

William Castleman, Mark Dike, John Bruce, John Davis, Jacob Drake and William Rook.

Among the first permanent settlers (1798-1813) were: Thomas George, Allen Speedy, Arthur Latimer, Stephen Coe, Ludowich Hardenbrook, Joseph Elliott, William Scott, John Farquhar, Henry Crabbs, Joseph Reed, Isaac Shane, Thomas Bay, Mordecai Moore, "Daddy" Dixon, Robert Barnhill, Johnson McEldery, Alexander Johnston, William Grimes, Captain Allen (War of 1812), Henry Gregg (grandfather of Richard Henry Gregg, Esq., of the Steubenville bar), coming from Redstone with his brother Richard in 1802, the latter attaining the age of 105 years; Robert George and Thomas George, his son (from what is now Dauphin County, Pa.), came to Jefferson County in 1805, and settled on Section Twenty-eight, in what is now Ross Township; Andrew Griffin, Benjamin Shane, John Shane.

James Shane came to Washington County, Pa., from New Jersey in 1794, and in 1798 crossed the Ohio River at Cable's Ferry and located on Wills Creek. Here he married Hannah Rex, of Greene County, Pa., and in 1810 moved to Island Creek Township, and then to Ross Township. His son, Isaac Shane, is now (1899) keeping hotel in East Springfield.

Mordecai Moore, Sr., who was with Captain William Harbaugh in the War of 1812, settled in Ross Township in 1815.

Salt boiling was the first important industry of Ross Township. Jack Peterson, who had been a constable under the Territorial Government, drilled the first well with view of obtaining salt water, employing a spring pole for a motor; but not until 1815, when Mordecai Moore introduced shallow pans, did the business of salt making rise to the dignity of a commercial factor; and although Moores Salt Works is still the name of the scene of industrial activity, salt-boiling has not been engaged in for years. It was near here, at the mouth of Brimstone Run, that the Indians gathered Seneca (petroleum) oil by means of blankets spread upon the surface of the water.

On Section Thirty-three stand the remains of an ancient fortification, supposed to be the work of the so-called Mound

Builders.<sup>32</sup> It is on a bluff, circular in form, the radius being 250 feet. The north side of the bluff is 200 feet high and very precipitous. On the southwest the fortification is 100 feet high and slopes gradually to the creek. When first noted by the Pathfinders the ditch was forty feet deep and large trees were growing in it.

The first grist mill ran by water power was built by Stephen Coe in 1808, near the site of Mooretown, but many others followed and distilleries were also numerous. The products—flour, whisky and salt, were hauled to the mouth of Yellow Creek and from there were taken down the river to New Orleans on flatboats. When the canal was opened wheat was hauled to Massillon and Bolivar (the site of Fort Laurens), but pork then became the leading product of that portion of Ross Township then and now known as Bacon Ridge. Pork was hauled to Pittsburg and Baltimore in wagons drawn by six horses and "teaming," as it was called, was an important business. Smoked hams sold for six cents a pound, butter was five and six cents a pound, and eggs two cents the dozen. The

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<sup>32</sup> While many of the archæologists hold the view that a race of men, now extinct, different in most distinguishing characteristics from the race recognized as the American Indian, built the mounds and fortifications found in various parts of the country, there being perhaps ten in Jefferson county, notably in Warren, Wells, Cross Creek, Ross and Saline townships, W. H. Holmes of the National Museum, does not class the so-called Mound Builders as a different race, but the progenitors of the American Indian. Mr. Holmes is of the noted Short Creek valley Holmes family. He was with the Haden Expedition; for years he was in the United States Government Geological Survey Bureau, and is now in the National Museum. No one has had better opportunity for the study of archæology and ethnology than he, and having peculiar talent for research along this line, he is a recognized authority. There were mound builders, but those who raised the earthworks were of the race known as American Indians.

A mound on the farm of William Medill of Warren township, was partly opened a few years ago. Remains of bodies were found in well-made sarcophagus, the bodies being in sitting posture. A pipe representing a bear's head, arrow-heads and other stone implements, a copper needle and a piece of mica were recovered.

people made their own clothing—linen for summer and woolens for winter. The women wore linsey or flannel for common and calico for dress occasions.

Bacon Ridge Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. George Scott in 1804. Among the first members were: Arthur Latimer, John P. McMillen, Stephen Coe, Thomas Bay, Calvin Moorehead, Aaron Allan, Andrew Dixon. The first minister was William McMillen, who served two years. The first church, like all the pioneer religious houses, was built of logs, and served its purpose until 1820, when a brick edifice (30x50) was built on Section Twenty-five, standing until other churches in the same territory, and nearer the homes of the people, reduced the congregation. The third church building erected by this congregation was a frame, 30x44 feet. Among the first ministers whose names have only been preserved by tradition, were: Thomas Hunt (7 years), James Robertson (7 years). J. R. Dundas was the minister from 1840 to 1844, followed by Cyrus Riggs.

The beginning of the Yellow Creek United Presbyterian Church was the Associate Congregation (Seceder) organized in 1814 by Rev. E. N. Scroggs. Rev. John Walker and Dr. Ramsay were among the early ministers. The first preaching services were at the house of Thomas George (afterwards noted as an underground railway station), then in a tent, and in 1828 a brick house of worship (30x40 feet) was erected; but in 1850 a larger house was built, and this one is still occupied. Other ministers who served this congregation were: Rev. John Donaldson, Rev. James Patterson, Rev. John Easton, Rev. T. Simpson. Among the first members were: Henry Crabbs (Krebs) and wife, Anna, Hamilton Walker and wife, Mary, William Kelly and wife, Christine, Nathan Barr and wife, Margaret, Samuel Dorrance and wife, Mary, John Jordan and wife, Mary Ann, Thomas George and wife, Jane, John Kean and wife, Mary, and Sarah Story. Thomas George and Henry Crabbs were ruling elders.

While the followers of the scholarly and powerful Wesley did not build a church as early as did the followers of the cour-