

Thomas Gaddis House (Fort Gaddis)
300 yards east of old U.S. Route 119
near the Route 859 intersection
South Union Township
Fayette County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-5474

HABS
PA,
26-SUN1,
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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
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ACQUISITION

ADDENDUM TO:
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20240

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THOMAS GADDIS HOUSE
(Fort Gaddis)

HABS No. PA-5474

Location: 300 yards east of old U.S. Rte. 119 (Morgantown Road) near the Rte. 859 (Fairchance Road) intersection, 2 miles south of Uniontown, South Union Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Present Owner: Donald Shoaf. Four Brownfield heirs, the previous owners, retain a right-of-way to the building, as well as the right to restore and prevent any damage to the building.

Present Occupant: None.

Significance: Fort Gaddis is the oldest known building in Fayette County and the second oldest log building in western Pennsylvania. It was built ca. 1769-74 by Thomas Gaddis who was in charge of the defense of the region, and his home was probably designated as a site for community meetings and shelter in times of emergency, hence the term "Fort Gaddis," probably a nineteenth-century appellation. During the Whiskey Rebellion a Liberty Pole was erected at the house during a rally in support of the Rebel cause. The choice of this site for a political demonstration indicates its importance as a focal point for community expression. The fact that all the additions to the building were removed in the early twentieth century in respect for the section contemporary with the Revolution and Rebellion is evidence of the building's longstanding and continuing status and power as a community symbol.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: ca. 1769-74 (Michael and Carlisle, 40, 46).
2. Architect: None.
3. Original and subsequent owners: Thomas Gaddis patented 323-3/4 acres in 1769. He sold the property in 1816 to John Miller and John Kennedy. In 1820 it was sold to Basil Brownfield, and remained in the Brownfield family until 1972 and the sale to Donald Shoaf. (Ellis, 681; Deed book 1134:609)
4. Original plans and construction: One-and-a-half-story, one-room-plan building constructed of hewn, square logs secured with diamond-notched corner timbering.

5. Alterations and additions:

The first addition was made to Fort Gaddis sometime before 1798 when the tax assessor noted a building of dimensions virtually equal to that established for the two-unit structure by archaeological evidence. The addition measured 16'-3" x 20'-6" and was also of log construction. It was also one-and-a-half stories and abutted the chimney wall of the older building. Three walls of the addition sat on a shale or packed-earth foundation. The fourth, back wall rested on a coursed sandstone foundation that was also the wall of a 10'-6" x 12'-0" cellar underneath the addition. This wall contained an exterior doorway to the cellar. The other three cellar walls were built of horizontally-laid black locust boards attached to vertical posts. The cellar had a plank floor. It was filled in during the early twentieth century. A ca. 1880 photograph shows that the addition was the same height as the original building. It had one six-light upstairs window in the facade and, although the facade is partially obscured, appears to have had one first-floor bay, a doorway.

The window in the chimney-end wall of the extant Fort Gaddis is set in what was once a doorway leading into the loft room of the first addition. The doorway was about 2' below the floor level to allow sufficient headroom for people passing through it.

The ca. 1880 photograph also shows a second, one-story addition set against the end of the first. A pit under its floor that was filled in during its construction contained a 32-caliber cartridge dating after 1866, indicating that the addition also must postdate 1866. It was also built of logs; V-notched corner-timbering is visible in the photograph. This addition had a large chimney built against the exterior wall of the second. An undated photograph taken after the additions were demolished shows this chimney still standing. It was also constructed of stone to about the second-floor level, then finished in brick. It had hearth openings for both additions. Archaeological excavations located no posts or foundations to indicate the second addition's dimensions but did document the fireplace opening at 7'-6". The large size suggests that the addition was used as a kitchen. An exterior door was located in the facade next to the second addition.

The ca. 1880 photograph shows the building roofed with shake shingles. Horizontal wood siding covered the end gable of the second addition and the gable wall of the first addition above the level of the second. A shed-roofed, one-story porch extended across the front of the one-and-a-half story sections. A board fence is shown extending perpendicular to the wall between the first and second additions.

Sometime after 1880 Fort Gaddis was apparently converted from a dwelling into an agricultural outbuilding, indicated by alterations shown in two undated photographs. The entire front porch was removed and, in the original section, the front door was enlarged by removal of the window on its northeast side and of the wall between the door and window. Shutters were closed over the remaining

window and a board nailed across them. Although not clearly visible, the door into the first addition appears to have been enlarged, as was that of the second. One of the photographs, taken after the erection of a Pennsylvania Historical Site marker in 1908, shows the original building and a portion of the first addition with the enlarged doors still evident. By 1909, the additions had been razed, the door narrowed to its former width, and the window restored. The repair was well-integrated with the rest of the building fabric. The replacement window matches the others, suggesting that it was taken from the razed section.

B. Historical Context

1. 1750-89: Thomas Gaddis, the Western Frontier and the American Revolution

Thomas Gaddis registered his patent for 323-1/4 acres, a tract called the "Hundred Acre Spring," in the Pennsylvania land patent office on April 3, 1769, the first day the office would accept claims for land in the western Pennsylvania region. Gaddis was a native of Winchester County, Virginia, where he was born December 28, 1742, and was married to Hannah Rice in 1764. The first of their eight children was born two years later. Presumably, it was sometime after his marriage that Gaddis moved his family to the Hundred Acre Spring. Although settlement west of the Appalachians was illegal until the Treaty of Ft. Stanwix was enacted in November 1768, this does not preclude Gaddis' presence in the area before that time. (Ellis, 680; Michael, 53; Michael and Carlisle leaflet; Michael and Carlisle, 39-40; Carlisle, 331, fn.19; McClenathan, 27)

Pennsylvania and Virginia had conflicting claims in the area Gaddis settled. Gaddis maintained his loyalty to Virginia but also protected his investment by recording his patent with Pennsylvania authorities. By 1773, both states created new geo-political boundaries in recognition of increased white settlement. Pennsylvania formed Westmoreland County out of the larger Bedford County, and Virginia established the District of West Augusta. In 1776 West Augusta was further divided into three counties--Ohio, Youghiogheny, and Monongalia, where Gaddis and his family resided. Gaddis received his first recorded public commission in 1776 as a captain in the Monongalia County militia. Within six months he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, then to full colonel and commander of the county's troops. (Carlisle, 332; Ellis 570; Michael and Carlisle, 40)

Anyone living on the Pennsylvania-Virginia frontier in these years was used to the potential for violence and Gaddis' military service during the Revolutionary War should be seen in this context. With several major rivers, the area around Pittsburgh was an important strategic crossroads for a number of Indian tribes. French and English strategists also were considerate of the region's importance. During the French and Indian Wars, part of a larger intercontinental conflict between France and England, many of the Indians sided with the French and took the opportunity to avenge the intrusions into their lands by raiding frontier settlements. In 1754, 600 French troops supported by 100 Indians forced Major

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George Washington to surrender Ft. Necessity, a stockade located about 12 miles southeast of Uniontown. Four years later the French surrendered Ft. Duquesne and western Pennsylvania to an English force commanded by Colonel Bouquet and General John Forbes. (Kline and Hoogenboom, 63-75; Slaughter, see chapter vignettes)

With the end of French occupation and the coincident "pacification" of the Indians, settlers and traders again began venturing west of the mountains. The English continued to strengthen western forts, violating promises made to the Indians that they would withdraw to the eastern side of the mountains. In 1763, in response to these breaches of faith, Chief Pontiac of the Ottawas formed a confederation of tribes to launch a campaign to drive the English back to the Atlantic shoreline. They captured all the western Pennsylvania forts except Pitt, Ligonier, and Bedford, laid siege to these, and harassed settlements throughout the Juniata, Tuscarora, and Cumberland valleys. English troops sent to reinforce Ft. Pitt defeated the Indians at the battle of Bushy Run, ending their hopes of stopping the European advance. Pennsylvania renewed the award of a bounty for Indian scalps, and isolated Indian raids continued throughout 1764 so that fear, anger, and the expectation of hostilities continued on both sides. (Kline and Hoogenboom, 63-75; Slaughter, chapter vignettes)

In the war for American independence, the English used two strategies to occupy Continental Army and local militia units on the western frontier; they encouraged Indian raids and courted Tory sympathizers. Thomas Gaddis was involved in thwarting both strategies. In 1777, he is reported to have prevented a Tory raid on the powder magazine at Redstone Old Fort. Acting on an informant's tip, Gaddis and his troops captured twelve men and scattered the remainder of the estimated 100 Tories. The prisoners were escorted to Virginia's capital in Williamsburg, took an oath of allegiance and returned home. (Fulton)

Another disruptive tactic pursued by western Tories was the exploitation of the "divisiveness and general confusion" caused by the Pennsylvania-Virginia border dispute. The disorganization resulting from this situation was compounded by the lack of communication and support from the Continental Congress's Department of the West, created to deal with western problems. Isolated, subject to sporadic Indian raids, and "far removed from day-to-day control or aid from either Williamsburg or Philadelphia," western settlers, led by people like Thomas Gaddis, provided for their own defense by the construction of a series of forts and by the designation of certain homesteads as community meeting places--for the mustering of the local militia, for shelter in emergencies, or for general public meetings and distribution of information. (Carlisle, 331-33)

As the home of the county militia's commander the Gaddis homestead was a logical choice as one of these community meeting places. To local historians, it has also seemed the logical site of one of the forts designed specifically for defensive shelter. According to a combination of oral and written histories based

on this assumption, the surviving building at "Ft. Gaddis" was part of a larger, fortified stockade complex. (Ellis, 70, 567, 681, 684; Mulkearn and Pugh, 219-20; Hadden, 686; Nelson, 140; Fulton) Archaeological excavations were done on the site during the summers of 1974 and 1975 to verify the military function of "Ft. Gaddis." Investigators found only a few military-related artifacts and no evidence of a stockade line or of other military structures. Likewise, an examination of the extant building revealed no evidence of loopholes or other indications of its use as a blockhouse. The archaeological features that were uncovered--fence postholes, a spring and drainage ditch, a cellar, and fireplace and wall foundations for former additions to the extant building--were all consistent with the history of the site of a farm homestead. (Michael, 53-62; Carlisle, 328)

Gaddis's duties as militia colonel included jurisdiction and patrol of the region covering much of present Fayette County and five West Virginia counties. In their applications for military pensions, Gaddis and members of his company indicated that one of their assignments was the construction of "Ft. Liberty," located in Monongalia County, where they served from September 1776 to January 1777. A few of the men were more specific about its location, putting it at "a place called the beach bottom on the bank of the Ohio River" about 10 miles north of Ft. Henry (Wheeling, W.Va.), probably near the present Beech Bottom, W.Va. While stationed there they were responsible for keeping communications open to Ft. Henry and for scouting the countryside for hostile Indians. Although Gaddis and several others referred to Ft. Liberty by name, neither he nor any of the other company members mentioned "Ft. Gaddis," again suggesting that the designation is inaccurate and was not a contemporary one. (Michael, 53; Carlisle, 333-40)

Gaddis's experience in the Ohio River country proved valuable in 1782 when he was voted third in command of the "Sandusky Expedition" to the Sandusky River area, the base of Indians who had been raiding western settlements. The expedition ended in defeat for the frontier soldiers. About seventy-five were killed, including the commander, William Crawford. Gaddis returned safely from this engagement and retired from military service soon after. His public service did not end, however. In 1783 he served on the first Fayette County grand jury and in 1787 and 1788 was elected as a county commissioner. (Ellis, 91-110; Snyder, 185-88; Michael and Carlisle, 40; Michael and Carlisle leaflet)

2. 1789-1820 Thomas Gaddis and the Whiskey Rebellion

In 1784 George Washington commented on the westerners' lack of loyalty to the new United States, "the Western Settlers . . . stand, as it were on a pivot--the touch of a feather would almost incline them any way." Their dissatisfaction derived in part from the same factors that characterized their experience of the Revolutionary War--a sense of isolation and alienation from government authorities who seemed to fail to represent or consider their special needs and interests. In the context of the ideology of the Revolution these complaints were serious grounds for considering further rebellion or secession, and Washington's

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estimation of western sentiments was not necessarily exaggerated. The excise tax on grain-distilled whiskey, passed in July 1791, precipitated the acts of rebellion Washington feared. It placed an undue burden on western farmers who were able to convert their grain into more easily transportable, and therefore marketable form, by distilling it into whiskey; eastern legislators had once again made no allowance for the special circumstances of western life. Westerners interpreted the tax much as the earlier Stamp and Tea Acts had been viewed--as an illegal taxation by "arbitrary rulers" to support "oppressive standing armies." (Taylor, 591-93; Slaughter, 86, 154; Slaughter [1985], 10, 25; Hadden, 585)

Despite continued petitions from western counties, Congress refused to repeal the excise act and westerners responded by ignoring the tax, harassing tax collectors, destroying property, and raising "Liberty poles." In July 1794, 7,000 local militia men organized to march on the town of Pittsburgh whose citizens they believed supported the tax. The mob was appeased with the banishment of several of the most offensive townspeople, but news of the uprising prompted Washington to call up a 15,000-man force to march to western Pennsylvania. By the time the troops finally approached Pittsburgh in October, the rebel army had dispersed. Federal officers arrested 150 men they identified as being involved in the rebellion. Of these, twenty-four were taken to Philadelphia for trial, but only two were convicted and were then given presidential pardons. (Taylor, 591-92; Slaughter, 150-54, 163-68, 176-88; 192-220)

Thomas Gaddis was recorded as one of "the principal leaders of the whiskey boys" in Fayette County. (Ellis, 165, fn.1; 167) His status as one of the longest-term residents of the area, and as a former military officer with ties to county government, would have placed him in the midst of discussion of the Rebellion's crucial public issues. His occupation as a farmer who was recorded as operating a distillery in at least one year (1789) gave him a very personal interest in those issues. In August 1792, he was appointed as a county delegate to a meeting held in Pittsburgh to register western residents' opposition to the excise tax and was there appointed to a Fayette County committee of correspondence to coordinate with other western counties. In summer 1794, his home was the site of a liberty pole-raising, a public protest event usually attended by a crowd of "insurgents" who raised a pole carrying a banner inscribed with a slogan such as "Liberty and No Excise!" (Ellis, 161-62, 167) Liberty or "whiskey" poles "sprouted up each night" along the route followed by federal troops towards Pittsburgh. They were a maddening demonstration of opposition, for as fast as they were dismantled others appeared in anonymous defiance of the central government's authority. (Slaughter, 217) The pole at "Ft. Gaddis" and another in Uniontown were cut down by Ephraim Douglas, a Fayette County official who had long been frustrated by his fellow citizens' lack of respect for governmental order and propriety. (Ellis 131-32, 167) According to James Hadden (589), Gaddis was "accused of misdemeanor in raising a Liberty Pole on his farm." Presumably, his offense was covered in the general pardon by President Washington and Pennsylvania Governor Mifflin issued "to those implicated in the insurrection and who had not subsequently been indicted or convicted." (Ellis, 180) The excise tax remained

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virtually impossible to collect in western Pennsylvania; it was repealed with the new administration of Thomas Jefferson in 1800. (Taylor, 592-93)

Thomas Gaddis lived in Fayette County for twenty years after the Rebellion. He and his wife Hannah joined the Great Bethel Baptist Church in Uniontown and contributed to the building of its first church, although Gaddis was excommunicated for differing with church doctrine before the building was completed. Tax records show that although not in the top economic bracket, he was "a man of wealth and social position." In the 1798 assessment for Union Township his property holdings (354-3/4 acres) were the twelfth largest recorded and their assessed value (\$3,369.75) was the tenth highest. The Gaddis house was assessed at \$300, slightly less than the average that included stone, frame, and brick buildings, but one of the highest assessments given to a log home. In 1816 Gaddis and his family moved to Clinton County, Ohio. The "Ft. Gaddis" farm was sold to John Miller and John Kennedy. In 1820 it became the property of Basil Brownfield whose family retained ownership until 1972 and still holds rights to preserve the building. (Ellis, 317, 321, 681; Michael and Carlisle, 40,42; Michael and Carlisle leaflet)

3. 1820-1909 Basil Brownfield, "the Old Gaddis Farm," and "Fort Gaddis"

Basil Brownfield was a prominent Fayette County farmer and businessman. Either his grandfather or great-grandfather (Ellis is inconsistent) was a Scotch-Irishman who moved to western Virginia from the same area as Thomas Gaddis, the "Apple Pie Ridge" in the Shenandoah Valley near Winchester. He was born near Smithfield in Georges Township, Fayette County in 1795 and, in 1820, married Sarah Collins whose parents, Joseph and Margaret, were among the first settlers of Uniontown. (Ellis, 681, 692) In addition to overseeing his farm, Brownfield speculated in real estate. "He at one time owned many thousands of acres of land in the mountains . . . put up cabins, and got tenants to live in them." (Ellis, 693) One of his first business interests was as a founding member of the Georges Creek Trading Company, "a general banking and trading company in the town of Smithfield" a few miles south of "Ft. Gaddis" on the Morgantown Road. The company was headquartered in a brick building owned by Brownfield. By age 35 Brownfield "was accounted wealthy in the local sense" but later "he became financially embarrassed, and mortgaged much of his real estate, but finally managed to lift his burdens." This temporary downfall was attributed to his "free-hand indorsements and universal bail-giving for others, prompted by his great benevolence." Brownfield occasionally served as a local school director (1861, 1872) and was deemed a "prominent political leader." (Ellis, 693, 685, 783, 665)

In 1882, one year after his death, a biography of Brownfield was published in the centennial history of Fayette County. It is an extraordinary example of hagiography even for the county history genre and calls Brownfield "one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in Fayette County, or any other part of the world." (Ellis, 692) Brownfield must have been a formidable, cantankerous

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character, for the biography often seems as much an apologia for questionable conduct as a memorial to praiseworthy accomplishments. Before summarizing Brownfield's ancestry, the biographer began by stating that such information was almost irrelevant.

It is a matter of but little importance from what stock was descended or where was born and reared, or what special business in life was followed by such a man as he; for nature gave him stature and intellect of such large proportions as to derelate or distinguish him from almost any special race of men,--made him a giant, a symmetrical anomaly, who might properly look with contempt upon whatever ancestral line led up to him, as well as upon his fellow-beings generally. (Ellis, 692)

Known locally by the nickname of "Black Hawk," the biographer continued, if at times Brownfield

forgot his great virtues of benevolence, great social virtues, and rigid sense of justice and stooped to the use of questionable arts in his life warfare, it must be said in his defense that he was surrounded by a corrupt set of men . . . pious knaves of all kinds, and of a high degree of "respectability," and who like Basil himself, belonged to churches which were for the most part cages for unclean birds; and Brownfield was in a sense compelled to fight these wretches with their own weapons (Ellis, 694)

Apparently, Brownfield's "life warfare" began during his period of "financial difficulty" when his

business complications became numerous and vexatious, and a career of litigation in his history was inaugurated . . . in which he was for the most part the victor, by one means or another. Litigation became a recreation to him, obviously a necessity to his happiness. (Ellis, 693)

Basil Brownfield lived in the "old Gaddis place" from 1820, the year of his marriage, until he died August 21, 1881. His wife Sarah died October 1, 1870. They had eleven children. Their son Isaac Allen married Sarah Burchfield of Pittsburgh and named a son after his father. It is apparently this Basil Brownfield who is identified in a photograph of "Ft. Gaddis" taken in 1909. The preservation and establishment of the building as a local icon is probably largely attributable to the forceful character of his grandfather who seems to have had an interest in local history. An obituary in the Uniontown newspaper credited Basil Brownfield with the ability "to impart correct knowledge of the secular things that had transpired around and about him for more than threescore and ten years." (quoted in Ellis, 694) Brownfield is cited several times throughout the 1882 county history as a reliable source of local oral history. (Ellis, 565, 567, 572 fn., 579, 582) The earliest white settlement noted for Georges Township was based on Brownfield's memories of his grandfather's stories. Brownfield's father Robert was, like Thomas Gaddis, a member of expeditions against the Indians in the Ohio country, and in

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1782, was among a number of local militiamen captured and taken to British-controlled Montreal. Some eventually escaped and the remainder were exchanged for British prisoners held by Americans. Basil Brownfield contributed another early settlement period story that established background for the Gaddis house's use as a fort. He recounted that about 1750 Daniel Boone and a hunting partner camped "for the night by a fine spring at or near the spot where Ft. Gaddis" was later built. The next morning they were surprised and captured by a party of French and Indians who robbed them and took them "to the summit of Laurel Hill, where they were dismissed with the admonition never to be again found west of the mountain on penalty of death by torture." (Ellis, 89, 567, 684)

By the early twentieth century a Ft. Gaddis chapter of the DAR was meeting in the Gaddis house. They and the heirs of Basil Brownfield removed the late eighteenth and nineteenth-century additions to the building, restoring it, they believed, to its original form as a material commemoration of the fact that Boone, Gaddis, and many others did venture back over the mountain.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This log building is located near the top of a slope overlooking a valley. It has a one-room plan and one-and-a-half stories. The large, hewn logs are secured with diamond notches, a method of corner-timbering unusual outside of the coastal and Piedmont area along the Virginia-North Carolina border.
2. Condition of fabric: Stabilized deterioration.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The building measures 26'-4" (three-bay front) x 20'-6" and has one room and a loft.
2. Foundation: The base of the log walls were set on a coursed-fieldstone foundation.
3. Walls: Hewn square logs with diamond-notched corner timbering infilled with clay and rubble.
4. Structural system, framing: Log.
5. Chimney: A chimney is centered along the interior of the northeast wall. It was constructed of fieldstone to a height of 9" below the level of the upstairs floor, then brick was used to complete the stack. The base of the chimney is exposed on the exterior wall to a four-log height.

6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: There is a board-and-batten door in the center of both the front and back walls.
 - b. Windows: Two six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows flank each door. A horizontally-set, six-light window lights the loft. It is located on the north side of the chimney.
7. Roof: A late nineteenth-century roof has been temporarily replaced with another frame gable roof from a demolished nineteenth-century building. It is covered with a blue plastic swimming pool cover to further protect the structure.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: This is a one-room plan building. A large stone fireplace is located along the center of the interior northeast wall. A storage cupboard was built in on the north side of the fireplace.
2. Stairways: A twelve-step, half-spiral stairway leads to the loft and is built into the space on the north side of the chimney stack and storage cupboard.
3. Flooring: Wood planks.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are log, the ceiling plank; both retain some whitewash finish.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The exterior board-and-batten doors are made of tongue-and-groove boards with a narrow bead along one edge. Two other battened doors enclose the stairway and storage cupboard.
 - b. Windows: The first-floor windows have mortise-and-peg sashes and are set in 32" x 47" openings. The single, 36-1/2" x 34" window in the loft is set in the top half of what was once a doorway leading into the loft of an addition.
6. Mechanical equipment: The building has no plumbing or electricity. The fireplace was used for heating.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Fort Gaddis was built on a slope about 400' from the hilltop. Its front is oriented towards the northwest and the slope; the rear overlooks a valley to the southeast. The building must now be reached on foot from a driveway to a modern home along Old U.S. Route 119 at the top of the

hill.

2. Historic landscape design: "Ft. Gaddis" was built near the Catawba Indian trail, an important north-south route that extended from New York to Tennessee and passed through Uniontown, Pa. and Morgantown, W.Va. In the nineteenth century the trail became locally known as the Morgantown Road. It is now Old U.S. Route 119. (Wallace, 27-30; Ellis, 566) About 2 miles north on this road is Uniontown, the Fayette County seat, settled in the late 1760s and founded in 1776 as Beeson's Mill or Town. (Ellis, 279-81)

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Early Views:

Illustrations in Fulton, T. Ray, "Ft. Gaddis," Fort Necessity and Historic Shrines of the Redstone Country. Uniontown, Pa.: Ft. Necessity Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1932. Detail of the fireplace in the original building and a ca. 1880 photograph taken from the northeast of the building and its two additions.

Photographs from the Western Pennsylvania Architectural Survey, No. F1-107, ca. 1930-36, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. Detail of the corner-timbering and a view from the northeast.

Photographs in the collection of the Uniontown Area Historical Society. Two views of the building after "restoration" with additions removed and a free-standing chimney remaining. One is dated 1909 and shows three people including Basil Brownfield. Two ca. 1908 views showing the historical marker and taken after the porch was removed and the doors enlarged but when the additions were still extant. One ca. 1880 view of the one-and-a-half-story sections with a man leaning against the center porch post. One more recent view of the interior fireplace and stairs.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

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