foster (who was “Uncle Mitt,” to the Woods children), a brother of Stephen C. Foster. In January, 1864, the death of Stephen C. Foster took place in New York City (12), but his remains were brought to Pittsburgh for interment. In later years, a movement was started in Pittsburgh for the erection of a monument in honor of Pittsburgh’s most famous composer and song writer, and subscriptions were received for this purpose. Mrs. Woods gladly contributed some of the original scores of Mr. Foster’s songs which were in her possession, and by this time very valuable, for the benefit of the fund. She was much gratified at the successful termination of the project. On Sept. 12, 1900, there was unveiled in Highland Park a handsome statue of the famous composer of whom Pittsburgh is so proud, and whom our whole nation delights to honor. The death of Mrs. Woods took place on Christmas day, 1904. She had survived her husband forty-one years.
Mrs. Woods, seated at the piano purchased for her by her husband, Henry Woods. Guitar on which Stephen C. Foster frequently played (Afterward stolen by a servant and never recovered). Old tray from which Gen. Washington was served at Woods home, Bedford. Box on stand, containing pantograph with which Col. George Woods prepared plan of Pittsburgh, after his survey in 1784.
The only surviving members of the Woods family, in Pittsburgh, still bearing the family name, is Miss Mary Keller Woods, daughter of Henry and Rachel E. Woods. She is the great-granddaughter of Col. George Woods (or Judge Woods, as he was called in later life), of Bedford, who laid out Pittsburgh in 1784. Miss Woods has owned many priceless old family records, some of which, being advanced in years, she has already given to those for whom she intends them. Among these, besides those already mentioned in this history, are books, music, bric-a-brac, swords, pistols, etc. She has presented books to both the Carnegie Library in Hazelwood and the main Carnegie Library, Schenley Park. A library of over one hundred volumes, including books originally owned by her father, and those of her two grandfathers, Henry Woods, of Bedford, and Samuel Keller, an early iron merchant in Pittsburgh, was presented by Miss Woods to the Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh.

James Ross, Jr., son of the Hon. James Ross, became the owner of 530 acres of the Scotch Bottoms farm (the present Glenwood), in 1840, at the death of his aunt, Miss Mary (or Polly) Woods, daughter of Judge George Woods, of Bedford. At the time of his father's death, in 1847, James Ross, Jr., was the only one of the three children of the Hon. Jas. Ross and wife, Ann (Woods) Ross, surviving. His brother, George Woods Ross, had met his death accidentally, by drowning, and his sister, Mary Ann, wife of Edward Coleman was deceased, leaving three daughters. The bulk of the large estate left by the Hon. James Ross went to this son, his namesake. He owned the Ross family home in Allegheny City; the Ross property on Grant's Hill; the Ross summer home up the Allegheny River, near the present Aspinwall; and considerable other property, besides the Scotch Bottoms farm of 530 acres bequeathed to him by the will of his aunt, Miss Polly Woods. Like his father, Jas. Ross, Jr., was an attorney. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, Pa., on April 17, 1822, on motion of John B. Alexander. Ill health prevented Mr. Ross from being very active in the practice of his profes-
His death occurred on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1851. The following is the notice of it:

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

The name of Glenwood originated in this way. One of the first tracts of land sold from the Ross farm consisted of about six acres, purchased by a number of wealthy clubmen, who erected thereon, about 1852, a large club house called the Glen Hotel. Its site was above the present Second Avenue, on Renova Street, at the mouth of a beautiful glen, hence the locality was named Glenwood, the name Glen being joined to that of the original owners, Woods, (with the "s" omitted). It became a part of the old Twenty-third Ward of the City of Pittsburgh in 1868, (now the Fifteenth Ward), but is still called Glenwood. Some of the members of this club had used their influence in getting the Braddock's Field Plank Road built through the Scotch Bottoms farms. There were several large hotels built along the route of the road, about the time it was completed, in 1851, and at Turtle Creek, near the terminus of the road, two or three hotels were built. The Glen Hotel, however, differed from these, while it was run by the club, in that it was conducted for the use of the members and their friends only. The club employed a manager to conduct the hotel, Jos. F. D. Keating, acting in this capacity for a time. These wealthy clubmen had a long race track, extending from Glenwood down to the present Soho, or Twenty-second Street Bridge, and many exciting races were run over this track. Among the jockeys riding horses in these races may be mentioned Felix
Laverty, Barney Winslow, and Peter Quinnot. Blooded horses owned by members of the club were pitted against race horses brought out from the city or its suburbs (14), the stake being sometimes $500 or more to the winner. As the end of the race was reached, at the present Twenty-second Street Bridge, the jockeys began sawing on the reins, and yelling "So-ho" at the excited horses, endeavoring to bring them to a halt. This is said to be the origin of the name Soho.

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

The Right Reverend M. O'Connor, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, purchased the property, according to the following notice: (16)

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

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

“I devise, in fee, to Mary L. Woods, Elizabeth L. Anderson, Anna Dike, (wife of Nathaniel Dike), and to Wm. Addison, Chas L. Bradford and Hugh Brady Wilkins, in trust, in the name hereafter mentioned—Mary, wife of Frank Johnston, to be equally divided among the said four parties, to wit: Mary L. Woods, one-fourth; Elizabeth L. Anderson, one-fourth; Anna Dike, one-fourth, and the said trustees of Mary Johnston, the remaining one-fourth, all my land situated in Peebles Township, Allegheny County, and State of Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, adjoining the property of John George Woods, the said land being the same which became vested in me, by virtue of a conveyance from my deceased aunt, the late Mary Woods; and also by proceedings in partition between myself and Henry Woods and John George Woods, I direct that the said Mary L. Woods pay out of her share the sum of two thousand dollars to her sister, Margaretta (wife of John Dike), and I hereby charge the said bequest in favor of Margaretta Dike on the said share of Mary L. Woods.” (17)

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

"Chas L. Bradford, who is named in my last will and testament as one of the executors thereof, being out of the United States, and there being an uncertainty as to the time of his return, I do hereby substitute in his place and stead as one of my executors, the Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, of Pittsburgh. I revoke the devise of one-fourth part of the Scotch Bottom tract to my said executors for the use of Mary, wife of Frank Johnston, and do hereby devise the said one-fourth of said Scotch Bottom tract to Mary, wife of Frank Johnston, her heirs and assigns, absolutely."

There were several bequests of money, including one of $5,000 to Virginia, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna (Woods) Dike, and one of $10,000 to Mary L. Woods, to be paid to her by the executors in quarterly payments, during her lifetime. The bulk of the estate of James Ross, Jr., was bequeathed to his nieces, daughters of his only sister, Mary Ann (Mrs. Edward Coleman), deceased.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 

Mrs. S. Kussart.

REFERENCES

1. He was always called by his full name John George Woods, to distinguish him from other members of the family bearing one or the other of these names.


"San Francisco, Oct. 21, 1850.

"Mr. Henry Woods, Pittsburgh.

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

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

Your affectionate brother,

J. G. Woods."

4. Ibid.
   Pittsburgh Gazette, Oct. 15, 1861. Notice of sale of real estate, on Thursday, Oct. 17th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, near Hazelwood Station, Connellsville Railroad.
7. Pittsburgh Post, Nov. 9, 1861; Pittsburgh Gazette, Dec. 2, 1861. Furnishes bond to amount of $60,000, is sworn in as sheriff and takes oath of office, before Hon. M. Hampton, President Judge, in District Court.
8. Pittsburgh Gazette, of March 1, 1863, Mr. Woods signs his name to an official notice, as "Harry Woods, Sheriff."
10. Mention is made of Mr. W. H. McCarthy, as composer of the words of one of Stephen C. Foster's recently published songs, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of March 1, 1859.