
BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is on the northern border of the county, the second from the east. Its general length from north to south is about nine miles, or about double its width. The eastern boundary is formed by the Chestnut Ridge, which separates it from the townships of Salt Lick and Springfield; on the south is Connellsville; on the west are Tyrone, and Westmoreland County, Jacob's Creek separating the latter from Bullskin; and on the north is Westmoreland County. The area embraced within these bounds is about 24,320 acres of land, varying from rolling to mountainous, the western half, in general, being tillable. The township is drained south and west by Mounts' Creek and its affluents, White's, Butler's, Spruce, and Yellow Springs Runs, Jacob's Creek, and Green Lick Run. Most of these are constant streams, and afford good mill-seats. Their valleys vary from a quarter to half a mile in width, and are fertile, while their hillsides are usually quite productive. The celebrated Connellsville coal-beds underlie the western part of Bullskin, while in the eastern part iron ore of excellent quality and almost unlimited quantity abounds. Fire-clay also is found in many localities. Much of the mineral wealth of the

township has been developed with rich returns to the owners of the lands, whose agricultural value, too, compares not unfavorably with other lands in the county.

The attractive appearance of many parts of Bullskin caused many claims to be made at an early day, before the question to the proprietorship of the lands was determined. Hence there was in the township a patent issued by Thomas and Richard Penn, in the belief that they had a right to the soil. It was granted to William Robertson, Jan. 12, 1771, and covered the valuable lands lying on both sides of Jacob's Creek, between Lobengier's and Snyder's mills. Ralph Cherry successfully disputed the validity of this patent, and the litigation which arose therefrom covers many pages of the records of the courts. Although Robertson failed to dispossess Cherry, it appears that the latter did not perfect his claim until many years after his settlement. The survey was not made until 1787, several years after the warrant was issued. Ten surveys in the township were made earlier.

In the list of original surveys in what was formerly Bullskin township appear the following-named per-

sons as the owners of the number of acres of land set opposite their names:¹

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
William Arr.....	391	Casper Etling.....	249
Henry Adams.....	21	Joseph Eicher.....	292
D. B. Adams.....	55	Clifford Elder.....	185
Christian Anzman.....	366	Eliza Elder.....	32
Margaret Butler.....	83	Thomas Fleming.....	301
Fred Banders.....	357	George Frame.....	416
Conrad Bates.....	89	Charles Foster.....	418
F. Banders.....	399	John Foreman.....	382
Thomas Brown.....	88	Jacob Farry.....	536
Joseph Brooks.....	250	Abel Faulk.....	48
Jesse Bracken.....	341	Philip Flack.....	28
Frederick Berg.....	375	John Fremberger.....	400
David Berg.....	282	Killian Guering.....	330
George Batchelor.....	100	Hugh Guering.....	333
Peter Bucher.....	154	Everhart Goff.....	487
William Boyd.....	239	Herman Gebhart.....	753
George Burton.....	398	Valentine Giesy.....	68
Samuel Black.....	400	Abram Gallentine.....	42
Charles Brewer.....	333	John Galloway.....	219
Edmund Brewer.....	400	Adam Hatfield.....	338
Philip Boel.....	429	Robert Hood.....	406
Alexander Bailey.....	409	John Harlon.....	407
Jesse Bracken.....	330	George Hogg.....	295
Ebenezer Branham.....	387	Henry Horseman.....	418
William Boyle.....	364	Richard Haywood.....	404
John Brewer.....	67	George J. Hill.....	449
David Bloom.....	148	John Hazleton.....	150
Henry E. Brown.....	119	Price Higgins.....	385
Adam Culler.....	226	William Harbaugh.....	447
John Cumpton.....	297	John Harbaugh.....	462
Ann Connell.....	307	Samuel Hanseminger.....	96
Alexander Cummings.....	150	Robert Huey.....	103
Adam Clipliver.....	410	George Hatfield.....	13
Zachariah Connell.....	600	Joseph Hoffmans.....	13
Rachel Cherry.....	297	John Horhold.....	248
Ann Cherry.....	403	Stakely Higgins.....	285
Abraham Colladay.....	399	Adam Hubley.....	150
Thomas Cross.....	344	Robert Irwin.....	434
William Cuyman.....	438	Joseph Jarvis.....	230
Ralph Cherry.....	403	William Jolles.....	400
Zachariah Connell.....	147	Richard Johnston.....	426
William Crawford.....	300	John King.....	290
Hiram Connell.....	404	Solomon Kern.....	425
John R. Connell.....	414	James McKeown.....	138
James Connell.....	405	Easter McKee.....	92
Thomas Connell.....	380	John F. Knoll.....	123
John Cary.....	187	Peter Kessler.....	308 and 345
John Crist.....	168	George Kessler.....	145
Isaac Cecil.....	219	Peter Kessler.....	395
Alexander Cummings.....	148	Andrew Kessler.....	98
Thomas Crawford.....	432	Philip Kalp, Jr.....	147
William Cole.....	417	John Kehle.....	307
Henry Corpening.....	199	Martin Klippart.....	54
James Cummings.....	233	Enos King.....	106
Peter Dilly.....	305	John Kitcart.....	300
Philip Dumbauld.....	349	John Knowsinger.....	268
Frederick Dumbauld.....	46	Philip Kalb.....	201
Abraham Davis.....	188	John King.....	263
Adam Deitz.....	16	Joseph Lownes.....	436
David Dumbauld.....	11	James Long.....	442
Peter Dumbauld.....	161	Presley Carr Lane.....	209
Edward Doyle.....	426	Gustav X. Lencke.....	6
Abraham Dumbauld.....	425	Jonathan Lyons.....	181
John Dark.....	400	John R. Lohr.....	23
William Dark.....	400	John K. Lohr.....	3
George J. Dark.....	421	John McLean.....	334
Benjamin Davis.....	334	Ludwig Miller.....	221
John Dunwoody.....	392	Frederick Miller.....	10
Israel Dean.....	390	Jacob B. Miller.....	70
William Douglas.....	415	Harry Messer.....	173
James Dugan.....	412	Michael McKendrick.....	200
Peter Dick.....	416	John G. Miller.....	21
John Dugan.....	400	Hannah Meason.....	209
John Douglas.....	393	John Meason.....	435
Andrew Douglas.....	435	Philip Meason.....	359
Simon Douglas.....	404	John Martin.....	319
William Dugan.....	413	Isaac Meason.....	113
Abraham Dumbauld.....	306	Archibald Murphy.....	403

¹ Only part of the surveys in Connellsville are here given.

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
John Meason.....	103	Reuben Skinner.....	159
John Muir.....	302	Samuel Skinner.....	205
John Miner.....	25	Richard Skinner.....	290
David Miller.....	47	William R. Solomon.....	228
Isaac Meason.....	295	David S. Spear.....	7
William Norton, Jr.....	301	John Stephenson.....	412
Robert Neil.....	299	William Stewart.....	215
James Neigh.....	437	James Stephenson.....	306
William Newbold.....	411	Thomas Shields.....	832
William Nob.....	328	Jacob Swink.....	141
Ludwig Nogle.....	208	William Smith.....	339
James Nob.....	354	John Smith.....	426
John Nob.....	367	James Smith.....	432
Job Nob.....	323	Peter Smith.....	439
Samuel Nob.....	365	Loert Spear.....	212
Jacob Nob.....	390	George Swink.....	106
Sampson Nob.....	456	William Smith.....	258
Solomon Nob.....	403	Nicholas Smith.....	28
David Nob.....	360	Jacob Strickler.....	200
Frederick Nob.....	412	James Sonell.....	197
Joseph Nob.....	179	George Swink.....	30
Joseph Ogden.....	374	Henry Sheets.....	205
William Orr.....	391	Jacob Sheets.....	27
Richard Phillips.....	406	David Turner.....	54
Christian Perkey.....	245	John Truby.....	442
John Purdon.....	411	Peter Truby.....	402
Elenzar Perkins.....	187	Simon Truby.....	402
William Potter.....	373	James Truby.....	403
Samuel Pritts.....	342	Andrew Trapp.....	222
William Palmer.....	160	George Trapp.....	422
William Robertson.....	191	Peter Tederow.....	152
Daniel Kesler.....	153	Jacob Thorpe.....	440
Thomas Ruston.....	402	Andrew Trapp.....	425
Charlotte Ruston.....	286	Reuben Thorpe.....	239
Mary Ruston.....	408	Andrew Trapp.....	446
Andrew Robertson.....	207	Michael Taggart.....	321
John Rearden.....	400	Andrew Trapp.....	224
Stephen Rearden.....	400	Henry Ullrey.....	152
William Rearden.....	400	James M. Ullrey.....	14
Dennis Rearden.....	400	Henry M. Ullrey.....	108
Philip Rajin.....	437	Daniel Witt.....	14
Drice Rajin.....	394	David A. Witt.....	231
James Ross.....	404	Jacob L. Wilson.....	84
Daniel Resler, Jr.....	333	William Wood.....	418
Conrad Rushenberg.....	100	Benjamin Wolfe.....	362
William Rice.....	153	Rice Wolfe.....	410
Thomas Rice.....	397	William Wolfe.....	392
Catharine Senff.....	100	Abraham Wortman.....	416
Henry Schlater.....	107	Isaac White.....	281
John Sap.....	429	Andrew Wild.....	291
William Sap.....	254	Adam White.....	81
Thomas Small.....	224	Henry White.....	543
John Stag.....	418	James Warren.....	114
Michael Senff.....	105	Jacob Wyland.....	41
George Shumard.....	125	Daniel Young.....	125
Michael Senff.....	330	George Yoho.....	312
John Stiers.....	200		

Of the foregoing surveys those of George Batchelor and Peter Bucher, both in Salt Lick, were made in 1785. William Boyd's, called "Spring Hill," situated on Mounts' Creek, was made in June, 1786, and was bounded by the lands of Edward Doyle, Robert Beall, Lewis Flemming, William Connell, and the Vance heirs. Doyle's survey was made in January of the same year, and extended to the lands of Isaac Meason, Ann Stephens, John Stephenson, and the Vance heirs. Thomas Flemming had his survey made in December, 1785.

The survey for John Cumpton was made first in 1769, by Col. Crawford, for Col. Thompson. The re-survey was made in 1788. The survey made for Alexander Cummings, April 23, 1788, was called "Little Hopes," and the land was described as being one mile north of the Turkey Foot road, where it crosses Indian Creek. Both of the last-named surveys are in

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Springfield. Abraham Dumbauld had a survey made for four hundred and twenty-five acres, Nov. 21, 1785, on the "Great Salt Creek," and gave the name of "Plum Bottoms" to the lands, which are, in part, now the property of Judge D. W. C. Dumbauld, of Salt Lick. John Martin's survey, in the same township, made October, 1785, was called "Additional Stones." William Norton's survey was made March 12, 1782, and was described as being "on the road to the salt-works, between the Cranberry Glade and the falls in Bullskin, north of the land of James Neigh."

John Stephenson's survey, for four hundred and twelve acres, called "Strict Measure," was situated on the south side of Jacob's Creek, and surveyed Dec. 16, 1785, "in consequence of a certificate issued by the commissioners for adjusting the claims to unpatented lands in the Commonwealth of Virginia, in support of the following voucher: No. 106, Virginia Survey, Youghagania County."

The survey for George Hogg was made March 3, 1837, locating a warrant of April 4, 1794, granted to Isaac Meason. The tract was located on the waters of Mounts' Creek, "and had on it a furnace, gone to decay, old houses, sixty acres cleared, a few families residing thereon, and appear to have been settled about forty years ago."

John McLean's survey, called "Fertility," was made Jan. 8, 1787, for three hundred and thirty-four acres, on Salt Lick Creek. Christian Perkey had a survey made on the same stream, on the middle road from Cherry's to Jones' mill, and situated partly in Westmoreland County. Survey dated 1789.

Many of these land-owners were actual settlers at the time the surveys were made, and not a few of them had lived in the original township of Bullskin a score of years before the metes and bounds of their lands were officially determined. In 1788 the following were the owners of property:

Wm. McCormick.	Isaac Siswell.
Reason Reagan.	Robert Allison.
Nathan Young.	Edward Ross.
Zachariah Connell.	John Finney.
John Bakersheld.	Philip Jones.
Mary White.	George Bucher.
Adam White.	Ludwig Shick.
Abram Gardner.	Philip Brinker.
James Morrow.	John Kithcart.
Rachel Mounts.	George Rogers.
Isaac White.	John Varnon.
Charles Bute.	Robert Threw.
Lewis Flemming.	John Meason.
Thomas Davis.	Elnathan Cory.
Isaac Colwell.	Henry Evans.
John Trump.	George Trump.
Adam Hatfield.	John White.
William Trump.	Robert Beall.
Isaac Trumbaugh.	Hugh Messer.
Conrad Haile.	Charles Fahew.
Thomas Flemming.	James Hempfield.
Robert Flemming.	Joseph Jarvis.
Henry Ray.	Thomas Shay.

Wm. Robenoy.	Shadrach Davis.
Martha Warren.	John Christ.
James Warren.	Joseph Schlater.
Nathan Miller.	Wm. Stewart.
James Medole.	Stephen Joser.
Michael Dougherty.	Joseph Huffhaus.
Graft Ghost.	Samuel Lewis.
Samuel Hicks.	George Hoover.
John Wright.	Michael Houghnøy.
Edward Doyle.	Elizabeth Shannon.
Wm. Black.	Henry Schlater.
Samuel Black.	David Smith.
Thomas Patton.	Anthony Highland.
Elanor Patton.	John Smith.
Casper Etling.	William Mathews.
Cornelius Woodruff.	Thomas Mathews.
William Woodruff.	Moses Smith.
Alexander Cummings.	John Burton.
Casper Senff.	John Piper.
Isaac Jones.	Mary Davis.
Jonathan Cooper.	Charles Coper.
Andrew Wild.	Savy Reagan.
Adam Shaffer.	Christian Perkey.
William Carnes.	Isaac Meason.
Adam Bungard.	Henry Cleary.
Jacob Lee.	Jacob Snider.
George Batchelor.	John Hazelton.
John Colpenny.	Wm. Good.
James Carnehan.	George Truax.
Henry Bork.	Providence Mounts.
John Martin, Jr.	Wm. McKee.
Joseph Douglas.	Wm. Boyd.
Conrad Vantrim.	Thomas Mumford.
Peter Bucher, Sr.	William Threw.
Peter Bucher, Jr.	George Rogers.
John Martin, Sr.	Ralph Cherry.
Abraham Dumbauld.	Christian Lutzog.
Peter Dumbauld.	John Van Dering.
John McLean.	Jonathan Roland.
John Robison.	Thomas Coyle.
Daniel McKeredif.	Thomas Phillips.

Of these the Cherry, Robertson, Doyle, Smith, Davis, McKee, Stewart, and White families were in the township as early as 1772. Many of the first settlers removed at a very early day leaving no descendants, and consequently but little can be said of them. Ralph Cherry lived on Jacob's Creek, and owned mills which are yet known as Lobengier's, one of the owners after Cherry. At the mouth of White's Run, and partly in the present township of Connellsville, was the tract of land owned by Providence Mounts, and adjoining him on the west was Wm. McKee. The McCormick place was below, in the present township of Connellsville. Providence Mounts was probably the earliest of these settlers, and the principal stream of the township took its name from him. Just below the Bullskin line Mounts had a mill at a very early day, and wool-carding was carried on at the same place. Upon the removal of the Mounts family (who emigrated to Kentucky) the farm became the property of Stewart H. Whitehill, a son-in-law of Wm. Boyd, but in 1826, Alexander Johnstone, a Scotch-Irishman, became the owner, and later his son,

John R. Johnstone, owned both mills and the farm. It is said that the burrs in the original mill were brought from Virginia by a man named Newcomer. The present mill was built by Mr. Johnstone in 1856. It is supplied with two runs of stones, and both it and the saw-mill are kept in successful operation, being now the property of the heirs of J. R. Johnstone, who died in December, 1877. East of the Mounts tract, and in the present township of Bullskin, were the lands belonging to the White family. The principal part of the White farm has been owned since 1848 by Wm. C. Johnstone, a brother of the foregoing. The stream of water south of the place took its name from Henry White, who had mills on its waters. This family also removed to Kentucky about the beginning of the present century.

William Robertson was by birth a Scotchman, and possessed to an unusual degree the tenaciousness of purpose of that race. He removed to Bullskin from the eastern part of the State about 1770, settling on Jacob's Creek, below Cherry's, and with that family had a wearisome litigation respecting certain land titles, which were ended only by the death of Robertson many years ago. His family then removed to the West. Andrew Robertson, a brother of William, settled first in Westmoreland County, but some time about 1800 located at the foot of Chestnut Ridge. He was married to Betsey Smart and reared a family of four children,—John, who died in Scotland; Nancy, one of the pioneer teachers, who died a maiden; Andrew, who settled on the county line, where his family yet resides; and Elizabeth, who yet lives near Bridgeport, as the wife of Asher Walker.

South of William Robertson much of the lands were claimed by John and Isaac Meason. The latter first lived near the chain-bridge, in Tyrone township, removing to Mount Braddock at an early day. He was the father of Isaac and George Meason, and a daughter, who married Daniel Rogers. John Meason lived on Green Lick Run, on the farm at present owned by Jacob Shank. Upon his death his family removed from the township.

Graft Ghost, or Gost, was a German, who served as a soldier in the French and Indian war in 1755, and later was with the garrison at Fort Ligonier. Having obtained a knowledge of this country from his experience in the army, he came to Westmoreland as a settler, working at his trade,—bell-making. At the instance of Col. Meason he opened a shop near the latter's residence, where he made bells and sharp-edged tools until he had accumulated \$2200 in Continental money, which proved worthless just about the time he was ready to invest it in land. This misfortune obliged him to begin life anew, but in time he secured from Meason 126 acres of land in Bullskin, and lived near where is now the home of George Adams. There he died in 1808. His only child became the wife of John Highlands, who died on the Gost homestead in 1826, leaving five daughters.

These married,—Christiana, Jesse Atkinson; Mary, Robert Fleming, and yet resides near the old home; Catharine is the wife of Christian Shank; Lavina, of Washington Kelley; and Sarah married George Brown, moving to Ohio.

William Boyd came from Virginia some time about the close of the Revolution, making the journey to his new home on the west border of Bullskin on pack-horses. He brought with him several slaves, and six negro children were registered as being born to these from 1795 to 1809, namely, Andrew, Millie, Ben, Prissie, Samuel, and Alexander, but of their subsequent history nothing can be here said. Wm. Boyd was a man of considerable education, and served for a number of years as a justice of the peace. He died in 1812, and was interred on his homestead. His family consisted of eight children,—Thomas, John, Robert, James, William, Jeremiah, and daughter, who married Joseph Barnett, of Connellsville, and Stewart H. Whitehill, who resided on the Mounts place many years. After 1812, Thomas Boyd lived on the homestead, where he carried on the distillation of liquor at an early day. He was a popular man among his fellow-citizens. Two of his sons, William and Richard Boyd, are yet residents of Bullskin. Other sons—John, Randolph, Thomas, and Rice—have died or removed. Thomas Boyd, Sr., died in 1855; John Boyd, the second son, died in 1857, at Connellsville; Robert moved to Menallen township; James died in Tyrone; William moved to Ohio; Jeremiah became a physician, and, after living in Louisiana a number of years, moved to Washington.

Christian Reist, a native of Lancaster County, settled in the Boyd neighborhood about 1800, and died in 1827. He had three daughters, two of whom married Thomas Boyd and Simon Roughcorn, and the third remained single, all of them long since deceased.

Presley Carr Lane was also a Virginian, who settled on the Henry D. Overholt place. He was a man of culture and great gentleness of manner, and, for those times, quite wealthy. He served in the Legislature with creditable distinction. The family removed to Kentucky before 1830, and the original homestead has been much divided.

Henry Freed, a native of Bucks County, Pa., after living a short time in Virginia, settled on Mounts' Creek about 1785. He died about 1863, aged eighty-four years, having reared four sons and three daughters. Jacob, the oldest, married Susan Garver, a daughter of Martin Garver, a pioneer of Bullskin, and settled on that part of the homestead now owned by his son Joseph, where he died in August, 1875. Other sons were Henry, Samuel, and Jonathan, the former two living on Green Lick Run. Peter, the second son of Henry Freed, lived and died in Tyrone; John, the third, moved to McLean County, Ill.; Henry, the youngest, lived on the homestead west of the creek until his death, caused by an accident,

about ten years ago. The land is now the property of the Cleveland Rolling-Mills. One of the daughters married Joseph Beidler, who lived on a farm adjoining the homestead; another married Jacob Overholt; and the third, Joseph Johnston, of Union township.

At Pennsville, and north of the village, a large tract of land was settled early by Peter Newmeyer. He died in 1836, aged seventy-five years, and was interred in the cemetery at the Baptist Church. His sons who attained manhood were named Jacob, David, Samuel, and Jonathan; and his daughters married,—Betsey, Henry Strickler, of Tyrone; Mary, Christian Newcomer, of Tyrone; Ann, David Shallenbarger, who lived on the Sherrick place; Rachel, Abraham Shallenbarger, who lived on the adjoining farm; Susan, Henry Arnold, of Connellsville; Hattie married Edward Riggs; Jacob Newmeyer married Ann Shallenbarger, and died in Tyrone; David moved to Ohio; Samuel married Elizabeth Stauffer, and removed to the West; Jonathan married Mary Strickler, and lived on the home-place until his death, May 15, 1879, at the age of eighty years. None of the family remain in the township.

Abraham and David Shallenbarger lived on the fine farms west of Pennsville until their death. The former had sons named Jacob, John, Abraham, and David, all deceased. The sons of David Shallenbarger were John, Henry, Abraham, and David. The Shallenbarger farm is now well known as the home of A. H. Sherrick, whose family were pioneers in Westmoreland County.

John Shank, a German, after his emigration to America settled at Hagerstown, removing thence to Bullskin. He located on Mounts' Creek, building mills, about the beginning of the century, which occupied the site of Detweiler's mills. He was a Mennonite, and at his death was buried in the Mennonite graveyard, on the township line between Tyrone. He had sons named John and Jacob; and the daughters married John Stauffer, Martin Myers, who lived near the Shank place, and Christian Seigfried, of Westmoreland. Jacob Shank married Nancy Stauffer, and settled a mile north from Pennsville, where he died in 1845. He was the father of John Shank, of Ohio; Henry, of the same State; and Christian and Jacob Shank, yet living in the township. The latter was for many years a journeyman hatter, having learned that trade of Herman Gebhart, of Connellsville. The second son, John Shank, remained single, and died in the eastern part of the township. The Shanks have always been sober, steady citizens.

John Stauffer removed to Bullskin from Hagerstown, Md., settling on a farm in the neighborhood of the Baptist Church, on which he died. His only son, John, lived at Mount Pleasant. A grandson, John C. Stauffer, resides at Pennsville. Other families in the township bearing this name had a different origin and made a settlement at a later date.

Farther northeast two brothers, John and Joseph Rice, made pioneer settlements. John Rice lived east of the Mount Pleasant road, and was buried on his homestead. He was the father of Joseph, John, Abraham, Samuel, Jacob, and David Rice, the latter two yet living in the locality. His daughters married into the Kendig family. Joseph Rice lived in the same locality, and after his death the family removed.

Henry Lane, a native of New Jersey, moved from that State to Bullskin about 1796, but removed to Tyrone, where he died in 1821. His sons, James, Silas, and John, removed to the West, while William continues a resident of Bullskin. Near the same time, Asher Walker, also from New Jersey, settled on Mounts' Creek, but emigrated to Ohio, where he died. One of his sons, John, is a resident of Tyrone; and Asher lives on Jacob's Creek, in Bullskin.

Alexander Kelley was born in Ireland in 1760, but eighty years ago settled in Westmoreland County. Later he made his home north of Pennsville, where he died in 1850. He had sons named Samuel, George, John, James, Paul, Washington, and Campbell, the latter two yet living in the township.

John Troxel, a local preacher of the United Brethren Church, moved from Lebanon County, Pa., and settled in Westmoreland County about a mile from Bridgeport. He was the father of Michael and John B. Troxel, and of daughters, who married Abraham Pershing, Isaac Persburg, Moses Worman, and Martin Krider. The latter also came from Lebanon County, and settled on part of the Troxel lands in Bullskin, building the stone house and barn on Green Lick Run. After his death the family removed and the farm became the property of John B. Troxel, whose family yet reside there.

Northeast, Daniel Krider improved a farm, and lived there until his death; thence it became the property of Michael Farmer, and is now owned by his son, Robert C. They were pioneers in Tyrone township.

On the north of Green Lick were the improvements made by Abraham Pershing. He was born at Derry, Westmoreland Co., where his parents were among the first settlers. Part of the Pershing lands are now included in Bridgeport, and were first claimed by Thomas Meason. Abraham Pershing was one of the leading men of the township, serving many years as justice of the peace. He died in July, 1880, aged eighty-four years. He had sons named John, yet living on the home place; Daniel H., living on a farm next east; Isaac, living in California; and his only daughter, Anna, married Jacob Myers, of Ligonier.

George Brothers, a native of Maryland, and by trade a cooper, settled on Jacob's Creek in 1805, purchasing a part of the Wm. Robertson tract. Of his family, John died on the homestead; George was killed at the Belle Vernon Furnace; Austin died in the Rebellion; Washington, Andrew, and Lafayette yet live in the township, the latter on the homestead.

John Shupe, of Bucks County, Pa., settled on Jacob's Creek, on the Westmoreland side, in 1790 or earlier. He died in 1832. His son Jacob moved to the Lake Erie country in Ohio; John settled in Bullskin, on the farm now owned by his son, Daniel F., where he built mills. He died in 1862, aged eighty-two years. Two other sons died at Mount Pleasant, and William Shupe yet resides at Derry, aged ninety-two years. Their sisters married the Rev. Daniel Worman and John Shepard.

Coming a little later than some of the foregoing was Jacob Eshelman, a native of the eastern part of the State. He built oil-mills and other important industries. Of his family, a son, David, yet lives north of Shupe's. Eastward, on the Connellsville road, John Hoke made some substantial improvements on the farm now owned by his son James; and still farther east, near the Andrew Robertson place, Samuel Latta was a pioneer. On Green Lick, where now resides Henry Freed, Christian Gardner was an early and respected settler. He died there, and his family removed from the township. Peter Stauffer settled first near Mount Pleasant, about 1808. One of his sons, Jacob J., located on the Green Lick, where he died in 1877. Of his family, Peter is a physician at Connellsville, Jonathan resides on a part of the Kuller place in Bullskin, Henry S. is a minister of the Evangelical Association, and William B. resides on the homestead. The daughters married Daniel Worman, J. W. Kinear, Simon Martz, and Samuel Eshelman.

John Washabaugh came from Somerset County to Bullskin about 1815, settling at the base of Chestnut Ridge. He had sons named Joseph, Henry, Thomas, David, William, and Washington, the latter yet being a resident of the Green Lick Valley.

In the southern part of the township Thomas Atkinson was among the first settlers. He had sons named Jesse (who died on the Martin Detweiler place in 1840); James, Thomas, Richard, Charles, John, Robert, and Alexander, all of whom had removed from the township before their death. The only son of Jesse, George Atkinson, lived east of Pennsville.

Henry Detweiler, a miller, came from Bucks County, settling in Fayette in 1820. In 1826 he became the owner of the Shunk mills on Mounts' Creek, where he died in 1847. His widow then improved the farm above the Gault school-house, and there died in 1856. Their children were Samuel; John S.; Martin, living in the township; Joseph, who died in 1845; Jacob, living in Ohio; Mrs. Henry Fritts; and Mrs. George Atkinson.

Northeast from Detweiler's Jacob Gault was a pioneer, but removed to Ohio many years ago. Farther down Mounts' Creek among the early settlers were John Smutz, Martin Garver, and westward John Stockman, the latter being a Dunkard preacher and a very estimable man. This place is now occupied by Jacob J. Stonacker. Near the old State road

Thomas Herbert, a native of New Jersey, settled some time after 1800, but died at Connellsville. He had sons named Richard and James. The latter moved to Ohio, but Richard settled in the southern part of Bullskin, being a workman at the Findley Furnace. He died about 1850. One of his sons, Richard, resides in the Breakneck district, on a farm which was cleared up by Walter Duncan. In this locality the Huey and Long families were among the pioneers.

Soon after the settlement of the township John Miner located east of Mounts' Creek, and after a number of years of residence in that place was found dead on the hills near his farm, where he had gone for chestnuts. When discovered he was sitting upright against a tree. His only child was John Miner, born Nov. 30, 1798, and who lived on the farm until his death, May 14, 1877. He was one of the old-time justices of the peace, and a connecting link between the past and the present. Farther south the Kell farm was improved by Henry Zimmerman, from whom it passed to Gustavus Kell. Still farther south on the township line a family by the name of Buttermore made some of the early improvements, some of which are in Connellsville township, but none of that name remain in that locality. Numerous changes in the ownership of lands have taken place, and many of those who bore the brunt of opening homes in the wilds of the semi-mountainous country sought new homes in the great West, where they had to repeat the experiences of their pioneer lives. In 1823, after the final division of the township (Connellsville having been set off the year before), there were living in Bullskin the following property-owners, with occupations as indicated opposite their names:

Patrick Adair, tailor.	Philip Bash, farmer.
Thomas Atkinson, farmer.	Thomas Boyd, coal-bank and saw-mill.
Jesse Atkinson, old man.	Walter Brown, laborer.
John Allender, stone-mason.	Henry Crossman, cabinet-maker.
William Austram, blacksmith.	John Coughenour, laborer.
William Andrews, farmer.	John Culler, farmer.
Frederick Blucher, "	Adam Culler, laborer.
Jacob Butler, "	John Craig, farmer.
Joseph Brooks, "	Thomas Collins, laborer.
Abraham Baldwin, owner of saw-mill.	Wm. Cunningham, "
George Biddle, gunsmith.	Robert Cunningham, laborer.
Hugh Bodle, laborer.	John Clair, farmer.
Israel Bigelow, "	Wm. Craig, mason.
Thomas Brooks, farmer.	Walter Duncan, agent.
Jacob Butler, Jr., "	James Delpha, carpenter.
George Bauders, "	Adam Denin, blacksmith.
Joseph Butler, laborer.	John B. Droxel, saw-mill.
Israel Bigelow, Jr., laborer.	Henry Etling, farmer.
Samuel Bauders, "	Abraham Echard, shoemaker.
William Burnham, "	Casper Etling, laborer.
Jacob Barclay, "	Jacob Eshelman, carding-machine and oil-mill.
Daniel Brynn, weaver.	Frank Etling, laborer.
George Brothers, cooper.	Abraham Freed, farmer.
David Bechtold, laborer.	Henry Freed, "
William Butler, "	
Robert Bash, farmer.	

BULLSKIN TOWNSHIP.

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Thomas Flemming, farmer.	Peter Newmeyer, farmer.
Jacob Freed, "	Abraham Newmeyer, farmer.
John Flack, Sr., "	Martin Newmeyer, tailor.
John Flack, Jr., saw-mill.	John Peppitt, Sr., farmer.
John Freed, farmer.	John Peppitt, Jr., wagoner.
Peter Freed, saw-mill.	Allen Peppitt, farmer.
Jacob Funk, farmer.	Robert Reed, laborer.
Martin Garver, "	Aaron Reed, "
George Garver, shoemaker.	Christian Reist, farmer.
William Gibbons, teacher.	Rufus Ruffcoth, laborer.
William Gault, weaver.	Daniel Rogers, "
James Gray, laborer.	James Rogers, ironmaster.
John Huey, millwright.	Edward Reeder, clerk.
John Harstone, farmer.	John Reed, carpenter.
Abra'm Harstone, shoemaker.	John Rist, farmer.
John Harstone, Sr., old man.	Andrew Robertson, farmer.
John Hutchinson, farmer.	John Robertson, "
J. Highlands, cabinet-maker.	William Robertson, "
H. Harbaugh, basket-maker.	James Robertson, "
Abram Harbaugh, laborer.	John Robison, "
Richard Herbert, farmer.	Simon Roughcorn, laborer.
John Hargraves, laborer.	John Rice, farmer.
Charles Hill, blacksmith.	Joseph Rice, "
Robert Huey, constable.	Benj. Shallenbarger, farmer.
John Huey, farmer.	David Shallenbarger, "
Robert Huey, "	Abra'm Shallenbarger, "
James Haney, laborer.	Henry Shallenbarger, cabinet-
William Jarvis, teacher.	maker.
Arthur Jarvis, miner.	Jacob Shallenbarger, tan-yard
David Jenner, collier.	Martin Stephenson, gentle-
David King, wagon-maker.	man.
John Kielwell, collier.	John Shank, farmer.
Joseph Kitcart, grist-mill.	John Stauffer, "
William Kerr, laborer.	Barbara Stauffer, widow.
Martin Krider, farmer.	Nathan Shaw, sawyer.
Joseph Kenear, "	David Shallenbarger, gun-
Joseph Long, miller.	smith.
Jacob Long, farmer.	Eleanor Swink, widow.
John Lane, "	David Swink, laborer.
Daniel Laughery, laborer.	Elias Swink, "
Joseph Laughery, "	John Stonecker, Sr., mill-
William Laughery, "	wright.
David Lindsey, teacher.	John Smutz, farmer.
John Lobengier, grist-mill.	Jacob Smutz, gunsmith.
Samuel Latta, farmer.	Joseph Smutz, laborer.
Abraham Leatherman, farmer.	John Stonecker, Jr., miller.
Presley Carr Lane, "	Adam Stonecker, grist- and
Richard W. Lane, "	saw-mill.
Martin Myers, "	Jacob Swink, farmer.
John Miner, distillery.	Jacob Strickler, "
John Miner, Jr., blacksmith.	George Sechman, saw-mill.
Isaac Meason, furnace and	Jacob Shank, farmer.
grist-mill.	Peter Shafer, "
William L. Miller, iron-master.	George Swink, shoemaker.
Jacob Miller, carpenter.	John Shupe, saw-mill.
Cornelius Miller, "	William Spears, farmer.
John McLenen, wagoner.	William Sowers, "
John Martin, farmer.	David Sowers, "
Henry Martin, shoemaker.	Joseph Sterne, "
Thomas Meason, laborer.	John Stonecker, potter.
Samuel McIntyre, "	John Shallenbarger, farmer.
William McKelvey, "	Jesse Taylor, stone-mason.
John McNalty, "	Andrew Trapp, farmer.
Jonathan Newmeyer, farmer.	Nathan Thomas, "
David Newmeyer, "	Alexander Thomas, farmer.
Samuel Newmeyer, "	Jacob Tinsman, grist mill.

John Taylor, farmer.	Jacob Wieland, farmer.
Aaron Thorpe, "	Benjamin Wieland, wagoner.
George Ullrey, blacksmith.	Thomas Walker, stone-mason.
John Van Orden, farmer.	Abraham Wolfe, laborer.
Benjamin Whaley, "	James Woods, farmer.
Stewart H. Whitehill, farmer.	Nathan Wright, fulling-mill.
Henry White, Sr., saw- and	Asher Walker, farmer.
grist-mill.	Abraham Whitmore, farmer.
David White, farmer.	Jacob Welchouse, miller.
John Washington, farmer.	John Yates, laborer.
George Washington, "	William Yates, "
Francis Walker, "	John Yates, Jr., laborer.
Charles Walker, wagoner.	Henry Zimmerman, farmer.

In 1830 the population was 1231; fifty years later, in 1880, the population had increased to 2731.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

As originally organized by the Court of Quarter Sessions at the March term, 1784, Bullskin embraced within its limits the present townships of Salt Lick, Connellsville, Springfield, and a part of Stewart. The order defining its bounds was as follows:

"A township beginning at the Broad Ford on the Youghiogheny River; thence by the line of Tyrone township to the crossing of Jacob's Creek; thence up Jacob's Creek to Cherry's mill; thence by the road to Jones' mill to the line of Bedford County;¹ thence by the same to the Youghiogheny River; thence down the same to the place of beginning. To be known by the name of Bullskin township."

Until this time the territory was, for civil purposes, a part of Donegal township, now wholly in Westmoreland County. It does not appear that a good reason exists why the name Bullskin was bestowed upon the new township, but there is a tradition that some of the early settlers from Virginia selected it to commemorate the place of their nativity in that State. Another account says that one of the pioneers north of the Youghiogheny killed an animal of the bovine species of such extraordinary size that its skin, he claimed, in a spirit of braggadocio, would have covered the entire country. From this circumstance the name was applied to that neighborhood, and later to the new township. Attempts have been made to change the appellation, but without noteworthy success, and the term, though not greatly in favor with the people, will probably ever be retained to designate this division of the county.

In the month of December, 1797, all that part of Bullskin lying east of the crest of Chestnut Ridge was formed into the township of Salt Lick; and in October, 1822, the southern part of the remaining township was carved off to constitute the township of Connellsville. A motion for such a purpose was made as early as August, 1816, when the Court of Quarter Sessions was petitioned to form such a township, and Joseph Torrance, William Hamilton, and James Paull were appointed to inquire into the propriety of allowing

¹ Now Somerset County.

the request. Had it been granted the newly-made township would have been styled the "Borough of Connellsville." With the idea of division in mind the court was again petitioned in March, 1822, when an order was issued to Isaac Meason, Moses Vance, and Thomas Boyd to act as commissioners to view the proposed township. On the 4th of June, 1822, their report was made and approved by the court, although not fully confirmed until Oct. 31, 1822, when Connellsville township was erected.

The boundary line between Tyrone and Bullskin being in dispute, the court was petitioned, January, 1831, to appoint commissioners to define the same, and their report, made March 9, 1831, was approved and confirmed in October of the same year. This report sets forth that "William Davidson, John Fuller, and Andrew Dempsey, the persons appointed by an order of this court at the January sessions to view the township line between Bullskin and Tyrone townships, report the following as the line between the points aforesaid, viz.: Beginning at the Mennonite meeting-house, and running thence by the several courses and distances of a public road, located from said meeting-house to the Connellsville and Pittsburgh road, until it intersects the Connellsville township line, and thence along said line to the Broad Ford Run aforesaid, which report being read in the manner and at the time prescribed by law, the court approves and confirms the same."

At later periods slight modifications in the boundary lines of the township were made, yet in essential features Bullskin remains the same as when the township of Connellsville was taken off, containing only a farm or two less than at that time.

It is impossible to give a complete list of the officers of the original township of Bullskin, the records of that period being very meagrely kept, and in some instances wholly missing, but from various sources it has been ascertained that William Boyd, John Meason, and George Lamb were among the first justices of the peace. In 1803 the township was embraced within the limits of Justice District No. 10, "Beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek, thence up said creek to Cherry's mill, by the Westmoreland County line to the top of Chestnut Ridge, thence by the top of said ridge to Youghiogheny River, thence down said river to the mouth of Jacob's Creek, the place of beginning, containing four hundred and fifty-two taxables." At this time the justices were "William Boyd, living near the centre of the township; John Meason, near one side; Matthew Gault, near one side; and George Mathews, near one side." In 1814, Andrew Robertson was a justice, and later the township, in connection with Tyrone and Connellsville, constituted District No. 11, and the justices were Abraham Pershing, Henry Gebhart, Henry W. Lewis, and Matthew Wray. After 1839 the names of the justices appear in the list below. Among other early officers of Bullskin were:

- 1784.—Nathan Young, constable; Henry White and Patrick Murphy, supervisors of highways; David Lindsay and Abraham Gardner, overseers of the poor.
- 1785.—John White, constable.
- 1786.—William McKee, constable; Henry White and William Boyd, road supervisors.
- 1787.—Lewis Flemming, constable; Providence Mount and Adam Hatfield, overseers of the poor; Cornelius Woodruff and William Robison, supervisors of roads.
- 1788.—Isaac White, constable.
- 1789.—Joseph Jarvis, constable; Henry White and Adam Hatfield, overseers of the poor; Zachariah Connell and William Robison, supervisors of roads.
- 1790.—Edward Doyle, constable; William Robison and Henry White, overseers of the poor; Adam Hatfield and George Batchelor, supervisors of roads.
- 1791.—John Cathcart (or Kithcart), constable; Craft Gost and Henry White, overseers of the poor; Andrew Trapp and John Rist, supervisors of roads.
- 1792.—John Cathcart, constable; Henry White and Cornelius Woodruff, overseers of the poor; George Poe and Caleb Mount, supervisors of roads.
- 1793.—John Cathcart, constable; Henry White and Cornelius Woodruff, overseers of the poor; David Bloom and Jacob Shallenbarger, supervisors of roads.
- 1794.—David Shallenbarger, constable; Henry White and Joseph Rhodes, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Davis and John White, supervisors of roads.
- 1795.—William Potter, constable; Henry White and Joseph Robison, overseers of the poor; Peter Newmyer and Joseph Gerron, supervisors of highways.
- 1796.—John Clary, constable; Henry White and John Robison, overseers of the poor; John Stouffer and Francis Marietta, supervisors of highways.
- 1797.—John Clary, constable; Henry White and Samuel Trevor, overseers of the poor; John Rice and George Batchelor, supervisors of roads.
- 1798.—Peter David, constable.
- 1799-1800.—John Latta, constable; Samuel Trevor and Henry White, overseers of the poor; John Barnhart and Joseph Cathcart, supervisors of roads.
- 1801.—John Gibson, constable; Benjamin Wells and John Latta, overseers of the poor; Samuel Trevor and Adam Crossland, supervisors of roads.
- 1802.—William McCormick, constable; Abraham Shallenbarger and Casper Etling, supervisors of roads; Anthony Banning, Wm. Mifford, Caleb Mount, and John White, auditors.
- 1803-7.—Jacob Shallenbarger, Henry Smith, Jacob Balsey, and Mathew Duncan, constables; James Blackstone, John Bernhart, William McCormick, and Stewart H. Whitehill, auditors.
- 1808-12.—Robert Huey, Mathew Duncan, and Jacob Shank, constables. From 1812 until 1840 no satisfactory list of officers has been obtainable. Since the last-named period the officials have been as follows:
- 1840.—Justices, Abraham Pershing, Jonathan Newmeyer; Constable, John F. Shupe; Assessor, Benjamin Shallenbarger; Auditor, David Shallenbarger.
- 1841.—Constable, George Adams; Assessor, Jeremiah Abrams; Auditor, David Pollen.
- 1842.—Constable, Richard Crossland; Assessor, Joseph Beidler; Auditor, Abraham Pershing.
- 1843.—Constable, Washington Kelley; Assessor, William Boyd; Auditor, Nathaniel Hurst.
- 1844.—Constable, Washington Kelley; Assessor, John B. Troxel; Auditor, John Miner.

- 1845.—Justices, Abraham Pershing, John Miner; Constable, Paul Kelley; Assessor, David Rice; Auditor, John Shupe.
- 1846.—Constable, Joseph A. Marietta; Assessor, Francis Andrews; Auditor, Henry D. Overholt.
- 1847.—Constable, Joseph A. Marietta; Assessor, Joseph Stauffer; Auditor, John Andrews.
- 1848.—Constable, Samuel Johnston; Assessor, Jonathan Garver; Auditor, Wm. Boyd.
- 1849.—Constable, Thomas Hoke; Assessor, Christopher R. Stonecker; Auditor, Samuel D. Detweiler.
- 1850.—Justices, John Miner, Abraham Pershing; Constable, Thomas Hoke; Assessor, Martin Bechtold; Auditor, John H. Andrews.
- 1851.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, Thomas Hoke; Auditor, John H. Stoner.
- 1852.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, Conrad Bowers; Auditor, John Miner.
- 1853.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, Joseph A. Marietta; Auditor, A. P. Lohr.
- 1854.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, William Moody; Auditor, Rice Boyd.
- 1855.—Justice, Christopher R. Stonecker; Constable, Jonathan Cable; Assessor, Rice Boyd; Auditor, Jacob Overholt.
- 1856.—Constable, John S. Buttermore; Assessor, John W. Stoner; Auditor, Aaron Coughenour.
- 1857.—Constable, Martin Bechtold; Assessor, Abraham Pershing; Auditor, Joseph Andrews.
- 1858.—Constable, Melchor Miller; Assessor, Jacob H. Echard; Auditor, Jacob Mathias.
- 1859.—Constable, Amzi Stauffer; Assessor, Martin Bechtold; Auditor, Wm. Boyd.
- 1860.—Constable, John W. Stauffer; Assessor, Aaron Coughenour; Auditor, Horatio L. Sparks.
- 1861.—Constable, A. B. Halfhill; Assessor, Solomon Kiefer; Auditor, John F. Stoner.
- 1862.—Constable, A. B. Halfhill; Assessor, George Etling; Auditor, Jacob Crapp.
- 1863.—Constable, Andrew S. Halfhill; Assessor, Melchor Miller; Auditor, Thomas Hoke.
- 1864.—Constable, Campbell Kelley; Assessor, Rice Boyd; Auditor, Daniel Pershing.
- 1865.—Justices, Abraham Pershing and John Miner; Constable, Andrew Halfhill; Assessor, Henry Huebenthal; Auditor, Jacob J. Shank.
- 1866.—Justice, David B. Glassburner; Constable, M. B. Caudy; Assessor, Jonathan Stauffer; Auditor, Daniel F. Shupe.
- 1867.—Constable, M. B. Caudy; Assessor, Thomas S. Buttermore; Auditor, A. H. Sherrick.
- 1868.—Constable, Washington Brothers; Assessor, David Workman; Auditor, John Pershing.
- 1869.—Constable, Elias Swink; Assessor, Daniel H. Pershing; Auditor, Abraham H. Hoke.
- 1869, October.—Justice, John Miner; Constable, Elias Swink; Auditor, David F. Stoner.
- 1870.—Constable, John S. Stillwagon; Assessor, David Workman; Auditor, Daniel H. Pershing.
- 1872.—Constable, John S. Stillwagon; Assessor, Jacob K. Shank; Auditor, Jacob J. Stonecker.
- 1873.—Constable, James M. Wilson; Assessor, H. D. Rice; Auditor, Richard Boyd.
- 1874.—Constable, John S. Stillwagon; Assessor, Aaron Coughenour; Auditor, A. Reece.
- 1875.—Justice, John Miner; Constable, John S. Detweiler; Assessor, Robert Wilson; Auditor, John F. Stoner.
- 1876.—Justice, Andrew P. Logan; Constable, John S. Detweiler; Assessor, Levi Brothers; Auditor, Amzi Miner.

- 1877.—Constable, Thomas Hoke; Auditor, H. Huebenthal.
- 1878.—Justice, James Echard; Constable, Thomas Hoke; Assessor, Andrew Halfhill; Auditor, John Stillwagon.
- 1879.—Constable, James Caldwell; Assessor, Solomon Keffer; Auditor, Daniel H. Pershing.
- 1880.—Constable, James Caldwell; Assessor, Lewis Brothers; Auditor, Jacob J. Stonecker.
- 1881.—Justice, A. P. Logan; Constable, John Wright; Assessor, Jacob Echard; Auditor, James Caldwell; Road Supervisors, P. B. Ragan, J. Wiltrout, M. Bechtel, and W. P. Kelley.

In 1847 the people of Bullskin were asked to vote on the liquor question, and ninety-nine voters declared themselves in favor of permitting its sale in the township, but thirteen voters being opposed. But in 1873 a contrary sentiment was shown, only thirty-two voting in favor of license, while one hundred and thirty expressed themselves opposed to the sale of liquor in any form.

The celebrated Braddock road runs along the southwestern bounds of the township, and in early times was the highway to the Youghiogheny and the older settlements to the Northwest. Soon other roads were located, and in 1784 the court was petitioned for a road from Cherry's mill to Uniontown. Joseph Torrance, John Mintor, Providence Mounts, Adam Hatfield, Samuel McLean, and James Rankin were appointed viewers. The following year the road from Col. Cook's landing to Cherry's mill was ordered. The road from James Rankin's to Casper Etling's was reported on June, 1797, the width to be thirty-three feet. The road from Alexander Long's plantation to White's Mill was reported on the same court, the width to be eighteen feet.

In March, 1786, Zachariah Connell petitioned for a road "from Uniontown to Jones' road, on the Laurel Hill, between Cherry's and Jones' mills, and Uriah Springer, Providence Mounts, Henry Schlater, Samuel Work, Samuel McClean, and William McKee appointed viewers." The June sessions decreed that it be cut, cleared, and bridged, thirty feet wide.

The road from the Bedford County line to the Westmoreland line was ordered in September, 1789, to be opened, thirty-three feet wide. William Robertson, William Kern, Benjamin Whaley, Jacob Strickler, and Isaac White were the viewers.

In April, 1809, the road from Casper Etling by John Fluck's mill, to the Mount Vernon Furnace was ordered, with Casper Etling, James Francis, James Rogers, Jonathan Mayberry, William Boyd, and Daniel Rogers as viewers.

The road from Jacob Thorpe's to the road from Lobengier's Mill to Connellsville was ordered in December, 1804, with Peter Newmeyer, John Rice, John Latta, William Robertson, Joseph Kithcart, and John Miner as viewers.

Many other roads were located about this period, but no further account of them can here be given. In general the highways of the township have been

well ordered, and the roads are usually quite passable, the streams being well bridged. Since 1871 the township has had railway communication. That year the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad was built through its territory, opening up its fine coal-fields and giving speedy access to Pittsburgh and the Eastern cities. The main line in Bullskin is about five miles, and sidings and flag-stations have been provided at Pennsville and Moyer's. Running up the Green Lick Valley is a narrow-gauge railway two and a half miles long, running from Scottdale to the ore hills along Chestnut Ridge, which has been in operation several years.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

The streams of Bullskin yielding constant power have long been the motors for numerous mills, factories, and shops. Beginning with the lower power on Jacob's Creek, David Hough built a mill where is now Bridgeport as early as 1804, erecting the foundation on which now stands Snyder's Mill. Previously a saw-mill had been operated several hundred yards below by a man named Jarvis, a long raceway leading from a small dam to the mill. Robert McCall was the second owner of the power, and from him it passed in order to Jacob Tinstman and Jacob Welshouse, Isaac Shupe being a partner of the latter a short time. In 1836 the grist-mill was repaired by D. P. Patterson for the latter firm, but fourteen years later the property passed into the hands of the present owner, William Snyder, who put up the mill now in operation in 1864. It is a frame, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, three and a half stories high, and is supplied with a hydraulic water-engine invented by William Snyder, which greatly economizes the water supply, which can be relied upon eight months per year. The remainder of the time steam is the motor. On the Westmoreland side below the same dam is a saw-mill, operated by William Snyder, and formerly distilleries were here carried on by David Hough, and on the Bullskin side by Jacob Welshouse. The latter building is yet standing near the mill.

Near the residence of Daniel F. Shupe, John and Jacob Shupe had a small saw-mill and a trip-hammer for doing small forge-work about 1810. The power was abandoned, and in 1831 the present power was improved by John Shupe, the grist-mill also being erected that year. It had originally three run of stones, but at present has but two. From John Shupe the property passed into the hands of his son George, thence to the latter's son, Albert, who sold to the present owner, David G. Anderson. Here is also a circular-saw mill of good capacity, and both mills can be operated by steam in case of the failure of water.

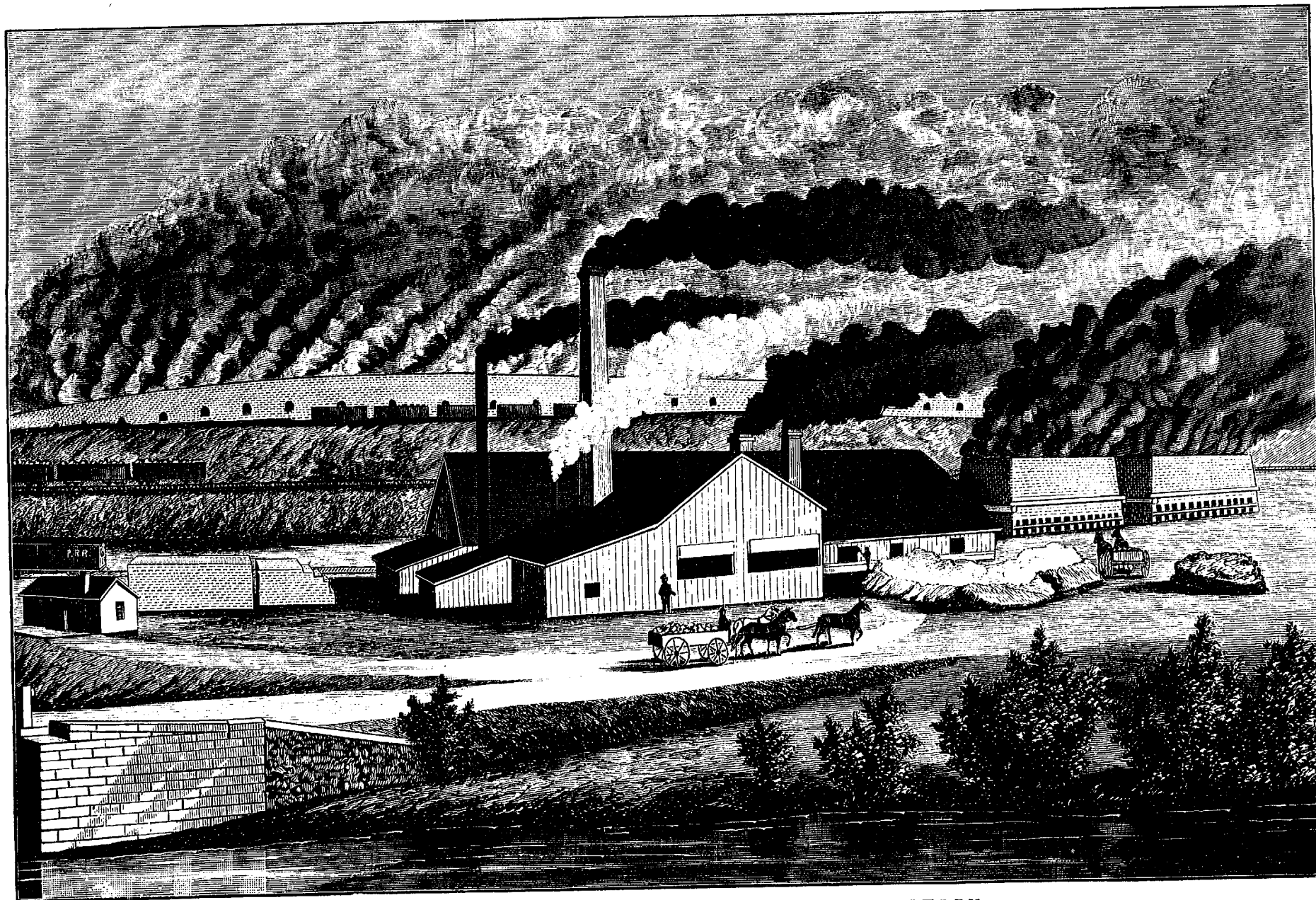
Several miles above is the oldest water-power on Jacob's Creek within Bullskin. It was improved by Ralph Cherry in the time of the Revolution, and had a wide reputation, although but a rude mill. The Cherry interests became the property of John Loben-

gier, about the beginning of the present century, and the stone mill now standing in Westmoreland County was built by him about eighty years ago, Thomas Hoke performing the mason-work. Subsequently the mill was owned by Jacob Lobengier and his son Jacob, but is at present the property of Peter Keim's heirs. Below this mill, Jacob Lobengier has a saw-mill in Bullskin, and a tannery on the Westmoreland County side. The latter's residence was formerly in Bullskin, but a resurvey has placed it out of the county.

Near the mouth of Green Lick Run, John B. Troxel had a saw-mill sixty years ago, and the frame-work of an old mill yet stands there. Farther up on the same stream, on the present Samuel Freed place, Jacob Eshelman had a small grist-mill, and before 1823 an oil-mill and carding machinery. Subsequently George Yoder made linseed oil at this place. Upon the removal of the machinery a fulling-mill was established by Levi Haigh. He also made cloths, spinning and dyeing his wool as well as weaving it. The building last contained machinery for hulling clover. The power has long since been abandoned, but a part of the old race remains to indicate the spot where so much activity was displayed years ago. After Haigh left this building he established himself on the upper waters of Green Lick, where he carried on a woollen-factory, but that interest declining, he supplied machinery for making matched shingles. Between these two points Nathan Wright had a fulling-mill before 1823, but the place has long since been given over to other uses. Still farther down the stream Jacob Stauffer built a saw-mill, which has been owned and operated by Henry S. Stauffer, and is at present the property of Jonathan Stauffer. Yet lower down the stream a saw-mill has been operated the past fifty years by the Freed family, but is at this time (April, 1881) the property of W. Merritt. In the same neighborhood is a tannery, which was established more than a score of years ago by H. L. Sparks, and which, after having many owners, is now operated by John Gance. The product is limited, and consists of unfinished leather. Formerly a currier was employed, and splendid leather produced.

On Spruce Run the Flack family had mills very early, soon after 1800, and afterwards a carding-machine and fulling-mill was operated by the power. The property passed into the hands of Jacob Sweitzer, but its use for manufacturing purposes had long since been discontinued, although the building yet remains.

Near the head-waters of Mounts' Creek, D. H. Pershing has in successful operation a good saw-mill, which has cut up a large quantity of the mountain timber in that locality. Down the same stream, Joseph Kithcart built saw- and grist-mills about 1790, the latter being a log structure. The present mills were built by Joseph Andrews about 1853. It is a



SOISSON & KILPATRICK'S FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY,
MOYER'S STATION, S. W. P. R. R., FAYETTE CO., PA.

frame of good proportions, and the mills have both water and steam as motors. Andrews was succeeded by Emanuel Mason; thence by Isaiah Coughenour; thence by C. A. Ebersole, and since October, 1880, the mills have been owned and operated by James Alexander Long. There are two runs of stones, and the saw-mill has a fair capacity. At these mills Solomon E. Swink opened a general store in January, 1881. John Stonecker had a pottery here about 1820, which was carried on about a dozen years.

More than a mile farther down the stream Adam Hatfield made a claim in 1780, receiving a patent for the land in 1795. That year he sold it to John Shank, who built mills there, which were operated by him until 1816, when Adam Stonecker became the owner; thence, in 1824, Samuel Trevor; thence, in 1826, Henry Detweiler; and since 1847 Samuel Detweiler has operated the mills. The second mill on the site was put up by Henry Detweiler in 1834, and stood until it was consumed by fire, Sept. 26, 1864. The present mill was gotten in operation in November, 1865, by Samuel Detweiler. It is a frame, 40 by 50 feet, four stories high, and the motor is both water and steam, the combined power being equal to thirty horses. Steam was supplied in 1851. The mill has three runs of stones and modern machinery, being equal in its appointments to any mill in the county. The present saw-mill was built in 1855.

On the John Miner place was formerly a distillery, carried on by that family, and lately a steam saw-mill, which has been removed.

Where is now Boyd's saw-mill Christian Reist had a saw-mill in the early settlement of the country, and later another mill was operated there by Thomas Boyd. The present mill is owned by Wm. Boyd, who also had a shingle-mill before 1857. The race-way is 80 rods long, and there is a tradition that it was dug for fifty cents per rod, much of the excavation being solid rocks. On Butler Run, George Hatfield and others had small saw-mills, which have been discontinued.

On White's Run, Henry White had saw- and grist-mills soon after the settlement of the township, small and rude at first, but giving place to better mills in time, which had many owners. In the order of possession were Boyd & Davidson, Thomas and Joseph Boyd, Thomas R. Davidson, Dr. James C. Cummings, and, later, the heirs of T. R. Davidson. For the past four years the property has belonged to Nathan Gilmore. The present mill was built about thirty years ago. It is a fine building and has good machinery, but the location is unfavorable for a successful milling business. The saw-mill is more successfully operated.

A number of small tanneries have been carried on in Bullskin, and several of greater proportions. In 1838, Levi Bradford built a good tannery at the Yellow Stone Springs, which had a capacity for working up three thousand hides per year. After a few years steam was supplied, and although the tannery has

been discontinued a score of years, the boiler was not removed until recently. Fayette Tannery was operated nineteen years by Levi Bradford, and several years more by John Taylor.

At Pennsville, Benjamin Shallenbarger had a tannery about 1812, the yard being just above the barn of Jacob J. Stonecker. Samuel Newmeyer carried on the business next. Tanning was also carried on by the Shallenbargers on the A. H. Sherrick farm; but some time about 1852 they put up a good tannery in the western part of Pennsville, having a yard under roof which contained thirty vats. Steam-power was used, and a large amount of business was done by the several firms,—the Shallenbarger Brothers, Levi Bradford, Boyd & Overholt, and Boyd, Myers & Co. The latter firm owned the tannery when it ceased to operate, about 1873, Eli McClellan being the manager.

The abundance of fire-clay has made the manufacture of brick a profitable industry in the township, and several works have lately been established. The "Southwest Fire-Brick Works" were built at Moyer Station in 1871, by Sysson, Kilpatrick & Co., and are yet operated by that firm. Employment is given to seventeen hands, under the management of Anthony Sourd. The works are well appointed, embracing four ovens, having a capacity of eight thousand fire-brick (for lining coke-ovens) per day, which find a ready market in the county.

On the Narrow-Gauge Railroad at Green Lick, John W. Kinnear began the manufacture of fire-brick in the summer of 1880, and after a successful season the works were destroyed by fire, March 29, 1881. The moulding-room was thirty-five by eighty feet, with large engine-house attached. Four thousand brick per day were made. It is the purpose of the proprietor to rebuild the works.

The manufacture of iron constituted an important industry in Bullskin half a century ago. Along the base of Chestnut Ridge an excellent quality of ore is found, which is easily fluxed, producing a metal which is highly esteemed. Near one of these mineral deposits, on Mounts' Creek, north of the centre of the township, "the Mount Vernon Furnace" was built about 1807 or 1808, by Isaac Meason, for his son Isaac, who operated it a number of years. It had but a small stack, yet was so well managed that in all about sixty men were employed. Before the furnace went out of blast, in 1830, the second growth of timber was cut over for the purpose of making the charcoal necessary to carry it on. Considerable metal was cast into kettles and other moulded work at the furnace, the products being carried to Connellsville for shipment. Among the managers were Jonathan Mayberry and a young man named Taylor. The furnace was last operated by David B. Long, and by him blown out of blast. Nothing but the stack, a solid piece of masonry, remains to show the location, on land which

is now the property of George Hogg. Several years after the furnace was abandoned, John Anderson worked over a part of the cinders, having a small stamping-machine for this purpose, his enterprise being attended with considerable profit. In the neighborhood of the old furnace ore is now mined by the Charlotte Furnace Company of Scottdale, the products of the mines being carried away by their narrow-gauge railway, which has its eastern terminus in these hills. Formerly the furnace-owners had mills to cut their own lumber and to grind the feed for their animals, but the powers in use have long since been abandoned. In the southern part of the township, on White's Run, the "Findley Furnace" was erected in 1818. It was more widely known by the name of Breakneck, a term which was applied to it while being built on account of an accident which one of the workmen sustained, falling from the stack at the risk of bodily injury, which caused him to say "that it was a regular breakneck affair." The enterprise was begun by Col. William L. Miller, but before the furnace was completed Messrs. Rogers and Paull became interested parties, although Col. Miller was the nominal owner and manager. Later the furnace was carried on by John Boyd and William Davidson as lessees, and last by David B. Long, who blew it out of blast in the fall of 1837. The furnace had a capacity of one hundred tons per month, but the product usually did not exceed seventy tons. The water supply failing, steam was supplied several years before the furnace was discontinued. In the foundry department from four to six moulders were employed. Among the workmen at both of the foregoing furnaces was George Adams, now one of the most aged citizens of Bullskin.

The mining of coal and manufacture of coke at present constitutes the chief interest in the development of the minerals in Bullskin. For some years the "Pennsville Mines" property has been the most productive. It was owned by A. H. Sherrick, and embraces all the privileges of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land. Here coal was mined in a small way fifty years ago by the Shallenbargers and others, but it was not until 1872 that the product of the mines was converted into coke. In that year Mr. Sherrick began the construction of his coke-works, grading a yard about a quarter of a mile from the line of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. Seventy ovens were built, and most of them lighted in the summer of 1873. Nearly all of these have been kept in fire since that time, the daily product being from seven to nine cars of forty-eight-hour coke. The shaft in the mine has been sunk to the depth of one-third of a mile, and the coal is taken from a nine-foot vein, which is underlaid by a fine stratum of limestone. In connection with the mines are several shops and seven dwellings. The hands employed number fifty, and are under the personal superintendence of A. H.

Sherrick. L. M. Smith is the yard boss, and Alexander Taylor the pit boss. These works now embrace seventy ovens, and are owned and operated by A. O. Tinstman & Co.

The Eldorado Coke-Works at Moyer's antedate those at Pennsville by about one year. In 1871, John Moyer, of Mount Pleasant, secured the coal privilege of a tract of land belonging to the Beidler farm, and engaged to erect forty ovens adjoining the railroad-track, having a sub-lease from Brunot & Detweiler. After the coke-works were operated several years they became the property of Brunot & Detweiler, who leased them to W. F. Zuck and Joseph B. Henry, who were the operators till August, 1880, when the property passed into possession of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. To the original forty ovens forty more had been added by Zuck & Henry, and one hundred and forty-five more have since been added by W. J. Rainey & Co., the present owners. The company controls the coal of three hundred and four acres, owning the entire privileges of one hundred and fifty acres thereof, and having a large capital at command, will prosecute the work till the enterprise at this point will be one of the most important in the county. In April, 1881, one hundred and twenty-five men were employed under the superintendence of Frank R. Bradford. The yard boss was J. W. Brooks, and the mines were carried on under the direction of J. B. Henry. The coal is superior for coking, and lies in a vein nine feet in thickness. On the 1st of March, 1881, a new shaft was sunk, from which will be drawn the future supplies of the works. In addition to the attendant buildings at the cokery, the company carries on a store and owns seventy-five neat residences which are occupied by the workmen.

At Moyer's is a flag-station of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, and a post-office, which was established Dec. 20, 1880, with John H. McAfee postmaster. It is kept in the store of David Lontz, and two mails per day are provided. The mercantile business at that point was established in the spring of 1880 by Zuck & Henry, passing from them to Lontz in the fall of the same year.

PENNSVILLE. •

This hamlet, the oldest in Bullskin township, is on the Mount Pleasant road, four miles from Connellsville, and about a mile east from the Tyrone line. It is a flag-station on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, contains a very fine school edifice, a church, several stores, and about two dozen houses. The lots were sold off from the Cochrane and Strickler farms by George Newmeyer and W. P. Kelley, among the first purchasers being Henry Shallenbarger and Bushrod Washington, both putting up houses about 1848 in the vicinity of the Disciples' meeting-house. The Pennsville post-office was established soon after, and was first kept by David Shallenbarger. Thence

came, as other postmasters, John J. Hurst, J. M. Kurtz, Loyd Shallenbarger. Rice Boyd, L. F. Miller, for one and a half years, and since Jan. 1, 1880, Dr. Wm. Chalfant. The office has two mails per day. The first store at Pennsville was kept by John S. Strickler in the long building opposite the present Miller stand. This was occupied by many firms, among others by Christopher Stonecker, David Shallenbarger, John J. Hurst, Franks & Overholt, Loyd Shallenbarger, John McAdams, Joseph Newcomer, Rice Boyd, Boyd & Overholt, Livingood & Miller, and L. F. Miller. In 1872 the latter occupied his present business house, where, in April, 1881, he associated with A. H. Sherrick, under the firm-name of Miller & Sherrick. Other merchants in the place have been Christian Pool, Hosack & Bougher, Austin and John Campbell, and George Newmeyer, the latter in the small brick building on the present Stoner farm.

In former days Pennsville had several large mechanic shops, and since 1852 Wm. C. Lyon has carried on wagon-making at this place. From 1850 to 1853 fanning-mills were here made by David Shallenbarger and George Newmeyer & Co. From four to eight men were employed in the shops, and three or four men were kept engaged peddling the mills throughout the country.

Alexander Frazer had the first public-house, keeping it in the house now occupied by his widow, and serving as landlord eight years, from 1850 till 1858. At that time a line of stages ran through the place, and the office was at the Frazer tavern. Near the same time Stephen McIntyre had an inn where is now the residence of Eli McClellan, and when he retired the house was kept by Samuel and John Eicher, the last to keep a tavern at Pennsville, which has not had a public-house for a score of years. At the last-named place a stage-office was also kept. In the period of the great Western immigration, from 1785 to 1812, many taverns were kept in Bullskin, but as these were more of the nature of traveler's inns, and the doors of nearly every house on the principal thoroughfares were open to accommodate the home-seekers, no account of them is taken here.

Country stores have been kept at various points in Bullskin. At Detweiler's and Long's Mills, north of Pennsville, a store was opened in 1865 by John T. Stauffer for the sale of dry-goods. It was sold to William Lane, who changed it to a grocery-store, and as such it has been continued the past fourteen years by Nancy Stillwagon. The village of Bridgeport, on Jacob's Creek, is partly in Bullskin, but all the business interests are in Westmoreland County.

Dr. Apollos Lohr was probably the first regular physician to locate in Bullskin. He opened an office at Pennsville in 1850, and had as a contemporary a short time his brother, Dr. James Lohr. Both removed to Ohio. Before they left Dr. John Lutz came as a practitioner, and continued until his death,

about twenty years ago. Next came Dr. W. D. Riggs, who was succeeded, in April, 1867, by the present physician, Dr. W. B. Chalfant, who came to Pennsville from Brownsville. He graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in 1859. He enjoys the reputation of being a successful practitioner.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

One of the first schools in the township was taught in a building near the Baptist Church. It was simply a log cabin, but the school was well attended, and for those times was considered very good. Pupils were in attendance from the Stonecker, Shank, Newmeyer, Stockman, Latta, Shallenbarger, Highlands, Myers, Smutz, Garver, and other families. In the northern part of the township the settlers first sent their children to Westmoreland County. One of the first schools in what is known as Mud District was taught by Samuel Shupe, and later by George A. Hollingsworth. The Lattas, Freeds, Shafers, Robertsons, and others were among the first attendants.

In what is known as the Gault District was one of the pioneer school buildings, where David Lindsay taught a number of years. He was a teacher the greater part of his life, his death occurring some time about 1840. Mrs. Lindsay yet lives, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Kelley, at the age of eighty years. Her recollections of early school-days would not encourage many to engage as teachers. The salary was small, and much of the pay consisted of farm produce, or such things as the settlers could conveniently spare, at the rate of \$1.50 per scholar for a quarter's instruction.

Under the common-school system Bullskin was divided in 1836 into districts, and the families residing therein enumerated. District No. 1, answering in general to the present Breakneck District, had forty-seven families; District No. 2, or the southwest part of the township, contained forty families; District No. 3, now about the Gault District, had forty-one families; District No. 4, the northwest part of the township, had thirty-nine families. The First Half-District—the Pennsville settlement—had twenty-one families; the Second Half-District—those living at what is now Bridgeport—had nineteen families; and in the Mountain District lived John Stauffer, Jacob Anderson, Washington Washabaugh, Amos Butler, Christopher Butler, David Washabaugh, John Hoffhans, Samuel Bauders, Samuel White, Abraham Cox, and Samuel Coffman.

The board of directors was composed of Wm. Andrews, president; D. B. Long, secretary; Henry Detweiler, treasurer; Thomas Boyd, George Brothers, Richard Gault, and Henry Freed. These voted, Aug. 13, 1836, to open schools at the Findley Furnace, at Richard Gault's, and at Abraham Pershing's. James Pemberton was the teacher at Findley; David Lindsey at Gault's, and the following year taught at Pershing's. In 1837 the school-house in the Kell District

was erected by Wm. Boyd for \$288. The same year the Mountain District was allowed to build a school-house at the expense of the citizens of that part of the township. In May of the same year it was voted to sign a contract for an octagon school-house in the First Half-District. This house was on the Tyrone line, west of Pennsville, and was a prominent landmark in its day. The teachers in 1837 and the few years following were G. Buttermore, George W. Newmeyer, Robert Huey, Ann Parker, Anna C. Pershing, John Strickler, Sarah Ullrey, James W. Snow, James A. Black, Randolph Boyd, George Frick, Josiah Stillwagon, Joseph D. Long, Wm. Hixon, Joseph Sechrist, David Lindsey, Jonathan Garver, John Edgar, Henry Snively, Elijah Yunkin, Henry Ullrey, Martha McKown, John Harrold, John L. Means, James Pemberton, Sarah Kell, Wm. P. Baker, Nancy Robertson, John M. Peoples, Otho Williams, Francis Andrews, James Hunter, Austin Lane, Davis A. Hannum, Jacob Berg, Jacob Lobengier, Andrew Kessler, Sarah Lindsey, Jonathan Shallenbarger, Joseph Detweiler, Joseph A. Marietta, James A. Martin, A. Stauffer, Wm. L. Miller, and Thomas B. Norris.

The township has been supplied with a good class of buildings, those in several districts being commodious beyond what is generally found in the country. The school building at Pennsville is a two-story brick, which has been furnished throughout with modern furniture and apparatus. The builder was P. C. Grim, receiving therefor \$3315, and the house was turned over to the board of directors Nov. 23, 1876, as conforming in every particular with the terms of the contract. This house took the place of a small brick house which stood on its site, and which was the successor of the octagon house. The Pennsville school was attended in 1880 by 44 male and 38 female pupils, who were under the instruction of J. M. Moore. The average daily attendance was just one-half the number enrolled. Other teachers of the school were, in 1871, Lucy Enfield; 1872, H. R. Franas; 1873, D. McClellan; 1874, N. B. Tannehill; 1875, J. S. Spiegel and Jacob Aubley; 1876, James S. Best; 1877, John H. Weddle; 1878, Lizzie Leonard; 1879, Clark Frazer and George Sherrick.

Since the records of the annual elections have been preserved the following have been school directors:

- 1840.—Wm. Boyd and John B. Troxell.
- 1841.—Joseph Beidler and Jacob Rice.
- 1842.—George Brothers and David Pollins.
- 1843.—John Miner and Thomas Hoke.
- 1844.—Samuel Johnson and Samuel Rice.
- 1845.—Percival Hamilton and Jacob Freed.
- 1846.—David Shallenbarger and Bartholomew Yost.
- 1847.—Samuel White and Jonathan Newmeyer.
- 1848.—Andrew Walker and Joseph Beidler.
- 1849.—Bartholomew Yost and Solomon Etling.
- 1850.—Christopher R. Stonecker and Appolos Lohr.
- 1851.—John Miner and George Shupe.
- 1852.—John M. Coup and John K. Andrews.
- 1853.—Samuel Detweiler and Christopher R. Stonecker.

- 1854.—James D. Overholt and Thomas McClean.
- 1855.—George Newmeyer and Isaac Palmer.
- 1856.—Christopher R. Stonecker and Joseph Beidler.
- 1857.—William Litherwood, Christian Shank, and John F. Stoner.
- 1858.—Richard Crossland, Jacob Reynolds, and Samuel Detweiler.
- 1859.—Francis Andrews and Nathaniel Hurst.
- 1860.—Henry Streak and Joseph Andrews.
- 1861.—Henry Etling and Daniel F. Shupe.
- 1862.—Francis Andrews and David S. Spear.
- 1863.—Horatio L. Sparks and Jacob Echard.
- 1864.—Jacob J. Stonecker and Jacob E. Brown.
- 1865.—Thomas Keffer and James Hoke.
- 1866.—Henry F. Bowman and Abraham H. Sherrick.
- 1867.—Jacob J. Stonecker and Jacob Mathias.
- 1868.—Daniel A. Pershing, John R. Johnstone, and Samuel Detweiler.
- 1869.—Daniel F. Shupe, Henry Huebenthal, Jacob E. Brown, John R. Johnstone, and Samuel Detweiler.
- 1869, October.—Jacob Mathias, Jacob Horner, and James Hurst.
- 1870.—George Huebenthal and Jacob Rice.
- 1872.—Daniel F. Shupe and James Hurst.
- 1873.—David Eshelman and Wm. C. Lyon.
- 1874.—John Richey and Nathaniel Clair.
- 1885.—Samuel Detweiler, John R. Johnstone, and J. M. Creigh.
- 1876.—David Eshelman and Jacob J. Longanecker.
- 1877.—Nathaniel Clair and Jacob Rice.
- 1878.—Jacob K. Shank and Henry S. Stouffer.
- 1879.—David Eshelman and Wm. Leeper.
- 1880.—George Atkinson, Nathan Clair, and Wm. Adams.
- 1881.—Jacob K. Shank and David Coffman.

In 1880 the gross amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$3250.96, of which amount \$1910 was devoted to teachers' salaries. The number of schools was thirteen, each having a male teacher. Five months of school were maintained at an average salary of \$29.38 per month. The number of male pupils enrolled was 351; of females, 286. The average per cent. of attendance was 77. The estimated value of the school property was \$20,000. A small portion of Bullskin is embraced within the Bridgeport Independent District, whose territory is mainly in Westmoreland County. The district has three school buildings, one being in Bullskin. It is a brick house of fine size, and was built in 1875. The schools of this district have a fine reputation for scholarship and attendance.

THE PENNSVILLE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

Soon after 1800 the settlers living in the western part of Bullskin and in the eastern part of Tyrone united to build a meeting-house, which should be consecrated to the worship of God by any and all, irrespective of denomination. It stood on land leased perpetually from the John Shank farm, a portion of the lot being set apart for cemetery purposes. The house was of logs, with seats made of slabs, having legs of saplings inserted in auger-holes. The pulpit was simply a board nailed on two upright pieces of lumber. In the course of years the house was weatherboarded, provided with a ceiling, better seats,

and a pulpit which was a very elaborate affair. It was made of wild cherry, the different parts being held together by wooden pins. It was elevated about six feet above the floor, and had a huge sounding-board. On either side were places for the reading- and singing-clerks. The building was commonly designated as the "White Meeting-House," and was the regular place of service of the Baptists living along Jacob's Creek. These first had their membership with the church at Connellsville, and after 1828 with the Mount Pleasant Church. Among the members of that period were Allen and John Pippett and their wives, Sarah Walker, Christiana Highlands, Mary Gault, Catharine Highlands, Ann, Rachel, David, Jacob, and Jonathan Newmeyer, and Abraham Shallenbarger, who was a deacon. One of the first ministers was the Rev. James Estep, who may properly be termed the father of the church at Pennsville. Other ministers of the Mount Pleasant Church were as follows: Rev. William Shadrach, from 1828 to 1836; Rev. John Rockefeller, 1836-38; Rev. Isaac Winn, 1839; Rev. Simeon Seigfried, 1840-42; Rev. Milton Sutton, 1843; Rev. John Parker, 1844-46; Rev. Milton Sutton, 1847-52; Rev. W. A. Caldwell, 1854-55; Rev. William Shadrach, 1856. The increase of members at Mount Pleasant induced the church to demand the entire ministerial services of their pastor, the Rev. B. F. Woodburn, and in 1868 the Jacob's Creek Church became a separate organization. It was duly constituted August 10th, when William C. Lyon was elected clerk, and Conrad Bowers treasurer. Jonathan Newmeyer and Conrad Bowers, deacons of the Mount Pleasant Church, were continued, and Jacob Overholt and Daniel Reese were newly-elected deacons. The Rev. W. W. Hickman became the first pastor, and on the 19th of August, 1868, the deacons were ordained to their office by the Council convened at that time. The church was received into the Monongahela Association Sept. 1, 1868, having at that time 90 members on its rolls. The aggregate number of those who have belonged was 139, and the present membership is 56. The present deacons are William C. Lyon and Jacob H. Echard. The former is also the church clerk.

In March, 1871, the Rev. David Williams was called to the pastorate, and in the fall of 1872 a parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church. Four years later it was sold, and is now a private residence. In November, 1873, Jacob H. Echard and D. P. Patterson were elected deacons. July 7, 1875, Deacon Bowers, one of the chief members of the church, died. The Rev. D. Williams served as pastor until Jan. 29, 1876, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. T. Hughes, who remained one year. Then the pulpit was supplied a short time by Rev. W. S. Wood, but in September, 1877, the Rev. Joseph M. Collins became the pastor, and has since maintained that relation, preaching one-half of his time at Scottdale.

The present meeting-house occupies a site adjoining

the lot where the old house stood, and was built in 1852, the building committee being Jonathan Newmeyer and Conrad Bowers. It is a brick edifice, forty-three by fifty-five feet, and is plainly furnished. The trustees in 1881 were Jacob H. Echard, George Atkinson, and Jacob Overholt. In this house is maintained a good Sabbath-school, which has about eighty members. For many years William C. Lyon has been its superintendent.

In the old White meeting-house, services were occasionally held by the adherents of Alexander Campbell, that minister himself preaching there several times. Those who espoused his belief were, among others, Christian Shank, David Shallenbarger, and their wives, Andrew Rees and wife, Mrs. Arnold, Jacob Lobengier, Bushrod Washington, Hamilton Cunningham, Jonas Ellenbarger, Elizabeth Ellenbarger, Jacob K. Shank, Michael Myers, Joseph, Jonathan, Susan, Lydia, Catherine, and Henry Shallenbarger. These and others constituted

THE PENNSVILLE DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

In 1853 a lot of ground was purchased in the hamlet of Pennsville, and a meeting-house erected thereon by a board of trustees, composed of Christian Shank, Jonathan Shallenbarger, and Jacob Lobengier, which thereafter constituted the place of worship. For a time the church flourished under the ministry of the Revs. Dorsie, Streater, Piatt, Parker, and Lobengier; but the removal of many members caused the interest to decline, and finally services were altogether suspended, the remaining interest being absorbed by the Bethel Church of Tyrone township. A proposition to sell the meeting-house caused some members living in Bullskin to exert themselves to raise funds to repair the building and again make it an inviting place of worship. Active in this movement were Richard Boyd and wife, and by some effort the purpose was accomplished. Thence, in connection with the church at Bethel, semi-monthly meetings were established, the chief speaker being L. C. McLain, and at present about thirty persons in the township claim fellowship with the Disciples' Church at Pennsville, which is yet auxiliary to the Bethel Church.

THE FAIRVIEW UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This house of worship is in the Pershing neighborhood, standing on a lot of ground which was donated for this purpose and for a burial-place by Abraham Pershing. It is a plain frame, and was built in the summer of 1847. Previously the meetings of the denomination were held in the Pershing school-house, in the same neighborhood, the principal members belonging to the Troxel and Pershing families. The services were held at long intervals, the preacher coming from a distance, and this being one of a number of appointments. When the house was built Rev. John R. Sitman was the preacher in charge. Since that time among the ministers have been the following: Revs. Beichtel, Holmes, Harnden, Ritter,

Newman; 1852-53, Rev. William Beichtel; 1854-55, Rev. John L. Baker; 1856, Rev. John Riley; 1857, Rev. William K. Shimp; 1858, Rev. Bonewell; 1859-60, Rev. William Beichtel; 1865-66, Rev. Jacob B. Resler; 1868, Revs. E. B. Kephart and J. Reynolds; 1869, Rev. D. Speck; 1870-71, Rev. Robert Rankin; 1877-78, Rev. L. W. Stahl; 1879, Rev. C. Wortman; 1880, Rev. J. Medsgar; 1881, Rev. David Shearer.

The church has about sixty members, and William W. Troxel as steward; the trustees are John Pershing, Daniel H. Pershing, and Daniel Troxel.

On the 12th of May, 1850, a Sunday-school was organized in this house, with Abraham Pershing, superintendent; J. B. Sherrick, D. Tinstman, and John Pershing, managers; William S. Walker, secretary; Jacob Zundle, Simon Bitts, Eli Wilkins, Isaac Pershing, Mary A. Heckathorn, Nancy Rice, Caroline Welchouse, and Catherine Sprankle, teachers. It was the first Sabbath-school in Bullskin, and has been kept up ever since. The present superintendent is Henry Huebenthal.

In the minutes of the Sunday-school for Aug. 4, 1850, appears an account of a very remarkable solar phenomenon: "To-day an extraordinary phenomenon appeared about the sun, and was seen by the whole school. It consisted of two large circles around the sun, which seemed to join or run into each other at the eastern and western sides; and another very large circle west of the sun, with the eastern side of the ring in or over the sun. There also appeared in the eastern horizon an arc, resembling a rainbow in colors, which was only an eighth of a circle large." This remarkable exhibition occurred between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, while the sky was beautifully clear and the air pleasant and warm. It created a profound impression at the time, and as there soon after occurred a virulent epidemic, which caused the death of a member in nearly every family, making fearful inroads upon the membership of the school, it was looked upon as a sign of warning and an omen of evil, which wrought a salutary influence in the minds of the afflicted people. In addition to the superintendents already named there have served in that capacity J. B. Sherrick, J. B. Troxel, D. H. Pershing, and R. C. Farmer.

THE MOUNT OLIVE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This is a place of worship of a class of that denomination residing east of the central part of the township. The house is a neat frame on the highway, a quarter of a mile south from Detweiler's Mills. It

was built in 1871 on an acre of ground secured from the John Miner farm, a part of which is devoted to cemetery purposes, and is a frame thirty-three by forty feet. It cost two thousand two hundred dollars, and the building committee was composed of Samuel Detweiler, Richard Herbert, and J. S. Longanecker, who were also the first trustees. The church was appropriately consecrated in November, 1871, by the Rev. D. Speck. Prior to the building of the church the society worshiped in the Gault school-house. Among the early members were the Gault, Stauffer, Fretts, and Detweiler families. At present there are about seventy members, having J. S. Longanecker as steward. The church belongs to a circuit which embraces besides the churches at Connellsville and Fairview, and has had, in the main, the same ministerial supply as the last-named church.

In 1872 a Sunday-school was established in the church, which had for its superintendent J. S. Longanecker. The attendants number about one hundred in the summer season, the school seldom being continued the entire year.

THE PARADISE CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This small but inviting place of worship in the Stauffer neighborhood, in the Green Lick Valley, was built in the fall of 1876 on a lot of land given for that purpose by Jacob J. Stauffer. The trustees in charge were Henry S. Stauffer, David Glassburner, and Peter Rhodes, who yet constitute the board. The membership of the church is small, numbering but fifteen, and the appointment is a part of the Mount Pleasant Circuit, the Rev. Woodhull being the preacher in charge.

In the northeastern part of the township, a small class of members of the Evangelical Association was formed about 1872, which has flourished, so that it now has its own house of worship and about thirty members. The present class-leader is David L. Miller, and John Mull is the church steward.

THE MOUNT PISGAH CHURCH

is the spiritual home of the above class. It is a plain frame house, twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet, and was consecrated to divine worship in December, 1877, by the Rev. W. M. Stanford, of Pittsburgh. The trustees in 1881 were David L. Miller, John Mull, and David Coffman. The members of the Mount Pisgah Church belong to the Indian Creek Circuit, and have had the same ministers as the Evangelical Churches of Salt Lick.