
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ALONG the Somerset County line, between the townships of Salt Lick on the north and Stewart on the south, is Springfield township. From the former it was set off in 1847, and to constitute the latter it contributed of its territory in 1855. The Youghiogheny River forms the southwestern bounds, and on the west are the townships of Connellsville and Bullskin. Springfield is traversed by the Chestnut Ridge and the Laurel Hills, which give its surface an elevated and mountainous appearance, and cause a large portion of it to be unfit for cultivation.

In many places along the streams the hills are almost precipitous, while in other localities they slope

gently to the water's side. Originally they were covered with fine forest growths, of the hard woods chiefly. On the tops of the smaller hills the lands appear level, and have generally been reduced to cultivation. The hills themselves are the depositories of great mineral wealth, coal and iron being most abundant, although fire-clay and limestone have been profitably developed in several localities. The drainage of the township is good, there being numerous springs, brooks, and creeks. Indian Creek, the principal stream, flows almost centrally through the township from the northeast, emptying into the Youghiogheny about a mile above the Connellsville line. Its

northern and western affluents are Poplar, Stony, and Resler's Runs. The opposite tributaries are the North Fork, Buck and Mill Runs, the latter in point of size being the second stream in the township. It is sometimes called Skinner's Mill Run, after one of the early settlers on its waters. Above its mouth, along the Indian Creek, were natural meadows of considerable size, where were the celebrated "Bullock Pens," which have caused a historical interest to attach to that locality.

These pens were used by Capt. Harris to confine a herd of cattle which were destined for the troops under Gen. Forbes. It is said that Capt. Harris with a small detachment of men left Fort Cumberland with a herd of cattle in 1758, intending to reach the line of march of Gen. Forbes by Braddock's road. At Turkey Foot he was met by Oliver Drake and other frontiersmen, who warned him of the Indians lying in ambush on the Laurel Hills, and offered to conduct him to a place of safety until he could communicate with the commanding officer of the British forces. Their services being accepted, Drake and Rush led the way over the Laurel Hills, east of the Youghiogheny, down the waters of Mill Run to the above meadows, where the cattle might be pastured and the soldiers enjoy the desired seclusion. In the daytime the cattle were allowed to graze, but at night they were confined in pens made of rails, which remained until the township was settled, when the pioneers applied the name of "Bullock Pens" to the locality, and when the land was surveyed the name was employed to designate that tract, thus perpetuating it. After remaining at the "Pens" about a month, Capt. Harris was ordered to drive the cattle up Indian Creek to Fort Ligonier, where Gen. Forbes' forces were stationed.

On their march up the stream they passed through a deserted Indian village, and saw so many evidences to indicate that the red men frequented the waters of this stream for the purpose of hunting and fishing that they called it the Indians' Creek, from which the name was derived. In early times the presence of many salt licks was noted along this stream, which led to operations for discovering the source of these saline supplies.

In 1836, Christian Painter began boring for salt near Rogers' Mills, and after attaining a depth of three hundred feet the drill stuck fast, causing the abandonment of the enterprise. But while there was a failure to find a stream of salt water, he struck a heavy vein of water strongly charged with sulphur, which overflowed the well and rose several feet above the surface, forming a large and superior sulphur spring. An analysis of the water shows the presence of many medicinal qualities, which place this spring upon the same plane as some of the most noted sulphur springs of the country. Mineral springs are found in other parts of Springfield, making the selection of that name for the township very appropriate.

Since Springfield has been so recently organized, its pioneer history is to a large extent inseparable from the histories of Bullskin and Salt Lick, in which lists of surveys and settlements covering what is now Springfield are given. In a general sense this township was not settled near as early as other parts of Fayette County, very probably not until the close of the Revolution, although a few may have lived here prior to that event; but as they removed so many years ago, the traditionary accounts pertaining thereto are vague and conflicting.

Reuben Skinner, a native of New Jersey, after living in the Turkey Foot settlement a few years, located on Mill Run, on the Elijah Kooser place, where he built mills and made other substantial improvements. After his death, about 1821, his family emigrated farther west, the mills becoming the property of Jacob Ketchum, and subsequently of the Kooser family. It was from Reuben Skinner that Mill Run took its additional name.

Several other Skinners were pioneers in Springfield. James B. Leonard's place was the former home of James Skinner, a Baptist clergyman, who removed to Perry County, Ohio. Willits Skinner came at a later day and remained until his death, living on the farm now occupied by his son, A. Skinner. The latter, now an aged man, has resided there since he was six years of age. The farm was first occupied by men named Packer, Williams, and Rush, although the land was warranted to Isaac Meason. Richard Skinner, of another family, settled on the Silas Prinkey farm, where he reared a large family, which removed from the township half a century ago. Moses Collins was the pioneer on the Jacob Saylor place. After his death his son Henry owned the farm, and afterwards the latter's son Henry, who was the last remaining member of the family, which has become extinct in Springfield.

Another well-known pioneer was Alexander Cummings, a Scotchman, who lived on the George Kern farm, on the old Turkey Foot road. His settlement was one of the first in the township. Cummings was a man of considerable ability, and possessed many fine traits of character, which gave him prominence among the early settlers. He died about 1842, and was interred on his old farm. The Collins family also were all interred in a burial-plat on their old farm. Another of that class of settlers was the McCune family. James McCune (in early times McKeown), the grandfather of the James McCune yet a resident of the township, was the first of that name in Springfield. He was the father of Samuel McCune, who lost his life in a coal-bank about thirty-five years ago.

Maj. Abraham Workman came to the township about the same period. He rendered military service under Col. Morgan, who owned several tracts of land in the township, three hundred acres of which became the property of Maj. Workman. This he improved,

and lived upon the farm until his death, about 1836. His wife and son Smith moved to Perry County, Ohio, several years later, the former dying in that county at the age of one hundred and two years. The homestead passed into the hands of Robert Workman, who was born on it in 1799, and lived there until his death in 1878, since when his son, Robert W., is the occupant of the farm, which is on the river hills in the southwestern part of the township.

Henry Trump came from Germany and settled in what is now Springfield township, on Indian Creek, near its mouth, about 1780. He patented a tract of about four hundred acres, now owned by the heirs of Henry Walters. He erected a saw-mill some distance up the creek, and the lumber sawed in it he, with the aid of his sons, John and Michael, floated down the Youghiogheny to the Pittsburgh market. The saw-mill was said to be the first erected in that part of the county. He had also a small grist-mill on the creek, propelled by a "tub" water-wheel. Henry Trump, however, was less famous as a sawyer and mill-owner than as a hunter. For many years his chief employment was hunting deer and bears, and he derived considerable profit from the sale of the skins of these animals and bear's oil. At his home on Indian Creek he had several deer and bears which he tamed and kept as pets. He lived to a great age, said to be over one hundred years. His son John settled in what is now Connellsville township, near the line of Springfield. Michael Trump, son of Henry, settled in Connellsville borough.

Daniel Resler, a native of Berks County, Pa., settled on the stream of water which bears his name about 1787, and died in that locality before 1817. He had three sons and three daughters, the latter becoming the wives of Solomon Kern, Christian Senff, and John Murphy. Daniel and David Resler, two of the sons, moved to Ohio many years ago. John, the other son, married a daughter of Peter Bruner, and lived on Resler's Run until his death in 1856. His widow yet lives in the township at the age of eighty-four years. She was born in Stewart, but since she has been three years of age has been a resident of Springfield. The children of John Resler were Daniel, deceased; David and Jacob, removed to the West; Mary, the wife of David Barned; Elizabeth, of John Brooks; and Susan, of Samuel Scott.

Peter Bruner settled in what is now Stewart township some time during the Revolution, but in 1798 settled on the Rogers farm, on Indian Creek. His son Daniel moved from the township. At that time Indians yet roved along the stream, but did not disturb the family.

Conrad Senff, a German, was one of the earliest settlers in Eastern Fayette, living in what is now the township of Salt Lick, on the Shaeffer farm. After the marriage of his son Christian the latter became a resident of Springfield. He lived on the old Resler farm a number of years, then moved to Ohio. One

of his sons, eighty-one years of age, yet resides in the eastern part of Springfield. He was the only son who remained in the county. His sons are Jacob, yet living in Springfield; Henry, in Westmoreland County; Wesley and Daniel, in Illinois.

Melchior Entling was a pioneer in the northwestern part of the township, on the old State road, where he kept a public-house as early as 1796. The farm at present belongs to John Ifurt. Joseph Brooks was a member of Entling's family, coming with them from the East. After attaining manhood he married a daughter of Michael Beasinger, a pioneer on the present Daniel Brooks farm. All the members of the Beasinger family moved to the West, except Jacob, who died in Springfield about 1865. Joseph Brooks died about 1863. He had reared a large family, his sons being John, Henry, Jacob, William, George, Erwin, and Daniel, whose descendants are very numerous in Springfield.

On the Fulton farm Jacob Miner settled about 1791. He was a native of Washington County, Md. Twenty years after his settlement he died, and was buried in what is now the Baptist graveyard at Mill Run. Of his twelve children, nearly all removed from the township, Jacob settling in Somerset County, and Henry in Dunbar township. One of the daughters married Leonard Harbaugh, father of the Leonard Harbaugh at present living in Springfield. The former became a resident of the township about 1825, but before his death returned to Somerset County. Another of Miner's daughters married John Ream, the founder of Ursina village, in the latter county. Among Miner's early neighbors were William Jones, living on the Dickey farm, and a man named Clipliner, on the Imel farm. Where Henry Imel now lives, at the age of eighty-five years, first lived his father, Henry. The former is yet hale and able to do manual labor on the farm. In the harvest of 1880 he and his son John, a man sixty-four years of age, cradled, bound, and shocked up forty dozen bundles of heavy rye in a single day, working from sunrise to sunset, a heavy job even for men in the prime of life.

On the Elm farm, now the site of Springfield village, Daniel Eicher, a native of Lancaster County, settled about 1790. Joseph Eicher, his last remaining son, died Aug. 4, 1876, aged ninety-two years. Other sons were Peter, Henry, and Daniel. His daughters married Jacob Long, John Harbaugh, and John Rowan. The sons of Joseph Eicher were Samuel, William, John, Daniel, Joseph, Henry, Abraham, and Isaac. His daughters married Thomas McCloy, William Justice, and Leonard Harbaugh. The descendants of this family have become very numerous in the eastern part of the county.

The Kern family emigrated from Holland to Eastern Pennsylvania about 1700. From thence some of the family moved to Westmoreland County, settling in the neighborhood of Jones' Mills. There one of the

family was killed by the Indians, while returning home from a visit to a neighbor, several of those who had accompanied him escaping. Among the sons of the above family were Michael, William, George, and Peter. The latter died in Westmoreland County, George becoming a resident of Washington County. William Kern served in the Revolution, and after the war married Catherine Hoover. He moved to Springfield, buying out the claim of a man who held a tomahawk right to a tract of land in the present Murray district. On this land he died about 1837, at the age of ninety-one years. He reared sons named Solomon, Abraham, William, Jacob, Jonathan, and Joshua, and daughters who married Joseph Eicher and George Nicholson.

Solomon Kern was born in the township, and died in 1862, at the age of eighty-one years, his father being probably one of the very first settlers, and he one of the first born in Springfield. Solomon Kern was a carpenter by trade, and made many of the early carding-machines. He also had in operation wood-carding machinery in different parts of the State. For a time he was engaged in the Baldwin machine-shops at Connellsville, but finally settled on a farm west of Springfield village, which is at present the home of his son, Judge John Kern. Other sons were Josiah, Solomon, and Simon. His daughters married Samuel Davis, Henry Gebhart, Henry Griffin, and Aaron Hart.

Abraham, the second son of William Kern, removed to Ohio; William, the third son, married Nancy White, and lived and died on the Kooser place. Jacob lived a little south of Springfield village, where he died about twenty-eight years ago. He was the father of George Kern and William Kern, both of the township. His sons, Abraham and David, died in the Rebellion. Jonathan, the fifth son of William Kern, became a resident of Greene County, and Joshua, the youngest and the only survivor, lives on Indian Creek, more than eighty years old. He has sons named William M. and George yet living in the township; and John and James died in the war for the Union. The Kerns have become one of the largest and best-known families in Springfield.

Abraham Gallentine, a German, who had served in the Revolution, came from Chambersburg in 1801, settling in the northern part of the township, near the Salt Lick line, but subsequently lived at the Fayette Furnace. He was by trade a cooper, and died about 1830, upwards of eighty years of age. He had sons named Daniel, Jacob, Abraham, and Joseph. The former was married to a daughter of Christian Senff, and died in Salt Lick. Jacob removed to McKeesport. Abraham lived near the central part of Salt Lick. He served in the Legislature, and subsequently removed to Ohio. Joseph married Sophia Worrick, and also lived in Salt Lick, where he died in 1875, at the age of eighty-five years. He was the father of Joseph W. Gallentine, living on the old Benjamin

Davis farm, in Salt Lick, and of other sons living at Scottdale.

John Bailey, a native of Bedford County, Pa., settled on the present Bailey farm, south of Mill Run, some time after 1800, and died there in 1828. He reared sons named William, Reiley, and Michael, and four daughters, who married Henry Hess, James Imel, Henry Friend, and William M. Kern.

Jacob Murray moved from the eastern country in 1816, and settled on the old Elder farm, but later made a home on Mill Run, where he died many years ago. He had a number of sons, viz.: John M., deceased a few years ago; Samuel, also deceased in the township; and Jacob, yet living on Mill Run. Three of his daughters married Peter Ullrey, Henry Fletcher, and Reuben Eicher.

Robert Bigam was another of the early settlers on lower Mill Run, although his permanent settlement was not made until 1828. He cleared up a great deal of the flats, and still, at the age of eighty-seven years, resides on one of the farms he opened. He is the father of David and John Bigam, residing on parts of the homestead at Mill Run, and of George M. Bigam, a teacher of note at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co. The Bigams moved from the Jersey settlement in Somerset County, where their ancestors were among the earliest settlers.

Peter Kooser moved from the same county in 1832, buying the Ketchum mills, which had been built by Reuben Skinner, on Mill Run. Afterwards he lived on the Henry Phillippi farm, where he died June 25, 1866, aged seventy-two years. He reared sons named Elijah, Samuel, John, William, and Alexander, the latter dying in the United States' service in the Rebellion. In 1838, George Dull moved from Somerset County and settled on the John Harbaugh place at Mill Run. He was a blacksmith by trade, and served many years as a justice of the peace. He died Nov. 1, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. His sons living in Springfield are Daniel W., Uriah, Jacob, William, and John. Romanus died in the army while a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., and four of the above also served their country in the Rebellion. The daughters of George Dull married David L. Colburn, Solomon Davis, Hiram C. Sipe, and Alexander Brooke. The Daniel W. Dull farm was improved by Martin Williams, who afterwards occupied the Abraham Williams farm, where he died. The William Dull place was long known as the Peter Sipe farm, but was first improved by John McCune. Sipe removed to Indiana a few years ago, where he died. A portion of the old Sipe place is now occupied by Cyrus B. Sipe, a grandson of Peter, and son of Jacob, who moved to Somerset County. The Sipes made some of the finest farm improvements in the township.

The Elder family was in early times largely interested in real estate in Springfield, owning about two thousand acres of land, a portion of which yet re-

mains in their possession. Clifford Elder, the head of the family, resided in Somerset County. William G., the eldest son, was a well-known citizen of Washington. Other sons were Clifford, Henderson, Samuel, and Robinson. The latter was the only one to reside permanently in the township. He was a man of fine ability, and became celebrated as a lecturer on temperance. He died in the service of the Union in the late civil war. One of the daughters of Clifford Elder was the wife of Dr. Phythian, the first practitioner in the township, and a maiden lady, Eliza, was a resident of Springfield until 1873.

In the early history of the county three brothers, Thomas, John, and James Rogers, came from Frederick, Md., and settled at New Haven. Their sister was married to Col. James Paull, at that time one of the leading men of Fayette. Thomas and John Rogers remained citizens of Dunbar, but Maj. James Rogers, after living some time at the Findley Furnace, settled on Indian Creek, in Springfield, about 1828, and resided there until his death, about 1842. He superintended the building of the Fayette Furnace for the mining company, which also controlled about three thousand acres of land, which Maj. Rogers sold to the settlers. He had nine sons,—John, William, Phineas, Joseph, James, Thomas, George, Daniel, and Erwin. Of these William served in the war of 1812, and died of disease contracted in the service; George is yet living at Iron-ton, Ohio; and Dr. Joseph Rogers, after living in Springfield more than two-score years, actively engaged as a practitioner and a manufacturer, died March 20, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years. In 1831 he was married to Elizabeth Johnston, of Connellsville, who yet resides in that city. They reared sons,—Dr. James K., who died after the late war; Dr. Alexander, residing at Scottdale; John, at the same place; and William D., yet residing on the homestead.

George Campbell, a Scotch-Irishman, settled in Dunbar some time about 1800. His only son, James, after living in that township a number of years, became a citizen of Springfield, and yet resides there at the age of seventy years. In 1841 he was associated with the Messrs. McCormick, Taylor, and Turner in manufacturing the first coke by the improved system of burning. At that time two ovens were built on the site of the old salt-works on the Youghiogheny, in which coke was successfully burned, and shipped to Cincinnati by means of flat-boats. The enterprise proved a failure, so far as these parties were concerned, but was afterwards prosecuted with partial success by the Cochrans, of Tyrone.

The Pritts family has lived in the township the past fifty years, and one of its members, Samuel, is upwards of eighty-six years of age. Another of the old citizens of Springfield is Jacob Lichleiter, who came from Somerset County about thirty years ago. He has attained the unusual age of ninety-three years. The population of the township in 1880 was 1714.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

Springfield was organized as a separate township by the Court of Quarter Sessions in December, 1848, but was not constituted with its present bounds until November, 1855, when it absorbed what remained of Youghiogheny township after Stewart was erected. The orders of the court by which this was effected appear in the history of the latter township, and in the history of Salt Lick, of which Springfield was originally a part, the same being here omitted to avoid repetition.

The list of township officers, including those of Youghiogheny from 1848 till 1855, is as follows:

- 1848.—Justices, John Williams, John Harbaugh, and Sylvester Skinner; Assessor, Samuel Murray; Auditor, John B. Tederow.
- 1849.—Justice, Robert Wortman; Assessor, Absalom Stryers; Auditors, Samuel Liston, James Leonard.
- 1850.—Assessor, Josephus Woodmansee; Auditor, William Stull.
- 1851.—Assessor, Josephus Woodmansee; Auditor, James Kemp.
- 1852.—Assessor, George Harbaugh; Auditor, Jacob Tutton.
- 1853.—Justice, Sylvester Skinner; Assessor, Abraham Skinner; Auditor, J. S. Woodmansee.
- 1854.—Assessor, David Ogg; Auditor, James Morrison.
- 1855.—Assessor, Robert Wortman.
- 1856.—Justices, John Brooks, Daniel Dull; Assessor, Simon M. Kern; Auditor, John Senff.
- 1857.—Assessor, John M. Murray; Auditor, William H. Murphy.
- 1858.—Justice, John W. Sherbondy; Assessor, Leonard Harbaugh; Auditor, Joseph Colestock.
- 1859.—Assessor, Joseph W. Ritenour; Auditor, R. Elder.
- 1860.—Justice, John Clark; Assessor, Daniel W. Dull; Auditor, James B. Morris.
- 1861.—Assessor, Robert Wortman; Auditor, Reason Imer.
- 1862.—Assessor, Henry King; Auditor, Emanuel Hensil.
- 1863.—Justice, John W. Sherbondy; Assessor, J. H. Miller; Auditor, James F. Imel.
- 1864.—Assessor, George K. Murray; Auditor, John Brooks.
- 1865.—Justice, J. W. C. Brooks; Assessor, Solomon Davis; Auditor, J. A. C. Murray.
- 1866.—Assessor, David B. Morris; Auditor, J. W. Morris.
- 1867.—Justice, Christopher Smultz; Assessor, A. S. Skinner; Auditor, Henry Crichfield.
- 1868.—Justice, Josiah H. Miller; Assessor, J. C. Gorlet; Auditor, A. H. McCoy.
- 1869.—Assessor, Daniel W. Dull; Auditor, John Kern.
- 1869, October.—Justice, George Dull; Auditor, Jacob M. Murray.
- 1870.—Assessor, Jacob M. Murray; Auditor, J. B. Morris.
- 1872.—Assessor, J. B. Morris; Auditor, John Kern.
- 1873.—Justice, Josiah H. Miller; Assessor, M. H. King; Auditor, Jacob M. Murray.
- 1874.—Assessor, J. W. K. Solomon; Auditor, S. W. Bailey.
- 1875.—Justice, Lewis Hunter; Assessor, Martin Hope.
- 1876.—Assessor, H. H. Livingston; Auditor, B. A. Lanehill.
- 1877.—Assessor, Abraham Friend; Auditor, Jacob M. Murray.
- 1878.—Justice, Henry Crichfield; Assessor, John Imel; Auditor, J. B. Morris.
- 1879.—Assessor, Emanuel Hensil; Auditor, John Kern.
- 1880.—Justice, George Deed; Assessor, Emanuel Hensil; Auditor, J. H. Miller.

ROADS.

One of the oldest roads in Springfield is popularly known as the "Turkey Foot" road, from the fact that it led through that important settlement in Somerset County on its route to Pittsburgh. It is also known as Smith's road, from one of the commissioners who located it. The road followed in a general way the blazed path of Oliver Drake and William Rush, along which Capt. Harris drove his cattle to the mouth of Mill Run, thence across the hills to the clay pike, near Springfield village, from which it bore to the northwest across Chestnut Ridge to Mounts' Creek, which was crossed at Andrews' (now Long's) Mill; then northwest across Bullskin to Jacob's Creek, in Tyrone, intersecting Braddock's road near the old chain bridge. It was several miles shorter than Braddock's road, and was by some preferred on that account when the other road was rough, not naturally being as good a road as the former. After the National road was located it was of little importance, and much of its course has long since been effaced, retaining only from Mill Run northward much semblance of its original courses. The most important highway in the township is the "clay pike," so called because it has been graded but never piked with stones. Its course through Springfield is nearly east and west north of the centre of the township, varying only to get an easier ascent of Laurel Hill. It was surveyed in 1810, but was not completed until about 1820. The survey divided the road into quarter-mile sections, a post being set up at such intervals. These sections were in charge of different contractors, among the builders being Dr. Joseph Rogers, Solomon Kern, and John Williams. The road became the great thoroughfare for the passage of live-stock from Ohio and Kentucky to the East, and immense droves of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs were almost constantly trudging along its course, often more than a hundred per week passing through Springfield. Consequently many stock-taverns sprung up along the road, some of them having large barns, having stabling capacity for fifty horses, at which the farmers found a ready market for their products. Among the chief drovers' inns were those kept by John Resler, Peter Eicher, Solomon Kern, Samuel Long, Charles King, Mary Taylor, James Crichfield, Henry Garlets, John Prinkey, Thaddeus Aughenbach, and Adam Dietz. After the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed the droves diminished in number, but the road was considerably used for this purpose until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was built along the Youghiogheny in 1871. This railway has stations at Stewarton and Hampton, in Springfield township.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

It is stated on good authority that Reuben Skinner was the first person in the township to employ water-power to operate machinery for milling purposes. Some time after the Revolution he built a small grist-

mill on Mill Run, on the present Elijah Kooser place, which had one run of stones and rude machinery. A saw-mill was put in operation at a later day. From Skinner the mill passed to Jacob Ketchum, thence to Peter Kooser, thence to L. D. Wilgus, and from him to Elijah Kooser. The reconstructed grist-mill had two runs of stones and a fair grinding capacity, and although the mill remains, it has not been running the past few years. The saw-mill is yet kept in motion.

The second mill in the township was built by a man named Van Trice, on Resler's Run, and was a very small affair, the capacity being only seven bushels per day. Daniel Resler subsequently owned the mill, and at later periods the waters of that stream operated saw-mills for John Resler, Josiah Miller, and Maxwell Clark.

On Mill Run, below the old Skinner mill, John Harbaugh built a saw-mill thirty years ago, which is at present owned and operated by James Russell. Yet farther below, George Dull put in operation a saw-mill in 1841, which has had as subsequent owners Daniel Shearer, John A. McBeth and Daniel Dearborn, Bradford & Co., and the present Dr. Gallagher. The capacity is small. Near the mouth of this stream Wm. R. Turner had a saw-mill some time about 1830, to which was added a run of stones for grinding purposes. The latter were soon removed, but the saw-mill was kept in operation a number of years longer, when it was allowed to go down. Turner also had a saw-mill on Indian Creek, near the site of Hampden Forge, which was discontinued after that enterprise was abandoned. Several miles from the mouth of Mill Run, John and Elijah Kooser erected a grist-mill in 1851, which is yet operated by John Kooser. The mill-house is a four-story frame, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and is supplied with three runs of stones. The power was secured by digging a race sixty rods long, whereby a fall of twenty-five feet was secured. The motor is an eighteen-foot overshot wheel. The mill has a large patronage.

In the northern part of the township, on Indian Creek, the Rogers family has had in operation a small grist-mill since 1832, which has been repaired several times and is now accounted a good mill. The saw-mill at this place was built about 1866 by Wm. D. Rogers, and is yet carried on by him. It has a good cutting capacity.

On Stony Run a water-power was improved about 1820 to operate a carding-machine for Solomon Kern. It was continued about ten years, when the machinery was removed, but the saw-mill which had been built here meantime was operated a few years longer. In 1837, James Campbell built another saw-mill on that site, which he carried on about five years, when, after having many owners, it was allowed to go down. Near the same time the Brooks family had a mill on the same stream, three-quarters of a mile above, which was carried on about ten years. Other mills

have been operated on Poplar Run and on the Middle Fork, all of them having a limited capacity; while a number of portable steam saw-mills have been operated for short periods in various localities, of which no account is made here. The shipment of native lumber has been carried on quite extensively the past few years by John J. McFarland, much of the timber shipped being destined for European markets for use in ship-building and fine cooper-work. Locust and oak constitute the bulk of the shipments from the several stations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Springfield.

The mountain forests furnish a good supply of bark for tanning purposes, and that industry has for many years held a leading place in the township. At Springfield village, John Crossland began tanning leather in a small way, having half a dozen vats, about 1839, and carrying on the business seven or eight years. He was followed by Alexander Johnston, who enlarged the tannery and made other changes. About 1850, Alfred Cooper became the owner of the property, and while belonging to him the tannery was rebuilt, the number of vats being increased to thirty. He sold it to Schallenbarger & McBeth, and subsequently it was owned by John A. McBeth alone. He still further enlarged the tannery, and was the last to operate it, about 1875. It is a large and well-appointed building, with an engine-room attached, and spacious bark shed adjacent. The capacity was 3000 hides per year, tanned into sole and harness leather, which had a most excellent reputation in the markets of the East.

When the tannery was first carried on horse-power was employed, but under the ownership of John A. McBeth steam was supplied, the boiler having a very much larger capacity than the engine. In 1863 an explosion occurred which wrecked the building, and which would undoubtedly have resulted disastrously to the lives of the workmen but for the fortunate fact that they had left the tannery to eat their dinners just a short time before. The ends of the boiler were blown through the smoke-stack, carrying with them heavy timbers in their course. The engine was taken up bodily and hurled more than one hundred and fifty yards from its bed, half burying itself in the earth in a semi-upright position in a garden near the tannery. The shock was felt in the entire neighborhood, and the accident was the theme of conversation for many days.

At Mill Run a tannery was built in 1861 by Daniel Shearer, which is yet in successful operation under the management of Lewis Marietta, as lessee for the proprietor, Dr. Gallagher. There are about thirty vats, capacitating the tannery to handle two thousand five hundred hides per year. The product is harness- and belting-leather, tanned with rock and chestnut-oak bark. About ten years ago steam was introduced, and is used in connection with water-power. Employment is given to from six to ten men. The saw-

mill at this point belongs to the tannery property, and both have had the same ownership.

The distillation of liquor was engaged in by many persons in the early days of the township, among the chief distilleries being those carried on by Willits Skinner, John Prinkey, and on the Nutt farm by a man named Davis. But the manufacture of iron was a pioneer interest, compared with which all others were of secondary importance. The ores of Springfield are very rich, yielding a large percentage of excellent iron, with sufficient limestone therein to flux the metal. They are usually found in beds of shale, holding the place of the upper Kittanning limestone of the Johnstown cement-beds. The metal has been found superior for foundry purposes, and only the inaccessibility of the mines has prevented the general development of this great mineral wealth. Years ago, when the Youghiogheny River was regarded as a possible channel for the shipment of the products, a forge was built on Indian Creek about half a mile above its mouth, the waters of that stream being used to operate it. It was generally known as Hampden Forge, and the owners, when it was first operated, about 1810, were Reuben Mockabee and Samuel Wurtz. The latter subsequently was the sole owner. It was kept in operation until some time after 1830. Considerable bar and other iron was wrought, which was carried down the river by means of flat-boats. The raw material was brought from the Laurel Furnace, in Dunbar, and the St. John Furnace, on Indian Creek, several miles above the forge. The latter was built on the eastern base of the Chestnut Ridge, and apparently in an almost inaccessible place. But the ore could be easily procured, and it was believed that flat-boats might descend Indian Creek many months of the year, a calculation which was soon demonstrated to be erroneous, and which ultimately caused the enterprise to be abandoned. St. John Furnace was built about 1807, by Jackson & Gibson, but in a few years became the property of Col. James Paull. It was operated by different parties as lessees, the last by Dougherty & Steele, who blew it out of blast in 1828. While it was in operation that locality was the scene of bustling activity, a large number of men being employed, and a public-house was maintained by the McCune family. The masonry of St. John Furnace was done by Jesse Taylor, and was so substantial that it remained long after everything else had passed away.

A number of miles above, on the same stream, a mining company, composed of Freeman, Miller, and Linton, secured a large tract of mineral lands, which were placed in charge of Maj. James Rogers, under whose direction as superintendent the Fayette Furnace was erected in 1827-28. In 1831, Joseph and George Rogers became the owners of the furnace, and several years later Dr. Joseph Rogers alone, who kept it in blast until 1841. Its capacity was from two to three tons per day, and much of the metal was cast

into kettles, cooking utensils, etc., which were sold at the furnace, or conveyed to Connellsville on wagons and sleds, and thence shipped to Pittsburgh. When the furnace was carried on at its best many men were employed, who lived in small houses in that locality, forming a hamlet, which contained twenty-six buildings, most of which have been removed.

Almost the entire Indian Creek Valley, with its adjacent hills, is underlaid with fine coal possessing many of the qualities of the celebrated Connellsville coal. It is found in three distinct veins, at different elevations from the bed of the creek, varying from three to six feet in thickness. Coal was first used in the township for blacksmithing purposes about 1835, being taken from a bank on the clay pike, east of Springfield village, in such small quantities that it was carried away in a bag. Soon its value for fuel was found out, and mining at that place and other points was begun, and has been continued to the present. In 1881 the following mines were in working condition: Jacob Minor's, east of the village of Springfield, the place where coal was first mined; David Shank's, south of the village; the old Solomon Kern bank; John Shultz's and James Gallentine's, on Stony Run; Jacob Murry's, near Poplar Run; Jackson Rose's, on Indian Creek; George Showman's, on the lower part of that stream, the bank being three hundred feet above the level of the creek, and the coal appearing in a five-foot vein; Garrett Hall's; the Eicher and Solomon Davis' banks, farther up on the same stream; the John Miller bank, on the old Shumax farm, has a six-foot vein; and the John F. Campbell bank has been opened to the extent of fifty yards; the Rogers mine, on Buck Run and Middle Fork, has a working passage the distance of one hundred yards, and the coal appears in a vein six feet in thickness. South of Indian Creek, on Mill Run and affluent streams, are coal-banks owned by John Bigam, Eli Grall, John Dull, George Dull, R. W. Workman, Samuel Nickerson, Abraham Williams, and others, which serve only to supply the demand for home use.

VILLAGES AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

After the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in 1871, a station was located at the mouth of Indian Creek, which bears the name of the stream, and a post-office established with the name of Hampton. The station is a store, and the post-office was kept by W. F. Walter, but the wild nature of the country in that locality made it advisable to continue the latter two but a short time. The railroad company still maintains a flag-station for the accommodation of the farmers of that neighborhood. The history of the post-office at Stewarton Station is given in the township of Stewart, from which the office was removed but a short time ago.

The hamlet of Mill Run is along the old Turkey Foot road, where it crosses that stream, and consists

of a tannery, mills, several stores, and a dozen houses, built without thought of forming a village and on unplatted ground. The first improvement was the Kooser grist-mill, built in 1851, although the old Bigam meeting-house had before directed attention to this locality as a central point for the people of Springfield south of Indian Creek. In 1851 was also opened the store of Weller & Dull, in a building erected for that purpose, and which yet remains. Daniel W. Dull became the sole owner of the store in a few years, and sold out to John W. Sherbondy, who removed the stock of goods to Springfield. For a time the place was without a store, but in 1863 Jonathan and Hiram C. Sipe engaged in a trade which passed into the hands of the latter, and was continued by him until his death in 1878. He was a very successful merchant, and in the later years of his career also here carried on a banking business, a small house being erected for this purpose especially. It was supplied with a large safe, which a party of burglars vainly attempted to move, in an attempt to despoil Mr. Sipe of his wealth, having been led to believe, doubtlessly, that if the bank were small the safe must necessarily be diminutive. The morning following the futile attempt revealed the work of the miscreants, who in their disgust had left their tools and tackle behind them, scattered on the floor of the bank. The goods of the Sipe store were sold to Augustus Stickle, who had opened a store near the tannery in 1877. This was destroyed by fire in June, 1880, but a new building was erected in its place, where Mr. Stickle carries on a growing trade. Meantime, Evans Bigam opened a store near the mill, which he yet carries on, and lately the old Sipe stand has been filled with a stock of goods by C. K. Brooks and Martin H. King.

The Mill Run post-office was established in 1866, with Hiram C. Sipe as postmaster. He was succeeded by Levi Bradford, and he in turn, in 1876, by John A. Kooser, who keeps the office at his mill. The mail service is daily from Stewarton to Jones' Mill. Prior to 1871 it was from Farmington to the latter place, several times per week.

Springfield, a hamlet approximating a village in size, is on the clay pike, northwest of the centre of the township. Originally the land belonged to the Eicher family, and later to Samuel Long, who sold three hundred acres to Jonathan Miller, of Somerset County. On the lower part of this tract Levi and J. H. Miller erected a large brick house in 1847, which is the oldest house in that part of the hamlet. This house and a number of acres of land became the property of Charles King, who in 1852 laid out thirty-six quarter-acre lots for village purposes, which constitutes the plat of the lower part of Springfield. In 1853 King erected his present residence on one of the lots, and the same year James Gallentine built a house opposite the Campbell store, which is yet standing. Passing over an unoccupied space one-fourth of a mile westward, the upper end of the hamlet contains

a house which was built about 1835, by Joseph Scott, and around which a dozen more buildings were erected in subsequent years. Some of these are rather dilapidated, and the hamlet throughout, after the importance of the clay pike declined, gave little promise of continued or future prosperity. The population diminished until the number maintaining their permanent homes in 1880 was only about one-half of what it was several decades earlier. Lately, however, there have been signs of renewed life, and the former activity may again be restored. Springfield contains two churches, a school-house, a large tannery (not in operation), two good stores, a number of mechanic-shops, and one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants.

The first goods were sold by Joseph Scott, about 1836, his trade being continued a few years. Henry and John Brooks opened the next store in the building now occupied by Capt. James B. Morris, merchandising from 1839 to 1847. Next came Levi and J. H. Miller, who, in 1853, established their place of business in the lower part of the village, where they continued until 1861. The present Campbell store room was occupied in 1873 by J. F. Campbell; but the business is at present carried on by George W. Campbell, who has a large room well stocked with assorted goods for a general trade. On the opposite corner a new store has just been opened by Benton L. Miller. Among other merchants in the hamlet have been Lohr & Detweiler, John Brooks, J. W. Sherbondy, Rogers & Campbell, John F. Murray, McBeth & Morris, Reisinger & Cole, and William Aughenbaugh.

Samuel Long was the first to open a public-house in the lower part of the village. This house has been used for the entertainment of the public almost ever since, among the keepers of the inn being Moses Coughenour, Eli Gallentine, Samuel Kooser, Martin Kring, and William H. Brooks. At the upper end of the village J. W. C. Brooks kept an inn from 1871-72, which was known as the "Utah House." J. H. Miller also entertained the public, and lately Benton L. Miller has accommodated the traveling public, the Brooks house also being continued.

A post-office was here established about 1851, with the name of Springfield, Alfred Cooper being the postmaster. In 1853 the name of the office was changed to "Elm," which it yet bears, and J. H. Miller appointed postmaster. In 1862 he was succeeded by Nathan B. Long, and he in turn by John W. Sherbondy, J. T. Coughenour, William Brooks, J. F. Campbell, and since the spring of 1881 the present, George W. Campbell. Two mails per day are supplied by the route from Stewarton to Jones' Mill, John Brooks, of Springfield, being the carrier. The first mail service was from Connellsville to Berlin, in Somerset County, once a week; thereafter from Farmington, on the National road, three times a week.

The first physician in the township was Dr. J. B. Phythian, a son-in-law of Clifford Elder. He was a

native of Gloucestershire, England, but became a resident of Pittsburgh in 1825. Several years later he settled in Springfield, and remained until his death, not many years thereafter. His remains were taken to Somerset County. The next physician was Dr. Joseph Rogers, son of Maj. James Rogers, the builder of the mills, where Dr. Rogers had his home, and where he died, March 20, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years. After graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, he engaged in the practice of medicine at Ligonier. In 1828 he became interested in the Fayette Furnace, but did not wholly relinquish his practice. In 1841 he settled permanently in Springfield, and was for many years the sole physician of the township, practicing the healing art until within a year of his death. His son, James K., after graduating at Jefferson College, studied medicine, and served in the Rebellion as a surgeon. For some years he was connected with the hospital at St. Louis, and contracted a disease which proved fatal to his life a few years after the war. Another son, Alexander, graduated from the same institution, and is now a physician at Scottdale, Westmoreland Co.

The resident physicians of the township are Dr. A. G. Grubb, at Mill Run, since 1877, and Dr. A. H. McCoy, at Springfield, since 1861. The latter is a well-known practitioner, having a ride which extends many miles around, where he enjoys the reputation of being a successful physician.

There have been a few others as physicians in the township, whose residence did not have sufficient duration to secure them a practice.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Among the early schools in Springfield was one taught in a small house which stood where is now the principal place of business in the hamlet of Springfield. It was kept up a few years, probably from 1810 to 1813. As this was an English school, many of the children of the early settlers continued to attend the schools in Salt Lick, where instruction was given in the German language also. On the present McMillan farm was a pioneer school-house, in which Daniel Turner, a Revolutionary soldier, taught several years more than half a century ago. While a good teacher, his age caused him to be petulant and hard to please. Other early teachers there were George Gregg, David Barnes, Eli Smith, and Frederick Berg. The house was destroyed by fire while occupied as a residence by Jacob Ritenour.

On the old Sipe place was a very primitive school building, in which Jacob H. Rush taught one of the early schools. Another pioneer school-house stood on the Silas Prinkey farm. And near the Collins' graveyard was what was called the Temperance School-house, in which Martha McCune taught fifty years ago. Later John Dixon, A. J. Mitchell, and George M. Bigam were teachers there. The old Bigam or Presbyterian meeting-house was also used for school

purposes, Peter Lohr being one of the first teachers. Other pioneer teachers were Jacob and Henry Ullrey, Clark Tubbs, Leonard Harbaugh, Elizabeth Murray, Catharine Ullrey, Sarah Bigam, Mary and David Rowan.

Since the organization of the township the directors of the public schools have been as follows :

- 1848.—James Morrison, John Hall, Jacob Kern.
- 1849.—Robert Workman, James Morris, Sylvester Skinner.
- 1850.—Abraham Skinner, Jacob Sipe, Jonathan Sipe, and Sylvester Skinner.
- 1851.—James Morrison, George Harbaugh, Everhart Liston, and David Ogg.
- 1852.—James Burd, Henry Collins.
- 1853.—Robert Workman, Abraham Skinner.
- 1854.—James Morrison, David Ogg.
- 1856.—John McBeth, Henry Grim, Coulson Coughenour.
- 1857.—John Kern, John Sherbondy, Aaron Hart.
- 1858.—John Kern, Henry Grim.
- 1859.—William Collins, J. A. H. Miller.
- 1860.—John R. Elder, John W. Sherbondy.
- 1861.—Robert Workman, James Smear.
- 1862.—William Collins, J. A. McBeth.
- 1863.—J. W. Sherbondy, H. J. Coughenour.
- 1864.—Daniel Shearer, Henry King, Robert Workman.
- 1865.—A. Dull, Samuel Murray, Abraham Gallentine.
- 1866.—John A. McBeth, Josiah H. Miller, James B. Morris.
- 1867.—Henry Bungard, L. E. Miller, J. W. C. Brooks.
- 1868.—D. Kessler, D. W. Dull, G. A. Yonkin.
- 1869.—Solomon Davis, Frederick C. Miller, Joseph K. Eicher, William Rogers.
- 1870.—S. B. Tederow, J. F. Campbell.
- 1872.—A. H. McCoy, William Ott, J. G. Phillippi.
- 1873.—C. B. Sipe, Messmore Carmer.
- 1874.—R. W. Workman, A. J. Case.
- 1875.—Joseph L. Baker, T. J. Burchinal.
- 1876.—Henry Bungard, Eli K. Harbaugh.
- 1877.—R. W. Workman, J. W. Lichleiter, E. S. Harbaugh.
- 1878.—S. P. Eicher, John Davis, George Yonkin.
- 1879.—J. W. Lichleiter, Ross Marietta.
- 1880.—George Kern, Ross Marietta.

In 1880 the number of schools maintained in the township was twelve, nine of which had male teachers and three female teachers. The average wages of the former were \$24.50 per month, and of the latter \$22 per month. The total amount raised for school purposes was \$1669.21; and the value of the school buildings aggregated only \$3000.

SPRINGFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1825 the Rev. James G. Sansom occasionally preached at the house of Solomon Kern, while on his way from Bedford to Connellsville; and other Methodist ministers in the years that followed preached to those who gave their adherence to that church, among the number being Michael B. Lohr, David Resler, and the Elder family. After a space of time a class was formed and regular worship maintained, the preaching services being held in school-houses. About 1844 the members formed themselves into a society to build a house of worship. This was built near the home of M. B. Lohr, the first class-

leader, on a lot of land deeded for this purpose by Eliza Elder; and there the meetings were statedly held until the fall of 1863, when it was consumed by a fire lit by the hands of an incendiary, who thought in this way he might reek his spite against the church which refused to longer extend him the hand of fellowship, owing to his failure to observe its ordinances. From this blow the church slowly recovered, again being dependent upon the school-houses for a place of worship, where, and in the United Brethren Church, the meetings continued to be held until the summer of 1881, when the new church edifice at Springfield was completed. It has an eligible location on half an acre of ground donated by Abraham Miller, and is a Gothic frame, thirty-two by forty-two feet, surmounted by a neat belfry. The movement to build this house was begun in the spring of 1879, when the Rev. Zenas M. Sillbaugh was the preacher in charge of the circuit of which Springfield is a part. A building committee was appointed, composed of Solomon Davis, George Kern, N. B. Tannehill, George W. Campbell, and Benton L. Miller, who, in spite of many difficulties, carried the work to successful completion. The church presents a fine appearance, and is a credit to the society and the community. The Methodists worshiping here form a class of forty-five members, who have as a leader N. B. Tannehill. In 1876 the society organized a Sabbath-school which had as its superintendent John Kern, and which is continued under the superintendency of Solomon Davis. It has from forty to seventy members. Methodism in Springfield township embraces a small class at Mill Run, whose preaching services are held at the school-house; and both the above appointments are a part of Springfield Circuit, of the McKeesport District of the Pittsburgh Conference. The preacher in charge in 1881 was Rev. John J. Davis, and among the clergymen preceding him were the Revs. Z. M. Sillbaugh, M. D. Lichleiter, Sylvanus Lane, James E. Williams, George A. Sheetz, J. R. Mills, E. H. Baird, J. W. Kessler, James Hollingshead, and J. F. Hill.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Half a century ago this denomination maintained preaching at the homes of its adherents in the township, among them being Daniel Resler, Solomon Kern, Christian Senff, Joseph Gallentine, and George Dull. The pioneer preachers were the Revs. Worman, Stake, Pershing, Troxel, Berger, Butsfield, and others. After a lapse of time the membership became so large that a larger place for worship was demanded, and in 1849 the brick meeting-house at Springfield was erected to meet this want. It stands on a fine lot, used for church and cemetery purposes, which was donated by Solomon Kern, and although bearing the marks of age, is yet a comfortable place for religious assemblage. When the house was consecrated it was stipulated that the use of it might be enjoyed by other bodies under proper restrictions; or in the words of

the compact, "The power is in the trustees to grant liberty to other societies to preach in the church, if not occupied by the society." In compliance with these terms various denominations have used the brick meeting-house as their place of worship. In 1881 the trustees were John Brooks, J. W. C. Lichteiter, and Samuel Scott.

The members of the United Brethren Church number at present about sixty, forming a class, of which John B. Tederow is the leader. The Sunday-school here maintained was organized about thirty years ago, and has for its present superintendent Winfield Tannehill. Others who have served in that capacity were John B. Tederow and J. W. Lichteiter. The school was attended in 1880 by about one hundred persons.

At Mill Run a class of those giving their adherence to the United Brethren was formed in 1840, George Dull being the leader and serving until his death in 1880. Among those who belonged at that early period were Robert Bigam, Nicholas Romesburgh, Daniel Harbaugh, David Bigam, John Bigam, George Bigam, and in most instances their wives. The class has at present twenty-five members, and John Dull is the leader. Their regular meetings are held in the Mill Run school-house. In that building a Union Sabbath-school has been maintained the past fifteen years, George Dull being long the superintendent, but Dr. A. G. Grubbs serving at present in that capacity. There are fifty-four members.

The minister in charge of the above classes in 1881 was the Rev. John Buel, and others who have ministered to them in holy things were the Revs. William Beichtel, William K. Shimp, William Dick, Martin Spangler, William Ragg, Jacob Resler, Benjamin Noon, J. Medsgar, H. O. Lane, John Briggs, John L. Baker, and John Wert.

INDIAN CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

This body was constituted June 24, 1843, in a log building used for general meeting purposes, which stood on the site of the present church edifice, three-fourths of a mile from Mill Run post-office. The Council called for recognizing the church was composed of Revs. Milton Sutton, R. E. F. Browning, B. Gault, Hiram Hartzell, and John Patton. The members consisted of John Williams, Sylvester C. Skinner, Huldah Skinner, John Harbaugh, Rebecca Harbaugh, Henry Collins, Elizabeth Collins, J. R. Bailey, Mary Bailey, Martin Williams, Michael Bailey, Frances Bailey, Mary Bailey, Margaret Bailey, Sarah Spangler, Martha Rowan, Thankful Stull, Rebecca Hess, Keziab Eicher, and Mary J. Williams,—twenty-one in all. The church has had an aggregate membership of 162, and the present enrollment numbers 116. John Harbaugh was chosen church clerk, and John Williams and Sylvester C. Skinner deacons, the latter being ordained the following day, June 25, 1843.

For a time the meetings were held in the log house,

but in 1844 a stone building took its place and served for many years as the place of worship, being in turn displaced by the present frame building, which stands on the same foundations. It was erected in 1871, and consecrated April 28, 1872, the sermon of consecration being preached by the Rev. William S. Wood, his remarks being based on the third verse of the twelfth chapter of Isaiah. He was assisted by the Revs. Z. C. Rush, B. F. Woodburn, J. R. Brown, and N. B. Crichfield. The house has a seating capacity for three hundred and fifty persons, and stands on a very fine lot, a portion of which is used for cemetery purposes. Here are the graves of some of the oldest settlers of the township. The lot was set aside for its present uses by Willits Skinner. The church edifice is thirty-six by forty-six feet, and cost \$2500. The work was done under the direction of William M. Kern, who, with J. R. Bailey and John Harbaugh, now deceased, has been one of the most active members; but the church has had many who were faithful to its ordinances.

Among those who have ministered to the church, either as pastors or supplies, have been the Revs. Levi Griffith, Caleb Roswell, John Rockefeller, Milton Sutton (minister when the church was formed), W. W. Hockman, in 1846; J. A. Pool, in 1851; G. Lanham, in 1853; John Williams, in 1855; Courtland Skinner, in 1860; S. C. Skinner, in 1861; J. R. Brown, in 1867; N. B. Crichfield, F. M. Cunningham, Z. C. Rush, J. E. Walter, and since June 19, 1877, the Rev. J. R. Brown.

Of the deacons of the church, John Williams and S. C. Skinner were both ordained to the pastoral office, John Harbaugh died while filling that position, and William R. Mountain, William M. Kern, and E. S. Jackson yet hold the office of deacon. The church clerks have been John Harbaugh, Abraham Skinner, Samuel W. Bailey, Allen E. Harbaugh, William M. Kern, and George W. Bailey.

The Sabbath-school had its beginning nearly as long ago as the church, having since been kept up with varying interest. It usually has seventy-five members, and its last superintendent was E. S. Jackson, John Harbaugh being one of the first.

INDIAN CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At Mill Run, in what was known as the Bigam meeting-house, a small log building near the house of Robert Bigam, erected for the use of those who chose to occupy it, the Rev. John Hawkins, of the Connellsville Presbyterian Church, preached as early as 1833. These services were held once a month for the space of a few years by the Revs. Hawkins, Gray, Stevenson, and others, sent to Springfield under the direction of the Presbytery. These meetings were not held in vain. About 1846 a congregation was formed, which had as its ruling elder Dr. Joseph Rogers, and among its members persons belonging to the Cummings, McCune, Crichfield, Kern, Brooks,

and other families. Others were added in the course of years, but Presbyterianism was never warmly accepted by the people of the township, and a few years ago the congregation, which never had its own house of worship, became disorganized. The Rev. Joseph McKee preached for the members about twenty years, and the last to hold meetings was the Rev. William Bergen, of the Somerset Church, who preached in 1877. Dr. Rogers served as elder many years, and for about six years Levi Bradford filled the same position.

In the southwestern part of the township was formerly a Dunkard Church, which has been sold and is now used as a school-house, having been purchased for that purpose in 1872. Its use as a place of worship by the Dunkards was discontinued three or four years earlier. The house was built more than twenty-five years ago, mainly by the Sipe family, who constituted the chief membership of the Dunkards in the township. At the house of Peter Sipe, Sr., the first meetings were held, and the church occupied a corner of his former farm. Among those who occasionally preached there were Jacob Murry, James Quinler, and Martin Meyers. Many persons from Somerset County attended the meetings, which were discontinued after the death or removal of the Sipe and Smith families.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.

George W. Campbell, of Springfield, is the son of James Campbell, of the same place, and Rebecca Kilpatrick, daughter of Esquire Thomas Kilpatrick, who were married in 1840. George W., our subject, the sixth son of James, was born May 18, 1853. His grandparents on his paternal side came to America from near Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Campbell attended the common schools of his village until fourteen years of age, when he entered as clerk the general merchandise store of his brother, John F., where he

became a proficient book-keeper and developed a fine business character, continuing a clerk until 1876, when he became a partner with his brother, remaining such till 1880, and then bought out his brother's interest, and has since carried on the business very successfully.



GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.

He became assistant postmaster of Elm, in the township of Springfield in September, 1869, and acted as such till March 21, 1881, when he was commissioned postmaster by Postmaster-General James. He is a stalwart Republican, and has been frequently sent by his party as a delegate to county conventions. On the 1st of January, 1882, Mr. Campbell established a small monthly paper called *The Mountaineer*, he being editor thereof as well as proprietor, and which has attained a profitable circulation.

On the 11th of August, 1880, Mr. Campbell married Miss Ida May Sparks, daughter of Horatio L. Sparks.