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## SALT LICK TOWNSHIP.

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OCCUPYING the extreme northeast portion of the county is the township of Salt Lick, which has for its northern boundary Westmoreland County, for its eastern Somerset County, from which it is separated by Laurel Hill. On the south is the township of Springfield, and on the west is the Chestnut Ridge, which cuts it off from Bullskin. The surface is mountainous. Rising above the general level are high hills which constitute a plateau in the western part. Along the streams are deep valleys, in some localities possessing considerable width and noted for fertility. In other parts of the township the soil is thin and only fairly productive. Limestone is abundant, and coal of a good quality crops out along the streams. Iron ore and other minerals abound, but have not yet been developed. Centrally, flowing through the township from northeast to southwest, is the chief stream, Indian Creek, which was known in early times as the Great Salt Lick Creek. Being

fed by numerous springs it has considerable volume, whose constancy, although affected by the summer heat, bears favorable comparison with other water-courses of like size in the western part of the State. The larger tributaries are Back, Poplar, and Champion Runs, each having affluent brooks. The former heads in the Laurel Hill range, and after flowing southwest unites with Indian Creek a mile above the Springfield line. Champion Run rises in the Chestnut Ridge, near the northwest corner, thence flowing southeast till it loses its waters in the Indian Creek north of the centre of the township. Poplar Run also rises in the Chestnut Ridge, near the southwest corner, which it drains, then flows out of the township into Springfield. On these streams are a number of good water-powers, which have been utilized from the first settlement of the country. Salt Lick was originally heavily timbered, and many parts are yet covered with fine forests, free of undergrowth, adapt-

ing them for grazing. In other sections the ground is covered with fine trees of a second growth, which will be a source of wealth in years to come. The township having been a part of Bullskin for a number of years, the original surveys and list of taxables in 1788, given in the history of that township, embrace also what pertains to Salt Lick, and omitted here to avoid useless repetition.

The pioneer settlers came from the eastern part of the State and from Maryland about the period of the Revolution, a few possibly coming earlier. Concerning some of the pioneers but little can be said. They removed from the township more than half a century ago, and the bare record of their having lived in Salt Lick alone remains. To that class belonged Christian Perkey. He made early and noteworthy improvements on Indian Creek, near the north line of the township, his lands being partly in Westmoreland County. Near his former residence are now the mills of William Newell & Son. Perkey had sons named Daniel and Christian, and a few other children, but none of their descendants are left in the county. Several miles south, on Back Run, were Peter and George Bucher, both of whom had sons bearing their names. George Bucher was the owner of a slave, commonly called Black Ben, who, whatever virtues he may have had, was possessed of a weakness for strong drink, a liking which did not much promote his personal welfare. Peter Bucher died at his home near the Berg Mills about 1807, but the others bearing that name removed in the course of a dozen years. John Martin lived on a tract of land east of the Buchers, where he died before 1810, but his family remained a score of years longer, when they left for the West.

Benjamin Davis was the pioneer on the present Joseph W. Gallentine place, where he kept a licensed tavern as early as 1795, while northeast, on the same road, George Batchelor kept a public-house the same year. But both families removed from the township more than seventy years ago. Occupying a fine tract of land at an intermediate point between the above was Andrew Trapp, the first justice of the peace. He was by birth a Pennsylvania Dutchman, but possessed shrewd, sound sense, and was, in his day, a person of so much importance in the community that his place was the centre of business, notwithstanding the early elections were held at the house of Benjamin Davis. He had sons named Philip, Andrew, David, and John, and six daughters. He died in 1824, and was buried in the cemetery at the Lutheran Church. Thereafter his business was carried on by his son Andrew a few years, when all of the family removed. The original Trapp farm is now the property of H. L. Sparks.

In the southern part of the township George Poe was one of the first settlers. He was a native of Maryland, and a brother of Adam and Andrew Poe, the celebrated frontiersmen, who sometimes came from their home, near the Ohio River, to visit their brother.

The latter had a son named George, and another named Andrew. His daughters married Henry Adams, Levi Adams, and Christopher White, all of whom lived in Salt Lick. About 1810 the Poes emigrated to the Ohio country. There is much of interest connected with the name of Poe on account of the exploits of George Poe's brothers, Adam and Andrew Poe, who lived in the western part of Washington County. One adventure in particular, occurring on the Ohio River in 1781, in which Adam Poe killed the famous Wyandot chief "Big Foot," after a long and dubious hand-to-hand struggle with the savage, is related at length in several histories of early border warfare, and is familiar to a majority of readers.

The Poes were all muscular men, none of them being less than six feet in height, and although noted for their heroic achievements, were peaceable, kind-hearted, and greatly esteemed by their neighbors. Henry and Levi Adams, sons-in-law of George Poe, were also natives of Maryland. They came to Salt Lick some time about 1790, and Levi, after living a time there, went to the West to join the Poe family. Henry Adams settled on Back Run, dying on the farm now owned by David Adams about twenty years ago, at the age of eighty-five years. He had sons named John, Henry, and George, the latter still living in Bullskin at the age of eighty years. His sisters were married to Jacob Pritts, Abraham Dumbauld, and Daniel Witt, all of Salt Lick.

The Dumbauld family was the first to make a permanent settlement and retain it to the present time. The progenitor of the family was Abraham Dumbauld (formerly Duimbould), a native of the canton of Berne, Switzerland, who emigrated to America when he was nineteen years of age. He settled at Hagerstown, where in time he married a daughter of the founder of that town, and subsequently came with a number of other immigrants to the Ligonier Valley. He laid claim by tomahawk right to large tracts of land on Four-Mile Run, west of the Chestnut Ridge, and on Champion and Indian Creeks, in Salt Lick. This was before the Indian troubles were settled, and after being in the country a short time, the Dumbaulds with others sought safety by going back to Hagerstown. About 1769 they returned to the Ligonier Valley and erected a block-house on Four-Mile Run, to which they might flee in case of Indian incursions or when they apprehended an attack by the savages. Abraham Dumbauld had two sons and several daughters; the former were named Peter and Abraham. The latter left the home of his father and brother, in Westmoreland County, and about 1777 settled on the Dumbauld claim on Indian Creek, near where Judge Dumbauld now lives. Even at that time they did not live secure from the Indians, and on several occasions Abraham Dumbauld took his family from Salt Lick to the block-house on the Henry farm in the Ligonier Valley, burying such of

their valuables as they could not carry with them. On one occasion a lot of dishes were thus hidden in the hurry of their departure, and when they returned the most diligent search failed to reveal the spot, the dishes being finally given up as lost. A sister of Abraham Dumbauld, who came with him to Salt Lick, was the first person to die in the township. Her coffin was a trough-shaped box, hewed out of a chestnut log, and the place of burial was on the Dumbauld tract, where they made a family graveyard. This tract of land embraced three hundred and sixty-seven acres, the warrant therefor being dated 1785, and extended on both sides of the Indian Creek north of Champion Run. Abraham Dumbauld died about 1828, upwards of seventy years of age, and his wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Boyer, survived him, dying at the age of eighty years. Their children were all born in Salt Lick, as follows; Frederick, Feb. 6, 1778; Mary, July 6, 1780; Philip, June 10, 1783; David, June 18, 1785; Peter, Dec. 20, 1787; Christiana, March 3, 1790; Barbara, Sept. 16, 1792; Dolly, March 24, 1795; Elizabeth, Sept. 8, 1797.

Frederick Dumbauld was the first white child born in the township. He lived on the homestead until about 1832, when he moved to Ohio. Philip, the second son, lived on an adjoining farm, and after his death, some time about 1830, the family also emigrated to Ohio. David settled on Back Run, where he died after 1860. He was the father of Hugh and Samuel Dumbauld, who removed to Indiana. Peter married Sally Cable, and lived on the homestead until his death in April, 1875. For many years he was a justice of the peace. He was the father of Abraham C. Dumbauld, living in the western part of the township; Jonathan, living in Somerset County; Samuel, living in Illinois; Peter and Solomon, who removed to Indiana; and David W. C., the youngest son, yet living on the homestead, which has been occupied by the family more than a century. He has held many offices of public trust, and is better known as Judge Dumbauld. The only daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Samuel Pile, of Licking County, Ohio. The daughters of Abraham Dumbauld married: Mary, John Lohr, and died on the homestead; Christiana, Samuel Fulton, of Somerset County; Barbara and Dolly, Joshua Davis and Jacob Miller, both of Salt Lick; and Elizabeth, Henry Phillips, of Somerset County.

Shadrach Davis, by birth an Englishman, came to Salt Lick about the same time as the Dumbaulds. He was the father of Abraham and Joshua Davis, who were prominent in the history of the township. The former first lived on Champion Run, on the farm now owned by Amos Miller, but died at the hamlet of Davistown, where he owned and operated mills. He reared sons named Samuel, who moved to Springfield in 1830, settling on the farm now owned by his son Solomon, where he died in 1873; Jacob, yet living

in Westmoreland; Benjamin and William, who removed to Defiance, Ohio; John, Jehu, and Solomon died in Salt Lick. The daughters of Abraham Davis married William Stull, Samuel Eicher, David Stull, Jacob Snyder, Eli Gallentine, and Daniel Bruner. Joshua Davis lived in the northwestern part of the township until his removal to Jefferson County, about 1838.

Adam Bungard, a German, settled on the tract of land which is yet in part owned by the Bungard family, where he died in 1833 at the age of eighty-seven years. He reared sons named Adam, George, John, Christian, Daniel, Jacob, and Michael. His daughters married Jacob Miller, Samuel Berg, and Samuel Hahn. Of the sons, Jacob and Michael yet live in the southern part of the township. On "Plentiful Hill" John Grindle was a pioneer. He was the father of John, David, and Christian Grindle, who after living in Salt Lick a number of years moved to the West.

The Schlater family were among the first settlers in the Ligonier Valley, where they had many adventures with the Indians. One of the Schlater daughters was scalped and left for dead, but recovered and became the mother of a large family. In the possession of Isaac Schlater is the door of one of the pioneer cabins in which the family lived, which shows numerous bullet-marks and gashes made by the tomahawks of the Indians in one of their attacks. Some of the family lived near the Salt Lick line, and Isaac Schlater was for a number of years the owner of the Mount Hope Furnace in that locality. Henry Schlater for a number of years lived in Salt Lick, removing from the township to Ohio. In the extreme northwest of Salt Lick lived the Kessler family, some of the members residing in Westmoreland. William Kessler improved the farm now owned by James Coffman, and George Kessler the Martin Wrinkler place.

Ludwig Miller was born in Somerset County, but in 1800 moved to the present Christner farm, in the southern part of Salt Lick, where he died in 1845. His son, Jacob H., was just a year old when his parents settled in the township. He yet resides in the eastern part of Salt Lick, one of the oldest and most hale men in the county. For twenty-five years he was a justice of the peace, and in that period, of time joined two hundred and forty couples in matrimony,—a very large number considering the sparsely-settled condition of the country. The other sons of Ludwig Miller were Ludwig H., who moved to Ohio; George H., who died near Sparks' Mill; Henry H., whose death was caused by falling from a horse; Abraham H., who died in Springfield; Frederick H., who fell from a cherry-tree and was killed; John H., removed to Ohio; and Isaac H., the youngest, died in the township. The daughters married Christian Bungard, Ludwig Hart, Jacob Bungard, George Sleasman, and Henry Cassell. There were thirteen children in all, and when Mrs. Ludwig Miller died, at

the age of eighty-six years, she had one hundred and fifty grandchildren and two hundred great-grandchildren, some of her children being parent to eighteen and twenty children. Nearly all the Millers in Salt Lick originated from this family, and have displayed remarkable unanimity in their political predilections. At the late Presidential election the family cast twenty votes for Gen. Hancock. John Harbaugh, who resided for many years on the head-waters of Poplar Run, was the grandson of the Millers. He received from Gen. Jackson a hickory cane, which passed from him to the Millers, and is cherished by them as a memorial of the stern old hero of New Orleans.

At the head of Laurel Run, Charles Worrick, a Revolutionary soldier, was a pioneer who came in about the close of the war. He died in Springfield township at an advanced age. Of his sons, William died at Connellsville, and John was burned to death while attempting to rescue his family from his burning house. This sad event occurred about 1852.

On Champion Run, John Robison was one of the first settlers. The land passed from his to the hands of his son John, and from him to his son Jacob. The farm at present belongs to the latter's son, Wm. L. Robison, a member of the fourth generation. The present Lyons farm was first settled and improved by John Crist, and sold by him to Henry Yedeson about 1812, when Crist removed to the West. He was the father of Frederick Crist. On the Peterson place Wm. Hess was a pioneer, and after the death of Hess the farm was occupied by his son-in-law, Samuel Lohr.

George Sleasman, a native of New Jersey, came about 1800 and settled in the southeastern part of the township, near Worrick's and Anthony Miller's, the latter living on the present Yinkey place. He died in 1812, and his son Peter was then bound out to Andrew Trapp. He is still a resident of the township at the age of seventy-two years. George Sleasman last lived on the George Batchelor farm after the latter had removed. David Berg, a native of Lancaster County, became a settler of Salt Lick a little later, locating on the farm which is now occupied by Elijah Cramer. Of his sons, Benjamin, David, and Joseph are yet residents of the township. Other sons were John, Frederick, Samuel, Jacob, George, and Emanuel. John Yinkel was one of the pioneers on Laurel Hill, where he lived until the death of his wife, when he removed to Ohio, but returning to Salt Lick after many years, died at the house of his son-in-law, David Berg, at the age of ninety-eight years. In the western part of the township, Christian Echard, the father of John, David, Jacob H., George, Christian, Peter, and Levi Eichard, settled some time after 1800, and some of the above yet remain in the township.

#### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

The township was created at the December, 1797, term of Court of Quarter Sessions, "on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Salt Lick settlement, in the

township of Bullskin, praying for a division of said township, and that the top of Chestnut Ridge may be the line of separation. It is considered by the court that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the eastern division be called Salt Lick township." Although thus officially named, it was for several years known by the name of Young township, not only locally but in official transactions. In the second volume of "Com. Records," page 38, under date of Jan. 13, 1798, the name of Reuben Skinner appears as the assessor of Young township. Again, March 1, 1798, "the house of Benjamin Davis, of Young township," is designated as the place where appeals from assessments might be heard. The name of John Robison appears as the collector of taxes, July 7, 1798, for the township of Young, and the tax-roll for that township is closed Feb. 16, 1799, over the signatures of John Robison and George Batchelor, his assistant. Other accounts were opened about this time with Young township, and continued later as the accounts with Salt Lick; but there is nothing on record to show that the name of Young was ever authorized. It was probably unwittingly used in a local sense, and thus received semi-official sanction until the error was corrected. The term Salt Lick was derived from the licks of salt along Indian Creek, the principal stream in the northeastern part of the county, and the name was for many years applied to all that part of the country lying east of the Chestnut Ridge and north of the Youghiogheny River. A petition for the division of this large township was presented to the court at its June session in 1831, and William Davidson, William Andrews, and Samuel Rogers were appointed viewers, with orders bearing date Nov. 1, 1831, continued Jan. 13, 1832, and March 8th of the same year. At the following session of court, June, 1832, they reported that they had "met to view the contemplated division line as set forth by the order, and are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to grant the prayers of the petitioners." The court approved the report, and for several years the subject was allowed to rest. But at the June session in 1839 the court was again petitioned for a division, and commissioners were appointed, who reported unfavorably Sept. 5, 1839, their report being approved by the court. After the lapse of eight years a petition again went to the court praying for a division of the township of Salt Lick, and Thomas R. Davidson, Alexander M. Hill, and Joseph Torrance were appointed viewers. These reported Sept. 18, 1847, and on the 11th of December of the same year their report was confirmed as follows: "The court approve the division of said township by the clay turnpike; the south side of said road to be the line from the Connellsville and Bullskin township line to Indian Creek, and from thence to the Somerset line, the northern side of said road to be the line. The northern township to retain the name of Salt Lick, and the southern township to be called Youghiogheny township."

It appears that the above division did not prove satisfactory to the citizens of the newly-constituted township, and at the September term of court, 1848, that body was petitioned for a new township, to embrace parts of both Salt Lick and Youghiogheny. Abraham Pershing, Levi Bradford, and Provance McCormick were appointed commissioners to investigate the matter, and a report was made by them Dec. 4, 1848, and ordered filed in favor of a new township. This report was confirmed on the 10th of March, 1849, as follows: "The new township is established according to the within report, and the court direct that the said township shall be called 'Springfield.'" By this order Salt Lick was limited to its present bounds, and those of Springfield were enlarged in November, 1855, by the addition of that part of Youghiogheny township which had not been absorbed by the formation of Stewart township.

Before Salt Lick was erected Andrew Trapp held a commission as a justice of the peace in and for the township of Bullskin, his name appearing in that connection as early as 1796. He was also the first justice of Salt Lick. He served as a justice a number of years, but in 1810 appears the name of Richard Skinner as a justice, and later, and before 1837, Frederick Dumbauld, William Kessler, Peter Dumbauld, and Peter Kooser.

Among other early officers of Salt Lick were the following: 1798, John Cleary and George Poe, constables; Abraham Dumbauld and William Kern, supervisors of highways; Christian Perkey and William Smith, overseers of the poor. 1798, John Schlater and Alexander Cummings, supervisors of highways; Henry Rush and Christian Senff, overseers of the poor. 1800, Richard Truax and Jacob Norrix, overseers of the poor. 1801, Richard Truax and Conrad Bates, supervisors of highways; Alexander Cummings and William Spear, overseers of the poor. 1802, Michael Beasinger and George Bungard, supervisors of roads; William Kern, Nathaniel Skinner, John Robinson, and Joseph Hoffhance, auditors. 1803, John Robinson and Richard Truax, supervisors of highways; William Kern and Abraham Dumbauld, auditors. 1804, John Robison and Smith Godwin, supervisors of highways. 1805, Benjamin Truax and George Wolf, supervisors of highways. 1806, John Murray and George Batchelor, auditors.

Since 1839 the principal officers of Salt Lick have been the following:

- 1840.—Justices, Peter Dumbauld, Jacob H. Miller; Assessor, Gabriel Christner; Auditor, Fred Begg.
- 1841.—Assessor, David Barnett; Auditor, William Kern.
- 1842.—Assessor, George Dull; Auditor, John Senff.
- 1843.—Assessor, John Robison; Auditor, Abraham Gallentine.
- 1844.—Assessor, John M. Murray; Auditor, Abraham C. Dumbauld.
- 1845.—Justices, Jacob H. Miller and James Schrichfield; Assessor, Daniel Kessler; Auditor, John Senff.
- 1846.—Assessor, Daniel Senff; Auditor, Abraham Gallentine.
- 1847.—Assessor, Jonathan Lyon; Auditor, Jacob H. Miller.

- 1848.—Assessor, Jacob Pritts; Auditor, Peter Dumbauld.
- 1849.—Justice, Peter Dumbauld; Assessor, Samuel Kessler; Auditor, Abraham Gallentine.
- 1850.—Justice, Philip Fleck; Assessor, Jacob W. Robison; Auditor, John Schultz.
- 1851.—Assessor, Henry Snyder; Auditor, D. W. C. Dumbauld.
- 1852.—Assessor, William Muncy; Auditor, Samuel Kessler.
- 1853.—Assessor, Joseph Gallentine; Auditor, William Flegler.
- 1854.—Justice, D. W. C. Dumbauld; Assessor, William Steel; Auditor, Peter Dumbauld.
- 1855.—Justice, Philip Fleck; Assessor, John Shultz; Auditor, John R. Lohr.
- 1856.—Justice, Daniel Witt; Assessor, A. C. Dumbauld; Auditor, Samuel Kessler.
- 1857.—Assessor, Jacob H. Miller; Auditor, A. C. Dumbauld.
- 1858.—Assessor, John Shultz; Auditor, Jeremiah C. Lohr.
- 1859.—Assessor, Jacob Yothers; Auditor, Daniel Witt.
- 1860.—Justice, Philip Fleck; Assessor, Samuel Lohr.
- 1861.—Justice, Jacob H. Miller; Assessor, John Davis; Auditor, D. W. S. Cavanaugh.
- 1862.—Assessor, Peter H. Echard; Auditor, Emanuel Barley.
- 1863.—Assessor, John F. Murray; Auditor, William H. Miller.
- 1864.—Assessor, D. A. C. Hostetler; Auditor, Jacob H. Miller.
- 1865.—Justice, D. W. C. Dumbauld; Assessor, Frederick Murray; Auditor, George A. Dumbauld.
- 1866.—Justice, Jacob H. Miller; Assessor, J. C. Lohr; Auditor, Philip Fleck.
- 1867.—Assessor, George W. Kern; Auditor, Jacob H. Miller.
- 1868.—Assessor, David Cramer; Auditor, George A. Dumbauld.
- 1869.—Assessor, Aaron Brooks; Auditor, Jeremiah M. Miller.
- 1869.—Justice, D. W. C. Dumbauld; Auditor, Nathan Wilson.
- 1870.—Justice, Jacob H. Miller; Assessor, D. W. C. Dumbauld; Auditor, George A. Pritts.
- 1872.—Justice, David A. Witt; Assessor, William H. Miller; Auditor, Jeremiah M. Miller.
- 1873.—Assessor, John N. Kalp; Auditor, David A. Witt.
- 1874.—Assessor, A. C. Dumbauld; Auditor, George A. Dumbauld.
- 1875.—Assessor, David Ayres; Auditor, Emanuel Barclay.
- 1876.—Justice, George A. Dumbauld; Assessor, Simon Fulton; Auditor, David Witt.
- 1877.—Justice, Isaac W. White; Assessor, S. M. Miller; Auditor, Heman Stall.
- 1878.—Assessor, Samuel Christner; Auditor, George W. Gaus.
- 1879.—Assessor, Cyrus White; Auditor, David A. Witt.
- 1880.—Assessor, David Foust; Auditor, Henry Witt.
- 1881.—Justice, George A. Dumbauld; Assessor, A. H. Miller; Auditor, J. B. Adams; Supervisors of Roads, E. Barkley, A. Reece, and J. H. Miller.

#### ROADS.

One of the oldest roads of the township of which any record appears was petitioned for December, 1784, praying that it be located from the Broad Ford to Christian Perkey's mill, and from thence to the Redstone Old Fort. At the March term of the court, 1785, Robert Beal, Edward Doyle, Andrew Arnold, William Miller, and Joshua Dickerson, as viewers, reported "that the road was of great use and very necessary, as well for the county adjacent as for the inhabitants to said road in general, and we do presume it to be necessary to be of the width of thirty feet." "Thereupon, after due consideration, the court do confirm the same, and order that the said road be

opened, cut, cleared, and bridged, twenty-five feet wide." The road was run with the assistance of Alexander Moreland, and has always been one of the chief highways of the township, whose importance has only been exceeded by the State road across the mountains, which was also opened about this time. In December, 1800, the court was petitioned for a bridge across Salt Lick (Indian) Creek at the crossing of the State road. The Grand Jury recommended that the bridge be built, and the court at the March session in 1801 directed the commissioners to have it built in accordance with the plans presented. The road from Andrew Trapp's to the west of the Laurel Hills was ordered in April, 1806, while the road from Trapp's to Perkey's and thence to Lobengier's was ordered in April, 1808, Abraham Kinnear, Henry Adams, Abraham Dumbauld, John Grindle, George Batchelor, and James Patten being the viewers. The road from John Grindle's to the bridge on Indian Creek was ordered by the same court, and was viewed by Andrew Trapp, Abraham Kern, John Robinson, Peter Dumbauld, Daniel Perkey, and John Muir. The township is well provided with highways, which are usually kept in a passable condition.

#### GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

Although agriculture has always been the leading pursuit of the people of Salt Lick, considerable importance has always been attached to its manufacturing interests. The first was probably the mill built by Christian Perkey, on the waters of Indian Creek, near the north line of the township. It was put in operation some time about 1780, and was at first a very small affair. Later a better mill was built of logs on a good stone foundation, which was allowed to remain when James Muir took down the old mill and built in its place a one-story frame mill, with improved gearing and a pair of French burrs in place of the ordinary mountain stone which previously did service. That mill in turn gave place to the present structure, which was erected in 1878 by William Newill, under the direction of James Leeper as millwright. It is a three-story frame of large size, has three runs of stones and modern machinery, being in all its appointments one of the best mills in the county. The motive-power is furnished by a Leffel turbine-wheel, and the mill is rated at \$10,000. The present owners are William Newill and his son, A. M. Newill, the latter operating the mills. The property has had many owners, passing from Christian Perkey to his son Daniel; thence to Frederick Fleck, who had the grist-, saw-, and an oil-mill in operation in 1823, the latter being continued about ten years; thence to William Murray, thence to James Muir, and from him to James Muir, Jr., who owned it until his death, when Mr. Newill became the proprietor of both the grist- and the saw-mill, continuing both, as above stated. The oil-mill was long since discontinued.

Passing down Indian Creek to a point above Champion Run, the next power was improved, about 1820, by Peter Dumbauld to operate a saw-mill, which after a number of years became the property of George Bitner. On the same place was a fruit and grain distillery, which was discontinued about 1836.

On Champion Run are several water-powers, one of which was improved by William W. Robinson about 1852, and made to operate a saw-mill, which is at present the property of Jacob Bruner. Farther up the stream, John Spear had a linseed-oil mill about 1846, which had also as owners John Piper and Henry J. Ritner, but has not been operated the past twenty years. On the south branch of the run a saw-mill was put in operation about 1840 by William Kessler, which passed into the hands of John W. Kinnear, and thence to others, a new mill being erected on the site by James Coffman, which is yet profitably operated.

On the main branch of Indian Creek, at the hamlet of Davistown, Abraham Davis built a saw-mill about 1830, and not long after, a carding-machine and fulling-mill. Ten years later he built a small grist-mill, which was displaced by the present mill in 1872, which was built by John Davis. After his death in 1873 the mill became the property of Lemuel Mathews. The mill-house is three stories high, and contains three runs of stones. A new saw-mill has also recently been built at this point, and while the carding-machine is still kept in operation, the fulling-mill has long since been discontinued.

On Back Run, a mile above its mouth, the power was first improved about 1790 by Peter Bucher, to operate a saw-mill, which was a great convenience to the settlers of this part of the township. A saw-mill is yet maintained at that point by Joseph Berg. A short distance above, Henry White, a resident of Bullskin, built a log-mill about 1796, which is yet in use, and is in a well-preserved condition. The stone basement appears perfect, and there is little to show the age of the mill, as the internal arrangements have been changed from time to time. At present there are two runs of stones, which are run by the power of an overshot water-wheel, fed by a long race. Among the early operators of the mill were Daniel Perkey, George Huey, and Adam Leppert. The mill was sold by White to the Berg family, and still remains in their possession, the present owner being David Berg. The saw-mill at this point has become practically useless, although the mill still remains. A short distance above, Daniel Witt has had a saw-mill in successful operation the past fourteen years. Yet farther up the stream David Dumbauld built a saw-mill about 1840, which passed from him to Daniel Eiseman, thence to Jonathan Ash, and to David Saylor, the present owner. Another mill was operated on Back Run, above the latter, by James H. Miller, but the power has been abandoned, the water supply being too small to be advantageously em-

ployed. On Poplar Run a small saw-mill is owned and operated by Manasseh Burkholder.

At the mouth of Back Run, Andrew Trapp built a saw-mill about 1800, obtaining power by means of a long raceway from the run to a point near the Indian Creek. Trapp operated the mill a number of years, and was thereafter succeeded by his son Andrew. The subsequent owners of this power have been John and Gabriel Christner, Daniel and John Senff, Abraham Gallentine, Alfred Cooper, and the present, H. L. Sparks. Alfred Cooper established the tannery business at this point in 1855. His yard contained thirty-eight vats, and the building was a story and a half high. In 1863, Mr. Sparks became the owner of the property; and after ten years he remodeled the tannery and the mill. The power was increased by the substitution of water-wheels of the Leffel pattern, whose capacity aggregates thirty-nine horse-power. The old tannery was displaced by the present building, which is 50 x 80 feet, two and a half stories high. Although supplied with a boiler, steam has not yet been used, the proprietor preferring to finish his work in cold water, thus securing for his products a most enviable reputation in Eastern markets. From two thousand to three thousand hides per year are tanned into harness- and skirting-leather, about one-third of which is finished at the currying establishment of the firm at Connellsville. The saw-mill was rebuilt in the fall of 1879, the capacity being increased to fifteen hundred feet per day. In the spring of 1881 a planing-mill was attached to the same power, and the manufacture of builders' materials of all kinds begun. The products of the mill are mainly oak, chestnut, and poplar, chiefly the latter two, the woods yet abounding with trees from which first-class lumber may be cut. In 1875, H. L. Sparks associated with him his son S. H., and the firm has since been known as H. L. Sparks & Son.

In former times there were a number of small distilleries in the township, which were employed to a large extent in working up the fruit which grew so abundantly on many farms. Among the principal distillers were John Dull and David Berg on Back Run, and the Dumbaulds and Andrew Trapp on Indian Creek; but all of them have been discontinued more than thirty years since. George Rees made hats in a small shop on the old State road, and had the reputation of being a very skillful workman. Powder was made in a small way at Davistown by Joshua Davis; and in the southwestern part of the township, J. Yoder had in operation, after 1826, a loom of ingenious construction for weaving woollen, cotton, and linen goods. He wove linen sheets of such fineness and texture that they were in great demand and highly prized by the housekeepers of Eastern Fayette.

A good quality of mountain coal abounds on nearly every farm, and has been developed in many localities to supply the home demand, there being yet no facilities for shipping to outside markets. At Sparks'

Mill appear two layers of coal, in veins four feet thick and about one hundred feet apart, and in many other localities similar strata manifest themselves, some of the chief mines being on the old Henry Adams place, and on the Brooks, Lohr, Robison, and Berg farms.

Within the past twenty years limestone of a superior quality has been found in many accessible places, and has been quarried to a considerable extent for fertilizing purposes, to the manifest benefit of the lands to which it has been applied. One of the finest strata thus far discovered is on the old George Poe place, now owned by Henry Bungard. It is nearly sixty feet in thickness and very easily developed. In the northern part of the township iron ore was formerly mined to supply the Mount Hope Furnace, which was in that locality, in Westmoreland County. But since it has gone out of blast no further development of that mineral has been made. Mount Hope Furnace was built in 1808, and blew out about 1820.

#### MERCANTILE AND OTHER INTERESTS.

Before the clay pike was opened through Springfield, in 1810, the old State road was the great thoroughfare from Somerset County to Connellsville, and many taverns consequently were kept on that route to accommodate the numerous teams toiling up and down its course. Three of these were licensed as early as 1795, viz.: George Batchelor, on the present Peter Sleasman place; Benjamin Davis, on the Joseph Gallentine place; and Melchior Entling, the latter being in the present township of Springfield. These were continued a number of years, and at the Davis stand was afterwards Peter Feike. Eastward were the taverns of Andrew Trapp, David Berg, George Batchelor, George Rees, and Frederick Murray, the latter being at the foot of Laurel Hill. Nearly half a century has elapsed since Salt Lick has had a licensed tavern.

It is probable that Andrew Trapp was the first to engage in mercantile pursuits, having a small store near the site of Sparks' tannery as early as 1799. His original account-book, to which the writer has had access, contains the names of nearly all the pioneers, and shows that he must have carried on quite a flourishing business. The chief articles of traffic were liquor, lumber, flour, tallow, and salt. In addition, Trapp was the keeper of a public-house and justice of the peace, making his transactions numerous and multiform. In 1800, Adam Bungard was debited to "one bushel of salt, for which he promised to deliver me eight bushels of corn." December, 1800, George and Andrew Poe were made debtor to writing "Two Bonds of Performance and other writings, at 1s. 6d. per paper." Christian Senff, 1801, was credited by one heifer, £3, and charged with ten bushels of wheat, at 5s. per bushel; one gallon of whisky, 5s.; three gallons of apple brandy, at 4s. per gallon. Abraham Workman, 1804, "Dr. by wife to five quarts of whisky,



for which she promised two bushels of rye, to be delivered in two weeks." The grain was delivered at the proper time, as is indicated by a credit to that effect. "Black Benjamin," owned by the Bucher family, had many debits for whisky, which were paid by working on the mill-race. In 1802, George Poe, Jr., was made debtor "By balance on the digging of twenty rods of my 'dale' race, £1 16s. 11d." In 1802, George Burkholder was debited "To cash lent to pay the lawer, 15s.," and in 1804, "for marrying his son William, 15s." John Woodruff, in 1802, "To horse feed and victuals, 3s. 6d. For solemnizing him with the bonds of matrimony to his present wife, 7s. 6d. To my trouble in going thither, 7s. 6d." David Barnes, 1802, "To one pint of salt, 5d." Frederick Dumbauld, 1804, "By fifteen pounds of 'Hetzeled Flax.'" Melchor Entling, 1807, "By balance he overpaid on a letter, 2s. 3d." "To one barrel of boiled cider, £1 10s." Benjamin Harris, 1802, "To one order for a wolf's head, 1s. 6d." John Wibel, the teacher, July, 1807, "By two days' raking hay by wife and Betsey, 3s." George Wolf is mentioned in 1805 as the shoemaker, Jacob Barned as the blacksmith, and John Holliday as the wagon-maker.

Upon the death of Andrew Trapp, in 1824, the business passed into the hands of his son Andrew, who carried it on eight or ten years longer, when Gabriel and John Christner engaged in the mercantile trade at that stand a few years longer. About 1827, Robert Moorehead had a store in the same neighborhood, but at a different stand. Thenceforth a store was kept at Davistown by the Davis family, which was discontinued in 1873.

For ten or twelve years prior to 1868 a store was carried on in the Gallentine House, in the southern part of the township. The first in trade were John Gallentine and John F. Murray, and after a few years the latter conducted the store until it was discontinued, when H. L. Sparks opened his store at the tannery, and where he has been engaged in merchandising the last twelve years.

In 1871, John Miller opened a store at his residence, a mile east of Sparks', and later a business house was erected for their increasing trade near by, where J. H. and P. H. Miller were profitably engaged in business until April, 1881, when the latter retired, his place in the firm being taken by James Worrick.

The third of the business places at present continued was established in 1873, on the farm of D. W. C. Dumbauld, by H. L. Sparks, and two years later became the property of Judge Dumbauld, who is carrying on a general store, stocked with a full line of goods. At this place is kept the Champion post-office, which was established in September, 1875, D. W. C. Dumbauld as postmaster. He held that position until February, 1877, when Mary E. Dumbauld was appointed postmaster, and still has charge of the office. It is on the Jones' Mill route, and has two mails per day.

At Sparks' store is kept the Indian Head post-office, the oldest office in the township. It was established with the name of Dawson, but later took the name of Indian Creek, and in October, 1875, was given its present appellation, the other names causing confusion on account of titles nearly similar which are borne by other offices in the State. In 1873 the office was removed from Davistown to the present place, H. L. Sparks being appointed postmaster *vice* John Davis, deceased. He has since continued to serve in that capacity. The office has two mails per day, the service being by the route from Stewarton Station, in Springfield, to Jones' Mill, in Westmoreland County.

There is properly no hamlet in Salt Lick, the only approach to one being Davistown, where are a few houses and a church clustered around the mills at that point. Whatever other interests were here have been diverted to the places named above as being more suitable trading points.

#### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The first denominational services in the township were maintained by the Lutheran and German Reformed settlers, who belonged to those churches in the eastern part of the State. These meetings, held first at the house of Peter Bucher and other places, resulted in a purpose to have a house of worship where both sects might hold their meetings, and the increasing congregations might be better accommodated than in the limited rooms theretofore available. To this end Peter Bucher and Andrew Trapp deeded a tract of land on a gentle hill-slope near the west bank of Back Run, where the present

#### GUTE HOFFNUNG KIRCHE

was erected about 1800. It is of logs, but has been weather-boarded, and in general appearance resembles a frame house. Originally it was provided with side and end galleries and a high pulpit; but these have been removed and the internal arrangements made to conform to modern architecture. The house was remodeled in the summer of 1851, and on the 29th of November of that year the "Lutheran Congregation of Good Hope" was organized. At this time there were ninety-one members, and the church council was composed of Rev. J. R. Focht, pastor; John Snyder and Peter Snyder, elders; A. C. Dumbauld and Frederick Miller, deacons.

The time when the congregation was first organized is involved in obscurity. In the first church-book appear the names of children baptized as early as 1788; but it is possible that some of them may have been transcribed from the record of other churches, since no other idea but that of baptism is conveyed. The first date of any authentic moment is Aug. 23, 1795, when a list of communicants is given, which embraces the names of Mathias Kern, Peter Bucher, Sr., Frederick Herman, Ludwig Banse, Anna Maria Banse, Catherine Senff, Christopher Loser, Christian Senff, Frederick Meator, Peter Strayer, Catherine



Strayer, Abraham Craft, Jacob Stauch, Catherine Stauch, George Rees, Jacob Morrix, George Wolf, Anna Maria Wolf, Conrad Roeschenberger, Anna Maria Roeschenberger, Dorothea Shaefer, Catherine Herman, Philip Brickman, Elizabeth Brickman, Catherine Rees, Christian Ausman, Abraham Hay, Christiana Dumbauld, Simon Schneider, Ludwig Hay, Jacob Hentz, Eva Elizabeth Loser, Sally Ehrenfried, Anna Barbara Loser, Elizabeth Hay, Anna Margaret Ehrenfried, Barbara Herman, Susanna Senff, G. Van Cassell, John Crist, Barbara Harbaugh, Henry Harbaugh, and Conrad Lutz.

In February, 1796, the names of the Reformed members of the "Good Hope" are given as follows: Frederick Smith, George Hoffhance, Andrew Weil, Adam Shafer, John Robison, Christian Perkey, Henry Schlater, Barabara Schneider, Elizabeth Weil, Barbara Robison, Catherine Meator, Elizabeth Mackendorfer, Frederick Dumbauld, Adam Hoffhance, William Smith, Frederick Crist, James Mitchel, Anna Maria Dumbauld, Betsey Robison, Elizabeth Crist, Catherine Crist, Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth Weil, Elizabeth Hoffhance, and Julia Ann Meator.

The members of the two congregations were first under the ministerial care of the Revs. Long and All, but some time prior to 1822 the Lutherans had as their pastor the Rev. Smucker, and the German Reformed minister was Rev. Kieffer. The latter was succeeded by the Rev. Voigt, whose connection with the congregation was not terminated until 1856. He appears to have been the last regular minister, for the congregation became too feeble to maintain its organization, which was suffered to go down about that period.

In 1827 the Rev. Jonas Mackling succeeded the Rev. Smucker as the pastor of the Lutheran congregation, and ministered to them in holy things until 1849, when the Rev. J. J. Suttre entered upon a short pastorate. In 1851 he was succeeded by the Rev. J. R. Focht, who was the spiritual teacher until 1856, when the Rev. J. Gaumer entered upon a pastorate which was terminated in 1868. In connection with the Donegal and Franklin congregations, the Rev. John Welfley assumed the pastoral relation in 1869, which continued until 1875. The following year the Rev. D. Erhard became the pastor, and yet fills that office.

The congregation had in 1880 about fifty communicants, and the following church officers: Elder, A. C. Dumbauld; Deacon, Ludwig C. Miller; Trustees, Jacob Styer, Henry Bungard, and John H. Snyder. Among the elders and deacons since the organization of the church have been Frederick Miller, John Snyder, Peter Snyder, Ludwig Hort, Henry Kemp, Jacob Imel, Ludwig C. Miller, and Abraham C. Dumbauld. The latter was for many years at the head of a Sunday-school which was maintained in the church, but which has not been kept up the past ten years.

On the 13th of December, 1879, the Lutheran con-

gregation of Good Hope appointed Ludwig C. Miller, Jacob Imel, and George A. Dumbauld a building committee for the purpose of erecting a new church edifice, but no material progress to this end has yet been made. In connection with the old church is a graveyard, where lie interred many of the old citizens of Salt Lick and the surrounding country who were formerly members of either the Lutheran or Reformed congregations worshiping in the modest old building, which is now one of the oldest landmarks in Northeastern Fayette.

The Evangelical Association was the next denomination to maintain regular preaching. Their missionaries, entering the township fifty years ago, found willing hearers and hearts that quickly responded to the gospel call as proclaimed by these plain but earnest men. Among those who accepted their doctrines were Jacob Barsed and his son-in-law, Abraham Davis, whose homes thereafter became the places of worship until a church building could be provided. Barsed died in the faith, while attending a pioneer camp-meeting, many years ago, but he had lived long enough to see the church of his adoption flourish and become firmly established in Salt Lick. Others who shared the burdens of pioneer membership were the younger Davises, several persons by the name of Resler, Kessler, and the Senff family.

In 1846 the membership had become strong enough to assume the building of a church edifice, and that year was erected at Davistown the Bethlehem Evangelical Church, which is yet used as a place of worship. It is a frame of modest proportions, but the society whose spiritual home it is has been parent to a number of other flourishing classes in Salt Lick and Bullskin. The trustees in 1881 were William Moody, Samuel Eicher, and George W. Kern, and the twenty members constituting the class here were under the leadership of George W. Kern. Jacob M. Davis is the superintendent of a Sunday-school which has about forty attendants.

The Mount Olivet Evangelical Church edifice was built in 1872, in the northern part of the township, on land donated for church and cemetery purposes by Elijah Lyons. The building committee was composed of Jacob Davis and George W. Gloss, and the church was consecrated in the early part of the winter of 1872 by the Rev. William Houpt. The house is a plain but neatly painted frame, thirty by forty feet, and in 1881 was under the trusteeship of Jacob Davis, George W. Gloss, and D. W. C. Dumbauld. The class which has this house as its place of worship sprung from the Bethlehem Church, and numbers at present about seventy members, who are under the leadership of D. W. C. Dumbauld. The Sunday-school, which is maintained here in the summer season, has an enrollment of seventy-five members, and William Bundorf for superintendent.

Both the foregoing churches belong to the Indian Creek Circuit of the Somerset District of the Pitts-

burgh Conference of the Evangelical Association. The circuit embraces also, as other appointments, the McClellan school-house class; Poplar Run, in Springfield; Mount Pisgah and Stauffer, in Bullskin, the stewards of the several appointments being Jacob M. Davis, George W. Gloss, John Mull, Daniel Stauffer, and Levi M. White. The preacher in charge in 1881 was the Rev. George W. White; Rev. William Moody was a local preacher.

It is impossible to give a complete list of the ministers who served what is now Indian Creek Circuit, as no records of such appointments, made very often as frequently as once a year, have been preserved. But among others who were itinerants in Salt Lick were the Revs. Abraham Dreisbach, Henry Niebel, John De Hoff, Moses De Hoff, — Walter, — Riddle, — Wilt, — Barber, — Stambaugh, George Brickley, Daniel Brickley, Samuel Mottinger, Henry Rohland, Henry Bucks, Thomas Buck, Abraham Baker, M. J. Carothers, J. M. W. Seibert, George Kopp, John Lutz, A. Frey, Uriah Everhart, Levi Everhart, S. W. McKesson, — Craig, — Einsel, Daniel Long, Samuel Kring, Conrad Kring, — Anstein, — Hempie, — Miller, — Strayer, — Poling, — Boyer, — Ross, James Dunlap, L. H. Hettrick, D. K. Levan, William Reininger, and G. W. White. In addition to the foregoing, the now eminent Chicago divine, Dr. Thomas, began his ministerial career as a youthful preacher in the Evangelical Association, serving as an itinerant in Salt Lick. Some of the older members recollect that he even then was remarkable for his profound discourses,—a bent of mind which has given him a national reputation as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Hopewell Methodist Protestant Church is a small frame house of worship northwest of Davistown, which was built about the same time as the Bethlehem Church. One of the chief promoters of the enterprise was Abraham Gallentine, who was also one of the first members. Others associated with him were William Moody, Joseph Gallentine, Harriet Kessler, Mary Bundorf, and a few others. For a time the church flourished under the preaching of the Revs. Francis, Betts, Bolton, Stillings, and Scott; but the removal of some of the members so weakened the body that after a time no regular services were maintained, and the remaining members connected themselves with other religious bodies. The last preacher was a man named Colclough. The Baptists and other denominations sometimes preached in the old Hopewell Church, but as far as has been ascertained no organization was attempted. The house has been little used lately for religious meetings, and is in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

In the northeastern part of the township is a small church, in which Winebrennarian meetings were formerly held, but which is now seldom used for any purpose. The house was built largely through the

efforts of John Foust, one of the leading Winebrennarians. Others of that faith in that neighborhood were David A. C. S. Hostetler, Gideon Hostetler, and their families.

The Union Church house of worship is in the Miller neighborhood, in the southeast part of the township. It is a log building of fair size, erected by the united efforts of the community soon after 1850. The lot on which it stands was set aside for church and cemetery purposes by Jacob H. and Peter H. Miller. The graveyard is one of the finest in Salt Lick, and is the general place of interment for the people of southeast Salt Lick and northeast Springfield. The title to the property has been vested in the Church of God, the present local controlling committeemen being Jacob H. Miller, Jr., and James H. Miller. Although open for the use of other denominations, the Church of God (Winebrennarian) has been the principal body to occupy the building with any regularity for the purposes of stated worship, and at present their organization numbers about fifty members. Among the early Winebrennarian members were the Pritts, Worrick, Gallentine, Ridenour, and a few other families, the first meetings being held at the house of the former by the Rev. John Dobson. Other ministers were the Revs. Hickernell, Plowman, Wurtz, Stevens, Bloyd, Lucas, Gallentine, and the present, George A. Barklebaugh.

The Dunkard meeting-house, in the northern part of Salt Lick, near the Westmoreland County line, was built in 1852, on a lot of land donated for this purpose by John Fleck. It is a large and substantial frame, built after the manner of the plain people who worship in it, and has accommodations for about six hundred people. The Fleck and Hess families were among the first Dunkards in Salt Lick; but the present large membership is almost entirely from Westmoreland County, and the history of the church consequently has but little interest for the people of Fayette County.

Schools were taught in the township as early as 1803, John Wibel, a German, being the teacher. It is probable that most of the instruction was in the German language, although it is said that Wibel was also an English teacher. In the winter of 1802-3 he taught a three-months' term near Trapp's Mill, his charges for instruction being ten shillings per pupil. As teachers became more numerous the rate of instruction was reduced to nine shillings per quarter. Wibel removed from the township some time about 1808. Some of his schools were taught in a log building erected for school purposes in the spring of 1804 by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, and which stood near their meeting-house. Andrew Trapp seems to have had the building in charge, furnishing what lumber and nails were used, the latter being brought from Connellsville by Peter Strayer. George Poe laid the floor, and Jacob Grindle

made the door, the hinges and bolt for the same having been made by Jacob Barned. These also sent their children to the school, while other pupils came from the Bruner, Wolf, Norrix, Bungard, and Dumbauld families.

At this period Christian Mensersmith and Henry Rush were also teachers in the township, their schools being taught in houses occupied in part by families. About 1807 another school-house was built on the old Ludwig Miller farm, where Peter Frick taught the first school. Later William Arthur and James McCloy taught in that house. The latter was an Irishman, a good teacher, but thoroughly detested the custom of barring out at Christmas, a custom to which the German teachers graciously conformed. This school-house and the one near the "Good Hope" Church were abandoned about the same time, but when cannot be positively determined. On the Jacob Lohr farm George Bucher, Jr., taught an early school, which was attended by Abraham C. Dumbauld, John and Adam Kalp, Mary Tederow, and the Schlatters, of Mount Hope Furnace.

In due time the township accepted the provisions of the common school law, but the records pertaining to the organization of the schools, as well as the records for many subsequent years, have not been preserved, so that no authentic account of them can be given.

In 1881 the township was divided into districts, which bore the names of Kessler, Washington, Black Creek, Trout Run, Longwood, Franklin, McClellan, Centre, Clinton, and Buchanan, in most of which good schools were maintained.

The school directors of Salt Lick since 1840 have been as named below:

1840.—Daniel White, Peter Dumbauld, William Kessler.

1841.—Jacob H. Miller, Robert Workman.

1842.—Jacob Kern, Robert Bigam, John Brooks.

1843.—Sylvester Skinner, Daniel Livingood.

1844.—Samuel Scrichfield, Samuel Murray, Jacob H. Miller.

1845.—Gabriel Christner, Josiah C. Moore, Adam Deitz.

1846.—Jacob H. Miller, David Rugg, Peter Meater.

1847.—Peter Meater, Samuel Murray.

1848.—John B. Miller, Frederick Miller, Jacob Robison.

1849.—William Stoll, James White, Jacob H. Miller, Gideon Hostetler.

1850.—John Echard, Abraham Gallentine.

1851.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, John Shultz.

1852.—Jacob H. Miller, Joseph Gallentine.

1853.—Abram Gallentine, Peter Dumbauld.

1854.—John Shultz, A. C. Dumbauld.

1855.—John Lohr, William Robison.

1856.—A. Gallentine, Frederick Miller.

1857.—Jacob L. Snyder, John Foust.

1858.—Henry I. Bitner, William Senff.

1859.—Jacob H. Miller, Daniel Kessler.

1860.—Jacob Bungard, D. W. S. Cavanaugh.

1861.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, D. M. Foust.

1862.—Jacob H. Miller, George Kalp.

1863.—Daniel Kramer, John Davis.

1864.—Philip Fleck, Jesse L. Beal, D. W. C. Dumbauld.

1865.—H. L. Sparks, G. W. Kern.

1866.—Jacob H. Miller, James White.

1867.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Solomon Kennell, Jeremiah Miller.

1868.—Henry Adams, Samuel Kessler.

1869.—Fred. H. Medler, George L. Snyder, Henry Fletcher, John Echard, Jacob Lohr.

1870.—David Ayres, A. C. Dumbauld.

1872.—David K. Cramer, William L. Beal.

1873.—John B. Lyons, Adam M. Bungard.

1874.—Isaac White, D. A. C. Hostetler.

1876.—John B. Lyons, George M. Yothers, William Newill.

1877.—Jacob Kennell, G. M. Yothers.

1878.—David Ayres, Isaac White.

1879.—E. Matthews, William Nickel, Joseph Berg.

1880.—Jacob Kennell, George M. Yothers, Daniel Fletcher.

1881.—P. H. Miller, M. Berger.